

WEEKES & SCANDRETT, solicitors, 98 Dundas street, London.

These Offices.

Ion. David Mills on Lord Aberdeen's Action.

The Governor-General Did Quite Right.

His Acts Cannot Be Discredited by British Precedents.

Something New About Appointments Made by Hon. Alexander Mackenzie.

Lord Dufferin on How the Bench and the Senate Should Be Made Up.

Sir Charles Tupper has already brought into Parliament his grievance because Lord Aberdeen declined to confirm all the appointments made by the late Government after its defeat. The Opposition leader threatens to again bring the matter up in Parliament, and he may move a vote of censure. There can be but one opinion in the minds of every person who has studied the facts, and that is that Sir Charles will be hopelessly worsted in this attempt to make himself a martyr to the Governor-General's alleged partiality. To get the views of a most trustworthy constitutional authority on this and other points, The Advertiser deputed a representative to call on Hon. David Mills. The conversation is printed below:

Reporter—You have no doubt, Mr. Mills, noticed in the newspapers that a number of official appointments made before the retirement of Sir Chas. Tupper's Government have been canceled upon the report of the Minister of Justice. Speaking from a strictly impartial standpoint, is the cancellation of such appointments a usual or a regular proceeding?

Mr. Mills—I hardly know how to answer your question. Do you mean to institute a comparison between the cases to which you refer, and English appointments? If so, I would say that it is not a usual proceeding, for there are in some of these cases certain irregularities which I do not think will be found in the case of any English appointment. This, no doubt, is due to the fact that in England the conduct of public men in connection with the Executive Government of the country more strictly conforms to well-settled precedents. I dare say their knowledge of the doctrines and usages of the constitution is usually more accurate and minute, and public opinion there will not justify, were it attempted, the practice of serving a party, to the extent, by using the patronage of the crown.

Reporter—To what difference do you refer? I don't quite follow you.

NO BRITISH PRECEDENT.

Mr. Mills—Well, let me illustrate. You have had the late Government, which were based upon the assumption that a parliamentary appropriation would be required, though no parliamentary appropriation had been made. None had been sought. Now, I don't think you will find in England any instance of that kind. The practice is for the crown, by message, to inform the House of Commons that the public service requires the creation of certain offices of emolument, and Parliament is asked for the necessary funds to enable the crown to make them; and the fact that no salary was attached to the appointment of the crown followed the appropriation by the Commons. It is an act of discourtesy to Parliament to create the offices prior to obtaining the appropriation for the payment of the salaries attached. Let me refer you to a case from New Zealand, Buckley and Edwards. There it was provided that the Supreme Court of New Zealand should consist of a chief justice, and such other judges as his Excellency, on behalf of her Majesty, should from time to time appoint. In the first instance, the court was constituted with a chief justice and four puisne judges. Mr. Edwards was appointed as a fifth judge before the General Assembly was asked to provide, out of the revenues of the Province, for another puisne judge. It declined to do so. The crown, you see, was not limited as to the number of appointments. There was no other impediment than the fact that no salary had been provided. The judicial committee declined to uphold the appointment. Any other rule would be disrespectful to Parliament. It was pointed out in that case that no such proceeding had been attempted in England since 1744. The proper course is to cancel all such appointments where the propriety of making them has not been before the House by an application for the necessary funds.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL JUSTIFIED.

Reporter—Do you think his Excellency was, according to constitutional usage, justified in refusing to make the appointments that Sir Charles Tupper recommended?

Mr. Mills—Oh, certainly, I think so. It seems to me his Excellency went a very long way in meeting Sir Chas. Tupper's wishes.

Reporter—Sir Charles seems to have quite a number of precedents to uphold his contention.

Mr. Mills—Yes, but do they? You see, it is one thing to cite a precedent showing that the crown has the power to accept the advice of a defeated Minister; it is a very different thing to show that the sovereign is under obligation, according to the conventions of the constitution, to act upon that advice. Sir Charles Tupper's precedents establish the first proposition; they do not establish the second; and so they wholly fail to uphold his contention.

NOT A MERE AUTOMATON.

Reporter—You maintain, then, that the sovereign may have an opinion at variance with his Ministers?

