

Births, Marriages, Deaths

DIED.
HOYT—In Westminster township, on Thursday, August 24, 1899, Arthur Edmund Hoyt, infant son of Albert A. and Alice Hoyt, aged 9 months.
Funeral on Saturday at 2:30. Services at 9 o'clock at the family residence, 1414, con. 1, Westminster. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

MANNES—In this city, on Friday, August 25, 1899, Frederick B. Mannes, in his 65th year, after a long illness, at his late residence, 463 Pall Mall street, on Sunday. Services will be held at Colborne Street Church, at 2:30 p.m. on Saturday. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

McLEOD—On August 25, 1899, at the residence of Mrs. E. Wollison, 233 Hill street, Kate Elsie, infant daughter of Angus and Etta McLeod, aged 3 months.
Funeral Saturday, at 3 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

Amusements and Lectures

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Friday, Aug. 25.
Jas. A. Heron's beautiful comedy-drama **THE LITTLE CUCKOO**, presented by a fine company of players, with entire new scenery and mechanical novelties. A superb production guaranteed. Prices—First two rows, 50c; balcony, 30c; gallery, 25c. Seats now on sale.

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY TRAINMEN.
of Grand Trunk Railway System.
EXCURSION TO NIAGARA FALLS.
Saturday, August 26.
FARE FOR PUBLIC, \$1.75.
Children between 5 and 12, half fare. Tickets good for three days. Special trains from G. T. R. depot, 7:15 and 7:30 a.m., returning leave Falls at 10 p.m. The committee have made special arrangements with the Electric Railway and hotels. All excursionists are entitled to special privileges. For further particulars apply to the committee.

TONIGHT—FIRST CONGREGATIONAL.
Church Social. Speeches, music, refreshment. Public cordially invited. Silver collection.

BOAT EXCURSION TO MONTREAL.
via the steamer **Perle** and Ocean, the people's favorite from Toronto every Tuesday and Saturday, passing the Thousand Islands and Rapids of St. Lawrence in daylight. Direct connection for Quebec, via steamer. To secure berths and tickets apply F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Advertiser office.

PARISIAN REPERTORY.
next Advertiser office, agent for the Allan Line. Route of passage, Montreal to France, five days, nineteen hours, forty minutes, fast, easy, on record.

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

RACING MEN WHO INTEND TO TAKE
part in the coming season at the Toronto Fair can secure permits for training privileges for entire season, for one dollar, by applying to Jas. McCormick, care Davison & McCormick, or care of R. C. Strudwick & Co.

Meetings

LONDON COUNCIL, NO. 233, ROYAL
Arcadium, will meet this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock, in Duffield Block.

S. O. E.—CHIEF LODGE MEETS THIS
(Friday) evening. Visiting brethren welcome. R. Gray, Pres.

Domestics Wanted.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GENERAL
servant in small family. Apply Mrs. A. M. Smart, 434 Kent street.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL—ABOUT 16
Apply 565 Adelaide street.

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT—
Work light; good home for right party. Apply 87 Aikin street, South London.

WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT
general servant for family of two. Wages \$2 per month to suitable person. Address, giving references, A. B. C., Box 56, Advertiser.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HOUSE
MAID—Apply 510 Wellington street.

Male Help Wanted.

WANTED—CHRISTIAN MAN TO QUALIFY
for permanent position of trust here or in home county. Salary \$200. Inclose self-addressed stamped envelope to Director, care Advertiser, London.

WANTED—BOY TO LEARN JEWELRY
business. J. & J. A. Stevenson, 115 Carling street.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANDY
boilers and help to learn the trade. Apply at once The McCormick Mfg. Co.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH KNOWLEDGE
of shorthand and typewriting; steady, age, experience, where obtained, if strictly honest and salary expected; inclose copies of references. Address Box 58, this office.

WANTED—PLASTERER—APPLY AT 30
Bruce street, South London.

WANTED—GIRLS—IMMEDIATELY
Apply D. S. Perrin & Co.

Female Help Wanted

WANTED—CHRISTIAN WOMAN TO
qualify for permanent position of trust here or in home county. Salary \$200. Inclose self-addressed stamped envelope to Director, care Advertiser, London.

WANTED—TAILORS UNDERBASTERS.
Apply to The R. Greene Mfg. Co., 337 Richmond street.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO HELP
mind children and assist in light housework. Apply 346 Matland street.

WANTED—SIX YOUNG GIRLS TO WAIT
at fair. Apply Box 57, Advertiser office.

Clothes

That is good clothes—the kind that fit well, wear well and are well in style, go a long way to

Make a Man.

The individual who is careless about his personal appearance is often quite as careless about his work. If you would be well tailored, and be within your means, try

Deeks & Munson,

393 Richmond Street.
Telephone 1221.

The Packard Foot-form Shoes FOR MEN.

\$4 a pair.
We have secured the agency for these American shoes.
—They are foot-fitters.
—Continuous comfort-givers.
—Health-promoters.
—Right in every detail.
—Metropolitan in style.
Made in the finest tan and black leathers; also in patent calf and enamel.
All one price, \$4.00 a pair.
SEE THEM IN OUR WINDOW.

J. P. COOK,
167 Dundas Street.

Agents Wanted.
AGENTS WANTED—\$20 A WEEK.
PLY Cooper, Driveway 331, London.

Articles for Sale.
FOR SALE—TWO BUGGIES, CHEAP—APPLY
7 Kensington street, after 6 p.m., West London.

FOR SALE—PARLOR SET, NEARLY
new, and 60 yards carpet. Apply G. Park, corner Market Lane.

SPRINGS AND MATTRESSES—LARGEST,
cheapest and best assortment in the city. Keene Bros., Cash Bargain Furniture Store, 127 King street.

WELLAND VALE BICYCLES AND
Palmerston Buggies at cut prices. New Stores and Ranges arriving. Stringer, 141 King street.

THE NEW "ORCHESTRAL" BELL PIANOS
at Bell Piano Warehouses, 138 Dundas street (Anderson's Book Store), Sanborn & Trebilcock.

BUY YOUR SUMMER WOOD
At the new coal and wood yard.
Pleasant street, west of Richmond street.
Phone 1333. R. J. WEBSTER.

NEW RIVER SMOKELESS COAL—
No smoke, no smell, no cinders, and very little ash, and guaranteed as good as the best for steam and domestic purposes. The best coal and wood at the lowest cash prices. J. C. Williams and Eastburn streets. Phone 1331.

\$13.50 BUYS A STEARNS BICYCLE
in good order. Guns and rifle. Vol. 100. In good order. D. McKenzie & Co., 374 Richmond street.

BEST HARD COAL AND WOOD DELIVERED
in all parts of the city. W. G. Ender, 771 Dundas street. Phone 1154.

DIAMONDS—JEWELLERY—OLD
Jewelry made up to date at small expense. J. T. Westland, 240 Richmond street, upstairs. Box 18, this office.

PIGIONS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—
Doves a specialty. Apply for particulars. Box 18, this office.

FOR SALE—ONE SQUARE PIANO ON
easy terms, quantity second-hand stoves and ranges, bedroom sets, sideboards, extension tables, Parson's street, 307 Talbot street, south market.

FOR SALE—SUMMER WOOD—AT THE
new coal and wood yard, west of Richmond street, after 6 p.m., D. H. Gillies & Co.

300 YARDS RAG CARPET AT 30c AND
36c a yard. Keene Bros., Cash Bargain Furniture Store, 127 King street.

ONE HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANO, UP-
RIGHT, 7 1/2 octave, slightly used, at a bargain. Heintzman & Co., 217 Dundas street, corner Clarence.

MERCH—BILLS—WE MAKE BILLS
and Street Works. Our Bill materials are equal to any, and cannot be beat. John Law, 121 Clarence street, London.

WHEN you buy anything adver-
tised in THE ADVERTISER just tell the proprietor or clerk that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Lost and Found.

FOUND—WEDNESDAY MORNING—ON
Fullerton street, pocket-book containing money and articles. Apply Smith's blacksmith shop, Fullerton street.

STRAYED—AUGUST 11, FROM LOT 18,
con. 2, five lambs, one sheep. Reward for information leading to recovery of same. Geo. E. Morris.

LOST—EITHER AT PORT STANLEY OR
on evening train returning on the 21st; gold locket, raised monogram L. M. Diamond and enamel setting, engraved on opposite side; also contains three photographs. Liberal reward at this office.

STRAYED—ABOUT TWO MONTHS AGO
from lot, con. 4, Dorchester, six ewes and our lambs. Information suitably rewarded. Geo. Wain, Dorchester Station.

FOUND—ABOUT TWO MONTHS AGO
from lot, con. 4, Dorchester, six ewes and our lambs. Information suitably rewarded. Geo. Wain, Dorchester Station.

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Spiritualism.

FREE! FREE! FREE!—A FREE CON-
SULTATION to all who desire a reading. Chas. Roberts, the celebrated test, business and healing medium, is now in your city. Are you sick, despondent, in trouble? Come, see, hear and believe. You can get help; if not, it costs nothing. Tells you at once without asking you anything what the trouble is and how to remedy it. Hours, 10 to 8 p.m. 566 1/2 Richmond street. Parlor retired; lady attendants.

Business Chances.

GROCERY STOCK AND FIXTURES—BIG
chance for party starting small business. Address Grocery, this office.

\$200 INVESTED SECURES \$50
weekly income. Safe, conservative proposition. Second successful year. Prospect us free. H. Griffin, 1180 Broadway, New York.

Massage Treatment.
MISS SHUFF—GRADUATE OF DR.
Weir Mitchell's Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Philadelphia. Massage and Movements. 457 King street, London, Ont. Phone 324.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$100 AND
upwards on first mortgage. G. N. Weekes, solicitor, Hiscox Building, corner King and Richmond streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE
at lowest rates. Parks, Purdon & Purdon, Masonic Temple Buildings.

PRIVATE FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT
on real estate security. Mazzeo, McKillop & Murphy, Solicitors, London.

PRIVATE AND TRUST MONEY TO LOAN
at 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 per cent on real estate security. In sums to suit. No commission charged. T. W. Sandreth, solicitor, etc., 88 Dundas street, London.

Hotel Cards.
ROSS HOUSE, EAST OF WESTERN FAIR
grounds, now under management of Robert H. Reid.

ROYAL HOTEL, OPPOSITE G. T. R. DE-
pot. Choice wines, liquors and cigars. In every respect. J. D. Fleming, prop.

ALBION HOTEL—157 DUNDAS STREET.
Rates \$1.50 per day. Choicest wines, liquors and cigars. R. E. Lloyd, proprietor.

EUROPEAN HOTEL—203 DUNDAS
street. Choice wines, liquors and cigars. Chas. Stevens, proprietor.

O'NEIL HOUSE—CORNER TALBOT AND
York streets; new and convenient tables. Wm. Collins, proprietor.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL—MON-
TEAL. Centrally located and first-class in every respect. H. Hogan, proprietor.

TURBISH HOUSE—LONDON, ONT.
Largest and best hotel in Western Ontario. No charge for baggage or sample rooms. Rates \$2 and \$2.50 per day.

Wanted.

WANTED—MORE OLD SCHOOL BOOKS
for cash at Connors Old Book Store.

WANTED—SMALL FARM SUITABLE
for fruit farm, near the city, about 35 to 50 acres. State location, and other particulars. Address Postoffice Box 287, London, Ontario.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GENTLE
MEN'S cast-off clothing. A. P. Salusbury, 40 King street. Mail orders attended to.

MR. W. H. HEWLETT, ORGANIST OF
Dundas Center Methodist Church, has resumed teaching at his residence, 415 Queen's avenue.

INKZ ETHELYN SMITH, SOPRANO SOLOIST.
Teacher of singing, 224 Queen's avenue.

MRS. AND MISS NOBLE, TEACHERS
of piano, organ and harmony. Residence 625 King street.

LONDON CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
All branches of music taught.

