LAST EDITION

London Advertiser

LAST EDITION

47th YEAR, NO. 20372 WEATHER TOMORROW. Fine. LONDON, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1911. TWELVE PAGES. Sun rises tomorrow, 5:23. Sun sets tomorrow, 7:20. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Laurier Opens Campaign in a Stirring Speech at Simcoe

TEN THOUSAND TO HEAR CHIEFTAIN'S STRONG ADDRESS DEFENDS PACT, SCORES BORDEN

Farmers of Five Counties Gather to Hear the Liberal Leader Champion Their Cause---Veteran in Good Health and Capital Form.

GRAND WELCOME BY HISTORIC NORFOLK POINTS TO VICTORY ON SEPTEMBER 21

Premier in Masterful Manner Shows the Benefits of the Trade Agreement With the United States and Disposes of the Bogey of Annexation.

[By Our Own Man.]

Simcoe, Aug. 15.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier opened the great reciprocity campaign here today, and if the sentiment of the south-eastern counties in the Western Peninsula is any criterion, the Laurier Administration will again be returned by a great majority.

There was an immense audience to hear the Liberal chieftain. Conservative estimates place the throng at 10,000, and it can readily be imagined that there were that number, judging from the sea of faces that greeted the Premier.

It compared most favorably with the magnificent opening day in the now famous 1908 tour of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It will be remembered that he then opened at Niagara Falls. The selection of Simcoe as the spot where the first gun in the greatest campaign ever waged in Canada was to be fired, was in keeping with the sound judgment of the Liberal leaders.

A PICTURESQUE SETTING.

The park where the meeting was held is a most picturesque place. The tiny river Lynn flows at the rear, and the platform was located in the midst of many fine trees. A natural amphitheatre made it easy to seat the multitude, and added much to the appearance of the scene.

HISTORIC NORFOLK.

The riding, Norfolk County, is a historic riding so far as reciprocity is concerned. The late John Charlton, for 32 years member for this riding, spent the greater part of his life fighting for reciprocity in natural products. It was fitting then that the Liberal party, the party committed to this pact, should acknowledge its debt to John Charlton and the constituency he represented by bestowing upon it the honor of hearing the first utterance on this subject of the campaign.

A FARMER-AUDIENCE.

The gathering was largely a farmer-audience. They came for miles around—from the counties of Norfolk, Brant, Oxford, Elgin, Haldimand, and other neighboring counties. Excursions were run on all lines leading into the place, and all of them were well patronized. It was a great picnic day for many, whole families coming to hear Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who is waging, in all probability, his last and greatest campaign.

Simcoe entered into the spirit of the thing with enthusiasm. The town was splendidly decorated. Not only were there street decorations, but the citizens generally flew bunting, making it a gala day indeed.

A TRIUMPH FOR LAURIER.

It was a signal triumph for the great Liberal chieftain, who was in rare form. He did not display any verbal pyrotechnics, but gave a logical account of the history of the reciprocity movement, and why the pact had been agreed to between President Taft and the leaders of the Liberal party. It was a strong, convincing argument, and it carried its message straight to every hearer. Every mention of reciprocity was greeted with cheers and applause, and not one of the many telling arguments advanced failed to find a response.

A SPECIAL OVATION.

An illustration of the effect of the speech was well expressed by a man in the audience.

Sir Wilfrid had been talking some time, and his every sentence practically had been received with applause. This did not suit the man from Norfolk. Jumping up from his seat, he shouted: "Boys, I can stand it no longer—three cheers for Sir Wilfrid Laurier!" The response to this challenge was a tremendous tribute to the Liberal leader, and for some minutes the gathering stood up and cheered.

The enthusiasm of the Premier was most noticeable. He is no longer a young man, being nearly three score years and ten. He has been over forty years in the forefront of all the political battles of two-score years, and many expected to see signs of the wear and tear of public life. There were none visible. He was as alert as ever, and his enthusiasm was unbounded.

Quotes Macdonald.

Particularly apt was his allusion to the position of Sir John A. Macdonald on reciprocity.

"He was the Moses of reciprocity," declared Sir Wilfrid. "He was not given the privilege of crossing into the Promised Land, and it now seems that I am to be the Joshua who will lead the people of this Dominion into the Promised Land of Reciprocity."

This statement, smacking of Old Testament history had an application that the audience did not fail to see, and it was greeted with great cheers.

Arraigns Borden.

Most scathing was his arraignment of R. L. Borden and his position on reciprocity. He was a renegade to the leaders of his party for forty years and more. All of the great leaders of the past had striven for this object, but Mr. Borden had failed to grasp the possibilities of the question.

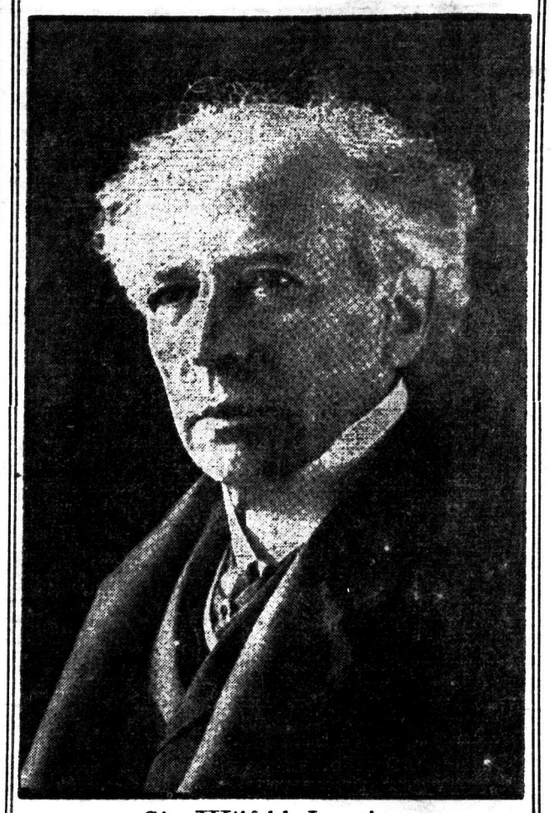
Sir Wilfrid dealt at some length with the annexation cry, and declared it to be unworthy of a great historic party. There was no annexation sentiment in Canada, and no person knew that better than the Conservative leaders.

"I will answer for the Grits," was Sir Wilfrid's challenge, "if they will be responsible for the Tories."

The resolution, moved by himself in the Imperial Council to the effect that any of the dominions in the Empire could withdrawn from the favored nation agreement, if they so desired, was greeted with cheers. It put an effectual stop to the criticism of the Conservative press that reciprocity meant that all the nations of the world could trade in Canada on equal terms with

Continued on Page Two.

The Premier of Canada



Sir Wilfrid Laurier

TELLING PARAGRAPHS OF THE PREMIER

If I were privileged to address an American audience on the other side of the lake as I am speaking here today, I would tell them we want to trade with you, but if the price we are to pay for it is the sacrifice of our manhood, keep your trade—we will have none of it.

If at any time it suits the British people to change their fiscal policy, and they decide to give us a preference, we are ready to give them one, and I say more, that the present arrangement is no interference with it, is not fatal against it.

Who wants annexation? If Mr. Borden will answer for the Tories, I will answer for the Grits.

The advantages of reciprocity are so obvious that they need no relteration. But the more thoroughly they are discussed the clearer they appear.

This agreement constitutes a bond of peace and harmony and of friendship between the two nations.

But, fellow countrymen, the leaders of the Conservative party today have proved renegade to the teaching of their leaders for 40 years, they have turned their backs on the principles for which their great men of the past have stood.

If the farmers are to be benefited, all sections of the community will be benefited, because agriculture is the foundation of Canada's prosperity.

This talk of annexation is beneath the contempt and beneath the attention of serious people.

I say to you that it would have been a crime not to have listened to the advances of our neighbors, not to have accepted the opportunity of wider reciprocal trade with them.

Sir John A. Macdonald was the Moses of Reciprocity, but like Moses, he was not destined to see the Promised Land. It may be my privilege to be the Joshua of the people, to see this great policy carried out.

Reciprocity will not only be a powerful factor in the material prosperity of our country, but it is an advance towards that higher civilization which recent events have shown to be within the range of practical politics.

I harbor in my heart the belief that the arbitration treaty may be supplemented in a way which will endeavor to undo the mischief which was done in the eighteenth century by the violent separation of mother and children.

WIFE MADE A PICTURE OF HER HUBBY'S FACE

Man Appeared in Police Court in a Lacerated Condition.

Police Magistrate Judd had a rather short session at the Carling street station this morning, a few unimportant cases appearing on the docket.

A man, who was arrested at the instigation of his wife, who found him talking to another lady and who sought the law, after administering punishment of her own, did not press the case very closely today and the prisoner was discharged. His face presented a most beautiful spectacle when he appeared before the court.

Mary and Fred Briggs, of Rectory street, who were charged by Mr. O. W. Cambridge with trespassing on his property, agreed not to offend in future and the complaint was withdrawn.

Jefferson Slaght, who has been down on remand since Aug. 9 on a vagrancy charge, was dismissed. Robert C. Bingley, Matthew Kew and Howard Casey, first-time drunks, were allowed to go.

The case against Mr. Ed. Morkin, charged by City Architect Nutter with a breach of the building bylaws, was laid over till Aug. 23.

CITY WILL ENTERTAIN

British Journalists and Port Huron Grocers Here on Same Date.

At a special meeting of the city council held at noon today, it was decided to entertain the citizens of Port Huron who will visit this city on Saturday, Aug. 26, and the British Press Association who will be in London on the same date.

The details of the entertainment were left in the hands of the reception committee, and the visitors will be given as good a time as possible.

Those present were Mayor Beattie, Ald. Donnelly, Wilson, Bennett, Morgan and Cooper.

THE LABOR CRISIS MOST ALARMING

Supplies Are Running Short at Liverpool and Manchester.

RAILWAYMEN TO GO OUT

Traffic at Sheffield Has Been Disorganized—Battle With Negroes at Cardiff.

[Canadian Press.]

London, Aug. 16.—All this morning's papers regard the labor crisis as most alarming. The Times heads a leader "Labor Agitation Gone Mad!" and says:

"The situation seems to be going hopelessly from bad to worse. The monstrous proposal of a general railway strike is clearly designed to force the companies to recognize the unions, and for this the trades unionists in their crazy fanaticism are prepared to starve the whole population and ruin the country and leave it defenceless to the world."

Anarchy at Liverpool.

With reference to the Liverpool riots, the Times says: "Anarchy reigns, and the so-called labor members of Parliament know nothing about the whole mad business. Indeed, the movement is said to be largely directed against them by agitators who have been less successful in public life themselves."

After describing yesterday's rioting in Liverpool, in which two men were killed, the Times correspondent telegraphs:

"For about an hour there was really desperate street fighting, the rioters facing with wonderful coolness and courage the police batons. For the remainder of the evening there were baton charges all

(Continued on Page Twelve.)

$500 REWARD OFFERED FOR ARKANSAS CASHIER

Sheriff Cameron Has Received Notice From Authorities in the South.

Sheriff Cameron has received a notice of a reward of $500 being offered for the capture of J. F. Holcomb, former cashier of the Bank of Delight, of Arkansas, who is charged with embezzling the funds of the bank and departing on May 1.

The description of the person wanted, which is circulated by T. B. Rogers, sheriff of Peak County, is interesting. It follows: Age, 35; light complexion, dark hair, blue eyes, the white being unusually large, downcast look, medium build, smooth shaven, dish faced, fine, whining voice; height, 5 feet 10 inches; weight, 165 pounds." It is thought that Holcombe would engage in either banking or mining business.

N. MIDDLESEX LIBS. AGAIN NAME SMITH

Nominated By arge Convention Held at Ailsa Craig.

[By Our Own Man.]

Ailsa Craig, Aug. 16.—A. W. Smith was again chosen as their standard-bearer by the Liberals of North Middlesex at an enthusiastic meeting held here this afternoon. The attendance is large and the nomination was unanimous.

RIOT IN CHURCH.

Lisbon, Aug. 16.—An attempt by Government officials to take an inventory of the church property at Liceia on Monday resulted in a fight between the parishioners and the troops during which many persons were wounded.

The priest had closed the church and refused admittance to the officials, and when a detachment of military forced the doors, the pastor assembled 300 persons of his congregation and resisted the soldiers. The peasants were not dispersed until a large number had been injured.

The inventories in several northern districts have been temporarily suspended, and a number of priests have been placed under arrest.

THE WEATHER.

Tomorrow—Fine.

FORECASTS.

Today—Moderate winds, mostly fair and warm, but some local showers or thunderstorms, chiefly tonight, and for the most part of eaoinfruluaomrdiun the first part of Thursday.

TEMPERATURES.

Following are the highest temperatures yesterday and the lowest this morning:

Victoria	70	46	Clear
Calgary	64	38	Fair
Winnipeg	78	54	Clear
Port Arthur	76	54	Fair
Parry Sound	82	54	Fair
Toronto	84	60	Fair
Ottawa	80	60	Cloudy
Montreal	80	60	Fair
Quebec	76	54	Rain
Father Point	62	50	Cloudy

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

Highest and lowest temperatures Tuesday, 81-65.

WEATHER NOTES.

Since yesterday morning heavy rains have fallen in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, and a few scattered showers have occurred in Ontario and Southern Alberta. The weather is quite cool again in the Western Provinces.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Aug. 15.—Showers and thunderstorms have occurred from the lake region to the Maritime Provinces, but in only a few localities has the rainfall been heavy. The weather has been fine and warm in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and cool in Alberta, with rain in the southern portion. Minimum and maximum temperatures Victoria 52—70, Vancouver 54—68, Edmonton 40—64, Battleford 50—70, Prince Albert 46—72, Calgary 50—64, Moosejaw 56—76, Regina 56—78, Winnipeg 52—78, Port Arthur 54—76, Parry Sound 62—82, London 65—81, Toronto 68—84, Ottawa 62—80, Montreal 66—80, Quebec 58—76, St. John 58—66, Halifax 64—70.

A LARGE AUDIENCE HEARD MR. BORDEN AT THE GRAND

Conservative Leader Escorted to the Theatre by a Band—Hon. Adam Beck, Major Beattie, Hon J. J. Foy and Others Delivered Addresses.

Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Conservative opposition in the House of Commons, addressed an audience which filled the Grand Opera House last night. He arrived in the city at 6:10 and was met by Major Beattie and other prominent Conservatives. He spent some time at the Tecumseh House, where he was introduced to a number of workers, and at 8 o'clock was escorted to the theater by a procession, headed by the Seventh Regiment band.

The leader was given a hearty welcome as he appeared upon the platform, which was elaborately decorated with British flags.

On the Platform.

Amongst others on the platform with Mr. Borden were Hon. Adam Beck, Major Beattie, Mayor Beattie, Hon. J. J. Foy, Attorney General of Ontario; Mr. T. W. Crothers, of St. Thomas; Wm. Gray; E. T. Essery; Ald. Cooper; James Egan; Maurice Baldwin; Dr. Kingsmill; Dr. Guest, of St. Thomas; Ex.-Ald. Fitzgerald; A. H. M. Graydon; Ald. Wilson; Finlay Marshall; Dr. Roome; Peter Elson, late M. P. for East Middlesex; Denis Mason and C. B. Hunt. Mr. Gray presided.

The speakers were Mr. Borden, Major Beattie, Mr. Gray, Mr. Beck, Hon. Foy and Mr. Crothers. All were well received.

Mr. Borden had nothing new to say. His chief argument was that freer trade between Canada and the United States will lead to the disloyalty of Canadians and annexation to the United States, and that it is annexation that President Taft and his followers have in mind in seeking reciprocity with the Dominion.

The Navy.

On the navy question Mr. Borden said he advocated a cash contribution to Great Britain because an emergency existed, but he did not tell his audience what his future policy would be. He declared that the navy which is to be built in Canada will be of no value to either Canada or Great Britain. He objected strongly to the clause of the naval law which reserved to the Canadian Parliament the right to say whether or not the Canadian people shall go to war, in case war is declared by the government which happens to be in power in the motherland. Mr. Borden quoted from Premier Laurier's speech on the address in 1899, to show that Sir Wilfrid himself was not at that time in favor of reciprocity, but he did not refer to the fact that Hansard relates, page 102, 1899, that Sir Charles Tupper also took part in the debate on the address, and was then in favor of reciprocity with the United States in natural products.

Mr. Gray's Address.

In opening the meeting chairman William Gray said the Conservative party of Canada had honored London in opening the campaign here, and London had honored Mr. Borden by such a turnout. He missed his judgment if on September 21 the electors of the Dominion did not show Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his "pack" that they are true to Britain and British institutions and return Mr. R. L. Borden as Prime Minister of Canada.

Mr. Gray said the Liberal party here so far has not chosen a candidate for reasons best known to themselves. In 1904 he had the honor to contest the election in London. "I had the unanimous support of the party," said Mr. Gray, "for no one else was foolish enough to tackle the job but myself." (Laughter.)

In concluding Mr. Grey urged the electors to return Mr. Borden and defeat the reciprocity pact which spelled ruin to Canada.

Major Beattie.

Major Beattie, who spoke next, discussed conditions in 1866 and said that at that time when Canada was without the railway and steamship facilities that she has today, people were afraid that Canadians would be punished for the sympathy they had shown the southerners, the weaker party in the American civil war. They

(Continued on Page Six.)

SON WRITES FROM GOLD FIELDS TO LOCATE MOTHER IN LONDON

Mr. James McCracken Had Not Heard From His People in Ten Years and He Asked The Advertiser to Assist Him—Is a Reader of This Journal in Far North.

After fifteen years absence from London, Mr. James McCracken has written home from Fairbanks, Alaska, asking for information of his mother and relatives here.

In the mail this morning The Advertiser received a letter postmarked Alaska. It was from Mr. McCracken, renewing his subscription to The Advertiser, and inclosing a sum to cover the subscription, and also the cost of an advertisement which he desired to insert to locate his relatives.

The Advertiser soon found the people Mr. McCracken is looking for. His mother and one sister reside on the Hamilton road, just east of the city.

Mrs. McCracken has been ill for some time, her left side being paralyzed, and the letter from her son was a beam of sunshine in the darkness.

During the past week there has been a family reunion in the McCracken home, several of the children having come from Chicago, where the family resided for some time until a couple of years ago, to see their mother.

James McCracken is now doing well in the gold country. He is in the mining business, and has made money, and in his letter to The Advertiser he says that he has not written home in ten years, but that he is willing and able to help his people if they need it.

"Jim" McCracken was at one time a pupil of old St. Mary's school, then located on the corner of South and Maitland streets.

WOULDN'T REOPEN PROBE

Hamilton Asylum Fire Inquiry Remains as It Stands.

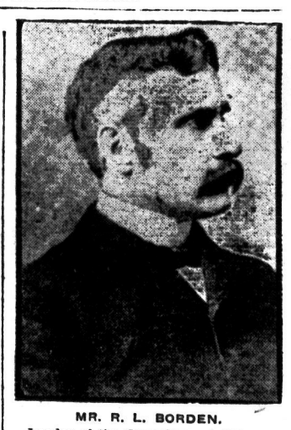
Hamilton, Aug. 16.—Coroner McNichol, who conducted the inquiry into the fire at the asylum, which resulted in nine deaths, said today he could see no necessity for reopening the inquest. However, as written charges have been made by a citizen alleging, among other things, that the patients were burned behind locked doors, he has forwarded the statement to the attorney-general's department for instructions.

A BIG DEAL

Osler Buys Toronto Property for Which He Pays $1,250,000.

[Canadian Press.]

Toronto, Aug. 16.—A big real estate deal was made this morning in Toronto, when the southeastern corner of King and Yonge streets, including the C. P. R. offices, Elias Rogers building and the Tyrell property, was sold to E. B. Osler. The lot has a frontage on King street of 104 feet, 1 inch, and a depth of 100 feet. The price paid was $1,250,000. It is said that while the city was discussing the advisability of rounding this corner, the C. P. R., who were going to build a skyscraper, decided to sell their property. Mr. Osler then bought the adjoining property of Tyrells. It is the intention of putting up a building on the whole lot, which will be used by the C. P. R., who will take a long lease of it.



MR. R. L. BORDEN.
Leader of the Opposition at Ottawa

QUAKES IN PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, Aug. 16.—A series of earthquake shocks gradually increasing in violence were felt in Southern Portugal late last night. At Mertola, Albufeira, and other points near the coast considerable damage was done and some persons were injured. The people rushed from their beds to the streets. The first tremor continued for ten seconds.

At Lages the disturbance was accompanied by a tidal wave, which caused a panic among those living near the coast.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER AT SIMCOE

Continued From Page One.

the United States, and as a result flood the Dominion with natural products and so completely swamp the Canadian farmer.

Sir Wilfrid spoke for a little better than an hour. His voice rang out clear to the end, and he did not appear at all wearied by the exertion. It was a strenuous day for him, but his physical condition appeared better than for years passed. He was not at all distressed, but gladly welcomed all who came to shake his hand.

The Premier was accompanied by Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals; Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Minister of Marine and Fisheries; Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor; Mr. Hugh Guthrie, M. P., and other. Mr. Graham, Mr. Lemieux and Mr. King also delivered addresses, all dealing with the one important issue.

The Parade.

The meeting started promptly at 1:30 o'clock. Prior to this there was a parade about the town, headed by the Thirty-ninth Regiment Band. Three other brass bands were in the parade and the streets were crowded, with throngs of cheering people. Sir Wilfrid was accompanied by Hon. W. A. Charlton, ex-M. P. P., and everywhere they were given an ovation.

On arriving at the park little time was lost in getting the meeting in order. Mr. H. M. Mowat, K. C., Toronto, president of the Ontario Liberal Association, occupied the chair, and in a few brief remarks introduced the programme. Mr. Mowat paid a tribute to the Liberal leader, declaring him to be the greatest of all Canadians, and a Premier beloved by his countrymen.

Canadidate Charlton.

Hon. W. A. Charlton, ex-M. P. P., the Government candidate for the Dominion House, followed, and was given a great reception. He declared that he did not intend running, but the call of duty on this occasion was so clear that he could not fail to respond. While he entered the fight with reluctance he was in it to win, and he felt sure that the electors of Norfolk County would rally around him, and return him on election day to support the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

"Reciprocity is something that my brother, the late John Charlton, labored for during the greater part of his life," declared Mr. Charlton. "He declared time and time again that he was not in favor of political union, but he was greatly in favor of free intercourse between the nations in natural products. He warned me to take up the fight where he left off, and in response to that call, I am again your candidate." (Cheers.)

At this juncture the delegation from Haldimand County, bearing aloft two great banners with the inscriptions, "Haldimand for Reciprocity," came into the park, and the audience stood up as one and gave them a mighty cheer.

Simcoe's Welcome.

The chairman, in introducing Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: "This being the first occasion upon which Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been in the town of Simcoe, it is desirable to present to him an address and also a bouquet." Sir Wilfrid was then presented with a beautiful bouquet of Groff gladioli by a young lady. The following address was read by Mr. Donnelly:

To the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P. C., G. C. M. G., K. C., D. C. L., LL. D., Prime Minister of Canada.

On behalf of the Reform Association of Norfolk and the Liberal party of that county, we desire to tender you a hearty welcome, and to express our pleasure in the fact that you have chosen the town of Simcoe from which to address the people, for the first time upon the important question which has been submitted to the judgment of the electors of Canada.

You have now been for forty years in public life, and have held for more than fifteen years the important post of Prime Minister of Canada. We recall the fact that at every point in your career you have upheld the principles of conciliation, of moderation, of unity and the co-operation of men of every faith and creed in the great work of building up a strong, happy and prosperous nation as an integral part of the British Empire.

In your treatment of imperial policy you have ever borne in mind the truth that united Canada is the best contribution that can be made to a united empire. You have, therefore, striven to so guide your course as to carry with you the support of every part of Canada, and to give the people of Ontario and Quebec, of the Maritime Provinces and the West, a common interest in the work which the British Empire, under Providence, is destined to do for the peace and civilization of the world.

The accession to office of yourself and your colleagues was signalized by the adoption of the British preference, which not only gave a substantial advantage to the British manufacturer in our markets, but accomplished a notable advance toward freedom of trade.

In the period covered by your administration, the highest hopes of the friends and well-wishers of our free country have been justified. Trade has expanded by leaps and bounds, a stream of immigration of the finest class has poured into our fertile West; on every side there are to be seen the works of prosperity unequaled in the annals of the Dominion.

Then, in accordance with the well understood principles of Liberalism, you are not content to stand still or rest upon the achievements of the past. You believe that a still further expansion is within our reach. Steadily keeping in view the enlargement of our commerce, your Government has succeeded in negotiating with the United States an agreement by which the taxes on farm products passing between Canada and the United States are abolished or gradually reduced, the inequalities that existed for so many years removed, and a market of 92,000,000 people opened to the Canadian farmer.

We believe that if the measure is approved, as we are confident it will be by the people of Canada, at the polls, and passed into law by Parliament, Canada will make another great advance in prosperity and in all the elements of national strength.

Believing that we are on the eve of a victory for reciprocity, we are vividly reminded of the distinguished services rendered to that cause by the Hon. John Charlton, a resident of Norfolk for half a century, and its representative for 32 years. The name of Charlton is one held in honor in Norfolk, and we have high hopes that another member of that family, the Hon. W. A. Charlton, will in the coming election carry the banner of Liberalism to victory.

Once more we welcome you to Norfolk and trust that you may for many more years be preserved in health and vigor to administer the affairs of our beloved country.

Sir Wilfrid's Address.

Sir Wilfrid, on rising to reply, was loudly cheered, the audience standing and cheering again and again. He said:

Mr. Chairman Ladies and Gentlemen,—My first words must be to tender you my very hearty thanks for the sentiments which are expressed in this address, for the manner in which they have been presented to me, and above all for the locality from which they come. This is the first time that I have had the honor of visiting this far-famed town of Simcoe and far-famed county of Norfolk. This is the first occasion that I have had an opportunity of addressing my fellow-citizens in the present contest, and it is not only a visit of pleasure that Simcoe was selected to have the first shot fired, but I was glad the opportunity was given, because here in Norfolk has been the site of many a hard-fought battle, and, of all things, because it has been the county represented for many years by that old friend of mine whose name was mentioned in this address, Mr. John Charlton—(applause)—who for fifty years and more was the champion of freer trade between Canada and the United States.

It is stated in this address that I have been in public life over forty years. Alas! it is only too true forty years have elapsed since I first entered Parliament, and at that time, I need not tell you, there were more hairs on my head than there are today, and the color was more vivid than it is at the present time. Indeed, if I had followed my own inclination, perhaps I would not be where I am at the present time.

The Fight of 1908.

In the campaign of 1908 we opened the battle at Niagara-on-the-Lake, and then it was my very firm belief, my very sincere thought, that the contest in which I was engaged would be the last one in which I would ever participate. I supposed that advancing years would compel me to early retirement, but kind Providence, which has always been specially kind to me—(applause)—was kinder to me than I thought, and blessed me with a share of health which I never had before—(applause)—and therefore it is that I again appear before you, my fellow-citizens, in the capacity in which you placed me fifteen years ago, and I thank Providence that my life has been spared and my health has been maintained, so that in appearing before you on the present occasion it is my privilege to offer you in a concrete form, and ready for your acceptance, this policy of freer trade between us and the larger country on the other side. This policy, as you well know, you men who now listen to me, has received the indorsation and the commendation and active and strong support of all the men who for the last several years have been at the helm of public opinion in Canada. (Applause.) The indorsation and commendation and the strong support of that supporter of the people, George Brown, of that guide of the people in strenuous times, Sir John Macdonald, of Sir George Cartier, who at one time in this Province and in my own Province was the most potent figure of the day; of the Hon. Mr. Dorion, and of Sir Leonard Tilley, once the pride and the hope of New Brunswick. This policy, which has been at the topmast of the platform of the Liberal party for forty years or more—this policy, which has been the goal, not only of the Liberal party, but the goal likewise of the Conservative party for forty years, until the present leader of the present party turned his back upon it and became a renegade to the teachings of his leaders for forty years or more. (Applause.) This is the salient fact that we have before us on the present occasion that the Conservatives have turned their backs on the policy of their party for forty years and more.

Why the Elections.