Mr. Mills—Yes, certainly. The sovereign is not a mere automaton, but a rational being, whose personal will is for the most part merged into the royal will. But there are times, in the very nature of things, when the personal will must be called into action as the political will of the sovereign. This seldom happens during the continuance of a Parliament supporting the administration. But the Government of Sir Charles Tupper was a provisional Government from the start; and subsequent to the 23rd of June a defeated Administration.

his Excellency had found no one ready to assume the responsibility of upholding his action, it would have been necessary for him to have recalled Sir Charles Tupper and to have given effect to his advice. But what happened, apart from every other consideration was in itself a vindication of the course which his Excellency took.

IN MR. MACKENZIE'S TIME.

Reporter—Sir Charles Tupper contends that Lord Aberdeen did not mete out to him the same treatment that Lord Dufferin extended to Mr. Mackenzie. What do you say to that?

Mr. Mills—Sir Charles Tupper is very much mistaken. Lord Dufferin's view, I know, was even more restricted than that expressed by Lord Aberdeen; and if no controversy arose between Lord Dufferin and Mr. Mackenzie, it was because in this matter their views were in accord. Mr. Mackenzie's private secretary, it is true, was appointed Deputy Minister of the Interior. That appointment came about in this way. Mr. Meredith had proposed several months before to retire. He desired to attend, at Stockholm, a prison reform convention. The Premier did not favor sending a representative, and no action was taken with regard to either until the elections were over, when Mr. Meredith's resignation was accepted solely at his own request. I offered the place, with the sanction of my colleagues, to Mr. James Magee, of this city, who was unable to consult his partner at the time because of his absence, and he accordingly declined. Mr. Buckingham was then appointed. It was thought, as the private secretary of the Prime Minister for five years, and on account of his well-known abilities, that he was entitled to promotion, which he ought to have had at an earlier day. He was subsequently removed from office after Lord Dufferin's departure, and before the arrival of Lord Lorne.

KENT COUNTY JUDGESHIP.

As to the appointment of Mr. Bell to the position of county judge, in Kent, the bar at Chatham had urged upon Judge, as Judge Wells, on account of his advancing years, was thought no longer capable of adequately discharging his duties. Judge Wells was unwilling to retire, because he thought the allowance inadequate, and because he said that his health being unimpaired he could not make the application required by law. Mr. Blake introduced an amending bill providing for the removal of a judge after 25 years' service, without assigning any reason therefor. The reason for the measure was stated, and the measure met with the approval of Sir John Macdonald. Shortly before we retired, Judge Wells resigned without any pressure or any solicitation on our part, and Judge Bell was at once appointed.

BENCH AND SENATE.

Sir Charles Tupper gives a list of judges which contains the names, I think, of a few Liberals appointed by Sir John Macdonald, and the number of Conservatives appointed by Mr. Mackenzie, as if they were all appointed by the Mackenzie Administration. Mr. Justice McMahon, Mr. Justice Chas. Tupper, Chief Justice Taylor, Mr. Justice Killam, Mr. McIsaac and others named, were appointed by the Government of Sir John Macdonald after the retirement of Mr. Mackenzie. Dufferin and Mr. Mackenzie, I believe, agreed in the opinion that it would be advantageous to the country not to have the bench almost wholly composed of judges taken from one political party, and this view, and not any fancied duty of acquiescence in Mr. Mackenzie's advice, no matter what it might be, determined Lord Dufferin's action. And it does seem to me, with upwards of 70 political friends in the Senate, and but five opponents, that complaint should be made that an opportunity was not given to further increase the majority. If his Excellency had listened to such advice when the political parties in the country are so nearly equal in number, he might have found himself compelled to have favorably considered revolutionary measures to rectify the wrongs done by men who had made so unwarrantable use of her Majesty's prerogatives.

Reporter—What about the Governor-General's warrants?

Mr. Mills—That, indeed, is a much more serious question. I have read over the debate on the subject, and it seemed to me that the gravity of the subject was not adequately considered; but I think you will have to be content for today with the answers which I have given already to your inquiries.

ABDUL THE ASSASSIN.

A Scorching Letter from England's Grand Old Man.

London, Sept. 14.—The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone has written still another letter denouncing the Sultan of Turkey. In this communication Mr. Gladstone says: "In my opinion the assassin, and not his Mohammedan subjects, is the author of the massacres."