MR. CHAS. E. WHEELER, ORGANIST
of St. Andrew's Church; instructor of piano, pipe organ, singing and harmony. Address 515 King street.

DR. BICE, CORNER RICHMOND AND
Oxford streets. Special attention skin diseases and digestive organs.

DR. N. R. HENDERSON HAS REMOVED
to 228 Queen's avenue. Eye, ear, throat and nose only.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND
residence, 290 Queen's avenue. Special attention to diseases of women and children. Office hours, 12:30 to 4 p.m.

DR. R. M. COOPER, L.R.C.P. AND S. ED.
L.F.P. & S. Glare. Office and residence 462 Dundas street. Telephone 104.

DR. MCKEE, QUEEN'S AVENUE, LON-
don. 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

H. A. KINGSMILL, M.D., Phone 210.
413 Park avenue.

CLT. CAMPBELL, M.D., M.C.P.S.—OFFICE
at upper entrance of Cornwall Canal, will be received at this office until 16 o'clock on Saturday, the 2nd day of September. The notices connected with the widening, straightening and deepening of the Upper Entrance of the Cornwall Canal.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on and after the 21st day of August, 1899, at the office of the chief engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, and at the engineer's office at Cornwall. Printed forms of tender can also be obtained at the places mentioned.

Cure for the Plague

An Italian Professor Claims to Have Discovered One.

Wholesale Emigration From Finland—May Come to Canada.

Financial Crash in St. Petersburg May Ruin Many Firms—Russian Railway Enterprise—Cable Comment.

Paris, Aug. 25.—The Courier du Soir, which receives information from the French foreign office, publishes the following: "The amnesia with which the czar has just been struck seems to indicate a dangerous physiological situation. Emperor Nicholas is about to go to Darmstadt with the empress, and he will confide the regency to his grand uncle, Nicholas Micholovitch. During his stay abroad the czar will undergo the operation of trepanning, the result of which is uncertain, despite the progress in surgical science. We may therefore not see our sovereign ally in Paris." The paper proceeds to recall the disillusion of the czar since his accession to the throne, and points out that the dynasty of Nicholas I. will become extinct if he does not recover from his affliction. Inquiries made in different quarters point to the paper's statements being considerably exaggerated.

FINANCIAL CRASH IN RUSSIA.
London, Aug. 24.—The Leader today publishes a dispatch from its St. Petersburg correspondent, saying that the suspension of M. Vonderweiss, a millionaire of that city, has produced a depressing effect on the bourse and estimated to have been 50,000,000 and 60,000,000 roubles, but after his debts are paid he will scarcely have 6,000,000 roubles left. His fortune was largely sunk in a group of undertakings, the most important of which was the construction of a number of steamers plying on the Volga and the Caspian Sea, a machine factory, an insurance company, a cement factory, and a number of smaller concerns among other interests. It is thought the failure is likely to ruin many other houses, including that of a Moscow capitalist, who has suspended for 24,000,000 roubles.

FINNS FOR CANADA.
London, Aug. 25.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says: "Emigration from Finland has assumed immense proportions since the Russian Government has issued a ministerial order, directing that by February, 1903, all freight rolling stock on all the Russian lines, both state and private, be fitted with the Westinghouse quick-acting brake. It is estimated the Times says, that 1,200 locomotives and 3,000 freight cars will be thus fitted.

GROUNDLESS SCARE.
London, Aug. 24.—Considerable alarm was created yesterday evening by a man throwing a letter into Queen Victoria's carriage as she was driving in Osborne Castle, Isle of Wight. A

RUSSIAN RAILWAY ACTIVITY.
London, Aug. 25.—The Times this morning, in an article dealing with Russia's activity and enterprise in railway matters, announces that the Russian Government has issued a ministerial order, directing that by February, 1903, all freight rolling stock on all the Russian lines, both state and private, be fitted with the Westinghouse quick-acting brake. It is estimated the Times says, that 1,200 locomotives and 3,000 freight cars will be thus fitted.

NEW BRANTFORD AND STEARNS
wheels, 50c afternoon or evening. Tandem a specialty. J. H. Cunningham, 704 Dundas street. Telephone 1223. Wheels delivered.

Notice to Contractors.
CORNWALL CANAL.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and intended for the widening, straightening and deepening of the Upper Entrance of the Cornwall Canal, will be received at this office until 16 o'clock on Saturday, the 2nd day of September. The notices connected with the widening, straightening and deepening of the Upper Entrance of the Cornwall Canal.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on and after the 21st day of August, 1899, at the office of the chief engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, and at the engineer's office at Cornwall. Printed forms of tender can also be obtained at the places mentioned.

In the case of firms there must be attached to the tender the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the firm, and further, an accepted bank check for the sum of \$10,000 must accompany the tender. This accepted bank check must be indorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The accepted bank check thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
Contractors are specially notified that the condition requiring the works to be wholly completed by the 30th day of November, 1900, will be rigidly enforced and all penalties for delay exacted.

By order,
L. K. JONES, Secretary,
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 19th August, 1899.

Notice is hereby given
that a Court will be held, pursuant to the Voters' List Act of 1893, by His Honor the Judge of the County Court of the County of Middlesex, at Thorncliffe, on the 4th day of September, 1899, at 9 o'clock, to hear and determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the Municipal City of West Nisour for 1899. All persons having business at the Court are required to attend at the said time and place. Dated the 24th day of August, 1899.

At Toronto yesterday, Markham was defeated by the Tecumseh-Elms in the first of the final games for the C. L. A. championship. Score, Tecumseh-Elms 6, Markham 3.

PETER JACKSON KNOCKED OUT.
Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 24.—Jim Jeff Jackson, knocked out by Peter Jackson in four rounds here last night. Jackson seemed to have lost his last shape from his drinking habits, and Jeff had his own way all through.

Plays Galbraith, F. W. Allen and H. Hayes, of the Seventh Fusiliers, were among the prize winners for highest aggregate scores at the O. R. A. match yesterday. Major Hayes won a prize

rumor spread to the effect that the letter contained an explosive. The police quickly arrested the man, whose letter was only an appeal to her Majesty to secure for him a new trial of a civil suit which he recently lost. The prisoner was found to be a German, who was not aware that his action was against the law. It was evident that he had no intention to do any harm, and he was released. The Queen was surprised when the letter fell into her lap, but she betrayed no alarm.

A CURE FOR THE PLAGUE.
Rome, Aug. 24.—Prof. Bandi, of the University of Messina, claims to have discovered a serum that will cure the bubonic plague. He will make experiments at Oporto, where the disease has appeared.

NOT THE PLAGUE.
London, Aug. 24.—It now appears that the workmen who recently arrived from Oporto and were supposed to be victims of the bubonic plague, to be suffering from other disorders. In an official statement, which makes an announcement regarding the condition of the workmen, it is also asserted, that with the exception of Oporto, the entire country is healthy.

DEATH IN THE ALPS.
Vienna, Aug. 25.—Three fatal accidents have occurred in the Tyrolean Alps during the last few days. The victims included a landed proprietor named Maurier and his guide. The latter, it seems, was dismissed en route, by the tourist, and has not been seen since.

BOMB THROWING AT ROME.
London, Aug. 25.—A despatch to the Daily Chronicle from Rome reports the throwing of a bomb into the villa of the Archbishop of Gaglioli, Province of Lecce, seriously damaging the walls of the building. The cause for the outrage is believed to be political.

SMALL-POX AND FAMINE.
Bombay, east coast of Africa, Aug. 24.—The ravages caused here by famine and small-pox have become so appalling that it has been decided to appeal to the lord mayor of London to open a Mansion House fund for the relief of the stricken British subjects in east Africa.

NO JAPANO-CHINESE ALLIANCE.
Peking, Aug. 25.—The Japanese mission will return to Tokyo tomorrow. Apparently it has accomplished nothing. The Chinese high commissioner, who has influenced the Emperor Dowager until she seems to have veered against the conclusion of any alliance. Prince Ching favors an alliance with Japan, but it is inconceivable that he will be able to do anything against the powerful opposition.

GUERRIN, THE BESIEGED.
Paris, Aug. 24.—This afternoon the police repulsed a number of market women who were trying to supply provisions to M. Jules Guerrin, the anti-Semite agitator, and his companions, who are now entrenched against the authorities at the headquarters of the anti-Semitic League, in the Rue de Chateaub.

DESTROYING THE PIRATES.
Tangier, Aug. 25.—The Sultan of Morocco has notified the powers that he is destroying the native boats on the Riff coast, and establishing a gunboat service in order to protect foreign shipping from piracy.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S PROSPECTS.
Adelaide, South Australia, Aug. 24.—The treasurer, Hon. F. W. Holder, in presenting the budget of South Australia today, said that the harvest prospects were fair for this time of the year, and that the outlook for the colony, especially with the improved agricultural prospects, was very hopeful.

INVASION OF ENGLAND.
London, Aug. 25.—The Daily Telegraph estimates that the number of Americans visiting England this year will be 70,000, a greater number than has ever before visited here in a single year.

Worth More Money

1st Quality Toilet Soap
3 Cakes for 10c.

Worth 50% more money.
Wide shoppers will take advantage of this bargain and secure a supply of fine soap at a low price.

CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE,
Chemists and Perfumers,
216 Dundas St., London.

Branch—
Corner Richmond and Piccadilly.

IN THE COMPETITION FOR THE P. W. ELLIS
and Co.'s cup.

BASEBALL.<

Canada's Claim

Put Before the American People
by an American Paper.

The Alaskan Boundary Question
Summarized for Their Benefit.

The Chicago Tribune Interviews
the Canadian Minister
of Justice.

The Exact Facts of the Situation Up-
on Which Canada Bases
Her Claims.

The following is perhaps the most complete summary of the Alaska boundary question yet put before the public—certainly before the American public. It is reproduced from the Chicago Tribune, in which it appeared as a special dispatch to that newspaper from Ottawa. It has been widely copied throughout the United States and cannot fail to have an informing and enlightening effect on the American people, who have not hitherto seen Canada's case presented.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 15.—David Mills, Minister of Justice, the constitutional legal adviser to the government of Canada, has prepared for the Tribune a statement of the present phases of the points in discussion between the United States and Canada regarding the Alaskan boundary. In it the minister has dealt at considerable length on matters which are entirely new to most American readers and which will undoubtedly arouse great interest throughout the United States. Here is Mr. Mills' statement:

"You ask me to state the Canadian view of the Alaskan boundary dispute. I shall not in endeavoring to meet your wishes claim to do more than express my own views upon the subject. I may say to you that already correspondents connected with two New York journals made a similar request a short time ago, but it was during the midst of the session, when I had but a few moments at my disposal, and in my conversations with them I could do no more than outline my opinions upon the subject and point out in what respect we, on this side of the border, dissented from the contention of the United States. I notice that the brief statement of my opinions was not favorably received or carefully considered by some of your citizens.

"In discussing the speech made in the House of Commons by the leader of the Conservative party, Sir Charles Tupper, it was stated by some Washington correspondents of the New York and Philadelphia press that it was hard to explain his information, and that I seemed to be still more ignorant than Sir Charles Tupper. The natural inference from this kind of criticism is that every opinion at variance with the contentions that have been put forward in your country, and which for the most part, meets with favor in your press, is quite undeserving of serious consideration. The impression made upon my mind is that vehement assertion and frequent repetitions are to supersede careful investigation of the facts and the legitimate conclusions to be drawn from them.

COMPLAINT AGAINST AMERICANS

"This Alaskan boundary question was discussed by the joint commission of the two countries. No conclusion, it seems, was reached. The proceedings were secret. It was stated that the commissioners had referred the question to their respective governments. This was all that for some time was disclosed to the public, but no sooner was the statement bruited abroad that the matter was being discussed by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Choate than telegraphic dispatches were sent from Washington to New York journals and thence to the London newspapers in which the Canadian members of the commission and the Canadian government were described as men who were ill-informed, obstinate and greedy, refusing to agree to an arbitration in respect to the disputed boundary without first obtaining from the United States a cession of territory to which they could, in reason, make no claim and which undoubtedly belonged to our country.