Now, perhaps, you will ask me, "How are the mighty fallen"? (Laughter.) It is the same story, and you know that on many and many occasions that men's hearts have failed at the last moment, and men have fallen from grace, even at the very moment when they have reached the very gates of Paradise. (Laughter.) You will ask me, How is it that we have an election at this moment? It is only three years since the people were consulted before, and the life of Parliament is generally not less than four years, and if you will look at the Conservative papers, of Toronto especially, for the last five or six weeks, you will find that the election is due to the superior tactics of the Opposition. Where? Simply to blocking the proceedings of the House and refusing to have the vote taken on the floor of Parliament as to whether or not we should have this policy of reciprocity. The Conservative party pretended that the people had not been consulted.

Understands the Game.

I want to know, my fellow-countrymen, if it is a question that the people have not been consulted upon not once but ten times over. But, sir, I am as old a bird as these gentlemen. I understand their superior tactics as well as they do. They were simply bluffing. They did not want an election when they said, "Let us go before the people." What they did have in mind was to compel the Government to abandon the policy of reciprocity. We had no such intention. We brought them before their masters, and their masters are before me, and they are my masters also, and from the very moment when we did it they commenced to wail and squeal and squeak like young crows falling from the nest.

What they wanted was not dissolution, but, sir, I thought, and my friends thought, that upon a matter of this kind there was nothing better to do. Rather than waste the time of the House as it had been wasted for four months, the best thing to do was to bring them and bring us to the bar of public opinion, before our natural judges, and I stand at the present time before our natural judges. (Applause.) The issue before the people of Canada is the issue of reciprocity. We believe that between two countries like Canada and the United States, situated as they are, reciprocity of trade in natural products is a measure mutually beneficial to both countries. I say mutually beneficial to both countries, and I do not hesitate to say more beneficial to Canada than the United States—(applause)—because in a matter of this kind the weaker party always profits more than the stronger party; but still beneficial to the United States and Canada. We do not want a one-sided agreement—we want to give fair play to our neighbors, and we want them to give fair play to us. That is the ground upon which we appeal to the country.

Quotes Macdonald.

There are old men in this audience, and I believe there are some who at this moment are Conservatives. I hope there are; they are welcome, and I do not find any fault with a man's opinion. This is a free country—all opinions are free, and they are respectable the moment they are sincere. I appeal to the Conservatives still more than I do to my own friends, and you will agree with me that if there is a man who gave of his mind, of his heart and of his thought to the policy of reciprocity with the United States, that man is the one great leader of the Conservative party, Sir John Macdonald. In fact, Sir John Macdonald was the Moses of the policy of reciprocity, but like Moses he was not destined to see the promised land, and you know, unworthy as I am, it may be that I am destined at this time to be the Joshua who shall carry the people of Canada to this goal of reciprocity with our neighbors.

This policy has been long before the people, and I say Sir John Macdonald was its principal advocate. When the old treaty was abolished in 1866, Sir John Macdonald was in office. He sent commissions to Washington, not once, but two or three times in succession, without any success. Sir John himself was in Washington in 1871 as a member of the commission which made the treaty of that year, known as the Washington treaty. He did his best to obtain that boon, without success. Within a few years Sir John Macdonald changed his tactics, and he proposed a policy of reciprocity of tariff, so as to bring about reciprocity of trade.

Perhaps I should not give this, should not recall to the memory of the Conservative party. I may say to those who will come here in a couple of days that the party at that time was guided by as big men, at all events, as those of the present day. Sir John Macdonald proposed in 1877 this resolution in the House of Commons:

"That this House is of opinion that the welfare of Canada requires the adoption of a national policy, which, by a judicious readjustment of the tariff, will benefit and foster the agricultural, the mining, the manufacturing and other interests of the Dominion; that such a policy will retain in Canada thousands of our fellow-countrymen now obliged to expatriate themselves in search of employment denied them at home; that it will restore prosperity to our struggling industries, now so badly depressed; will prevent Canada from being made a sacrifice market; will encourage and develop an active interprovincial trade, and moving—as it ought to do—in the direction of a reciprocity of tariffs with our neighbors, so far as the varied interests of Canada may demand, will greatly tend to procure for this country, eventually, a reciprocity of trade."

That was the goal at that time, but it did not have the effect which Sir John Macdonald thought. It did not bring about reciprocity of trade, neither did it bring about a lowering of the tariff of our neighbors; on the contrary, the duties were piled up and up and up. When Sir John Macdonald introduced that resolution on the floor of the House in 1877, the tariff which was in force in the United States was the tariff known as the Morrell tariff from the name of Senator Morrell, of Vermont, who was the author of it. It was followed by the McKinley tariff, which was stiffer still. And in 1891 the McKinley tariff was followed by the Dingley tariff, which was stiffer still, and finally we come to the tariff of 1910, the Payne-Aldrich tariff, which was supposed to be a revision of the tariff downward, but it proved to be a revision of the tariff upward, and it is the tariff which we have at the present moment. With this tariff you are familiar, but in view of the attitude which is taken by our friends the enemy, our friends the Conservative party on this question, it is not out of place that I should put before you a few of the salient features of that tariff.

The Price of Cattle.

Whenever you have to take cattle to the other side over $14 in value, you have to pay 27½ per cent; horses over $150 in value, 25 per cent; on hogs, per head, $1 50; on sheep, per head, $1 50; on wheat, per bushel, 25 cents; oats, per bushel, 15 cents; barley, 30 cents per bushel; hay, per ton, $4; straw, per ton, $1; potatoes, per bushel, 25 cents; onions, per bushel, 40 cents; apples, per bushel, 25 cents; peaches, per bushel, 25 cents; butter, per pound, 6 cents; cheese, per pound, 6 cents; fresh milk, per gallon, 20 cents; eggs, per dozen, 5 cents.

All this is prohibitory. It is impossible to trade in these things with our American neighbors. Both in the United States and Canada there were numbers who protested against this policy. They represented that it was unfriendly, unneighborly, that it was ungenerous and it was unworthy of a great nation like the United States to treat a younger rival like Canada in this manner.

Noble John Charlton.

There was a man in this county—you have mentioned his name in this address, and I see by the cheers which greeted his name that his memory is still green among you, although he has been for some years in his grave—I mean Mr. John Charlton, your former member. (Cheers.) Mr. Charlton did yeoman service in order to influence public opinion in the United States towards a more generous treatment of their neighbors. By articles in magazines, by articles in newspapers, by lectures before public bodies, by speeches in different parts of the American Republic, Mr. Charlton again and again called the attention of the American people to the unneighborly character of the tariff which they maintained against Canada. Ideas are slow in germinating, and we know by the history of the past that reforms, often most efficient, have taken years and years, and sometimes generations, of work in order to fructify and be adopted. These ideas which were sown by Mr. Charlton were slow to come to fruition, but at last they have come to fruition. A better feeling is now manifest amongst our neighbors, and as the first effect of this better feeling, in the spring of 1910 commissioners were sent by President Taft from Washington to Ottawa to open negotiations with us for improvement of our trade relations. Mind you, I say commissioners were sent from Washington to Ottawa. This was something very new in the history of the two countries. Commissioners had gone again and again from Ottawa to Washington. They had gone so often, in fact, that we, the present Government, had become discouraged, and had stated to our American neighbors that never more should we send commissioners from Ottawa to Washington—(applause)—but if our relations were to be improved, the first step should be taken by our neighbors.

Taft First to Move.

I am glad to say that the first step was taken by our neighbors. It was President Taft who sent commissioners to Ottawa in order to present to us the policy of better trade relations with us.

Now, what were we to say to these commissioners? Men there are, and you will hear them from this platform, who will say that we should have turned back these advances of our neighbors. Instead of taking that position, we took the position that it would have been the most civil thing to receive the advances which were made to us by our neighbors. (Applause.) But, sir, as is always the case when a man becomes converted to an idea, he becomes very jealous in favor of it. Our neighbors, who had refused our advances, when they came over to us, were prepared to go very much farther than we were prepared to go. They would have been ready to open negotiations all over the line. We could not take that position, because we have stated our policy more than once publicly, and today, for weal or for woe, we stand on the same platform. We stand for stability of tariff, and we will not revise our tariff until after study. But we have been ready at all times, and it was part of our policy in 1893, when we adopted the policy of the party at the convention at Ottawa—we were ready at that time to have reciprocity of trade in natural products, and we have a convention whereby all these articles I have mentioned to you a moment ago—cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, wheat, oats, hay, straw, potatoes, onions, apples, peaches, butter, cheese, milk, eggs, beef and other products—shall be admitted free of duty, when they come from Canada, into the United States. This is the policy that we have adopted.

Let me say to you, this policy, as soon as it was announced, was not accepted readily on both sides of the line. I am not surprised that it was not accepted in the United States. It was represented in the United States as an undue concession to the Canadian farmer against the American farmer. The pact was received with serious opposition on the floor of the House of Representatives, and in the Senate it was not approved at the regular session which was opened in December. But President Taft called another session, and after weeks of effort the policy was ratified by the American Congress. It is now ratified by the House of Representatives and by the American Senate. It has received the sanction and approval of President Taft. It may become law at any moment, and you can have it tomorrow. Now, my fellow-countrymen, it is for you to answer. (Applause and cries of "Let us have it.")

Predicts Victory.

If you want to have it, elect my friend, Mr. William Charlton. (Applause.) If you want to have it in Haldimand, keep my good friend Mr. Lawlor at home and send Mr. Miller. If you want it in Elgin, do likewise. If the people of Ontario will give us a hand, the Province of Quebec—I promise you that, notwithstanding all the appeals to prejudice and abuse in Quebec—we shall have a majority, and our Parliament will be summoned at the latest in November, and perhaps even in October. The Opposition will have to come down, and we will have reciprocity all over the land.

Why should I expatiate upon the advantages which this policy will give to the Canadian people, especially Canadian farmers? Let me rather go over the ground for which the Conservative party have turned their coats, and are now opposing what they have adored for forty years. They tell us if we adopt this policy of reciprocity it will lead us to annexation. (Laughter.) I would like to know how it would lead us to annexation. I would like to discuss that question for a short time. There are men in this audience who have come to this meeting feeling strongly in favor of reciprocity, but they have this terrible dread that it is the first step to annexation.

Let us discuss that. Let us discuss it coldly, with common sense, which all of us have. If this policy were to lead to annexation with the United States, I want to know how would it come about? How would it come about that this Canada of ours would be annexed to the United States? There are only two ways that it could come about—by violence or persuasion. These wily Americans must either conquer the country or persuade us that we should go in with them.

No Conquest.

No one has ever heard that it was the intention of the United States to conquer Canada. No one has ever heard that the United States would declare war on us. On the contrary, our adversaries say that under the reciprocity agreement we shall have such abundance of good out of this policy that we shall be seduced from our allegiance and tempted to go on the American side. That is the question,—shall we be seduced from our allegiance or shall we not be seduced from our allegiance? There are Grits and Tories here, and I understand Mr. Borden will be here in two days, and I say this to Mr. Borden, that if he will answer for the Tories, I will answer for the Grits. (Applause.)

Let us go a little further, and let us examine why we fear this annexation cry. You have heard about annexation in the columns of the newspapers, in magazine articles, in resolutions of the boards of trade, and all of them have been upon the same thing: that the Canadian people might be torn away from their allegiance by this insidious prosperity, which is to follow from reciprocity.

Here is a resolution which was one of the first adopted. It is given as a sample of all the others. It is a resolution of the Board of Trade of Toronto, and this is what I read in that resolution:

"That any present benefit to any section of Canada or to any interest therein which might accrue from said agreement would be more than offset by the loss and injury to other sections and interests."

I would like to know if any section of the community is benefited by this policy, who is going to suffer? Who is going to suffer? I say. If there is any section of the community that would be benefited by the policy, all the rest of the community will be benefited also, and especially, as was stated a moment ago by my friend, Mr. Charlton, if the farmers are to be benefited, the rest of the nation will be benefited also, because we know that agriculture is the basis of all prosperity. Let me go on reading again from the resolution of the Board of Trade of Toronto:

"4. That the proposed agreement would weaken the ties that bind Canada to the Empire.

"5. That to avoid the disruption of trade which, after some years under said agreement, would result, were said agreement terminated and a protective tariff against Canada established by the United States, Canada would be forced to closer trade relations with them, which would still further weaken those ties and make it more difficult to avert political union with the United States."

Resolution Analyzed.

Let us analyze this resolution. It states that we should not have this policy with the United States because it may produce a large measure of prosperity, and it might be repealed after a few years, and then, if it is repealed after a few years, our condition would be worse than it is today. Who ever heard of such a thing in a British community? Here you are told: "Don't do business, because, if you do business and are prosperous, your business may fail at some time." (Laughter.) I say to you here, I cannot tell these things because you know I am of French origin, but I see some very pretty girls about here, very fine girls indeed, and I see some men ogling them with some intention, I presume, but then if one of these boys offered one of these girls his hand, one of these wiseacres would say to her: "My dear girl, do not marry that boy. He has no settled position, or if he has one, he will only have it for one or two years, and if you marry him he may lose his job, and you will find yourself at the head of the family and he will have no situation whatever." (Laughter.) What would a girl of this county of Norfolk say to such language as that? I know she would say: "Well, if John risks it, I will risk it also. (Laughter.) And we will try our chances with our neighbors."

As to Annexation.

But, sir, perhaps after we have this reciprocity for awhile, say for one or five years, or ten years, and we have been prosperous and we have developed a good trade, and we have made a good thing out of it, and then all of a sudden the United States would change it, and they would say: "We will trade no more with you." Is there a man in this audience that would say that his manhood would be taken away from him? Would he say: "Very well, if the Americans will not trade with us, we will annex our country with the United States?" I do not understand that kind of logic, that because the Americans would not buy from us, that we would sell our country to them. Away, I say, with such language, such cowardly language as that. We stand by our manhood. We are ready to do business with our neighbors, and we will make a good thing of it, and if they will not do so later on then we will do as we have done in the past, we will go on without them. (Applause.)