"From first to last their atrocity has no parallel in recent history. The concert of Europe is a miserable, disgraceful mockery, and some sovereigns and Governments have given direct countenance and support to the assassin. Indeed, the presence of the embassies at Constantinople is in itself a substantial countenance of support to him and his guilty proceedings. The coercion which should long ago have been applied to him might even now be the means of averting another series of massacres."

The Age of Niagara Falls.

The savants are having a very interesting time in determining the age of Niagara Falls, and from the most recent papers on the subject it is quite evident that great diversity of opinion exists among those who have made it a matter of investigation. Life is full of problems. The diversity of our common nature suggests equally interesting questions. Why are things so? Why not otherwise? Now, for instance, the minor ailments that afflict us. Why should we ache not be agreeable? Instead of painful? Why should so many fraudulent and flesh-eating substitutes for Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor be imposed upon the people? Putnam's is sure. Putnam's is safe and painless. Putnam's makes no sore spots. Use Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor.

Tiny, the smallest toy terrier in the world, died recently in London. He was less than four inches long. His late owner, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Macdine, had had the body stuffed and has presented it to the London Zoological Gardens.

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War Clouds

Are Darkening the Skies of Europe.

Critical State of Affairs Due to the Sultan's Duplicity.

A British Fleet Within Easy Striking Distance of Constantinople.

Constantinople, Sept. 13.—A feeling of the greatest anxiety prevails in all circles here. There is no doubt that a crisis of extreme gravity has been reached and that the powers are discussing the deposition of the Sultan, that being, apparently, the only means of restoring quiet and confidence within the Turkish Empire. A British fleet of about fifteen warships is off the island of Thasos and within easy striking distance should an emergency arise, and it is believed that Great Britain will not hesitate to act alone in the matter of putting an end to the present disgraceful state of affairs if the other powers delay action too long.

As almost generally expected, the extraordinary tribunal which has been trying the men accused of massacring Armenians in the streets of this city and its suburbs has turned out to be nothing more than a whitewashing court. The men who were arrested for brutally killing two Armenians before the guardhouse of the British embassy and in full view of several British officials, have been acquitted. As there was no possible doubt of their guilt, their acquittal is regarded here as showing that it is useless to expect that Mussulmans will be punished for crimes committed against Armenians.

This has aroused the greatest indignation among the foreign population here, and has served to greatly increase the feeling of uneasiness which prevails on all sides. The Europeans feel that the action of the extraordinary tribunal in acquitting the murderers, whose guilt was so fully proven, shows that the peaceable residents of Constantinople are absolutely without any guarantee that their lives or property are safe, and that they must henceforth depend almost entirely upon the warships of the powers for protection. Such a condition, it is admitted, cannot last for any length of time, as business is at a standstill to all intents and purposes, and the impoverished condition of the Turkish treasury is adding daily to the discontent prevailing not only in the army and navy, but in Turkish official circles generally.

Many more officers have been arrested for claiming their pay, and for resigning their commissions when informed that there was no money for them. If this is the situation among the officers, it may be judged that the common soldiery are feeling still more irritated. But there is plenty of money and provisions for the strong body guard of the Sultan, and for the troops which constantly surround the palace, and it is believed that this display of force alone saves the Sultan from witnessing a demonstration which would surely open his eyes to the disgraceful state of affairs existing.

The full text of the note which the representatives of the powers sent to the Sultan on Aug. 31, was only just being communicated to the press. It is a decidedly strong document, and says that the remonstrance is based on positive data. It adds that the savage bands which murderously attacked the Armenians and pillaged their houses were not accidental gatherings of fanatical peasants, but that there is every indication of their special organization, and that it was known to and directed by, the authorities.

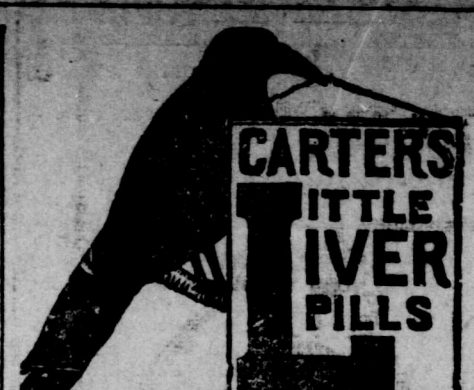
The note of the powers, then, under seven specific clauses, gives evidence in support of this and concludes with a demand that the instigators and principal actors in the tragedies be punished with the utmost rigor. Therefore, it will be seen that the acquittal of the men who deliberately murdered the two Armenians in front of the guard-house of the British Embassy is all the more significant, and must call for further action upon the part of the powers.