"Everyone who has read the protocol on this part of the negotiations, which I understand, was published to prevent the persistent repetition of these misrepresentations, now knows how unfounded they were. The attempt was made to prejudice the case of this country by misstating its position. It was announced by the New York and Washington newspapers that the commissioners of the United States desired arbitration and that the Canadian members of the commission stood in the way. This misstatement was for a time daily repeated. It was published in the Canadian and English newspapers as well as in those of the United States. The attitude of the respective parties was carefully concealed, and the impression sought to be made, and for a time, without success, that the demands of

A Plain Talk To Women

Almost all the sufferings that women endure can be traced to irregularities of the delicate and sensitive feminine organism. A healthy woman is never irregular. It is the pale, weak, nervous woman who suffers from headaches, backaches, bearing down feelings and gloomy forebodings when the monthly action comes on. Set the nerves right and the pains and aches will disappear. There will be no more irregularities when the whole body is under control of healthy nerves.

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

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

and it has proven so wonderfully beneficial to women that it is now considered specific for ailments peculiar to women. Besides restoring and revitalizing the nerves, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food makes new red corpuscles in the blood, rounds out the form and gives new vitality and elasticity to every movement. 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

the Canadian commissioners were most unreasonable. It was not until the protocols upon the subject were published in England and in this country that the public became aware of the gross injustice that was being done us. When the publication was made it was seen that we were willing either to arbitrate or compromise. Our representatives had offered to accept a compromise which would permit us to retain so much of the disputed country as would afford a means of access to our possessions in the interior. Our geographical position is such that the disputed territory is of immensely greater consequence to us than to you.

ATTITUDE ON SEALING.

"It is well to bear in mind that the controversies have arisen between the Americans and us in respect to the possessions which you acquired from Russia upon our northern border. In one you claimed that that part of the Pacific Ocean known in recent years as Behring Sea, and which borders upon the Aleutian Islands, which Russia ceded to you along with her possessions upon this continent, was part of the high seas and so the fur-bearing seals found in its waters were your exclusive property. Sometimes you contended that it was a mere clemency; sometimes you said this was not your contention, but you claimed to exercise upon the high seas in times of peace rights which belong to a state only in times of war, and you contended that our people in pursuit of a legitimate vocation upon the high seas, were guilty of a crime only a little less atrocious than piracy, and so the killing of seals in the Pacific Ocean by Canadian seal hunters was claimed to be the destruction of wild animals that were the property of the United States.

"We find it difficult to understand how any public man could have persuaded himself that there was any merit in this contention. The municipal law of the United States can have no force outside of the territories of the republic, except on board a ship sailing under the United States flag. The courts of the United States have held that a man standing on board a United States ship and shooting a man in a boat at the Society Islands was not amenable to the laws of the United States, as the murder which was committed was beyond the jurisdiction of the republic. I daresay that this was in strict law, a proper decision, but how then could Canadians on board a Canadian vessel, under the British flag, upon the high seas, be amenable to the municipal laws of the United States?

SEIZURES AND IMPRISONMENT.

"Your government assumed that they were. It authorized the seizure of Canadian vessels upon the high seas under the authority of your municipal law, to which they owed no submission, and where international law alone prevailed. These vessels were confiscated. The men on board were imprisoned, and when they were discharged it was far away from home, and without the means necessary to enable them to return. We felt that the action of your government was a violation of the principle upon which the municipal law of the United States had been founded, and that the Canadian government was wrongfully subjected to your authority. It was a violation of those settled principles of international law for which on many occasions the United States had conspicuously contended. It was also a violation of the contention of the United States in her controversy with Russia between 1821 and 1824 in respect to an exclusive sovereignty over these same waters.

"The contention of your government we thought wholly untenable. We thought the principles of public law applicable to the case were too clear to admit of controversy. I do not know to any foreign jurist who took your side. Yet, unreasonable as we thought your pretensions were, they went to arbitration. Erroneous as we thought the doctrine set up by Mr. Blaine and others to be, we did not refuse to arbitrate. The question went to an international tribunal that was certainly not biased in our favor and our contention in that matter was upheld. Why, then, should the United States in this second branch of the controversy hesitate to refer the question, to a tribunal of this character?

CONTENTS FOR ARBITRATION.

"It may be that the government of the United States has persuaded itself that our contention is untenable; that the boundary line should not be placed where we say under the convention of St. Petersburg it should be drawn. But the United States, like ourselves, is an interested party, and its government ought not, either wholly or in part, to undertake to decide the question in dispute, before the reference is made, nor refuse to have the question put forward and by them submitted to a competent and impartial tribunal of adjudication.

WANT HARBOR ON LYNN INLET.

"As I understand the protocols upon this subject they show that we contend that the boundary line as set out in the convention crosses the Lynn Inlet not far from the ocean, being drawn from the crest of the mountains on one side to the crest of the mountains on the opposite side. The government of the United States dissents from this view and maintains that the boundary passes around the head of the inlet. Now, what efforts do the protocols show were made to reach a solution? We were of opinion that there were two ways in which this difference might be amicably adjusted, by a compromise or by reference to a properly constituted tribunal. We offered to compromise. We contended that Dyea and Skagway are built in Canadian territory. They are the natural seaports from which access, at the present time, can be had into our Yukon country, where we have a mining population of 30,000. The possession of the inlet is of great consequence to us. It is of little importance to you.

"As a compromise we offered to leave Dyea and Skagway in your possession if you assented to our retaining Pyramid Harbor, which would afford to us a highway into the interior through our own country. This compromise would have left you the greater portion of

the territory in dispute at that point. It would have made the Lynn Inlet a common water. This proposal was then made to you to refer the question to arbitration in order to ascertain the boundary fixed by the convention, and this also you have declined. Why? There would seem to be but one answer—because you are in possession of territory that is rightfully ours. If under the convention of St. Petersburg you think you can rightfully claim the Lynn Inlet, why should not the matter have gone to arbitration?

ANSWERS CHARGES OF OBSTINACY.

"It is said that this disputed boundary should be dealt with on principles recognized by diplomatists and not on those which govern the actions of attorneys. I admit it. We did so proceed when we offered to compromise the dispute and leave Dyea and Skagway to your charge, but we did so when we offered to ascertain the legitimate boundary by a properly constituted independent tribunal. We did so when we offered to qualify our extreme right by the rule adopted in the Venezuelan arbitration. This statement of facts is our answer to the charges of obstinacy and stinacy which you have made against us in this—that we have objected to the surrender of everything that is in controversy between us.

"Since you have been good enough to ask me my opinion upon the subject let me, for your readers, carefully compare these offered concessions of our part with the concession which your government is willing to make. What was it? Nothing beyond this—that it would grant to us the liberty to build a highway in a territory behind the coast range of mountains, beyond which, under the convention you have no right to go, upon condition that we admitted that the harbor from which we started, and the country through which our road ran, was under the sovereignty of the United States. Compare the two concessions and let them candidly say which of us is most open to the charge of being unreasonably obstinate.

DESIRE FOR FRIENDLY RELATIONS.

"We are most desirous of a fair settlement. The people of the United States are our neighbors and we are theirs. It is to the advantage of both countries that a feeling of friendship and mutual good will should prevail among the people of each towards the other, but this most desirable object is not promoted by one country appropriating to itself the territory which rightfully belongs to the other.

"I have referred to the question of boundary at the Lynn Inlet, which is the place most prominently brought forward in the controversy, but in order to understand the treaty and the proper location of the limit, we are separating the American territory acquired from Russia from this country. It is necessary to give some attention to the historical circumstances out of which that treaty was negotiated between Great Britain and Russia. Disputes had arisen between the government of the United Kingdom and the Emperor of Russia in regard to the extent of their respective possessions upon the northwest coast of this continent. The Russians had visited the country. They had explored the coast at least as far south as the 54th degree of north latitude. They had established fishing and trading stations upon the coast. The Canadian traders, who had been engaged in a fur trading company known as the Northwest Trading Company, had also explored the country. Their explorations began as early as 1762, and continued until 1820. There were the two Prohibitors, the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company, and others. Their exploration extended from the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of California. They had established numerous trading posts within the Pacific slope. At the beginning of the century they had been beyond the mountains at least 700 agents in their employ.

"It was upon their explorations and discoveries that the British government relied for the maintenance of its title to the country. It is a well recognized rule of English law that a British subject carries with him into a derelict country both the laws of his country and sovereignty of his king.

EASY SETTLEMENT WITH RUSSIA

"When the question of boundary came up to be discussed between the representatives of the Emperor of Russia and the King of England there was not much difficulty in arriving at an agreement, because the Russians had visited the coast for the purpose of fishing and of trading with the Indians. They had no desire to undertake the extension of their dominions into the interior. They had at the time no resources in the country for the purpose. The English, by the treaty, were left in the possession of nearly the whole country. Russia was confined to a narrow fringe upon the coast. Before this treaty was made the United States had acquired north of the 42nd degree of latitude whatever rights Spain possessed upon the coast. Between the United States and Great Britain a convention had been entered into which established a modus vivendi between them, by which each bound itself not to interfere with the settlements of the other. The question as to their territorial rights under the convention was left untouched.

"In 1824 the United States made a treaty with Russia, which is modeled on the plan of the one which had previously been entered into by the United Kingdom and the United States. This convention between the United States and Russia did not undertake to define any territorial limits. By article 1 the contracting parties agreed that neither will disturb or restrain the other in navigating or fishing in these waters, or in the liberty of resorting to the coast to trade with the natives. But where any part of the coast is in actual occupation of the other, the same shall be had to it by the other for the purpose of trading with the natives. By article 2 non-intercourse by the one with the settlements of the other is mutually agreed to except by the permission of the governor or commandant of the place. The United States agreed that it would form no settlement north of 54 degrees 40 minutes of north latitude, and Russia agreed to form no settlement south of that parallel. They agreed that for a period of ten years the ships of both powers and the subjects of both powers, and the subjects of the other powers, without hindrance, frequent the interior seas, gulfs, harbors and creeks upon the coast mentioned in the preceding article. There was no division of territory. A modus vivendi provided by which the United States agreed not to exclude Russian vessels from the interior seas, gulfs, etc., south of 54 degrees 40 minutes of north latitude, and Russia agreed not to exclude United States vessels from like waters north of that parallel.

ENGLAND THEN A CLAIMANT.

"The United States government knew at the time this convention was made that the government of Great Britain was claiming sovereignty upon the same coast and so the United States could not recognize any rights of Russia to the sovereignty of the coast.

try. In the correspondence which took place between the governments of the United States and Russia the United States did not concede the pretensions which Russia set up. Mr. Adams in a dispatch to an American minister, Mr. Middleton, in July, 1823, says:

"From the tenor of the ukase of the 14th of September, 1821, the pretensions of the Imperial government extend to an exclusive territorial jurisdiction from 43° of north latitude on the Asiatic coast, to 51° north latitude on the western coast of the American continent, and the Russians assume the right of contesting the navigation and fishing of all other nations to the extent of 100 miles from the whole of that coast. The United States can admit no part of these claims. Their right of navigation and of fishing is perfect and has been in constant exercise from the earliest times after the peace of 1783, subject only to the ordinary exceptions and exclusions of the territorial jurisdiction which, so far as Russian rights are concerned, extend to certain islands north of the 55th degree of latitude and have no existence on the continent of America."

"There is nothing in the treaty of 1824 inconsistent with the contention which Mr. Adams put forward in this communication, and so we find that Mr. Adams, in his letter of instructions to Mr. Middleton, took the ground that the exclusive right of Spain to any portion of the American continent had been terminated by the successful revolution of her colonists and by her treaty stipulations with the United States. Mr. Adams practically maintained that the entire continent of America was closed against any further establishment of any European power; that North America consisted of the colonial possessions of the United Kingdom and of independent republics, and so there was no further room for acquisition, and he argued that the necessary consequence of this state of things was that the American continent henceforth would no longer be subject to colonization.