But, sir, I know a great deal has been made from some utterances on the floor of the American Senate and the House of Representatives. Some men in the United States voted, they tell us, for this agreement because they hope it will tend to annnexation. There are men in the United States who desire annexation, but there are men in Canada who do not want annexation—(applause)—and if I were privileged to address a meeting on the south side of the lake as I am addressing a meeting on the north side of the lake, and if I were privileged to address myself to an American audience, I would tell them we want to trade with you, but if you expect that by the price which you shall pay for it, you shall get our manhood and our independence, I would tell them to keep their trade, we would have none of it. I would tell them further to remember their own history, when Congress met at Philadelphia, and passed the Declaration of Independence on the 4th of July, 1776, no man did it with a cheerful heart. From General Washington down they all did it with bitterness and sorrow in their hearts, but they did it because of the folly of the British Government of that day. But new councils have prevailed in the British Empire since. If your ancestry had to suffer by the British Parliament, we, on the contrary, have nothing but thankfulness and gratitude to give the British Parliament because we are British subjects, but we are a free nation, and a free nation we shall be. This talk of annexation is simply beneath the contempt and beneath the attention of serious people.

Another Objection.

Let me pass another objection. The apostles of the policy of restriction today tell us that we cannot enter into the agreement because, as they say, if we do, we make it impossible to have mutual preferential trade with Great Britain.

Well, sir, it seems to be funny that they are so much concerned today about preferential trade with Great Britain, when at every step we took they opposed it. (Laughter.)

In 1897 the first tariff introduced by my friend, Mr. Fielding, the cardinal feature of it was preferential trade with Great Britain. It was enacted that upon all the goods that came from Great Britain there should be an abatement of 12½ per cent. This was seriously opposed by the Conservative party. They thought that was going to ruin our Canadian industries. Two years afterwards we increased the 12½ per cent. to 25 per cent, and later it was increased to 33⅓ per cent. and it has remained there ever since. The Conservative party took the ground that we should not give that preference to the motherland unless the motherland was prepared to give us a preference in her markets. We stated that we would not bargain with the motherland. If it suited the people of the United Kingdom to give us a preference in their market we would accept it, but we refused to bargain with them. There are people who imagined that Great Britain would be ready to give us a preference. The question has been submitted to the British people at three different elections, and they have refused it. We go on with our policy, but we say that if at any time it suits the British people to change their fiscal policy and to give us a preference we are ready to meet them, and I say more, that the present arrangement is not an interference with it, is not an obstacle against it, and I will prove it to you now. We have made an agreement with the United States that we shall give them an abatement of our tariff upon natural products and they do the same thing with us. Is there anything in this agreement which would prevent the British people from giving us a preference if they say so? Nothing of the kind.

And then, if the British people were to give us a preference, and if they were to accept a preference from us, upon what goods would they accept the preference? Upon natural products. Upon wheat and oats and cattle and hogs and sheep, and upon all these articles which I have mentioned? Nothing of the kind. They do not export any such articles. They buy them, and therefore we could give them a preference upon those things which are not mentioned in this agreement, that is to say: upon manufactured products, and there is nothing in this agreement which is an obstacle to it. I say more, there is still another reason: if the American people were to find fault and say because we would give a preference to the mother country we will not maintain our agreement unless you refuse to give this preference to Great Britain, we would say.

Not a Treaty.

Take your agreement. There is nothing binding in this agreement. It is not a treaty, it is simply an agreement which we can repeal tomorrow, which can last as long as we want, as many years as we want. It can last 15 or 20 years or only until next week. Let me quote on this point a letter from Mr. Fielding addressed to Mr. Knox:

"It is agreed that the desired tariff changes shall not take the formal shape of a treaty, but that the governments of the two countries will use their utmost efforts to bring about such changes by concurrent legislation at Washington and Ottawa.

The governments of the two countries having made this agreement from the conviction that, if confirmed by the necessary legislative authorities, it will benefit the people on both sides of the border line, we may reasonably hope and expect that the arrangement, if so confirmed, will remain in operation for a considerable period. Only this expectation on the part of both governments would justify the time and labor

Continued on Page Nine.

Our Ladies' Tailoring Dep't In Full Swing Again

You know what it means in about three weeks' time. So many orders have been booked that you have to wait awhile. Our Mr. McKay and his staff of expert tailoresses are back from their holidays, and busy on the orders already placed. **THERE ARE MANY ADVANTAGES IN SMALLMAN & INGRAM LADIES' TAILORING.** The very latest ideas go into our Suits; style and workmanship always perfect, and fit excelled by none. Every Suit turned out from this department is guaranteed or your money refunded.

BOOK YOUR ORDER THIS WEEK.

Big Shipments of New Imported Fall Suitings Ready for Your Selection

THE FAMOUS DONEGAL TWEED SUITINGS, in new fall colorings, heavy rough effects for stylish autumn and winter suits; 52 inches wide. Price, yard **$1.25**

New Diagonal and Stripe Tweeds

All in gray mixtures in newest effects, stylish and serviceable for fall and winter, 52 inches wide. Yard..... **$1.50**

GRAY TWEEDS—In the darker and mid shades; new weaves for coats and suits for autumn wear, 52 inches wide. Price, yard **$1.50**

Worsted-Finish Gray Suitings

Some of the season's best importations in gray and black novelty weaves, producing smart mannish effects; 52 inches wide. Yard **$1.75**

Rest Room for the Ladies and Children on Second Floor. Use It.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

Dinner Served From 11:30 to 2 p.m., 25c, 35c and 50c. Accommodation for 300 People. Take elevator to Fourth Floor.

It Will Cost You But Little More to Have a "Guaranteed Satin Lining in YOUR NEW FALL COAT

It means a great deal to a woman to have a **"GUARANTEED SATIN LINING"** in her coat, because they are built for wear as well as beauty, and when once worn are never substituted for any other kind of lining. "Guaranteed Satin Linings" retain the original shape of coats until worn out, and are backed up by an absolute **GUARANTEE FOR TWO SEASONS'** wear, or your coat relined free of charge.

Skinner's Guaranteed for 2 Seasons Satin 27 inch - - - $1.25

The authorized selling agents for London of Skinner's Satin. All the new fall wanted shades carried in stock, including black, white and cream. None genuine unless both selvedges have the words "Skinner's Satin" woven in every few inches.

S. & I. 27 inch Guaranteed for 2 Seasons Satin $1

This splendid Austrian Guaranteed Satin is shown in the new fall colors, and is guaranteed to give the wearer two seasons' wear, or relined free of expense.

SAMPLES ON REQUEST.

Have your tailor figure on these for your suit and get the genuine and be protected by a liberal guarantee.

Fall Standard Fashion Books Have Arrived

A book of complete styles for fall and winter and pattern (any you may select) free; given for..... **20¢**

September Designer, 10c copy, or 75c year, delivered at the pattern counter. **SUBSCRIBE NOW.**

Madeira Handkerchiefs 35c Each

A consignment of these pretty Handkerchiefs in all pure linen, hand-embroidered, scalloped edge with spray in one corner, have been opened up, which are of a very fine quality and exceptional value at each..... **35¢**

AMUSEMENTS. LECTURES.



J.W.Gorman's World-Famous

HIGH DIVING HORSES

King and Queen

Will give free performances

EVERY DAY THIS WEEK

At 3:45 in the afternoon, and just before dark in the evening in the harbor at

Port Stanley

The most wonderful act that horses have ever been known to perform.

BASEBALL

TECUMSEH PARK

Hamilton vs. London

Wednesday and Thursday

GAMES AT 3:45 P.M. 71u

Knights of Columbus

London and St. Thomas

Excursion to Rondeau

Monday, Aug. 21

Steamer Forest City leaves Port Stanley 9:45 a.m. Traction cars leave London at 8 a.m. and 9 a.m. from St. Thomas to connect with boat.

Round Trip From London $1.25

St. Thomas $1, Pt. Stanley 75c 72k

Montreal

Via the St. Lawrence Rapids. Only line running the Rapids, the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company. F. B. Clarke, agent, 416 Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce corner.

$25.00

Port Huron to Duluth and return, via the steamers Lakeland and Marquette, including meals and berth on the boat and in Duluth.

F. B. CLARKE

AGENT, 416 RICHMOND STREET, Next Bank of Commerce Corner.

Moonlight Tonight

AND EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE STEAMER

FOREST CITY

WILL MAKE

2 HOUR LAKE RIDES

AT 4 AND 8 O'CLOCK; ALSO ON SATURDAYS AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Special Traction Cars

Leave London at 6:50 on these nights to connect with boat.

ORCHESTRA—DANCING.

Tickets including Lake Ride, on sale at Traction Station, Horton street.

34tf-zxvt

JUBILEE ROLLER RINK — OPEN Thursday and Saturday of this week. Band in attendance. 72u

---

61 85 TO DETROIT, CHOSEN FRIENDS' excursion. Special fast train will leave Grand Trunk depot, Saturday, Aug. 19, 7:30 a.m. Tickets good for three days. Baseball, Detroit vs. Boston and New York. 69n

---

$2.60, Detroit and Return

Boat excursions every Saturday and Sunday. Low rates daily. F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce Corner. 3

MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARTIES, balls, banquets. Phone 1265. Tony Vita's Italian Harpers. 122 Queen's avenue.

E. DE LA HOOKE

GENERAL STEAMSHIP AGENT.

All Lines—Lowest Fares

Business Solicited. Correspondence Invited.

422 PARK AVE (London Loan Block)

$25.00 Duluth

$25, Duluth and return, all expenses. Cool trip by water via slow steamer, best on the lakes. Full particulars, call, write or phone F. B. CLARKE, 416 Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce Corner. 3

DANCING—NEW FALL TERM OPENS week Sept. 25. Beginners' classes for ladies and gentlemen. Register your name early. Circulars. All information. 'Phone. Dayton & McCormick.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST — FOXTERRIER — BLACK, white and tan. Answers to name of Terry; tag number, 980. Reward for return to 20 Wilson avenue. 71u

LOST — ENVELOPE CONTAINING railway tickets made out to E. R. and L. C. Roman. Reward. 3 Victoria street, or this office. 71c

AGENTS WANTED.

WRITE TO US TODAY FOR OUR choice list of agents' supplies; no outlay necessary; they are money-makers. Apply B. C. I. Company, Limited, 228 Albert street, Ottawa, Ont. 100tf

WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT BY SEPT. 1 — Large front room, furnished; modern conveniences. Apply Box 105, Advertiser. 73c

WANTED BY SEPT. 1 TO RENT — About 8-room house, with all modern conveniences, in good locality, north end preferred. Address Box 87, this office. 69tf

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

OPERATOR FOR STAYING MACHINE —Good wages; steady work. Reid Bros. & Co. 72c

PLAIN IRONER WANTED — APPLY Parisian Steam Laundry. 71c

WANTED — COMPETENT MAID — References required. Apply Mrs. Regan, 294 Central avenue. 71tf

50 GIRLS WANTED

FOR FACTORY—GOOD WAGES. STEADY EMPLOYMENT.

D. S. Perrin & Company, Limited 67tf

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT WANTED at once. Apply Mrs. John E. Young, 16 Craig street. 70c

WANTED—

Girls and Women

FOR BISCUIT PACKING DEPARTMENT.

Girls over 20 years, wages at starting, $6 a week; girls over 16 years, wages at starting, $5 a week. We also pay in addition to above a percentage of earnings. Good workers can make

$7 50 TO $10 00

a week or over, with short experience. Hours, 7:30 to 5:30; one hour for lunch. Apply McCORMICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED. 68tf

EXPERIENCED C A P OPERATORS wanted. Steady work. Apply Tip-Top Cap Company. 71c

EXPERIENCED FUR FINISHERS wanted. Apply at once. Ross', Limited, 196 Dundas street, London, Ont. 71c

BUNCH BREAKERS AND STRIPPERS wanted at once, also twenty-five apprentices. Apply Brener Bros., 184-190 Horton street. 70c

WANTED — GENERAL MAID — APPLY 564 Talbot street. 66tf

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT WANTED immediately; references required. Apply Mrs. F. M. Millman, 24 Grosvenor street. 66tf

BE A TRAINED NURSE — STUDY AT home; earn $25 weekly. Thousands wanted. Free information. Rochester Nurses' Institute, 1306, Rochester, N. Y. 64tf

BUNCHBREAKERS, ROLLERS, WRAPPER, binder and filler strippers wanted. Apply John McNee & Sons. 63tf

MAID WANTED — APPLY MRS. W. A. Martin, 460 King street. 57tf

WOMEN WANTED TO TAKE ORDERS in spare time; no experience necessary; our lines especially used by mothers and girls. Apply Dept. A, British-Canadian Industrial Company, 228 Albert street, Ottawa. 73tf

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED — A BUTCHER — ONE ACCUSTOMED to shop work. Apply J. Armitt, 723 Richmond street. 72c

WAITER WANTED—APPLY AT ONCE at the steward's office, London Club. 72c

MEN WANTED, AGE 18—35: FOR firemen $100 monthly, and brakemen $80, on railroads in London vicinity; experience unnecessary; no strike; positions guaranteed competent men; promotion. Railroad Employing Headquarters, 289 men sent to positions in July. State age; send stamp. Railway Association, Dept. 58, 227 Monroe street, Brooklyn, N. Y. 63h-tx

WANTED — GOOD STRONG BOY TO drive grocery wagon also to work part of time in store. Apply after six, F. H. Traver, corner William and Piccadilly. 71l

GOOD SHOE REPAIRER WANTED — Apply at once, London Shoe Repair, 414½ Hamilton road. 71tf

WANTED — EXPERIENCED TRAVELLING salesman, to handle a first-class line of caps; good salary to right man; must know the cap trade. Apply Tip-Top Cap Company, London, Ont. 71k

WANTED — MACHINE HANDS AND planing mill carpenters. W. Gerry & Sons. 71tf

SMART YOUNG MAN WANTED AS shipper, etc., in wholesale warehouse. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience if any, and salary expected, to Box 103, this office. 71c

BOYS WANTED TO LEARN JEWELRY business. S. K. Milroy & Co., 399 Richmond street. 71c yxv

WANTED — A JUNIOR CLERK FOR wholesale house; must be quick and accurate at figures. Apply in own handwriting. Box 101, Advertiser. 70c

YOUNG MAN WANTED — MUST have knowledge of shorthand. Apply local plant chief, Bell Telephone. 70c

STEADY MAN AS TEAMSTER—MUST be good plowman. Apply Main & Collyer, South London. 70c

EXPERIENCED PORTER WANTED at once. Apply Hotel Harrison. 69n

GOOD JOB COMPOSITORS WANTED at once. Apply Advertiser Job Department.