The Turkish Government yesterday answered the note of the powers in a long communication. The Ministry, in trying to refute the charges made, practically denied the ocular testimony of the representatives of the powers, and this is now, with good reason, regarded as tantamount to a defiance of Europe.

As usual, the Porte is relying upon the jealousies existing among the six powers to save the Sultan once more, at the last moment from being brought to terms, and as Abdul Hamid has so frequently escaped punishment during the course of his long and much-troubled reign, it has grounds for believing that even now Europe will not step in and put an end to the disgraceful conditions prevailing in the Turkish Empire.

News from Armenia shows that a very serious condition prevails there, and that further massacres are anticipated. It is feared that the Sultan has caused all the governors to be notified that they will be held responsible if outbreaks involving destruction of property and the loss of life occur. But such warnings have frequently been issued in the past, and they have served more to create disorder than to suppress it, and this would seem to be the case in the present instance, for, while warning the governors, as already stated, the soldiers have been notified that they are authorized to use their arms in self-defense if they are attacked. Thus, the Armenians and others look upon these orders of the Turkish Government as little less than a notification to the provincial authorities that they are to take the most rigorous measures in suppressing the Armenians if the latter take part in any "demonstrations" and those who know the Turks are well aware that the latter can provoke such outbreaks at the shortest possible notice. They have frequently done so in the past, and are not unlikely to do so again in the near future.

The inaction of the embassies continues to be sharply criticized here, and radical measures are demanded in order to prevent renewal of the disorders. Unless such steps are taken, it is believed, it will not be long before there is another outbreak here, and it may be of a much more serious nature than those which have preceded it, in spite of the fact that the streets of the Sultan's capital are hardly dry with the blood of the thousands of unfortunate people who were victims of the massacre of about two weeks ago.



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"That is right. To Neil I will talk a little. A man must seek a good wife with more heart than he seeks gold. Yes, yes, her heart is what he needs."

At the very moment Joris made this remark, the Elder was speaking for him. When he arrived at home he found that his wife was out making calls with Mrs. Gordon, so he had not the relief of a marital conversation. He took his solitary tea and fell into a nap, from which he was awakened by a querulous, uneasy temper. Neil was walking about the terrace, and he joined him.

"You are stepping in a very majestic way, Neil; what's in your thought, I wonder?"

"I have a speech to make tomorrow, sir. My thoughts were on the law, which has a certain majesty of its own."

"You'd better be thinking of a speech you ought to make tonight, if you care about saving yourself," said Katherine Van Heemskirk; and it will be an extraordinary case that is worth making, even in the way of a sister—than she is."

The Elder was not in the habit of making unmeaning speeches, and Neil was instantly alarmed. In his own way he loved Katherine with all his soul. "Yes," continued the old man, "you have a rival, Capt. Hyde asked Van Heemskirk for his daughter this afternoon, and an earldom in prospect is a poor bait."

"What a black scoundrel he must be! To use your hospitality to steal from your son the woman he loves!"

"Tak' your time, Neil, and you won't lose your judgment. How was he to know that Katherine was your sweetheart?"

"You made little of the lassie, very little, I may say. Lawd-like you may be, but none could call you lover-like. And while he and his are my guests, and in my house, I'll not have you fighting him. Tak' a word of advice now—I'll give it without a fee—you are fond enough to plead for others, go and plead an hour for yourself. Certain I may say, as I am aye noted for my persuading ways. Your father, sir, never left a spare corner for a rival, and I can tell you this—a woman is to be counted on until you have her made a wedding."

"What did the Councillor say?"

"To tell the truth, he said, 'No,' a plain 'No,' too. You ken Van Heemskirk's 'No' isn't a shilly-shallying kind of negative; but for 'a' that, if I have any say, I say, 'Lawd-like, Richard Hyde isna one of the kind that tak's 'No' from either man or woman."

Neil was intensely angry, and his dark eyes glowed with a fierce determination. He had just been told that his father had been with the Councillor, and that he had given his consent to the marriage of his daughter to the Earl of Hyde. He felt that he had been deceived, and he was determined to fight for his own happiness.