MONROE DOCTRINE IS SET FORTH

"A few months later the celebrated message of President Monroe, set out two propositions, the one against the attempt of the Holy Alliance to interfere with the independence of the Spanish American States and the other declaring that no part of the American continent is to be considered as subject to colonization by any European power. It is clear that this second proposition was intended as a denial of the rights of Russia to acquire territory on the continent of North America. Mr. Adams conceded that Russia had possession of certain islands, but he denied altogether that she had any right to territory upon the continent. Mr. Adams was consistent with the explorations of Mackenzie and others associated with the Northwest company, and his position was that the territories which did not belong to the United States by virtue of her treaty with Spain and by the explorations of Lewis and Clarke were under the jurisdiction of Great Britain, and so the treaty of 1824 with Russia was not one for the mutual recognition of territorial sovereignty on the part of either party.

"These facts are important to bear in mind in the interpretation of the treaty which was subsequently negotiated and ratified between His Britannic Majesty and the Emperor of Russia. There is this marked difference between the convention entered into between Great Britain and Russia in February, 1825, and the convention of the previous year between the United States and the Emperor of Russia—the convention between the British Majesty and the Emperor was a convention dividing territory and settling a boundary between territories admittedly belonging to Great Britain and territories to which it was conceded that Russia had a valid claim. The territories south of 54 degrees 40 minutes were territories that were still in controversy between Great Britain and the United States.

"The first article of this convention declares, wholly contrary to the action and contention of the government of the United States in reference to the Bering Sea, that the subjects of the high contracting parties shall not be troubled or molested in any part of the ocean commonly called the Pacific Ocean, either in navigating the same, in fishing therein, or in landing on the coast in parts not in ready occupation to trade with the natives.

DEMARCATION OF BOUNDARY.

"Articles 3 and 4 provide for the demarcation of the boundary which is to separate the territories of the one from the territories of the other. Here are these articles:

"Article 3. The line of demarcation between the possessions of the high contracting parties upon the coast of the continent and the islands of America to the northwest shall be drawn in the manner following: Commencing from the southernmost point of the island called Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude, and between 131st and the 133rd degrees of west longitude (meridian Greenwich), the line shall extend to the north along the channel called Portland Channel as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude; from this last mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude of the east meridian; and finally from the said point of intersection, the said prolongation as far as the open ocean, shall form a limit between the Russian and British possessions on the continent of America on the northwest.

"Article 4. With reference to the preceding article it is understood: "First—That the island called Prince of Wales Island shall belong wholly to Russia.

"Second—That whenever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude shall prove to be at a distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the line between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia as above mentioned shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom."

CLAIMS INACCURACY OF DEMARCATION.

"It will be seen that the starting point is the southernmost point of the island called Prince of Wales Island, which is in 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude, and that this line is to ascend north. From whence? Why, from the starting point, the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island.

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GENESSEE GETS CANADA'S CUP

Chicago Challenger Wins in Three Straight Races.

The Beaver Not So Well Adapted for the Light and Variable Wind.

Opening Day of the Penetang Driving Club's Races—News of Other Tracks—Baseball Scores—General News of Sport.

AQUATIC.

Toronto, Aug. 24.—The Genessee carried off today's match, and having fulfilled the required conditions of taking three out of five races, becomes the winner of the Canada's Cup. The result has greatly elated the American yachtsmen who are here, and has caused some chagrin to the Canadian sportsmen. The latter, however, comfort themselves by saying that the wind throughout, being of a light and variable character, was better suited for the Chicago challenger than the Canadian defender, and hence the former could not fail to win. They say that in such weather as has prevailed during the past three days the Minota, the Canadian boat which ran the Beaver closely for the honor of defending the Canada's Cup, would have been a much faster boat by several minutes than the Beaver. The chances of the cup defender would have been greatly improved had there been a stiff breeze, or anything at all like a wind, but by strange irony of fate, the weather which has prevailed during the last three days has been that for which the Minota was best adapted. The official time by which the Genessee beat the Beaver today was 10 minutes 42 seconds, and the American boat finished at least a mile and a half ahead of the other.

The wind today was a light breeze from the southwest, with no sea. The course was the same as on Thursday, a triangle, seven miles to the leg. The first leg of the triangle was from the southeasterly direction from the starting point off the western end of the island breakwater. This made the first leg a beat to windward, and the American buoy bore about southeast from the lighthouse on the island. This would permit of a spinnaker run, or a broad on the second leg, and make the third leg a close reach home.

The boats got away at 11:15, the Beaver crossing the line about eleven seconds before the Genessee, and having the windward position. The Chicago boat sailed beautifully in the light wind, and soon overhauled the Canadian yacht. At 11:35 the Genessee was up to windward, and fully a minute ahead. Very slow progress was made on the first seven-mile leg, and the Genessee did not round the first buoy until 10:55:29. The Beaver followed 11 minutes later. In the meantime the Genessee was making a broad reach for the westerly buoy, and had a lead of nearly a mile. She was under balloon jib, and soon set her spinnaker, but did not carry it long. The Beaver was under balloon jib and spinnaker on the whole of the run down the second leg. The wind freshening a little, the Genessee somewhat increased her lead, and the second buoy was rounded in the following order: Genessee, 2:35:48; Beaver, 2:43:16. It had taken the Genessee 1:30:00 to cover the second leg, while the Beaver did it in 1:31:26. The third leg of the triangle was a close reach back, the wind on freshening having gone back somewhat to the eastward. At 1:15 the breeze again strengthened somewhat, but it did not help the Beaver, which was over a mile behind. The Genessee finished at 3:32:11, amid cheers, gunshots and the tooting of steam whistles. The Beaver did not cross the finishing line until 3:42:55. Following is a summary of the race:

reach for the westerly buoy, and hauled a lead of nearly a mile. She was under balloon jib, and soon set her spinnaker that did not carry it long. The Beaver did not carry a spinnaker, and she was the whole of the run down the second leg. The wind freshening a little, the Genessee somewhat increased her lead, and the following order was maintained: Beaver, 2:43.16. It had taken the Genessee 1:30.09 to cover the second leg, while the Beaver did it in 1:31.26. At the middle of the triangle was a clearing, and the race was about half over. The Beaver had gone back somewhat to eastward. At 3:15 the breeze again strengthened somewhat, but it did not affect the Beaver, which was over the line first, and the Genessee second, 3:32.11, amid cheers, gunshots and tooting of steam whistles. The Beaver did not cross the finishing line until 3:43.48. Following is a summary of the race:

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TODAY'S MARKETS

Toronto Stock Market.

TORONTO, Aug. 25.

Montréal	Ask.	Off.
Ontario	130 1/2	130 1/2
Toronto	130 1/2	130 1/2
Merchants	108	108
Commerce	108	108
Imperial	108	108
Domestic	108	108
Standard	108	108
Hamilton	108	108
British America	108	108
Western Assurance	108	108
Consumer's Gas	108	108
Montreal Gas	108	108
Domestic Telephone	108	108
Northwestern Land Company, pref. 3%	108	108
Canada Pacific Ry. Stock	108	108
Commercial Cable Company	108	108
Commercial Coupon Bonds	108	108
Can. Registered Bonds	108	108
Bell Telephone Company	108	108
Bell Telephone and Ontario	108	108
Montreal Street Railway	108	108
Toronto Street Railway	108	108
London Street Railway	108	108
London Electric	108	108
Domestic Savings and Investment	108	108
Huron and Erie L. & S.	108	108
Huron and Erie, new	108	108
London and Canada L. & S.	108	108
London Loan	108	108
London and Ontario	108	108
Ontario Loan and Debiture	108	108

New York Stocks.

Reported by H. Butler, 15 and 16 Masonic Temple, for The Advertiser, New York, Aug. 25.

Yesterday's Close	Open	High	Low	2 p.m.
Atchafalca	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Atchafalca Mid.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
N. Y. Gov. Bond	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Brooklyn Trans.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Southern Pacific	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
C. & N. W.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Chicago Gas	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Gen. Electric	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Jewell Central	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
K. & T. P. Co.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Manhattan	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Metropolitan St.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
M. P.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
N. Y. Central	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Northern Pacific	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Ont. & Western	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
P. M.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
R. I.	120	120	120	120
Reading	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
S. P. Ry.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Southern Ry.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
T. C. I.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
U. P.	79	79	79	79
U. S. Steel	59	59	59	59
U. S. Steel & Wire	57	57	57	57
Tobacco	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Continental	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2

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Chicago, Aug. 25.—The market has acted in an exceedingly unsettled condition all day. It looks as if it was going to do nothing. It is more likely to go up than it is to go down.

There are about three bears to twenty bulls, but the bear traders have been very aggressive, indeed. Paquet, Barrett and O'Brien and one or two others are against the market. Cash situation undoubtedly shows improvement. Cash wheat in special places was wanted at 1/2c to cover September. This, however, is a little more than the market will stand. Cash wheat is selling at 1/2c over September today, and this is better than it has been. Receipts are still small. Clearances were 350,000 bu. yesterday. There has been some No. 1 northern wheat worked direct from Chicago today. Murray, of the Price Current, now thinks that he will raise 525,000,000 bu. of wheat. McDonald, who has been traveling in the Northwest for some of the big traders here, wires that he cannot reduce his former estimate of the spring wheat crop, but from all sources from which we can obtain knowledge, we size it up that the spring wheat crop is not turning out up to expectations. The future tendency of the market is pretty hard to read.

Corn—September is selling at about 32 1/2c, and is holding strong. There is still that most excellent demand which has existed for weeks past. Every now and then there is a day in which it does not amount to much, but considering that clearances yesterday were over 700,000 bu. and have been so for some time, it shows that foreigners must be short of feed grains.

Oats are holding steady, with but very little trade, and fair to good demand.

Toronto Produce Market.

Toronto, Aug. 25.—Firmness is the prevailing characteristic of the grain markets just now. Manitoba, No. 1 hard wheat sold today at 80c. Toronto and west and old red and white new is quoted at 80c bid; 70c asked; new, 60c to 67c. Flour is steady. Exporters bidding \$2 75 per bu. for straight roller in buyers bags, and holders asking \$2 35 in wood for local flour. Bran, \$13 to \$13 50 offered at Montreal Mills. Shorts, \$15 to \$16, with sales at \$18 to \$18 50 at Montreal Mills. Feas, scarce; several cars immediate shipment sought at 55c, north and west. Oats are a little easier; new sold today at 23 1/2c to 24c; for old white, north and west, 20c to 21c and 27c asked. Rye is beginning to move, a little, and sales were made today at 50c, west, and 51c east. Corn, slow, and 40 1/2c bid for cash. No. 2 yellow American, track Toronto. The deliveries of eggs are falling off; for select small lots today 14c was paid. The average run is from 12 1/2c to 13c. Butter, firm, fair demand; prices up all round; dairy tubs, poor to medium, 13c to 14c; strictly choice, 15c to 17c; pound prints, 16c to 18c; and creamery tubs and boxes, 19c to 21c; pounds, 22c to 23c.

English Markets.

Liverpool, Aug. 25.—Closing.

Wheat—Spot, No. 1 Cal., 6s 10d to 6s 11d; No. 2 red western, winter, firm, 6s 11d; No. 1 red northern spring, strong, 6s 2d; spot No. 1 red northern, 6s 1d; No. 2 red, 6s 1d.

Corn—Spot, American mixed new, firm, 3s 4 1/2d; old, 3s 4d; futures, firm, 3s 4 1/2d; No. 2, 3s 4 1/2d; No. 3, 3s 4 1/2d.

Flour—St. Louis fancy winter, firm, 7s 9d; West, 7s 8d; Canadian, 7s 8d.

Beef—Steak, prime mess, 5s; extra India, 4s 6d; steady.

Pork—Firm; prime mess, fine western, 60s; medium, western, 58s 6d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 55s; Bacon—Cumberland cut, 25 to 30 lbs., steady, 55s; short ribs, 18 to 22 lbs., steady, 55s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lbs., steady, 55s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., steady, 55s; short clear backs, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 55s; 6d; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lbs., steady, 55s; 6d.

Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lbs., steady, 55s; Lard—American refined, in bulk, steady, 25s 3d; prime western, in tins, steady, 25s 3d; Cheese—American finest white, firm, 48s 6d; colored, firm, 48s 6d; do. old, firm, 48s 6d; ordinary, new, 48s 6d.

Butter—Finest American, 9s; good, 7s 3d; Fair—Prime city, firm, 2s; Australian, London, strong, 2s 5d.

Hops—At London (Pacific coast), nominal, 2s to 2 1/2s.

Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, September and October, firm, 15s 9d.

Purported spirits—Easy, 2s 9d.

Petroleum—Refined, 6 1/2d.

Linseed oil—22s 9d.

Receipts of wheat during the past three days 2,250,000 bushels, including 185,000 American; Receipts of American corn during the past three days, 340,000 bushels.

Weather—Fine.

American Markets.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Opening.—Wheat, Sept., 71 1/2c; Dec., 71 1/2c; May, 71c; Corn, Sept., 22c to 22 1/2c; Dec., 22 1/2c; Oats, May, 12 1/2c; Sept., 12 1/2c; Pork, Sept., \$3 25; Lard, Sept., \$3 25; Rice, Sept., \$3 15.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Flour—Receipts, 18,220 barrels; sales, 3,100 packages; state and western wheat and about steady. Rye flour—Firm; sales, 300 barrels; good to prime, \$2 35 to \$3 15. Wheat—Receipts, 72,150 bu.; sales, 1,100,000 bu.; options opened and closed on cables and small Northwest receipts to close off later because of liberal Argentine shipments, May, 82 1/2c to 82 3/4c; Sept., 76 1/2c to 76 3/4c; Dec., 79 1/2c to 79 11-16. Rye—Firm; state, 55c. Corn—Receipts, 182,325 bu.; sales, 25,000 bu.; options opened strong, advancing on the cash quotation, with a mid-day reaction following wheat; Sept., 38 1/2c. Oats—Receipts, 254,000 bu.; options slow. Buttermilk—2,400 packages; steady. Cheese—Receipts, 3,887 packages; very firm; small white, 10 1/2c. Eggs—Receipts, 5,302 packages; steady. Sugar—Quiet and steady; refined white, Hops—Dull. Lead—Firm. Potatoes—Dull.

Chicago Exchange.

Following are the fluctuations on the Chicago Board of Trade furnished by F. H. Butler broker, Masonic Temple, Phone 1278.

Wheat—Sept., 71 1/2c; High, 71 1/2c; Low, 71 1/2c; Close, 71 1/2c.

Dec., 71 1/2c; High, 71 1/2c; Low, 71 1/2c; Close, 71 1/2c.

May, 71c; High, 71c; Low, 71c; Close, 71c.

Corn—Sept., 22c; High, 22c; Low, 22c; Close, 22c.

Dec., 22 1/2c; High, 22 1/2c; Low, 22 1/2c; Close, 22 1/2c.

Oats—Sept., 12 1/2c; High, 12 1/2c; Low, 12 1/2c; Close, 12 1/2c.

Dec., 12 1/2c; High, 12 1/2c; Low, 12 1/2c; Close, 12 1/2c.

Pork—Sept., \$3 25; High, \$3 25; Low, \$3 25; Close, \$3 25.

Lard—Sept., \$3 25; High, \$3 25; Low, \$3 25; Close, \$3 25.

Rice—Sept., \$3 15; High, \$3 15; Low, \$3 15; Close, \$3 15.

Put 7 1/2c, calls 7 1/2c.

Live Stock Markets.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, Aug. 25.—Prices of American and Canadian steers in the London and Liverpool markets are easier today, ranging from 11 1/2c to 12 1/2c per lb. Refrigerator beef is quoted at 9c per lb.

A delightful toilet lotion.

Balm - Zoin

Removes sunburn, tan and other blemishes of the skin caused by hard water, cold winds, chafing and exposure to heat. Removes red and hard skin made soft and smooth.

Price 25c.

W. T. Strong & Co.

Dispensing Chemists.

124 Dundas St., LONDON.

Marriage Licenses Issued. xxv

NEW BOOKS AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The following books have been added to the London Public Library:

The Annual Encyclopaedia, 1898, Vol. 3.

Payne—One Hundred Lessons in Nature Study Around My School.

Bancroft—School Gymnastics, Fred Hand. (A system of physical exercises for schools.)

Van Valsah-Nisbet—Diseases of the Skin (including an epitome of pathology and treatment; 63 colored plates, 39 illustrations.)

Bancroft—An American textbook of Genito-Urinary Diseases, Syphilis, and Diseases of the Skin (300 engravings and 20 full colored plates.)

Crack—Atlas of Diseases of the Skin (including an epitome of pathology and treatment; 63 colored plates, 39 illustrations.)

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The Only Fault With SALADA CEYLON TEA

Is that it's so good that it has a host of imitators all preying on the public and all done up in lead packets to resemble the genuine.

A Transient Experience

"Phyllis will be awfully nice!" she thought to herself, as she got out of a Whitebury cab at the Birchbrake gate, fished out the latch-key from his safe pocket, and let herself and her aunt in, and turned up the stairs in their little dining-room, to find the biscuits and wine and water which were awaiting them.

There was a letter on the table by the tray.
"Miss Helena W. Wynne." She did not know the handwriting; but she was a person of much correspondence. It was a man's hand, and it might be an admiring editor, asking for a contribution. She ate her biscuits, and wished her aunt good night, and with the editorial chance in her mind, when she got upstairs she opened the letter quickly and glanced at the signature.

"I have the honor to be, my dear cousin,

"Very faithfully yours,
"Gerard Norman Wentworth-Norman."

CHAPTER IX.

"Dear Cousin—

"Business matters have obliged me to return to England. After what passed formerly, I feel that it is only by yourself and myself that a proper course of action can be decided upon with regard to circumstances which have perhaps too long ignored, and to which I should wish to put myself entirely in your hands. May I, at any rate, as one of your few relatives, be allowed to see you personally, and to ask your wishes as to the alternatives which the situation appears to me to suggest?"

"With sincere respect,
"I have the honor to be, my dear cousin,

"Very faithfully yours,
"Gerard Norman Wentworth-Norman."

This was the letter—dated from the Langham Hotel, and written in good public school handwriting—which met Helena's amazed eyes above its still more amazing signature.

Phyllis' first ball went out of her head, and never again could she recall the way in which she pictured it. It was wiped out with a clean sponge. There it lay, a letter from—her husband! Her husband according to the law, who perhaps had legal power to control her actions! She was hot and cold, full of wrath and resentment. But the anger died down, and she knew that she was frightened. She recognized the repulsion that had always been in her mind for unutterable fear. Then her spirits rose to meet it. Facts could not be ignored. Whatever the meaning and the power of that cruel transaction might be, she must know it. It has a positive, as well as a negative, side.

She took up the letter again. There was something in its business-like brevity which appeared to be in good taste, which she recognized as the only possible way of addressing her on the subject. She became conscious of a strong curiosity as to the contents. "If I could only meet him without Aunt Nora knowing anything about it," she thought, with a horror of her aunt's sentiment and management, and of the colored light which she would be sure to throw over the affair. She could be done without difficulty. She had many friends in London, and often went up for the day to shop or to see pictures, or for similar reasons. And yet at the idea of proposing such a meeting, Nella found herself actually crying with shamefacedness and dread. The only reasonable thing was to be business-like, and she had no one to be business-like for her. She must act for herself. And yet she felt as if every instinct of her soul was stirred and outraged.

She locked the letter up in her dressing-case and went to bed. Perhaps she could think in the dark. But she could only feel, and the room was full of daylight before she had either thought or slept.

She hardly remembered at all the look of her young bridegroom: the touch of his cold, reluctant fingers had never faded from her memory. She remembered that the church was small and felt damp, and that the sun came out and set a red light on a tablet opposite to her with a skull and cross-bones on it, and "Mahalah Steptoe" underneath them. "Mahalah Steptoe" in a red light was her most definite recollection. She had been all in a glow of enthusiasm when she came, with eyes and thoughts fixed on the "Cousin Richard," whose wrongs she was going to right. Gerard had been a mere detail until his hand touched hers and his ring slipped on to her finger, and a sudden

Appetizing

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

Large 3-lb. tins French String Beans, 20c.
Rodel French Peas, 15c.
Rodel Mushrooms, 25c.
Whole Tomatoes for slicing, 20c.
Canned Corn, Peas, Tomatoes, Beans, French Kidney Beans, Succotash, Baked Beans, Tomato Sauce.
California Prunes, 8c per lb.
California Silver Prunes, 12 1/2c per lb.
California Dried Peaches, 10c per lb.

Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co

166 DUNDAS ST.

WE GIVE
IN
STAMPS

agony of conscious shame had seized on her.

She did not believe that any man of business—either her father's executors, or the trustees of her fortune—could have been privy to such an enormity. But her aunt was her personal guardian, and she supposed, had given a legal consent. "And I was married," she thought. "I have always felt it."

Then it suddenly struck her that it was not only possible but probable that "Gerard" who was now as exalted as wished to be free from so abnormal a tie, which had brought him none of the advantages for the sake of which he had entered into it. He probably wished to marry some one, it seemed to her he did not "feel married" as she did.

Poor Nella was a full grown woman now, not ignorant of the world, rather unusually self-reliant and self-possessed, but she could command no feeling on this matter but the one which had seized on her at first—she was "so dreadfully ashamed of herself."

No, it would be quite easy to ask her cousin to meet her at the "Writers' Club," at the Stores, at an A. B. C. Restaurant, or a railway station, quite easy, and, for she knew that to keep her aunt out of the business was imperative. It would be quite easy, and probably not unjustifiable. But she could not do it. She would rather bring her whole future tumbling about her ears in ruins.

What then was she to do? If she consulted Mr. Fleming, or any other worthy friend, he would probably insist in bringing her aunt into council. She could not let Fanny put a finger into so queer a pie. Mrs. Fenwick was a relative, and to have her name known in "the family" was impossible. Suddenly, she thought of Alice Robinson. She had no one to consult. She lived in a flat on Victoria street, she did not know any of Helena's other friends. Could she ask to be allowed to make an appointment on family business in Victoria street? Alice knew that Miss Wynne was "peculiar," and would not be surprised that she kept out of the matter. It was just to Helena that it was just possible to consider this plan. It was not quite intolerable.

She got up, dressed herself, and came downstairs, where she found her aunt already seated at her dressing-table. Wynne threw a sheet of blotting-paper over her letter before she turned round to wish her niece good-morning.

"The old lady is the most active," she said, "but then I did not dance as you did."

"I am not tired now," said Helena. She proceeded to eat her breakfast, and while her aunt rather hurriedly had perhaps too long ignored, and to which I should wish to put myself entirely in your hands. May I, at any rate, as one of your few relatives, be allowed to see you personally, and to ask your wishes as to the alternatives which the situation appears to me to suggest?"

"George Gladwyn," she exclaimed, looking at a signature. "Dear me, here are acme verses by Mr. Gladwyn. 'Love's Flame.' How Rosetti-ish! Helena set down her teacup and began to read the ballad.

"It has a jolly swing," she said, as she began, but in a moment her face grew more intent, and her comments ceased. The story was not new to her.

To be sure, George's boyish ballad had been greatly modified and mystified, and it was difficult to make a connected story out of Love's Flame. In fact there was no story. The ballad, unconscious bride found her heart caught by "Love's Flame," as the ring touched her finger, as the rays of the morning sun shone through the heavenly mists in the eastern window, and bathed her in the red seraphic light of love.