WANTED—APPRENTICES TO LEARN the machinist trade. Sixteen years old or over. Apply E. Leonard & Sons. 67n

CANVASSERS WANTED — APPLY Alfred Tyler, 355 Clarence street. eow

LEARN AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS—We teach you at home; guarantee $25 weekly job. Rochester Auto School, 2288, Rochester, N. Y. 62tf

PLATEN PRESS FEEDERS WANTED. Apply Advertiser Job Department. 30tf

TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 11, West Nissouri, holding second-class professional certificate. Duties commence Sept. 1. Personal application preferred. Apply A. V. Johnson, Cobble Hill. 70n

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

DEATHS.

INGS—Accidentally, in this city, on Monday, Aug. 14, 1911, Edward Ings, aged 70 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 797 Adelaide street, on Thursday, at 3 p.m.; services at 2:30 o'clock. Interment at Woodland Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

LANE—Died, in this city, on Aug. 13, 1911, Austin Joseph, dearly beloved and second youngest son of John F. and Emma Lane, aged 16 years and 11 days.

RICHADRSON—In this city, on Aug. 15, 1911, Maria, relict of the late F. T. C. Richardson.

Funeral notice later. Please omit flowers. 71u

MEETINGS.

Adelaide Street Baptist Church

MEETING FOR

Praise and Prayer Tonight

You Are Cordially Invited to Attend.

LONDON SOCIETY OF SANITARY and Heating Engineers meets Thursday, 8 o'clock. Room 11, London Loan building. x

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — GOOD LAYING HEN — Apply 530 Ontario street, after six. 72c

FOR SALE — COLT, TWO PAST — Good driver, sound and quiet, thirteen hands, a little pet, weight 725 pounds. Price $90. Apply 768 Dundas after 6 p.m. 72c

FIVE OR SIX YEAR OLD HORSE—Good worker, quiet; worth the price asked. Apply 259 Hill street. 68tf

FOR SALE — HORSE, SIX YEARS old; first-class driver; sound. Apply 19 Blackfriars street. 69g

FEATHER PILLOWS, MATTRESSES, cushions renovated. Hunt & Sons, Mattress Renovators. 693 Richmond street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ROTARY Neostyle, Hammond typewriter. Apply Alfred Tyler, 355 Clarence street.

LEATHER WORK OUR SPECIALTY In upholstering. Charles M. Quick, 725 Richmond street. 71u

BRINDLE BULLDOG (FEMALE) FOR sale. 221 Dundas street. 67n

AUTOMOBILE BARGAIN — TWO-PASSENGER runabout. Runs well. Good tires; $175. W. E. Saunders, 352 Clarence street. 59tf

TO AUTOMOBILE OWNERS — WE can remove your tire troubles entirely. Fill your tires with Timetest. Rides like air; cannot puncture; lengthens the life of the tires; is cheap, has been tried for two seasons. London Timetest Company, Limited, 647 Dundas street, London.

RUBBER-TIRE RUNABOUT FOR SALE —Also second-hand delivery wagons. Gould & Mohan, Wellington street.

FISH OF ALL KINDS SUPPLIED fresh daily. F. S Onn. Phone 1296.

Good, Dry Mixed Wood

12 or 16 inches, only $1.60 per load.

GREEN & CO.

495 York street. Telephone 1391.

WATER WINGS, 35c; CHILDREN'S waterproof waders, 50c. Gurd's, 189 Dundas street.

DELIVERY WAGONS BUILT TO ORDER. See our second-hand wagons. Abbott's Carriage Factory.

HELLEBORUS, OR CHRISTMAS ROSE, fill flower outside all through winter without covering; from 25c up to $1 each; plant any time now. Also other plants, etc. London Nursery. Phone 2222. 98tf

FOR SALE—GOOD LIVE WOOD, $2 per load; good hard coal, $6 50 a ton. Dominion Coal and Wood Company. Phone 1788.

W. J. ALSTON

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING. STEAM AND HOT WATER FITTING. NEAT AND QUICK REPAIRS.

266 Burwell St. Phone 2925

REMOVAL NOTICE—THE JOSEPH F. Crummey Leather Upholstering Company, now at 521 Richmond street. Phones 3105 and 2933.

LARGE CASKS AND BARRELS, SUITABLE for cisterns, $2 50 each, delivered. Gorman, Eckert & Co., Rectory street. 85tf-tx

Silo Stock

Long or short length, rough or dressed Get my price. GEO. H. BELTON, Rectory street, near G. T. R. tx

ORDER YOUR

ACCOUNT BOOKS

LOOSE-LEAF FORMS AND STATIONERY FOR 1911 FROM

THE CHAS. CHAPMAN CO.

PHONE 870. 91 DUNDAS ST.

A HANDSOME ROSEWOOD PIANO, 7 1-3 octaves, overstrung bass, and as good as new for practicing; only $100; payable $3 per month; guaranteed five years. Heintzman & Co., 242 Dundas street, London.

LEACH'S QUALITY GOODS.

We are prepared to cater for weddings in first-class style, or we would be pleased to quote prices on supplies, including the rent of small tables, dishes, etc. Wedding Cakes a specialty. C. J. LEACH, 402 Princess avenue. Phone 1035.

If you are in need of a Stove it would pay you to buy nothing but an Ideal or Universal Favorite.

J. E. Young & Co., Agents

TWO DOORS EAST TALBOT.

PHONE 588. 111 DUNDAS STREET. x

IF YOU WANT HELP, SITUATIONS, want to buy or sell real estate, etc., insert an advertisement in the Hamilton Herald, the recognized want medium of the city. Rate, 1c a word, or three consecutive insertions for 2c a word, cash with order. Subscription: Daily, 25c a month, $2 yearly; Saturday edition, 50c yearly. Sample copy sent on application.

A number of Good Second-Hand Ranges and Cook Stoves, all in first-class condition.

J. A. BROWNLEE

PHONE 652. 385-7 TALBOT ST.

WEDDING STATIONERY IN ALL THE latest styles. See our samples. The Advertiser Job Department.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER WANTS employment for spare time. Address, P. O. Box No. 662, London, Ont. 87tf tax

YOUNG MAN, DISENGAGED, REQUIRES position as bookkeeper. Fully experienced. H. Riel, 376 Ridout. 70c

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GROCERY BUSINESS AND SOCK for sale, cheap. Apply Box 99, Advertiser. 70z

PERSONAL.

ANYONE KNOWING THE WHEREABOUTS or address of any of the McCracken family, who at one time lived on the Hamilton road, London, will kindly send the information to The Advertiser office, London, or write James McCracken, Fairbanks, Alaska. Any member of this family will hear of valuable information by writing to the above addresses. 72 bg

HOME FOR WOMEN BEFORE AND during confinement. Adoption provided. Confidential. Phone 3417. 26 Forward avenue west.

MEDICAL CARDS.

J. B. CAMPBELL, M.A., M.D.—SPECIALTY, diseases stomach. Hours, 2-4, 7-8, and appointment.

DR. NELSON GEORGE, 332 DUNDAS street, northwest, corner Waterloo. Phone 909.

DR. THOMAS H. PHIPPS—OFFICE corner Wellington and Grey streets. Phone 3310.

DR. MEEK, QUEEN'S AVENUE — Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 to 2.

F. L. BURDON, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND S. (Edinburgh)—Special attention diseases women, children. Office and residence, 461 Waterloo street. Phone 258.

D. HUTCHEON HOGG, M.D., C.M.—Surgical diseases. Corner York and Talbot streets.

DR. SEPTIMUS THOMPSON, 413 PARK avenue, corner Queen's. Eye, ear, nose, throat.

DR. PINGEL—OFFICE, 316 QUEEN'S avenue, London. X-ray specialist.

DR. E. PARDEE BUCKE, 207 QUEEN'S avenue. Eye, ear, nose and throat.

DR. McLELLAN—EYE, EAR, NOSE, throat. Hours, 10 to 4, 6 to 7:30. Sunday by appointment only. 564 Richmond.

R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND M.R.C.S. (England), 297 King. Phone 839.

DR. NORMAN R. HENDERSON, CORNER Park and Dufferin. Eye, ear, nose, throat.

DR. G. L. CLARKE—EYE, EAR, NOSE and throat, 394 Dundas street.

SLATE ROOFING.

SLATE, GRAVEL AND CEMENT roofer—Paint for iron roofs. Walter Scott, 506 York street.

DENTAL CARDS.

DR. GEO. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST, 169½ Dundas stret. 'Phone 975.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE PARK SCHOOL FOR GIRLS — Public Library Building; reopens Sept. 11. For calendar apply Miss Zimmerman, 281 Oxford street. 66bu xt

PUPILS PREPARED FOR MATRICULATION, civil service, etc. J. A. Young, 379 Princess avenue.

MONEY TO LOAN.

WE HAVE A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS to lend on first-class farm mortgages at 5%. Blackburn & Weekes, solicitors, 124 Carling street, London. 91f-tzx

PRIVATE AND TRUST MONEY TO loan on farm and city property; lowest rates, amounts and terms to suit; no commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas street.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES on real estate, Macpherson & Perrin, 57 Dundas street.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES —Knott & Sangster, Room 101, Masonic Temple, London.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN—LOWEST rates. Buchner & Gunn, corner Talbot and Carling.

LEGAL CARDS.

McKILLOP & MURPHY— —OAK HALL BUILDING.

J. M. McEVOY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Robinson Hall Chambers. Money to loan.

J. H. A. BEATTIE, BARRISTER, ETC., 87½ Dundas street. Money to loan on real estate.

TENNENT & CAMPBELL, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Money to loan, lowest rates. 78 Dundas.

CRONYN & BETTS & COLERIDGE, Frederick P. Betts, K. C. Thomas Coleridge.

PURDOM & PURDOM, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc., Masonic Temple building, corner Richmond and King. Thomas H. Purdom, K. C.; Alexander Purdom.

GIBBONS, HARPER & GIBBONS BARRISTERS, etc., corner Richmond and Carling. Sir George Gibbons, K.C.; Fred F. Harper; George S. Gibbons.

M. P. McDONAGH, BARRISTER, ETC., 425 Richmond street. Money to loan.

W. H. BARTRAM, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc. Office, 99 Dundas street.

FITZGERALD & FITZGERALD, BARRISTERS. Money to loan. Masonic Temple.

T. H. LUSCOMBE, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 169 Dundas, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

GRAYDON & GRAYDON, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., 419 Talbot street. N. Parke Graydon; A. H. Marshall Graydon.

STUART & SCANDRETT, BARRISTERS, etc., 98 Dundas. Money to loan. Alex Stuart, K. C.; T. W. Scandrett.

BUCHNER & GUNN, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc., corner Talbot and Carling. Phone 99. Money to loan. U. A. Buchner; J. M. Gunn, B. A.

BLACKBURN & WEEKES, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., 124 Carling street. G. N. Weekes; H. S. Blackburn.

JARVIS & VINING, BARRISTERS, etc., 101 Dundas. C. G. Jarvis; Jared Vining, B. A.

MACPHERSON & PERRIN, BARRISTERS, solicitors. Money to loan. Robinson Hall Chambers.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

C. S. TAMLIN, V.S.—OFFICE AND hospital, 453 Talbot. Phone 865; residence 768.

WILLIAM McDONALD, VETERINARY surgeon, 127 King street. Prompt attendance. Phone 688.

CHINESE LAUNDRIES.

QUONG LEE, 723½ RICHMOND—BEST and cheapest work in city. Parcels called for and delivered. Cut prices on all work. xxv

LEE HING LAUNDRY COMPANY, 495 Richmond. Phone 1844. Goods called for and delivered. Our prices are very lowest that we can do first-class work for. Try first-class laundry. xt

SAM JOHN LAUNDRY, 344½ DUNDAS, telephone 3540—Best work guaranteed. Shirts, 8c; collars, 2c; cuffs, 4c; blouses, 15c; two for 25c; dresses, 35c.

PATENTS.

P. J. EDMUNDS, REGISTERED ATTORNEY and Solicitor of Patents, London, Canada.

Farmers and Growers

BRING ALL THE STRING

BEANS

AND

TOMATOES

You have to the

LONDON CANNING COMPANY.

Corner Rectory and Simcoe Sts., London. 71tf

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS —Notice is hereby given that J. W. Smith, of the city of London, did, pursuant to the statutes in that behalf, on the 1th day of Aug. 1911, make an assignment to me for the general benefit of his creditors. Meeting of creditors at my office, 59 Dundas street, London, Ont., on afternoon of Sept. 5 next at half-past two o'clock. London, Ont., Aug. 15, A. D., 1911. E. J. Dawson, assignee. 72u

CITY OF LONDON

Tenders for Tile Sewers

Sealed proposals addressed to the "Chairman and Members, No. 2 Committee," will be received at the office of the City Clerk until 5 p.m. on Thursday, Aug. 17, 1911, for the construction of tile sewers on Sherwood avenue and on Erie avenue.

Each bidder shall name a lump sum for the above works, and make his tender on the form furnished by the City Engineer.

Plans and specifications covering the above-mentioned works may be seen at the office of the City Engineer.

Contractors to inclose a marked check for 10 per cent of the amount of their bids.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and to accept any bid.

GEO. W. WRIGHT, City Engineer.

NEIL COOPER,
Chairman No. 2 Committee.
63c-5,12,16

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders for Terminal Station Quebec.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the envelope "Tender for Terminal Station, Quebec," will be receive at the office of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway at Ottawa, Ont., until 12 o'clock noon of the 31st of August, inst., for the construction and erection complete, in accordance with the plans and specifications of the Commissioners, of terminal station in the City of Quebec.

Plans and specifications may be seen and full information obtained at the office of Mr. Gordon Grant, chief engineer, Ottawa, Ont., and of Mr. A. E. Doucet, district engineer, Quebec, P. Q.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied by the Commissioners.

Each tender must be signed and sealed by all the parties to the tender, and witnessed, and be accompanied by an accepted check on a chartered bank of the Dominion of Canada, payable to the order of The Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

The check deposited by the party whose tender is accepted will be deposited to the credit of the receiver-general of Canada as security for the due tod faithful performance of the contract according to its terms. Checks deposited by parties whose tenders are rejected will be returned within ten days after the signing of the contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders. By order,

P. E. RYAN, Secretary.

The Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway.