"I needna have fashed myself to warn him against fighting. He's a prudent lad. It's no right to fight and it would be a matter for a kirk session likewise—but, Bruce and Wallace, they sets my ain wisdom in a right line o' thought. I wish to patience she's bide at home! She never kens when I may be needing her—and now I come to think o' things, it will be the worst o' all bad hours for Neil to seek Katherine the night she'll be fretting, and the mother pouling, and the Councillor in ane o' his particular Dutch touch-me-not tempers. I do hope the lad will hae the uncommon good sense to let the folks cool and come to theirsel's a wee."

For the Elder, judging his son by the impetuosity of his own youthful temper, expected him to go down, to Van Heemskirk's house, but there were qualities in Neil which his father forgot to take into consideration, and their influence was to suggest to the young man how inappropriate a visit to Katherine would be at that time. Indeed, he did not much desire it. He was very angry with Katherine. He

"You are to be my wife, Katherine."

"That I have not said."

She drew herself from his embrace and stood leaning against an elm tree, watching of Neil, full of wonder at the sudden warmth of his love, and half fearful of his influence over her.

"But you have known it, Katherine, aye, for many a year. No words could make the truth-plight truer. From this hour mine and only mine."

"Such things you shall not say."

"I will say them before all the world. Katherine, it is true that an English soldier is wearing a bow of your ribbon?"

"What mean you?"

"I will make my meaning plain. Is Capt. Hyde wearing a bow of your orange ribbon?"

"Can I tell?"

"Yes. Do not lie to me."

"A lie I would not speak."

"Did you give him one? An orange one?"

"Yes. A bow of 'nv St. Nicholas ribbon I gave him."

"Why?"

"Me, he loves—and him, I love."

"And he wears it at his breast?"

"On his breast I have seen it. Neil, do not quarrel with him. Do not look so angry. I fear you, Mr. Neil. I am all my fault, Neil. Only to please me he wears it."

"You have more St. Nicholas ribbons?"

"That is so."

"Go and get me one. Get a bow, Katherine, and give it to me. I will wait here for it."

"No; that I will not do. How false, how wicked, I would be if two lovers my colors wore!"

"Katherine, I am in great earnest. A bow of that ribbon I must have. Get one for me."

(To be Continued.)

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Causes a Sir.

Launch of the U. S. Cutter Gresham at Cleveland.

British Naval Experts Claim She is a War Vessel.

Have the United States Violated the Treaty With Great Britain?

Cleveland, Sept. 13. — The revenue cutter Gresham, which was launched from the yard of the Globe iron works at Cleveland Friday, is the first modern type of armed Government vessel to be put afloat for lake use, but was being lake Michi-

gan. Two other vessels of this type are now being built on the coast for the revenue cutter service. These ships are of the latest class in the cutter service, and they are costing the Government about \$175,000.

The Gresham is 205 feet over all, 18 feet water line, 32 feet beam and 16 feet depth of hold. Her displacement at a mean draft of 10 feet 10 inches will be about 900 tons. She is expected to make an average speed of 16 knots an hour when the engine is developing about 2,000 horse power. A search light of 25 amperes capacity will be carried on the pilot house. The armament will consist of a battery of rapid firing guns, and provision will be made for carrying a torpedo outfit.

For service on the Great Lakes, the Gresham will be armed with a 4-inch gun, and a 3-inch gun, and a 12-inch mortar. The armament will be carried on the pilot house. The armament will consist of a battery of rapid firing guns, and provision will be made for carrying a torpedo outfit.

It is known that the naval attaches of the British embassy at Washington have made a complete report to their Government upon the vessel, in which they have classed it as a gunboat. Should complaint be made, the State Department will be obliged to say that the Gresham and the other two similar cutters which are to be built for service on the lakes are simply for revenue purposes, and for nothing else, and will call attention to the fact that England was the first to adopt this novelty in the construction of the revenue cutters which were built two years ago for the Canadian revenue marine, and that, in addition to the novelty of their armament, the Canadian vessels carry heavy steel rams.

Washington, Sept. 13. — It is not known whether the British Government will enter a protest against the presence of the Gresham in the Great Lakes or not. It is understood here that no complaint has been made by the British Government to the State Department.

Quite unofficially the officials of the revenue cutter service concede that the three new cutters for lake service will be pretty good for their class. They will carry batteries of light rapid fire guns, but they are planned for service on the lakes, and for nothing else, and will call attention to the fact that England was the first to adopt this novelty in the construction of the revenue cutters which were built two years ago for the Canadian revenue marine, and that, in addition to the novelty of their armament, the Canadian vessels carry heavy steel rams.