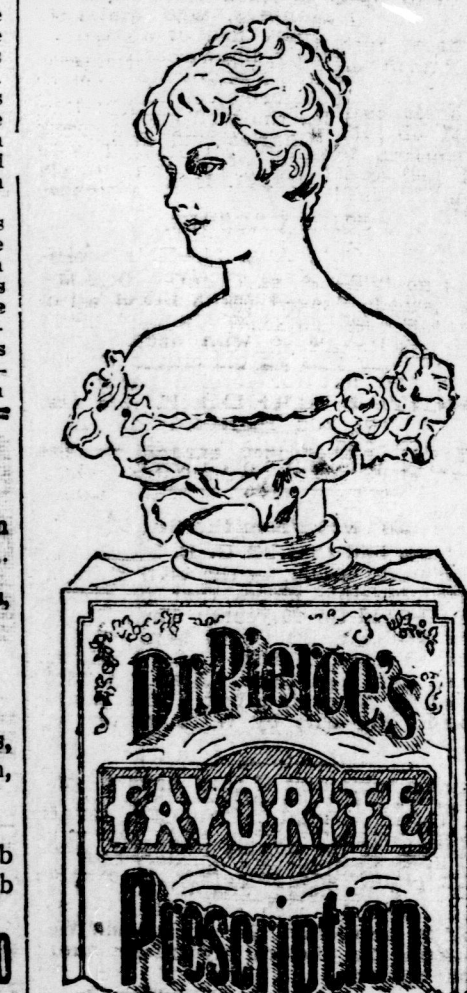
Images of death, nocturnal darkness, gray and cold columns and arches were all lost and transfigured, and in the midst of the fiery glow, she saw—Love.

The poem was short, picturesque, and passionate, and might have caught any one's attention. It started Helena almost as much as the letter she had just received. Her own written story could not have suggested it. That had only appeared in the previous month. It contradicted, as she thought, the story, for it was not love, but hatred and shame that had started to life in that burning glow. And yet, and yet, it was true. She determined to hide the magazine. Her aunt should not see it. But what was the use of that, when of course every gossip in Whitebury would read and talk of the new master's copy of verses. They had already talked of her story. Why—why had she remembered and used the memory of that horrid painted widow?

She wrote her note to Alice Robinson, asking in bare, bold simplicity if she might make an appointment with her cousin, Mr. Wentworth Norman, to meet her in Victoria street to talk of business with which she did not wish her aunt to be acquainted, and on receiving, "Yes, certainly," on a postcard, she sent her cousin the following letter—

"My friend, Miss Robinson, will be glad for me to meet you at 3 o'clock on Thursday, at her rooms in Victoria street."

(To be Continued.)



The pedestal, the support of health and beauty, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. There can be no beauty without health. There can be no health when the delicate womanly organs are diseased. Diseases which undermine woman's health and prey upon her beauty, irregular menstruation, generally by female weakness, are perfectly and permanently cured by the use of "Favorite Prescription."

CANADA'S CLAIM

[Continued from Page 2.]

Prince of Wales Island. The first question, then, to be considered is the description of the direction of the latitude and longitude of the line is to yield to the use of the words "Portland Channel," or whether the name "Portland Channel" must be subordinate to the direction and description contained in these articles. If Clarence Channel, which lies immediately east of Prince of Wales Island, is taken, there is an extra conformity to the description. You may ascend north from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island along Clarence Channel as far as the point on the continent where it strikes the fifty-sixth degree of latitude. You cannot ascend Portland Channel, as it is subordinate to the direction and description contained in these articles. Because Portland Channel does not reach that far north.

"The difference between drawing the boundary from the Portland Channel and from Clarence Channel is this: The boundary upon the mainland commences where the fifty-sixth degree of north latitude cuts the shore in the one instance, and in the other it commences at a point between the Portland Channel, which falls short of the place designated as the place of beginning.

"By article 4 the line is to be drawn so as to leave the whole of Prince of Wales Island to Russia. If a due east line is to be drawn from the southernmost point of the island to the entrance at Portland Channel, these words, leaving the whole of Prince of Wales Island to Russia, are superfluous, because a due east line would not only leave the Prince of Wales Island to Russia, but would leave several other large islands of which no mention is made lying between this island and the mainland. If Clarence Channel is taken, there is an obvious reason for providing in the treaty words that the whole of the Prince of Wales Island be left to Russia, because a line ascending north from the southernmost point would cut off the southeastern portion of the island; but these words have no proper place in the treaty if the line starting from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island is to be extended to the entrance of Portland Channel, as it would not be a line ascending north from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island. It will be observed that this line would cut off the southeastern portion of the island, and the line of the description in article 4 of the treaty is to be drawn from the southernmost point of the island to the entrance at Portland Channel. Why should the line be drawn from the southernmost point of the island, if the line is to be drawn from the southernmost point of the island to the entrance at Portland Channel? It is, I think, clear, from the wording of the treaty that the use of the words 'Portland Channel' cannot refer to the body of the description, and the whole of the description of the boundary is inapplicable.

PROOF AS TO MISTAKE.

"Let any intelligent reader with a map before him undertake to draw the line from the description which the treaty furnishes. If he begins at the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island, which lies in fifty-four degrees forty minutes of north latitude, he cannot descend to the north, as the line along Portland Channel, the name of the channel through which the line is drawn is subordinate to the direction, description, and relation of the line as drawn to the starting point, which is determined in no other way than what waters the line is to ascend, that the whole of the Prince of Wales Island may remain to Russia. It is assumed in the words of description in the treaty that the line is to be drawn from the southernmost point of the island to the entrance at Portland Channel, which extends in a direction parallel to the coast from the fifty-sixth degree of north latitude. This is a point upon the shore at which the boundary upon the mainland is to begin and the description is wholly inapplicable to Portland Channel, as it falls short by several miles of that degree of latitude.

The channel, which lies immediately east of Prince of Wales Island, and through which the line is to be drawn, does so extend, so that the geographical conditions fit in with the description in the one case, and do not in the other.

"By the third article the line of demarcation is to follow the summit of the mountains, situated parallel to the coast so far as the intersection of the fifty-sixth degree of west longitude, and the fourth article provides that whenever the summit of the mountains, which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the fifty-sixth degree of north latitude, shall prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the coast, the line between the British possessions, and the line of coast, which is to belong to Russia, shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom.

"It is too clear to require argument that the line is to follow the coast range, whether high or low, was to be the boundary when it was not more than ten leagues from the coast. In many places inlets extend up canons through the mountains, and so much of each of those inlets as would be cut off by a line drawn from the summit of the mountains upon the other, is Canadian territory.

SAYS CONTENTION IS PREPOSTEROUS.

"The line cannot be removed more inland because there may be a gap in the mountains into which an arm of the sea extends. The coast range approaches these inlets on each side, in most cases near the waters of the ocean. When you pass the Lynn Inlet it will be found that the coast range embraces the Lynn Inlet, 18,000 feet high, and it does seem to me preposterous to contend that the provisions of the treaty can be applied to drawing a line in the rear of those mountains, as certainly would be done of the boundary passed around the head of Lynn Inlet.

"It is, I think, manifest that the framers of the treaty assumed that harbors, inlets, and arms of the sea were drawn within British territory, and certain provisions of the treaty were entered into upon this assumption.

Article 6 provides that the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, from whatever quarter they may arrive, whether from the ocean or the interior of the continent, shall forever enjoy the right of navigating freely and without any hindrance whatever all the rivers and streams which in their course toward the Pacific Ocean may cross the line of demarcation on the line of coast. As some of those rivers flow into Behring Sea, it is perfectly obvious that the contracting parties assumed that the navigation of that sea was open to British vessels.

"By article 7 for a period of ten years the vessels of the two powers and of their subjects respectively shall have the right of free navigation to the inland seas, the gulfs, havens, and creeks on the coast mentioned in article 3. The coast mentioned in article 3 is not the entire coast, but the coast north of 54 degrees 40 minutes."

3 is not the entire coast, but the coast north of 54 degrees 40 minutes."

"By article 10 every British or Russian vessel navigating the Pacific Ocean which may be compelled by storms or accident to take shelter in the ports of the respective parties shall be at liberty to refit therein, to provide itself with all necessary stores, and to put to sea again without paying any other than port and light-house dues, which shall be the same as those paid by national vessels. This is not a temporary arrangement, but a permanent one, which each party has within the ports of the other.

POINT SETTLED WITH RUSSIA.

"It has been contended by some of the United States press that the waters belonging to Great Britain here referred to are those that lie south of 54 degrees 40 minutes of north latitude, but this is not so. Those territories were in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, and with reference to the compact was entered into in the treaty between Russia and Great Britain. What is entered into is the establishment of a boundary north 54 degrees 40 minutes, and it is to this boundary, separating the territories of Russia from the territories of his Britannic Majesty, that all the provisions of the treaty referred. Russia made no claim in this treaty to any territories further south. She set up no pretensions to any privileges further south, and so it is wholly beside the question to refer to the convention between the United States and Russia of the previous year to determine the meaning of the articles in this compact."

"The subjects of Great Britain were, without any hindrance whatever, to have liberty of navigating freely all the rivers and streams which in their course toward the Pacific Ocean may cross the boundary line—the line of demarcation as set out in article 3 of the convention. These rivers and navigable routes were not south of 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude, but rivers north of that latitude—rivers that flowed from British territory through the Russian territory upon the coast. All the provisions of the treaty relating to fishing and navigation have reference to the territories and waters which were the subject of the treaty, and so it is wholly beside the question to refer to the convention between the United States and Russia of the previous year to determine the meaning of the articles in this compact."

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at W. T. Strogo & Co.'s drug store as their giving away to their many customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable remedy, from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases are quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free. Large size, 50 cents and \$1. Every bottle warranted.

During periods of nervousness the Turkish Sultan restricts himself to a boiled egg because this food cannot easily be poisoned.

Of Local Interest.

To all who have felt the evil effects of deranged kidneys is the assurance that Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are meeting with enormous sale and unparalleled success in this district. Backaches and aching kidneys are fast becoming a thing of the past where Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are known. One cent a dose. 25 cents a box, at all dealers.

Ancestor of Presidents Tyler, Lincoln, Hayes and Cleveland were among Major John Mason's band of 35 pioneers who founded Norwich, Conn.

Attempts are being made in the county of Kent, England, to exterminate the sparrow. Sparrow clubs have been formed and money prizes are given to those producing the largest number of heads.

Hard-working Farmers.

Long hours of hard, never-ending work makes Kidney Trouble a common complaint on the farm. Painful, weak or lame backs and Urinary Disorders are too frequent.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

help a farmer to work and keep his health—take the ache and pain out of his back and give him strength and vigor.
Mr. Isaiah Willmot, a retired farmer living at 138 Elizabeth St., Barrie, Ont., said:

"I have been a sufferer with kidney trouble and all of its my back, and in both sides. I also had a great deal of neuralgia in my temples, and was subject to dizzy spells. I felt tired and worn out most of the time. Since taking Doan's Kidney Pills, I have had no pain either in my back or sides. They have removed the neuralgia pain from my head, and I feel better than I have for years."

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

Laxa-Liver Pills cure Constipation.

THE RELIABLE BELT

OUR
"EXTRA"
BRAND

OAK TANNED.

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

J. HINTON
THE UNDERTAKER,
360 Richmond Street,
Private residence, 48 Beecher
Telephone—Store 440; House, 431.

FOR FIRST-CLASS
DRY MAPLE AND BEECH

wood out to order, call Phone 347.

Campbell & Chantler,
176 WATER STREET



Housekeepers and those who buy for booths, hotels, clubs, restaurants, boarding-houses, etc., will do well to study this list of special values offered in the basement during the fourth week of this Great Bargain Sale, as it will save them money on their purchases of supplies for the present or future needs.

Plates

Dinner size, decorated, regular \$1.40 a dozen, at each..... 70c
Breakfast and tea and soup plates, to match dinner plates, regular \$1.20 a dozen, at each..... 50c

Cups and Saucers

Large tea size, of fine china, artistically decorated in colors and gold, new shapes at..... 10c
CHILDREN'S CUPS AND SAUCERS, of white German ware, with color banded border, or in all pink German ware, tea size; sale price..... 5c

Glassware, Etc.