Dated at Ottawa, 29th July, 1911.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Commissioners will not be paid for it. 63n tx

MAIL CONTRACT—Sealed Tenders addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, Sept. 15, 1911, for the conveyance of his majesty's mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six round trips per week over Belton Special Rural Route, No. —, from the Postmaster-General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the postoffice of Belton, and at the office of the postoffice inspector at London.

G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent.
Postoffice Department, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, Aug. 2, 1911. 66c-x

MAIL CONTRACT—Sealed Tenders addressed to the Postmaster-General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, Sept. 15, 1911, for the conveyance of his majesty's mails on a proposed contract for four years, six round trips per week over Kerwood Special Rural Route, No. —, from the Postmaster-General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the postoffice of Kerwood, and at the office of the Postoffice Inspector at London.

G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent.
Postoffice Department, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, Aug. 2, 1911. 66c-x

OSTEOPATHY.

DR. R. C. BARKLIE

GRADUATE OSTEOPATH.

Superb Electrical Equipment.

RHEUMATISM, CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISEASES.

Best-Equipped Osteopathic Institute in Western Ontario.

DR. H. V. CATON, GRADUATE Osteopath. Consultation free. 570 Richmond street. Phone 1578.

DR. MARIE S. HARKINS, GRADUATE American School Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo. Removed to 225 Queen's avenue.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE CHEAP — TWO LOTS ON Thornto navenue. Apply 775 Colborne stret. 72k

I WILL BUILD YOU A FIVE-ROOM cottage for $500. Address Box 37, Advertiser office.

ARCHITECTS.

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT, 111 (first floor) Masonic Temple. Phone 1557.

REMOVAL — GEORGE CRADDOCK, architect, 461 Talbot street.

H. C. McBRIDE, ARCHITECT—SIXTH floor, Bank of Toronto Chambers.

DERMATOLOGY.

MISS BEATTIE, GRADUATE GRAHAM Dermatological School, Chicago—Superfluous hair, moles, warts, permanently removed. Chiropody and manicuring. Room 214 Masonic Temple.

BUTLER'S, 285 DUNDAS — HAIR GOODS, hairdressing, face and scalp treatment. Superfluous hair removed.

DOWNPOUR AT PORT WAS VERY HEAVY

Monday's Storm First Heavy Rain for Two Weeks.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Port Stanley, Aug. 15.—A very heavy rain fell here early this morning, which will do hundreds of dollars' worth of good to the surrounding farmers. This is the first heavy rain the Port has had for four weeks. The large tree in front of Locust Nook was struck by lightning.

Mrs. (Dr.) Bell and daughter, Miss Florence Bell, of Merlin, who have been visiting Mrs. John Campbell, of East Orchard Beach, have returned to their home.

Miss Florence Campbell, of Cleveland, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell, of East Orchard Beach.

Miss Gladys Graves and Miss M. Smuck, of St. Thomas, are the guests of Mrs. Brewer, of Hill Crest.

Large crowds witnessed both performances of the High Diving Horses on Monday.

A gasoline stove belonging to Mr. R. A. Catherwood exploded on his premises this morning and set fire to his summer kitchen. A bucket brigade soon extinguished the blaze.

Mrs. S. Dodson, of this village, is spending a few days with friends in London.

The local lodge I. O. O. F. are making final arrangements for their first annual excursion on the steamer Forest City to Cleveland.

Mrs. MacDonald, of London, is spending her holidays at Mr. Fred Morgan's.

Squire Price is in St. Thomas today holding juvenile court with County Magistrate Hunt.

The following are registered at the Coffey House: Messrs. L. P. Desmond, F. A. Callaghan, G. T. Clarke, Earl Roe, of Ingersoll; Nathan Tenier, Winnipeg; Paul Schenko, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Wilbur, Cleveland; R. A. Cadwell, Detroit, and A. L. Law, of Ingersoll.

Mr. Donald Downie and family have returned to their home in Paris, after spending the past six weeks on East Orchard Beach.

Chief Constable Gilbert would be glad to hear from any parties who lost money by theft at the Irish picnic in order to help the authorities in identifying the men now under arrest in the county jail.

Miss Hattie Broderick has returned to St. Paul, Minn., after spending the past month with her sister, Mrs. John S. Moore, of Glenmawr Cottage, New Orchard Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Madill and daughter, of Auckland, New Zealand, relatives of Rev. Canon Downie, are on a tour around the world, and were guests at the rectory last week. They were accompanied to and from Port by Mrs. (Dr.) Ovens and Miss Ovens, of London.

Mr. Oliver Cromwell left today for a week's visit with friends in Toronto.

Dr. Mothersill is in Oshawa attending the funeral of his brother.

Mr. Wm. Ward and family, of London, returned home today after spending the past six weeks on Orchard Beach.

Mr. Arnold Dillon, of London, spent the week-end at his cottage on East Orchard Beach.

On account of the severe storm this morning a number of Londoners were unable to make the early trains. The valleys around Port were flooded and the clay hills were slick as glass.

Misses Nellie and Clara Farnard, of London, are holidaying at Locust Nook.

Mr. and Mrs. Usher Parker and Mr. and Mrs. Claude Bragg returned to their homes in Chatham after visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Clifford.

Miss Grace Clifford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Clifford, has returned to her home after visiting her sister in Brampton.

Miss Nettie Roache, of Detroit, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Roache, of Lingerlonger Cottage, Orchard Beach.

New Telephone Directory

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada is about to publish a new issue of the

Official Telephone Directory

FOR THE

District of Western Ontario

INCLUDING

LONDON

Orders for new connections, changes of firm names, changes of street addresses or for duplicate entries should be handed in AT ONCE to

C. H. BEARD,
Local Manager.
72u

HOUSES, ROOMS, TO LET.

FARM FOR RENT — 100 ACRES—IMMEDIATE privileges. No. 1 buildings. Abundance of water. Mrs. Catherine Hobbs, Birr, Ont. 72 tf wt

TO LET — TWO WELL-FURNISHED rooms in private home. Modern. Use of 'phone. 411 King street. 71bu

TWO-STORY SOLID BRICK HOUSE — Newly papered and painted; $12 per month, first-class tenant only. Apply 221 Dundas street. 67n

BIGGS' FURNITURE STORAGE

Clean and Dry. Terms Reasonable.

The Forest City Moving Vans

Phone 1162. 97 Carling Street.

ON MOVING DAY REMEMBER "DAY, the Mover." H. F. Day, Ideal Moving Van, office 78 King. Phone 2887.

ALEX HENDERSON'S MOVING VANS —Largest in city. Good storage. 356 Cheapside. Phone 1721.

SURVEYORS.

F. W. FARNCOMB, CIVIL ENGINEER and surveyor, Bank Toronto Chambers.

BUSINESS CARDS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL — J. B. WALDEN, blacksmith, who has conducted his business at 150 Fullarton street for a number of years, has removed to rear of 447 Talbot street. 69l

PERKINS & SON, LONDON, LEADING livery, formerly Dyer Bros., Dundas street, next The Advertiser. Phone 1277.

GARMENT CUTTING.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION IN DESIGNING and drafting ladies' garments, any and every style. Afternoon and evening appointments. Patterns cut to measure. Cutting School, 243 Dundas street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY H. J. Childs, druggist, 632 Dundas.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. Bartram, 99 Dundas street.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

CAPABLE OLD COUNTRY DOMESTICS, arriving Aug. 5, Aug. 19, Sept. 3 and weekly after. Apply now, The Guild, 71 Drummond street, Montreal, or 14 Grenville street, Toronto. 10us

INSURANCE.

P. M. MILLMAN

INSURANCE AGENT.

Archibald McPherson Insurance

Agency. Phones 745. 1600.

E. J. MacRobert Insurance

Agency. Phones 449, 1600.

Offices, 105, 107 Masonic Temple.

Fire, Accident and Plate Glass Insurance.

G. M. CUNN & SON — GEORGE C. Gunn, Stanley Meredith, general insurance. Fourteen fire companies. Next Free Press.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

JAS. CRESSWELL, MUSICAL DIRECTOR Grand Opera House—Violin, band and orchestral instruments. 498 King. xxt

KENWICK MALE QUARTETTE OPEN for engagements. Concerts, banquets, specially. A. Bowman, 103 Dundas street. tax

THE LONDON MALE QUARTETTE — Concert engagements. 'Phone 3336. Floyd McPhail, 9 Grafton street.

JACK PATTERSON, CHARACTER comedian. Canada's Harry Lauder. Booking strong. Companies supplied.

STOCKBROKERS.

WANTED—LONDON LOAN AND SAVINGS Company's shares. John Wright, stockbroker, London, Ont. Phone 693.

OUR FIRST SHOWING OF

Ladies' Fall Suits

FRIDAY, AUG. 18, AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

Visit this store and learn something about fall styles.

WOLF BROS

659 DUNDAS STREET EAST.

TAKES ONE SUITOR BUYS OFF OTHERS

Costs Girl $100 and Four Engagement Rings to Settle.

Steubenville, O., Aug. 16.—In the presence of Mayor T. W. Porter, Miss Biker Uranic, aged 18, and comely,, a recent arrival from Servia, made a settlement with four young Servians to whom she was engaged to be married. It cost the girl $100 and several rings to settle with the suitors.

Miss Uranic was brought before the mayor to answer a complaint filed by Radi Ralich, who asserted that he had given $10 and a ring valued at $10 to the girl under the promise of marriage, and that she had declared since then she would not wed him. He wanted his property returned.

During the hearing it developed that the girl had made similar promises and accepted presents of money and jewelry from other persons in the Stubenville Servian quarter. After settling with Ralich she was surrounded by several other "suitors" and promptly settled with them. The charge against her was dismissed.

The girl told the mayor that she would the next day wed a young Servian who had not given her a present and that she would settle with all others to whom she had pledged her heart and hand.

PRINCE JOINS NAVY

Goes Aboard the H. M. S. Hindustan for Training.

London, Aug. 16.—"Come aboard to join, sir!" With these words the Prince of Wales, heir to the throne, made his formal entry into his majesty's navy on the first day of the present month, in this respect, as in every other, carrying out the forms and regulations prescribed for midshipmen joining their ship for the first time.

The Prince, while he will have to perform the same duties as other midshipmen, and will have additional work to do, his tutor being aboard to coach and instruct him in all manner of subjects, is not likely to have the same rough work that fell to his father when he was in the navy. The present King first went to sea on an auxiliary cruiser, on which sails were used far more often than steam, and on which there was lots of work to be done aloft.

The Prince obtains his first experience afloat aboard the Hindustan, not one of the newest, but still a modern battleship. The King's regulations provide that "When the Prince of Wales is embarked in any ship or vessel, his standard shall be hoisted at the main, and shall be saluted in the same manner as the flags denoting the presence of the sovereign." This does not apply in the present case.

The Prince will be treated as any other midshipman. He is not a commissioned officer, but subordinate to warrant officers (gunners, boatswains, carpenters and artificer engineers), and with them the future sovereign will live and move in the gun-room of his ship. He will be assigned to a watch and will be allotted a subdivision of seamen, for whose behavior, smartness and work he will be held responsible by the lieutenant in control of the subdivision. However, his most important work is the acquiring of nautical knowledge to which the greater part of his time must be given.

FLOWERS FOR FENCES.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 16. — Every railroad in Canada and the United States will replace its right-of-way fences with beautiful flowering hedges if plans of the Railway Gardening Association, which opened its fifth annual convention here yesterday, are carried out. R. W. Hutchinson, landscape gardener of the Pennsylvania lines, and known as the "father of railway gardening," advocated the floral hedge and his sentiment was indorsed by the convention.

LOST TWENTY YEARS.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 16. — Andrew Toth, who was released from the Western Penitentiary recently, after serving 20 years of a life sentence upon a charge of murder, which subsequently was proved he never committed, will leave here tonight for his old home in Austria. Broken in health, and now an old man unable to work, Toth goes to meet his aged wife, whom he has not seen for a quarter of a century. He feels keenly the failure of the State Legislature to provide for him some recompense of his life, and the enforced punishment of a felon vented upon an innocent man.

London Advertiser

FOUNDED IN 1863.
NOON AND EVENING DAILY.
WESTERN ADVERTISER WEEKLY.
THE LONDON ADVERTISER CO., Limited, Publishers,
191-193 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

PHONE NUMBERS.

Business Department 107
Editorial Rooms ..... 134 and 136
Job Printing Department 175

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Readers of The Advertiser are requested to favor the management by reporting any irregularities in delivery.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily delivered by Carrier in City:
One year $5 00
One week 10c
Daily, delivered by Carrier outside City:
One year $3 00
One month 25c
Daily, by Mail, Outside City:
One year $2 00

The Advertiser is on sale regularly at the following news stands, where subscriptions may be left:

Buffalo, N. Y.—R. J. Seldenberg, Ellicott Square News Stand.
Chicago, Ill. — Chicago Newspaper Agency, 6 Madison street.
Louisville, Ky.—Kentucky International News Company.
Toronto—Iroquois Hotel News Stand Rossin House News Stand.

[Entered at the London (Canada) Post office as matter of the second class.]

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16.

LAURIER OPENS THE BATTLE.

Laurier's opening meeting of the campaign was a demonstration such as no other Canadian could evoke in Ontario. Both the man and his message account for the great outpouring at Simcoe. It was distinctively a farmers' meeting. The farmers of five counties did not flock in thousands from sheer personal curiosity. They realized that Laurier had given them an issue; that not for many years had their interests played so vital a part in a general election. They knew that this was THEIR fight and that Laurier was peculiarly THEIR general.

The veteran Premier was aware of his role and responded to all expectations. There was an appropriateness in the time and place of his call to battle. Canada's greatest harvest awaits the boon of a free American market. The place was the home county of John Charlton, one of the noblest Liberals of his day, and a life-long champion of reciprocity with the United States. Sir Wilfrid addressed himself exclusively to the main issue of the campaign, to the farmers' question. He discussed a business proposition in a business way. The sentimentalism in which his opponents seek to wrap it, he tore to pieces with fine contempt. He had merely to summon, in support of his case a cloud of witnesses whose Conservative credentials no opponent of reciprocity today will deny: Sir John Macdonald, Cartier, Tilley — every leader of the Conservative party before Mr. Borden's time.