While the officials of the State Department declare that no possible trouble can arise as the result of the construction of the Gresham, the Navy Department no such assured feeling exists. The fact that the Gresham is fitted with torpedo tubes and outrigger armaments is very remarkable in the case of a revenue cutter, and the additional fact has come to light that in the construction of this cutter arrangements have been made for the setting of mines, or for a comparatively heavy battery. In no important particular does the Gresham differ from a gunboat without her heaviest armament.

While no one can say what may be the outcome of this incident until the attitude of Great Britain is made clear, officials who are best informed are of the opinion that it will lead to a very vigorous attempt on the part of Congress next winter to secure the abrogation of the 1817 treaty, prohibiting the construction or maintenance of more than one war vessel on the lakes. The English Government, which promises to be pushed with much energy.

BURIED ALIVE THREE DAYS.

Hypnotic Experiment With Unpleasant Features.

Providence, Sept. 14.—John Hugh-

gill, who allowed himself to be buried alive while in a hypnotic sleep, induced by Prof. Watson, was unearthed after an interval of three days.

Hughgill went to sleep at 3:20 p.m. Monday, and was to have slept until the same time Thursday, but woke up fourteen minutes ahead of time, and during his struggles dislocated his knee-joint.

When he was taken into the tent he lapsed into a stupor which the physicians almost mistook for death. After being rubbed with alcohol he revived.

Hughgill says he will never do it again. When he awoke he thought he had been buried alive, which almost crazed him.

Carlsbrooke Castle, where Charles I. was kept a prisoner just before he was brought to trial, is to be turned into a museum for curiosities and antiquities connected with the Isle of Wight.

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Western Ontario.

Death of Rev. D. Carscaden, Missionary at Kettle Point.

Mayor of Essex Resigned—Track Walker Killed.

Mayor Dewar of Essex has resigned. W. J. Malloch, of Paris, has been appointed Y. M. C. A. secretary at Kingston.

John Macdonald has been committed for trial at Brantford on a charge of personating Daniel Macdonald at the last election.

The Rev. T. R. Davis, of Sarnia, received a telegram from Forest Friday evening announcing the death of Rev. D. Carscaden, the missionary to the Kettle Point Indians.

On Friday afternoon the 1-year-old daughter of John Moody, St. Thomas, got hold of some rat poison and ate a quantity of it. The child, however, did not swallow much, and will recover.

A petition is being circulated for the release of the prisoners who were sentenced for participation in the Field whitecap case at Wingham. The families of four of them are now on the verge of destitution.

The death occurred at Meaford last week of Archibald Carnahan, the oldest Orangeman in Ontario. Mr. Carnahan was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1812, and was made an Orangeman when he was 13 years old. He had been in constant connection with the order ever since.

At a meeting of the Board of Disposal of the mill now owned by Mr. Ogilvie, it was decided to accept the gift of Mrs. Butler of a lot at the corner of Hawatha and Owaissa streets for the erection of a new building. Work will be commenced at once. The building will be brick, two stories high, and cost about \$2,500.

Martin Charlesworth, a native of Yorkshire, England, and a resident of Seaford for 27 years, is dead, aged 72. He was a miller, and was for some time after going to Seaford engaged by the Seaford mill.

Some time ago Mr. Waddell, of Culross, and his wife, started to visit Teeswater. The horses ran away, throwing Mr. Waddell out of the rig. The wife returned home and got one of the boys to drive to Teeswater, but before getting there the team again ran away and the mother was killed. About two months ago this same team ran away, killing one of the boys, and now word comes that another boy, while engaged in drawing in grain, fell off the load and broke his neck.

TO ADMIT WOMEN.

Detroit Conference So Decides by a Vote of 181 to 20.

Flint, Mich., Sept. 13.—At the session of the fourth day of the Methodist Episcopal conference, presided over by Bishop Fowler, when the much-contested question of the day was reached, that of voting upon the constitutional amendment in regard to women's admission to the ministry, a general conference, Rev. O. R. Bartlett, of Warren, moved that the vote be taken by ballot. This was voted down, and a rising vote was decided upon.

The chair decided the motion lost as the reverend gentlemen stood up two to the against the amendment.