WATER TUMBLERS, of best quality crystal glass, banded and fluted; regularly sold at 5c each, sale price, per dozen..... 30c
JELLY GLASSES—Half-pint Jelly Glasses, fluted or plain, all fitted with extra fine tin tops, 2 for..... 5c
FRUIT JARS—During the remainder of our August clearing sale, we will give free, with every dozen fruit jars, a stone jar filler or funnel, worth 10c. We sell only the best flint glass Crown fruit jars.

Frut Jar Rubbers

Fine pliable rubber, for pints, quarts and half-gallon jars, per dozen..... 5c

Candy

Fifty pounds of fine Cream Chocolates; regular price 14c a pound, at..... 10c
Cream Almonds, coffee, vanilla and strawberry flavoring, and violet, lemon, chocolate and strawberry Flavors, per pound..... 20c
Marshmallows, vanilla, per pound..... 35c

Railways and Navigation

ALL STATIONS IN CANADA TO

Portland, Me. Steamer Urania

AND RETURN, —AT—

SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE

Good Going Sept. 1, 2 and 3. Good to Return Up to and including Sept. 12, 1899.

Tickets and all information from Agents Grand Trunk Railway System.

M. C. DICKSON,
District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

ALLAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamships.
For Liverpool, Calling at Moville, From Montreal

Parisian..... Aug. 31, 9 a.m.
Bavarian (new)..... Sept. 7, 7 a.m.
Californian..... Sept. 14, 9 a.m.
Tainui..... Sept. 21, 5 a.m.
Parisian..... Sept. 28, 9 a.m.
From New York to Glasgow, Montreal, Sept. 2, Nebraska, Sept. 9, Laurentian, Sept. 16.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First cabin, \$20 and upwards. Second cabin \$13. Steerage, \$2.50 and \$3.50. New York to Glasgow. First cabin, \$47.50 and upwards. Second cabin, \$30. Steerage, \$10. Full description on first and second cabin return tickets.

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

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

Annual...

Seaside Excursions

TO THE MARITIME PROVINCES, August 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st.

For the above the Intercolonial Railway will issue cheap excursion tickets from Montreal to the following points:

Riviere du Loup, P.Q..... \$6.00
Acouana, P.Q..... 8.00
Little Metis, P.Q..... 8.40
Moncton, N.B..... 8.50
St. John, N.B..... 8.50
Shediac, N.B..... 8.50
Summerside, P.E.I..... 10.00
Charlottetown, P.E.I..... 11.25
Pictou, N.S..... 12.00
Halifax, N.S..... 12.00
Mulgrave, N.S..... 13.50
Sydney, C.B..... 15.00
North Sydney, C.B..... 15.00

Tickets will be good to return 21 days from date of issue, and are now on sale at L. C. Ry. office, 93 York Street, Toronto.

VESTIBULE TRAINS.

The Intercolonial Railway gives the finest service between Montreal and the magnificent tourist country in Eastern Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The Maritime Express, will leave Montreal daily (except Saturday), at 7:30 p.m., for Halifax, St. John, N. B., and points in the Maritime Provinces. It will run on Saturday to Lewis only, stopping at St. Hyacinthe and other points. This is a solid vestibule train with elegant new sleeping and dining cars.

For further particulars apply at L. C. R. office, 93 York St., Rossin House Block, Toronto.

W. ROBINSON, General Travelling Agent, Toronto.

H. A. PRICE, District Passenger Agent, Montreal.

Switzerland's greatest industry, the entertainment of tourists, has been officially computed to bring in \$4,000,000 a year, \$1,400,000 more than the public revenue of the whole confederacy.

FOURTH WEEK OF OUR

August

Clearing Sale

.....OF.....

China, Glassware and House-

furnishing Goods.

Housekeepers and those who buy for booths, hotels, clubs, restaurants, boarding-houses, etc., will do well to study this list of special values offered in the basement during the fourth week of this Great Bargain Sale, as it will save them money on their purchases of supplies for the present or future needs.

Kettles

One lot of steel enameled ware. Preserving Kettles, holds 8 quarts; regular price 40, while they last, at..... 25c

Pudding Dishes

Steel enameled ware, holding 3 quarts, at 15c. Also one lot of steel enameled ware Pie Plates, 10 inch, at..... 10c

Japanese Paper Napkins

Of the best tissue, all white or with colored borders, tomorrow, per dozen..... 5c

Camp Chairs

Made of hard wood, folding style, with back, Madras ticking seat; regular price 25c, at 15c, 2 for..... 25c

Pencils

Children's Lead Pencils, cedar wood, per dozen..... 4c
Dickens, rubber inserted Lead Pencils, per dozen..... 5c

Chamois

Of soft quality and full size; regularly sold at 35c, at..... 25c

Table Oilcloth

45 inches wide, in white and black and figured; regular price 19c a yard, at..... 15c

Ribbons and Gloves

Twenty pieces of Fancy Ribbons, 4 and 5 inches wide; worth 25c a yard, at..... 10c
Women's 4-button Lisle and Taffeta Gloves, black with white embroidery; worth 50c at..... 35c
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, clear hemstitched borders, at 10c, 3 for..... 25c

Railways and Navigation

on each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday during season will leave Port Stanley for Cleveland, 11 p.m., returning leaves Cleveland 10 p.m. Sunday, Wednesday and Friday. Fare from London \$2, return \$3. Saturday 11 p.m. train catches boat for Cleveland, Saturday 10 Monday, return fare, \$1.50. Special tourists' rates to points in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

CAR FERRY, "SHENANGO NO. 1."

on each Friday during the season will leave Pt.

SAVING AND SPENDING

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

O. B. GRAVES 222 Dundas St.

Without Heat

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

Call or write for estimates.

LONDON ELECTRIC CO. 350 Richmond Street.

Eau de Cologne

Large handsome bottle, worth 50c.

For 25c.

WHITE DRUG STORE 120 Dundas St. N.W. EMERSON DRUGGIST.

AT THE LAKESIDE

Members and Scholars of St. James' Church, South London, Have an Outing at Port Stanley.

St. James' Church and Sunday school, South London, picked up at Port Stanley yesterday, and had a day's pleasure at the lakeside. A large crowd went down. After lunch had been partaken of, a splendid programme of races were carried out by the children. Following are the prize-winners:

Boys, 7 years—1 Alfred Waterman, 2 Llanarth Davis, 3 Erney Hill.
Girls, 7 years—1 Gracy Holt, 2 Mabel Glead, 3 Gerty Mayovoy.
Boys, 8 years—1 Tom Pethic, 2 Ralph O'Neil, 3 James Davis.
Girls, 8 years—1 Etie Waterman, 2 Helen Pethic, 3 Louie Hill.
Boys, 10 years—1 Willie Baker, 2 T. Pethic, 3 Fred Wallace.
Girls, 10 years—1 Beatrice Baker, 2 Etie Waterman, 3 Louie Hill.
Boys, 12 years—1 Albert McDonald, 2 Dick Whetter, 3 Regie Hodgins.
Girls, 12 years—1 Louie Skelly, 2 Mabel Waterman, 3 Minnie Nevett.
Boys, 15 years—1 Roy Hodgins, 2 C. Hodgins, 3 Spencer Thorpe.
Girls, 15 years—1 Mamie Holt, 2 Ethel Baker.

Senior girls, special prize—Mabel Reynolds.
Horseback race—1 Roy Hodgins and Albert McDonald, 2 Spencer Thorpe and Harry O'Neil.
Three-legged race—1 Roy Hodgins and Spencer Thorpe, 2 Albert McDonald and Harry O'Neil.
Egg race—1 Roy Hodgins, 2 Spencer Thorpe.
Little ones' consolation race—1 L. A. Anderson, 2 Walter Jennings.
Mr. John Shaw acted as starter and the judges were Messrs. Pope (superintendent) Taylor and Hill.
At the close, Archdeacon Davis and the superintendent distributed the prizes.

Brave Men Fall

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles, as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache, and tired, listless, run-down feeling. But there's no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gair, of Idaville, Ind. He says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he is all run-down, and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more to give me new strength and good appetite than anything I could take. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life." Only 50 cents, at W. T. Strong & Co's. Every bottle guaranteed. It costs a lot more to avenge a wrong than it does to forgive it.

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, SOFTENS the GUMS, and ALLEVIATES ALL CURDS, WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. 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.

Masked pitfalls of quicksand occur in the dry plains of Arizona and are covered with a treacherous crust of clay that has been spread over them in fine particles by the wind and baked dry by the sun.

A DINNER PILL—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty 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. Farnese's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convey the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with indigestion.

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, 693 Richmond Street North. JAMES F. HUNT & SONS. Telephone 997.

25c Neckwear...

We have just opened a full stock for fall of all the latest colors and patterns in Four-in-Hands, Bows, Strings and Knots, the best we have ever had, for 25c.

GRAHAM BROS.

Stoves! Stoves!

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

STEVELY'S, Richmond Street Phone 462.

METEOROLOGICAL

Toronto, Aug. 24, 8 p.m.—Pressure is highest over the Maritime Provinces, and lowest in the Northwest Territories. The weather has been cloudy with light showers in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, and generally fair elsewhere. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 52-62; Calgary, 46-66; Qu'Appelle, 46-72; Winnipeg, 64-76; Port Arthur, 52-76; Toronto, 60-80; Montreal, 62-76; Quebec, 66-88; Halifax, 60-64.

Local temperature—The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory on Thursday, Aug. 24, 1899, were 83 and 55 degrees. Today sun rises at 5:33 a.m.; sets at 7:06 p.m. Moon rises at 9:12 p.m.; sets at 11:09 a.m.

Any Wife Can Brag

about her fine cooking and baking when she uses

The Peninsular Range

the range that only burns a half ton of coal a month, run day and night. Over 200,000 in use.

SEE THEM AT THOMPSON'S.

Stoves and Heating. 424 Richmond St.

GAMMAGE-FLOWERS

Synonymous, Aren't They?

Call at our store, Dundas and Clarence. We do everything in flowers and floral work.

London Advertiser.



A LOCAL BUDGET

—Miss Minnie Phair, of Detroit, is the guest of Miss Sadie Holmes, city.

—Mrs. A. R. Simpson, 415 Central avenue, is visiting friends in Guelph and vicinity.

—Miss Sadie Holmes, who has been attending the Detroit millinery openings, has returned home.

—Mr. John Dean and bride, of New York, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Dean, of Dorchester.

—Mr. D. Ferguson and family, of South London, are making Wlarton a visit. They are guests at the Arlington.

—The Knox baseball team, of South London, will play a game with the Motherwell nine at Motherwell on Saturday.

—The Congregational Church gives a farewell social tonight in honor of Mr. Pedley. All his friends will be heartily welcomed.

—Miss Mary McFadden has left on a three weeks' vacation to Detroit, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Carney, Canfield avenue.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. Dick, of 406 Quebec street, East London, are visiting their sons, William and Andrew, at Loraine, Ohio.

—Al. Strowger, formerly a member of the London baseball club, has been appointed treasurer of the Grand Opera House, Hamilton.

—Mrs. M. Catherine Sheere and daughter Nita and Miss Vera Ellwood, of this city, are guests of Miss Marion Ballyntyne, Price Villa, Caradoc.

—Toledo (O.) News: Mrs. R. F. Booth, of West Washington street, is entertaining her mother, Mrs. M. Norman, and two nephews, of London, Ont.

—Mr. J. L. Goodburn, city, accompanied by his wife, have left on a three weeks' visit to Mr. Goodburn's parents at Lake Linden, Northern Michigan.

—Mr. Marshall, of this city, an honor graduate of Queen's University, has been engaged to succeed Mr. Messmore as classical master at the Ridgeway Collegiate Institute. The salary is \$700.

—Mrs. John R. Gair, of Chicago, is spending a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Munro, 574 Dufferin avenue. Her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Wye, are also spending a short time here visiting relatives.