There was a very palpable hit in the Premier's reference to Sir John Macdonals as the Moses of the Reciprocity movement, of which he (Laurier) would prove the Joshua. Conservatives who are being misled today need to be reminded that their old chieftain described the National Policy as a weapon to force the United States into the very measure of reciprocity which Washington tenders us today. The first National Policy budget contained a standing offer of free exchange in natural products, and that offer remained on the statute book till the last day of the Conservative regime. Mr. George Taylor, late chief whip of the party, says that Sir John never favored reciprocity in any form, and inserted the offer merely to out-manoeuvre the Liberals. Sir John's support of reciprocity is an embarrassment to his party at present, but self-respecting Conservatives will not seek to remove it, at the expense of the honor of their dead leader. They affirm that conditions have changed since Sir John's time, but this is a contention that stultifies the annexation cry. If Sir John Macdonald saw no menace to Canada in reciprocity when Canada was poor and weak, what a reproach to his successors who pretend to scent danger in it when Canada is strong and self-reliant!

MR. BORDEN'S DISPIRITING PERFORMANCE.

The Conservative leader appeared at the Grand Opera House with every possible external advantage. The parade, it is true, suffered from the competition of a band concert in Victoria Park, but the Opera House was full, and the audience was friendly and ready to be enthusiastic if it had a chance. Around him flags were waving in every hand, they stuck in botton-holes, in ladies' hats and hair, or down men's collars; this was enough to call out everything in Mr. Borden's British (but not British preference) soul. Yet somehow he did not altogether shake off the dullness and the weight of his notes. He read where he might have risen to eloquence, he plodded diligently where he might have sped on the wings of inspiration, he flagged amidst the flags. Once he stopped in an uncomfortable pause, unable to find the place, while the audience almost yawned. It was a well-written speech, from the party's point of view, a great effort, a great struggle in fact, against the overwhelming appeal of the reciprocity agreement. Somehow the life pulse was feeble, and the orator seemed to flog himself along.

What is the cause of this incurable dullness of spirit? It is not so very far to seek. It is insincerity, a lack of solid conviction. Mr. Borden is simply an engine of opposition, without initiative, a mere debater who takes a side and makes a case. Very largely he is a gramophone for party schemers to speak through, and that accounts for the mechanical as well as for the inconsistent nature of his utterances and attitudes.

Take his speech in this city. At the very outset he took credit to himself for urging last March that the census should be hastened, but omitted to let the audience know Sir Wilfrid Laurier's crushing objection to that demand and how he himself was silenced in the House. And how much sincerity can there be in a charge against the Government of disfranchising the Liberal West?

He spoke of advantages that would come to the United States from the pact. Did he expect that Canada would have all the advantages? Why should he be angry that some American millers may be benefited, without noticing that many prominent Canadian millers hail it as the pact? But his whole attitude on the fiscal question is as insincere as that, for instance, of the Toronto News, which last winter acclaimed the agreement as on the whole "a good bargain," and particularly as it was not "a definite treaty," but later reversed its approval for party purposes. Mr. Borden is just as bad. On the one hand misrepresenting Sir Wilfrid Laurier's indifference to general reciprocity some years ago as hostility to the principles of the present agreement, he is convicted himself of the grossest inconsistency by a comparison between his stand last night and a speech which he delivered in 1904. We quote from the Montreal Star's report of his speech in that city on July 22, 1904:

"There is a fear in some sections of this country that a policy of this sort (inter-Imperial preferential trade) may, in some way, interfere with the blessed privilege of free government which we now enjoy, and which privilege we never intend to give up. It is, of course, necessary to carefully weigh this opinion and to give ear to these fears; but I, personally, do not think that there is any danger in our entering into what is nothing more than a reciprocity treaty with the United Kingdom.

"WAS THERE ANY IDEA THAT A RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES WOULD IN ANY WAY INTERFERE WITH SELF-GOVERNMMENT IN CANADA? No. Then why should that fear exist so far as Great Britain is concerned?"

So much for the sincerity of Mr. Borden's present outcry about the political consequences of the pact.

Here, then, is Mr. Borden's whole trouble as an ineffective speaker. He has no politic convictions, no sincere message. So having nothing in himself, he relies on the externals of flag-waving and the money of some big Toronto and Montreal interests.

THE SITUATION IN EAST LAMBTON.

There is an interesting campaign in East Lambton. Against Mr. J. E. Armstrong, the late Conservative member, the Liberals have chosen again as candidate Dr. C. O. Fairbank, with a good prospect of winning the division. Dr. Fairbank is a popular citizen of Petrolea, exceedingly well liked in the town, and well and favorably known in the rural parts of the constituency. The political tradition is in his family, Mr. J. H. Fairbank, his father, having been member at Ottawa from 1882 to 1887. Dr. Fairbank has a good opportunity because of himself and his name, because of the issue which appeals especially to a farming constituency right at the door of Detroit and other large cities of Michigan, and because of the attitude of his opponent.

The Conservative member is president of the Lambton Creamery Company, but from his writings and speeches of late he appears to have small logic and less imagination with his business instinct. In Parliament on Feb. 16, he made a speech against the reciprocity agreement, in which he said that last year his factories "would have made over 350,000 pounds of creamery butter, but because during a portion of the year we shipped the cream to the other side and got a good price for it, we only made 185,000 pounds." In a letter to the Globe (Aug. 1st), Mr. Armstrong said that his firm sent only a "small amount" of cream to the United States, taking advantage of the Payne-Aldrich reduction of duty; but from his own statement in the House of Commons it appears that nearly one-half the cream received was shipped to the United States.

Mr. Armstrong professes to regard such exportation as detrimental, if not sinful, on the ground that more money can be made out of butter. More money certainly will be made out of both cream and butter when they go free into the American markets, and the values of milch cows in Lambton will be considerably enhanced.

Under reciprocity, writes Mr. Armstrong, "the cheap salt and adulterated butter of the United States and the imports from the thirteen other favored nations would soon drive the Canadian farmers to an inferior position, and the millions spent in improving our position in the world's markets, where we receive higher prices for butter than the United States exporters, would be used by the trusts of the United States to further increase their gains." That is, the world's markets and American markets know the difference between good Canadian and poor American butter, but the Canadian home market will prefer the inferior stuff. Surely one need not be an expert in the butter trade or any other trade to see the inanity of such a proposition. As for those twelve or "thirteen favored nations," they are such wraiths that anti-reciprocity journals hardly ever think it worth while to name them.

But Mr. Armstrong's crowning absurdity crops out in his simple-minded apologies for selling to the Americans at all. It was only a "small amount (only half his whole supply of cream)! But see how he lets the cat out of the bag: "We were offered as high a price for our sweet cream at Toronto, but the American market being nearer, we accepted their quotation, on account of much cream having arrived in Toronto formerly in a sour condition, owing to the greater distance." Well, the truth comes out of the mouths of babes and sucklings, and we may as well receive it from Mr. Armstrong as from anybody else. The vital point in the trade question is that under reciprocity the producer will sell to the nearest market, and get the most for his stuff untrammeled by customs obstructions. As the Toronto News admitted the other day:

"Tariff wall or no tariff wall it is an universally conceded law of trade that the nearer the consumer is to the producer of food stuffs, the greater the producer's profits."

Against an opponent like Mr. Armstrong, exemplifying in his own business the benefits of removing trade restrictions, Dr. Fairbank has a good opportunity to redeem East Lambton. The geographical argument which appealed to Mr. Armstrong's business instinct should appeal to the reason of the East Lambton electors.

By its alliance with nationalism in Quebec the Conservative party sows the wind. It is to be hoped that Canada will not reap the whirlwind.

The tail-twisters in the United State Senate were opposed to reciprocity. Yet reciprocity is to injure Great Britain!

Mr. Borden is still dodging the navy issue in order to help Bourassa in Quebec. He says he favored an emergency contribution to Great Britain last year. But what would he do next year? There's the rub.

Hon. George E. Foster is director of a company which hopes to fix the price of fruit in Western Ontario. The fruit-grower and the fruit-eater want no such combination between them. The removal of tariff obstructions will bring them directly together.

The canning combine has sent out a circular advising wholesalers to buy canned peas and beans now because the price will go up 50 cents a bushel after reciprocity. Needless to say these circulars are not sent to the growers of beans and peas.

A local contemporary still insists that the trade agreement is a treaty, and quotes President Taft as so denominating it in an article for a popular magazine. But the Toronto News, speaking of the pact more exactly than President Taft, said last February that "the device of concurrent legislation is decidedly preferable to the entanglements of a definite treaty." The Toronto News knew what it was talking about.

It is surprising to hear Mr. Balfour, Lord Rosebery, and other Unionists say that the Government has taken advantage of the King's "inexperience." The King's political education began long before his accession to the throne. There was no more regular attendant in the gallery of the House of Commons. He will scarcely thank the public men who describe him as a greenhorn.

THE FRICTION.

[Buffalo Express.]

First Deaf Mute—So when he heard the report he got furious about it?

Second Deaf Mute—Furious! Why he was so mad that the words he used blistered his fingers.

SHE AGREED.

[Everybody's Magazine.]

"Your husband says he leads a dog's life," said one woman.

"Yes, it's very similar," answered the other. "He comes in with muddy feet, makes himself comfortable by the fire, and waits to be fed."

CHANCE ACCEPTED.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

"How'd you like to sign with me for life's game?" inquired the young man.

"I'm agreeable," replied the girl. "Where's your diamond?"

SUSPICIOUS.

[Buffalo Express.]

"There must be something disagreeable about gooseberries."

"Why?"

"Neighbor Awkins wants to give us some for our garden."

AMAZED NEW YORK.

[Pittsburg Dispatch.]

New York is amazed at Admiral Togo's modesty. Modesty always does amaze New York. It cannot understand it.

THEIR PROPER CALLING.

[Kansas City Journal.]

The Kansas City man who jumped into his motor car and ran down a burglar is being generally congratulated. If the motorists would run down but burglars there would be much less complaint from the public.

ON SECOND WASHING.

[Meggendorfer Blatter.]

"I've just washed out a suit for my little boy—and now it seems too tight for him."

"He'll fit it all right, if you'll wash the boy."

HOW WAGGENER GOT EVEN.

[Kansas City Journal.]

One time Balfe F. Waggener started for Denver in a private car over the Missouri Pacific. He was accompanied by a young lawyer, connected with the Missouri Pacific law firm in Denver.

The first night out the young man borrowed $15 of Balfe. Later on he got a check cashed at a railway station. Soon after that the train came to a halt out on the prairie. The porter rushed back to the private car and told the occupants that train robbers were going through the train. The young Denver lawyer handed Balfe the $15 that he borrowed of him. A moment later the train robbers relieved Balfe of the $15 and all the rest of his money.

Balfe was quite sore on that Denver young man. He declared it was a scurvy trick to play on him. Yet Balfe finally got even. He put in an expense bill to the Missouri Pacific for the trip, in which he included this item:

"Held up by train robbers, $160. I was unable to secure a receipt for this expenditure."

NO OTHERS LEFT.

[Detroit Free Press.]

"I've advertised for a reliable, careful chauffeur."

"Do you expect to get one?"

"Yes, indeed. All the reckless daredevils seem to be employed."

JABBING HER VICTIM.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]

"I know what Lucrezie Borgia would do if she lived today."

"What?"

"She'd go around wearing poisoned hatpins."

A TRIFLE FADED.

[Youth's Companion.]

In his native tongue no one could have made more graceful speeches than Monsieur Blanc, but when he essayed compliments in English he was not quite so successful.

"Have I changed in the five years since we met in Paris?" asked an elderly woman who desired above all things to be thought younger, much younger, than she was.

"Madame," said the courtier, his hand on his heart, "you look like a rose of twenty years!"

AN ILLOGICAL HOPE.

[Montreal Herald.]

The Conservatives won Manitoba by denouncing Mr. Sifton three years ago, and now they hope to hold it by his help.

HIS WORK.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

"There is a man who is in love with his work."

"What line is he in?"

"Working his rich father-in-law for a living."

FRUIT GROWERS NOT AFRAID OF RECIPROCITY

What a Detroit Newspaperman Saw at Simcoe.

John Fitzgibbon, writes in the Detroit News of the Liberal meeting at Simcoe yesterday:

"Simcoe was selected for the meeting, because it is the heart of one of the richest fruit and agricultural districts in the province. There is one family in the county, R. H. Johnson and his sons, who alone own orchards that are producing this year 10,000 barrels of apples that will net not less than $40,000. The Johnsons have always been Conservatives, but this year for the first time are supporting the Laurier Administration because they want reciprocity."

"One of the biggest pickle factories in the Dominion is here, also one of the largest vegetable canneries and a big preserve factory. McNally Bros., on a little over 125 acres, are producing about $20,000 worth of cucumbers and cauliflower for the factories. They all were at the meeting and many more producers, all telling that they want a freer market with the United States."

CONDEMNS PEACE PACT

Senate Committee States That the Treaties Would Cause Wars.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16. — The Senate committee on foreign relations characterized President Taft's general arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France in their present form as "breeders of war and not of peace." The committee predicts with great seriousness that the treaties if ratified as presented by the administration would arouse a series of international disputes now happily at rest, into malign and dangerous activity.

It is seldom that a Republican committee in the Senate has condemned in severe terms a proposition advanced by a president of their own political faith.

In making public its report today the committee on foreign relations accepted President Taft's challenge and brought the issue sharply to a head. The publication of the committee's report was directly against the wishes of Mr. Taft as was the amendment adopted by the foreign relations committee a day or two ago, striking from the treaties the section which empowers a high court of inquiry to determine the propriety of arbitrating any national controversy when the contracting parties fail to agree. President Taft has served notice on the Senate committee that he will not accept the amendment, and that he will carry the fight to the people of the country.

REV. MR. LIVINGSTONE ILL

Former London Pastor Suffering From Typhoid at Windsor.

Windsor, Aug. 16.—Rev. James Livingstone, of Mitchell, formerly pastor of the Wellington Street Methodist Church, London, was removed to Hotel Dieu Hospital yesterday. Mr. Livingstone was taken ill Sunday, and is suffering from typhoid fever. He was filling the pulpit of St. Andrew's Church during the absence of Rev. J. C. Tolmie.

KISS SAVES BABES

Caress After Breakfast Leads to Discovery of Poison.

New York, Aug. 16.—Poisoned by their breakfast, Mrs. Ella Bell, of No. 65 West Thirty-sixth street, and her three small children were saved from death by the mother's quickness in getting aid.