Rev. Dr. Arthur Edwards then moved that the vote be taken by yes and no. The roll was called, and the vote for the admission of women stood: Yes, 181; no, 20.

It is Plain as Day.

All those terrible back aches, limb aches, headaches and a dozen other kinds of aches are simply the result of the failure of the kidneys to take the poison out of the blood.

No use trying to be healthy with uric acid in the blood, or poisons floating through the system. A sensible thing to do is to get the poisons out.

Doan's Kidney Pills regulate and strengthen the kidneys, and good health follows as naturally as night follows day. Many have been cured by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills, so many that we cannot give the number. The following certificate from Mrs. James Wilcox, 470 Dufferin avenue, London, is evidence conclusive enough for the most skeptical:

Mrs. Wilcox says: "For more than four years I have had terrible pains across my back and in the left side, and could neither sleep nor rest. I was weak and worn out; the least exertion tired me. I felt like sitting in a chair and staying there, and in fact was unable to perform my household duties. I was very much troubled with palpitation of the heart and other symptoms of kidney disease, and felt miserable in other ways."

No medicine that I took gave me any relief until I tried Doan's Kidney Pills, which my husband got at Strong's Drug store. I now have no hesitation in saying that they are a perfect remedy. I have no pain in the side, the tired, worn-out feeling is gone, my rest and appetite are much improved, and I am able to perform my household duties. My neighbors remark how much better I look than I did a month ago. The palpitation of the heart is gone, for which I am very thankful, and not only myself but my neighbors who saw me before I took the pills and who see me today and my remarkable improvement in health can bear testimony to the good effects of Doan's Kidney Pills."

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DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE

GIVES HEALTH BY NATURAL MEANS. KEEPS THE THROAT CLEAN AND HEALTHY. DELICIOUSLY REFRESHING.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. WORKS ANYWHERE ENGLAND.

The sun shines.

We all know that. And there's another thing that's just as certain, viz.: that with Pearl-

ine you have the easiest, the safest, the quickest, the most economical washing and cleaning.

Look at the millions of women who are using Pearl-

ine. Look at the hundreds of millions of packages that have been used. What more do you want in the way of evidence? If

Pearline were not just what we say it is, don't you suppose that the air would be filled with complaints?

Pearline

Wholesale Drygoods

MERCHANTS visiting London during the Western Fair should not fail to examine our stock. An invitation is extended to all whether you buy or not. The stock is very large and fully assorted in all departments. The newest and most desirable goods are arriving daily. Our White and Gray Cottons are extra value.

ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO.

Attention, Investors!

To those who intend becoming shareholders in the Colorado Gold Mining and Development Company notice is given that the shares will be advanced to 15 cents Sept. 15 and a further advance of 20 cents will be made Oct. 1, and under no circumstances will shares be allotted at less than the advertised price. All orders by mail at the original price must show a postmark not later than the 15th inst.

The Colorado Gold Mining and Development Company has taken up as a business the handling and working of such properties as have been developed and have disclosed to view positive profits on our original investment. As we work collectively an unlimited number of these claims it gives us much greater chances for success than though we confined our attention to developing one, or even a half dozen, "prospects." It is a well known fact that a great many mines have been worked and large quantities of ore brought to sight, but continued development was impossible owing to a lack of necessary funds.

These properties can be bought at prices much below their commercial value, so that profit on the investment is assured at the outset, and as your product is money as soon as produced, gold mining, if properly managed, may be looked upon as bringing in the surest and quickest returns of any business which is engaged in, and it is this class of properties only we handle.

Our plan is purely mutual, as all stand on an equal basis, and every stockholder is entitled to his share of the profits from all properties now belonging to the Company or that we may acquire, and his proportion will be in just such ratio as the amount invested, as no stock is set aside for an officer or director, except as it is paid for the same as by any other shareholder, and all are equal participants in the profits as their interests may appear.

This is worthy of your serious consideration, for never before did the small shareholder have an equal chance with the promoters of the company.

We should be pleased to have you carefully consider our plan and to receive your subscription for as many or 'as few' shares of the above company as may be agreeable to you. Price 10 cents per share until date advertised. Par value of shares \$1, full paid and non-assessable and subject to no further call.

Subscription books are now open at the office of Lowns, borough & Co., 22 King street east, Toronto, Ont., where J. Grant Lyman, Managing Director, will be pleased to receive your subscription. Send for prospectus.

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