—The Seventh Band gave another enjoyable concert at Victoria Park last night, which was attended by some 4,000 persons. Collections were taken at the gate, the grant made by the city council for concerts having been exhausted. A very liberal amount was contributed by Mr. H. R. McDonald, who sang "My Love's Eyes are Blue," which made a decided hit. A cornet solo by Mr. St. George was also one of the enjoyable features of the evening.

DAVID HARUM, 65c;
THE TELLER, by author of David Harum, 15c;
RICHARD CARVEL, 75c;
DUET WITH OCCASIONAL CHORUS, by Conan Doyle, 75c;
JOHN KING'S QUESTION CLASS, Sheldon's last book, 30c, are having a large sale at

ANDERSON'S, Booksellers and Stationers and Jobbers in School Supplies.

—Alvinston Free Press: A pleasant time was spent at the home of Mrs. Paddison, on the town line, south of Wellington, when a number of her friends assembled to bid her farewell on the eve of her departure for London. During the evening Mrs. Paddison was presented with a beautiful and costly set of dishes. The presentation came as a complete surprise, and in thanking them she said she would never forget her Brooke and Enniskillen friends. Mrs. Paddison will be greatly missed in the Baptist Church, where she was an earnest worker.

THE LATE THOMAS IRWIN.
Mr. Thomas Irwin, who died at his late residence, 41 Dufferin avenue, on Wednesday, leaves a widow, four sons and two daughters—Thomas, Appin; Fred, and Andrew, Dorchester; Rev. Sep, Dutton; Mrs. Bell, Crumlin, and Mary, at home. Mr. Irwin was born in England 72 years ago, and was a member of the Church of England. He had lived a retired life for some years past.

NARROWLY ESCAPED DEATH.
Samuel Golden, a laborer, living in South London, had a close call for his life yesterday. He was engaged in laying a cement drain, at the bottom of a ten-foot trench, in the yard of the Talbot street school, when the sides caved in, burying him beneath a great weight of sand. Some minutes after the cave-in Wm. H. Ironsides, who was overseeing the work, inquired of Golden, and on finding out the latter's position, had him immediately unearthed and given medical aid. It was fortunate that Mr. Ironsides happened along in the nick of time, as Golden was too far away from his fellow-laborers for them to hear his cries.

"SHORE ACRES" AT THE GRAND.
The sweetest and purest play ever written of New England farm life is "Shore Acres," which appears at the Grand tonight, and the success it has achieved is justly deserved. Those who are familiar with its manifold beauties have compared it to the poems of a celebrated poet, and speak of it as a pretty and truthful story of human life, in which there appears at no time any evidence of stage device or clap-net to offend the artistic senses of the audience. The play has some exquisite touches of human nature and contains much that is pathetic, sentimental and tender. Readers who have been charmed by a recital in poetry or prose of beautifully wrought ideas will find in "Shore Acres" a play that will send them to the theater time and again, and to the hearts of their friends.

The story of love, hope, faith, patience, ambition, and greed that makes up the circumstances of almost everyone's life is told in a masterly manner by the simple folk Mr. Herne introduces in this charming play.

GOING INTO BUSINESS

Messrs. James Gray and Ed. F. H. Parker, City, to Open a Store in Simcoe.

Messrs. James Gray and Ed. T. H. Parker, employees of J. H. Chapman & Co., will leave on Saturday for Simcoe, where they will open a general dry-goods and millinery store. Mr. Gray has been manager of Chapman's dress goods department for over five years, and has had considerable experience in buying in the European and American markets. He has followed the dry-goods business for 25 years. Mr. Parker is manager and buyer of the gentlemen's furnishing department, and has had many years experience. Both gentlemen are well known and popular in business and social circles.

Mr. Parker has been an usher in the First Methodist Church for a number of years, and is an active member of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Gray is secretary of the board of managers of the St. James' Presbyterian Church. The new firm will have one of the finest stores in Simcoe, stocked with everything new and up-to-date goods. Their many friends in this city will wish them every success.

FISTIC ENCOUNTER

Two Young Men Have a Fight on Dundas Street and Are Arrested—James Maher Charged With Assaulting an Officer.

Two young men named Court Avery, a cigarmaker, and John F. Sudden, a barber, had some hot words at the corner of Dundas and Wellington streets last night, which ended in a lively fistic encounter. P. C. Hightstead, happening along, placed both men under arrest. As he was about to start for the station with them, James Maher, another cigarmaker, stepped up, and, it is alleged, struck him a blow in the face with his fist. Maher then took to his heels.

About an hour later, a man applied to the police station for bail for one of the prisoners, and, being refused, went west on Carling street. Shortly after, the thought struck Sgt. Maguire that the man who applied failed with the description of Maher, and P. C. Downs was sent after him. Downs overtook his man about half a block away, and after an interesting dialogue, knew he had the right man, and took him to the station.

Avery and Sudden are only charged with being drunk and disorderly, but Maher will answer the charge of assaulting an officer.

Sudden and Avery pleaded guilty at the police court this morning, and were fined \$2.

Maher asked for an adjournment, which was granted.

Mixed breeds of bloodhounds answer best for man hunting.

WHO POISONS THE DOGS?

Meat With Strychnine Found in Victoria Park.

Ald. Parnell Exposes the Poverty of the Board of Works.

The Purse Strings Must Be Carefully Guarded—Only \$3,900 for Controllable Expenses—Other Matters Before No. 2 Committee.

A large number of citizens have had valuable dogs poisoned in Victoria Park recently. Mr. R. H. Dignan lost a pet in this way, and brought the matter to the attention of the board of works. Last night Park Ranger Grant, his three assistants and Mr. Dignan were present. The ranger and his assistants asserted that they knew of no poison having been placed in the park. The ranger was not loath, however, to admit his aversion for dogs in the park. Mr. Dignan said that not long since a piece of meat was discovered in the shrubbery, near the Central avenue and Wellington street gate, and on examination it was found to contain strychnine. The murderer of a dog was like the murderer of a human being—he would not admit the deed, because he would be liable to both civil and criminal proceedings. It was a very suspicious thing that week after week dogs were poisoned in the park. For the sake of a few dollars' worth of flowers, placed there at a cost of thousands of dollars, it was a gross outrage to taxpayers to have their property destroyed in the park. This poisoning had been carried on systematically for ten years, and there was no sign of it stopping.

"But there are dogs dying all over," said Mr. Grant.
Mr. Dignan—Not as they are in the park, though. There is a Jack the Ripper up there after the dogs.
Mr. Grant—I wish he would rip them all, then.
Mr. Dignan—Yes, I know those are your sentiments. And your sentiments strengthen my suspicions.
In reply to Mr. Dignan, the city engineer said the annual cost of maintaining the park was about \$1,300. The matter will be considered later.

FUNDS LOW.
Ald. Parnell called attention to the fact that there is less than \$4,000 at the disposal of the board for controllable expenses.

Contractor Grant will be allowed the use of the stone crusher for work at the waterworks dam, the rental to be fixed by the chairman and engineer, but not to be less than \$3 a day. A motion by Ald. Wilkey to charge \$5 a day was lost.

Mr. R. K. Cowan appeared before the committee to urge that permission be granted the Canadian Packing Company to connect their factory with the Dundas street sewer. The aldermen will visit the factory before deciding upon the matter.

Mr. Thos. Sargent pressed his claim for \$35 damages for injuries received owing to alleged negligence of corporation employees. The engineer will report.

Registrar W. C. L. Gill wrote stating the registry office was inadequate for the amount of business transacted. The members of the bar were loud in their complaints about the lack of accommodation, and the government inspector has reported that the building was not up to the requirements. Mr. Gill invited the committee to inspect the building, and the invitation was accepted.

The petition of John C. Green and others for the remission of sewer rates on property situated at the corner of Ridout and Carling streets was referred to the engineer for a report.

Engineer Graydon will also report on

Don't Go Away With That Shabby Valise.

CALL IN AND SEE OUR SPECIAL PRICES IN

TRUNKS AND GRIPS

\$1 75 Trunk for.....\$1 40
\$2 50 Trunk for.....2 00
\$4 50 Canvas Square Top.....3 00
\$5 00 Steel-Covered Square Top....4 00
and upwards.

TELESCOPES

ALL SIZES.

14-inch.....450
up to.....\$2 00

LEATHER GRIPS

\$2 25 Imitation Alligator for.....\$1 80
\$2 50 Leather Grips for.....2 00
We have all the grades and sizes made.

SHOES

Ladies' New Fall Footwear.

Ladies' Dongola Oxford, black.....\$1 25

Ladies' Dongola Bals, black.....2 00

Ladies' Dongola Button, black.....2 00

All the Latest Styles in Men's and Children's Footwear.

JOHNSTON'S

198 Dundas Street.

Marriage Licenses Issued.

Drygoods.

Carpets.

KINGSMILL'S

You Profit

By trading at these stores at any time, but our great

BETWEEN SEASONS SALE

Enables you to buy with your dollar what in most instances would require two.

EVERY DEPARTMENT

offers you today something much below the regular value, as all broken lines, remnants and oddsends, must be got out of the way for new fall goods now on their way here.

KINGSMILL'S

THE BEST DRESSED

MEN IN TOWN

Are wearing our "Fit-Reform" Clothing. There is not a tailor in the province can produce the equal of the "Fit-Reform" Clothing we are selling.

Every man has, or ought to have, an eye to his attire.

Why not wear "Fit-Reform" Clothing when it can be purchased as cheap as poor custom-made garments?

You will be surprised at the variety of "Fit-Reform" Clothing we will show you. We can fit you like a glove, give you 144 sizes to select from, and have you looking like a new man in half an hour after you enter our store.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF DISSATISFIED.

The Fit-Reform Wardrobe

ROBERT M. BURNS, 180 Dundas Street.

LONDON EXHIBITS AT PARIS

The Dominion Commissioner in the City.

Calling on Local Firms—Canada To Be Worthily Represented.

Mr. James Geo. Jardine, one of the Dominion commissioners to the Paris Exposition of 1900, arrived in the city today. To an Advertiser reporter Mr. Jardine said that he was making a flying visit to the big industrial in this vicinity. London will be represented in Paris by the McClary, Bennett, Machine Tool, Carling and Labatt companies, and Strathroy by its furniture company.

All the agricultural machine companies in the Dominion are prepared to occupy four times the space the commissioners have at their disposal for them. The Canadian furniture, musical, heating, paper and pulp, stoves, leather and shoes, radiators, woodenware, carriages and bicycle industries will send perhaps the highest grade of manufactured articles ever shown at any previous exhibition.

Preparations throughout the Dominion are under way for the choice exhibits of fruit, canned goods, native wines, food products of all kinds, minerals and gold dust from the Klondike, game, fish, etc., etc., that will easily lead all the other colonial exhibits, to be seen at the Paris Exposition. The G. T. R. are preparing a magnificent exhibit; the former at an expense of \$25,000, propose to fit up a reception room luxuriously furnished in the center of a revolving globe ten feet in diameter, propelled slowly by electrical power, showing their railway and steamboat connections throughout the whole continent. The walls will be artificially decorated by hand-paintings of Canadian scenery in the Rockies and other places through which their line runs. A collection of the products of the various provinces, such as fruit, grain, fish, etc., will form part of the exhibit as well as models of their magnificent trains and steamboats. Floor coverings are being prepared by a Canadian carpet company, and the whole interior of the room will be of Canadian output. The G. T. R. Railway will have equally as grand a display, but in another direction.

Mr. Jardine says he is surprised to see by a Montreal dispatch, that manufacturers there complain they can get no information. Mr. Jardine says that at his office in the government buildings, Toronto, he or his assistant have already answered from 1,700 to 1,800 letters. Every communication is replied to the day that it arrives.

We have no hesitation in saying that Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is without doubt the best medicine ever introduced for dysentery, 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.

The sale of autograph letters is a growing and lucrative business in London.

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

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat, & permanently cures Catarrh. 25c. a box. Blower and Mail Desires