One of the children, Ruth, four years old, is in a serious condition at a hospital.

The husband and father, John Bell, is a bill poster, who goes to work some hours before Mrs. Bell has breakfast with her children, Ruth and John, five years old, and Martha, six, ate breakfast, which made them all ill, consisting in part of canned green peas warmed over.

Some hours after eating the meal, Ruth complained of feeling feverish. Soon the other children said they felt ill, and the mother began to have a headache.

Ruth asked for some water, and her mother kissed her as she gave it to the child. She noticed a metallic taste on the child's lips. Her suspicions aroused, she kissed the other children, finding the same condition present.

Aid was summoned and the physicians soon reported a case of poisoning.

DUNCAN FOR WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 16.—Walter Duncan, Toronto's chief of detectives, is being considered by the Winnipeg police commission to succeed Chief McRae.

BATTLE OF EVESHAM

DEATH OF SIMON DE MONTFORT, GREAT PIONEER OF ENGLISH LIBERTY.

IT WAS 646 years ago—Aug. 4, 1265—that Simon de Montfort, the great champion of British liberty, was defeated and slain at the battle of Evesham.

Henry the Third, son of the disreputable John, no sooner mounted the throne than he gave every evidence that he was going to be a very bad ruler. All the high posts of government were given to foreigners who had sworn obedience to his will. The consequence was anarchy. The King and his creatures robbed and pillaged right and left; corruption invaded the courts, the ancient liberties of the people were wholly ignored and the estate of Englishmen seemed to be rapidly reaching the abyss.

But among the foreigners, or, at least among those of foreign extraction, was one Simon de Montfort (of blessed memory), who dearly loved the right and the true, and was determined to remedy matters or die in the attempt.

Calling together the great men of the realm and filling their souls with his own high sense of justice and unconquerable will, he began the struggle known as the "Barons' War." After a more or less varied experience in the field De Montfort won a great victory over Henry, at Lewes. The King and his sons were taken prisoners, and De Montfort was practically ruler of England.

True to himself and the cause he set out to serve, the great man devoted himself to the promotion of the liberties of the people. He founded the House of Commons, which has ever since been the bulwark of British freedom. He cleaned up the judiciary. He put a quietus upon the arrogant conscienceless Norman crowd who had squatted upon the people. Everywhere there was rejoicing. Sang a poet of the time, "Now England breathes in the hope of liberty. The English were despised like dogs, but now they have lifted up their heads, and their foes are vanquished."

But the good time did not last long. Some of the barons who had contributed to the great victory turned traitors. Edward, escaping, gathered an army, and it was soon apparent that the friends of freedom would have to make another fight. De Montfort's army and that under his son, Simon, were about to form a junction, being only some ten miles apart, when they both stopped for dinner—"and thereby hangs a tale." While they were eating, Edward slipped into the gap between them, surprised De Montfort's army, defeated it, and killed its illustrious commander.

Surprised and greatly outnumbered, the old earl fought to the last, like the lion that he had ever been, and then, with a last cry of "It is God's will," the soul of the great patriot passed away.

Canonized by the popular voice of England, the spirit of De Montfort remained to cheer the hearts of the defenders of the right, and two years later the constitutional system of government for which the barons had fought was adopted by the crown. The Parliament of Marlborough practically renewed all that had been enacted by De Montfort. The royal expenditure was brought within bounds. Taxation was regulated. In a word, the defeat at Evesham was wiped out, and the victory was gained which from that day to this has not ceased to rain its blessings upon the English people.

HIT BY AUTOMOBILE DIES OF INJURIES

[Canadian Press.]

Hamilton, Aug. 16.—William Boyce, Argue street, who was struck by an automobile, which was returning from the races yesterday afternoon, died early this morning at the city hospital without recovering consciousness. The occupants of the car are known to the police, and an inquest will be opened. There have been many complaints this week about the speed at which cars travel from the track.

CARDINAL MORAN DEAD

Eminent Prelate of Catholic Church in Australia Passes Away.

[Canadian Press.]

Sydney, N. S. W., Aug. 16.—Cardinal Moran died suddenly today. He was found on the floor of his bedroom in a state of collapse. Death followed an attack of syncope.

His Eminence Patrick Francis Cardinal Moran, archbishop of the archdiocese of Sydney, N. S. W., was born at Leighton Bridge, diocese of Kildare, Ireland, on Sept. 17, 1830. He was constituted coadjutor of Ossory on March 5, and succeeded to the bishopric of Ossory, which includes Kilkenny and portions of King's and Queen's Counties, on the following Aug. 18, 1872. He was created a cardinal on July 27, 1885. The death of Cardinal Moran creates the twenty-third vacancy in the Sacred College. When complete the college, which is the supreme council or senate of the Catholic Church, consists of seventy members.

ATWOOD'S PROGRESS.

Millersburg, Ind., Aug. 16.—Atwood's biplane flew over this city at 8:33 o'clock with the aviator waving his hand at the crowds below him. Millersburg is 18 miles from Elkhart.

BROKE A CYLINDER.

Glasgow, Aug. 16.—The Allan Line steamer Numidian, which sailed for Boston, broke a high-pressure cylinder when 600 miles from Boston and is proceeding under reduced steam. The local offices of the line were informed of the accident by wireless.

FOUND BABE'S BODY.

Haileybury, Ont., Aug. 16.—The body of a new-born babe was found late yesterday afternoon hidden in the bush just off the New Liskeard road, a mile from town. The body had been there for several days. An arrest is expected shortly.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Cape Race, Nfld., Aug. 16.—Steamer Mauretania, from Liverpool for New York, in wireless communication with the Marconi station here when 1,185 miles east of Sandy Hook at 5 p.m. Dock about 8 a.m. Friday.

PILES Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

ALFRED AUSTIN'S MEMOIRS STORIES OF GREAT MEN

A Walk and Talk With Tennyson—Anecdote of Lord Beaconsfield—Salisbury and Randolph Churchill.

THE reflections, I made last week, upon the inner realities of public life in England are a necessary preface to the remarks on two interesting books which have recently come into my hands. The one is the autobiography of Mr. Alfred Austin, the Poet Laureate, and the other, Mr. Arthur Elliot's biography of the late Lord Goschen. The first book is not chiefly concerned with political life, for Mr. Austin never got beyond being an unsuccessful parliamentary candidate in active political life. But Mr. Austin was for many years the chief leader-writer on the Standard, one of the great party organs of London, and as such was brought into intimate association with most of the leading figures — at least on his own side—of politics. And in some of his very frank utterances we get illuminating pictures of the secret springs of many great public actions. Before I come to that part of Mr. Austin's volumes I would like to make just one quotation, or two, with regard to the literary figures with whom Mr. Austin was brought in contact, and I choose two by preference. The first relates to an interview with Tennyson:

As we walked in the garden, and in the wider ground beyond it, he asked me several questions about flowers, not indeed for information, which he did not need, but in order, I fancy, to see how much, or how little, I knew about them. He had chosen what was safe ground for me. But when I spoke about Salvia patens, pronouncing patens with a long "a," he said gruffly, "Salvia what?" I answered that I was well aware that "patens was short in Latin," and that I was only submitting to the norma loquendi of the bar, the stage and society generally. He rated this as no excuse, and advised me to call it what it ought to be called. I think it was in observing for himself that I was not ignorant of things rural and rustic he felt kindly towards me, far more than from any mere literary talk we had. When I left he walked with me as far as the wooden gate that led into the lane I had come by, and, in answer to my expressing the hope I should be welcome if I came to see him again, he said, but in a half-gruff manner, as though he disliked saying anything agreeable, "I shall always be glad to see you." But just before this au revoir he said to me, as we leaned over the gate, "What a vulgar people the English are! They come here to watch for me; and when they see me they exclaim quite loudly, 'There's Tennyson.'" I repeated this afterwards to Mrs. Stuart Hodgson, whereupon she said that he would have been much more annoyed if they did not come.

The second is an account of a visit paid to George Eliot:

We took the first opportunity of going to call on her at her request in St. John's Wood. But there I found pervading her house an attitude of adoration, not to say an atmosphere almost of awe, thoroughly alien to my idea that persons of genius, save in their works, should resemble other people as much as possible, and not allow any special "fuss" to be made about them. I do not say the fault lay with her. I am pretty sure the blame law with others. But, in addition to this drawback, she rather astonished me by saying that the British Government in India had no right to prevent widows from immolating themselves on the death of their husbands, or to interfere with the Car of Juggernaut. When we got into the open-air I said to my wife, "In politics and all practical affairs that way madness lies." She heartily agreed with me.

Mr. Austin was on terms of intimacy with Lord Beaconsfield, with Lord Salisbury, and, for a while, with Lord Randolph Churchill. For Lord Beaconsfield he had not mere respect, but affection; that strange and self-absorbent man did have the power of inspiring affection. All the allusions to Lord Beaconsfield are pleasant; here is one of them:

His sitting-room was upstairs, and conspicuous on it was the slanting desk at which he was writing Endymion, his last book, published in 1880, and the letters, not published, and perhaps never to be published, that he wrote regularly to the Queen, describing to her the progress of his novel, assuredly the most astonishing ones ever written by a subject to his sovereign, at once familiar and respectful. "See what my gracious sovereign gave me at Christmas." I remember him saying, as he opened an edition de luxe copy of George Eliot's Romola, in which was written, in her flowing hand, "To the Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G., from his affectionate sovereign—Victoria. R. I." As he closed the volume he said, "I showed this to ——," naming a prominent member of the new ministry, "and he did not like it. But," he added, "I cannot read Romola."

With Mr. Chamberlain the relations of Mr. Austin were not quite so close; but they were close enough to have given him many opportunities of studying him. And here is a view of some of his impressions:

It was at the house of Sir Francis and Lady Jeune that I first met Mr. Chamberlain, and was placed next to him at luncheon, and he talked to me at once in that free and frank manner that I had been told was habitual with him. . . . When the guests had gone, Jeune said to me "I noticed that you had a long and seemingly earnest conversation with Chamberlain. How did he strike you?" "As being a hard-headed visionary," I replied, "who brings the most business-like and practical mind to bear on the impracticable, not to say the unattainable." Many years later, when we had become intimate, I told him what I had said to Jeune about him. He smiled, and said, "It is not unflattering, is it?" I answered that it was not all so, or I should not have repeated it to him. But I did not add what I am sure he will feel no objection to my saying here, that I never afterwards saw reason to rescind my first impression. . . . I twice spent the better part of a day at Highbury. I never saw a household so united and so unaffectedly "pious" in the Latin sense of that word.

I pass from these references to that portion of Mr. Austin's book which raised this question of the place of temperament in parliamentary careers, which formed the subject of my article last week. As I have said, Mr. Austin did have for a while a pretty close acquaintance with Lord Randolph Churchill; but it is evident that there was no sympathy between the two men. This was largely due, doubtless, to the fact that Mr. Austin was a very warm admirer of Lord Salisbury, and resented accordingly the manner in which Lord Randolph demeaned himself to his chief. Curiously enough, another and a very different politician had also a poor opinion of the daring Tory democratic leader. This is how the late Lord Goschen wrote about Lord Randolph at the moment when, to the surprise of everybody, he ousted Sir Michael Hicks Beach from the leadership of the House of Commons, and stole the place himself:

Churchill's selection or self-selection for the Commons leadership is to me a staggerer. I regret it deeply, for it is a premium on the arts by which he has risen into notoriety. I daresay he will steady down; but as he imitated Dizzy at a distance so men of even lower morale may imitate Churchill.

Those who remember the days which immediately followed this startlingly rapid rise of Lord Randolph to the first position in the House of Commons will always feel that if he had not allowed his impatient and irritable temper to carry him off his feet, he would certainly in a very short time, have been at the head of affairs. He made a speech at Dartford which is historic; and everybody remarked at the time that it was the speech not of a subordinate but of the leader of a party. He laid down in clear and emphatic lines the whole policy of the Unionist party; he did not even hint that he had been obliged to consult anybody else; or that he cared one jot what anybody else thought. I remember well the papers which commented on the speech took this view of it: that it was the speech of a leader and not a follower.

Anybody acquainted with political life, and anybody who realizes its inner springs as I set them forth in my article of last week will understand what all this must have meant. The man who pushes himself to the front place, in season and out of season, ultimately gets the first place; and assuredly Lord Randolph was pushing himself to the front. Meantime, what was that other man doing: that able but shy and secluded being who was nominal chief? Lord Salisbury was a man of science as well as of letters; he had grown, from long years in the House of Lords, to dislike, dread, and perhaps even to despise the busy and tumultuous haunts of political men; and he grew more and more to love Hatfield and apparently to hate London; and while Lord Randolph was figuring before the public eye and on every platform in the country Lord Salisbury was either in his library or engaged in his laboratory. I remember feeling at the time that this kind of thing could not go on, and contrasting the temperaments of the two men—so far as I was able to interpret them from merely external acquaintance—I thought that the contest was so unequal that Lord Randolph's victory was certain to come, and to come soon. I thought that Lord Salisbury was just the kind of man to be too proud and too indifferent to make a real fight for power, especially when he had to face a rival who was not restrained by any very high consideration for the feelings of other people, and what I anticipated then was some day the announcement that Lord Salisbury had got tired of the whole trying game of politics, and had thrown up the whole thing and allowed Lord Randolph to occupy that first place for which he longed so eagerly. And now, curiously enough, years after these events and the men who figure in them have turned to dusty recollections, find in a page of Mr. Austin a confirmation of my whole reading of the situation. Mr. Austin had evidently written to Lord Salisbury to point out the danger to his position which was being created by the attitude and the acts of Lord Randolph, and here was Lord Salisbury's answer:

As to the projects of R. C. (Lord Randolph Churchill) to take my place, they do not trouble me much. He probably entertains them, and he may possibly succeed. The present course of politics is so distasteful to me, and the position of a peer is really so helpless politically, that I should really welcome a state of things which assured me that the duty of continuing a hopeless struggle was no longer incumbent upon me. But I should hesitate to utter any prophecies about him; the qualities for which he is most conspicuous have not usually kept men for any length of time at the head of affairs.

Did ever man write a more characteristic letter—a letter that was so complete a piece of self-revelation? You see in it all the qualities of the man, his high mindedness, his indifference to power, his contempt for the political struggle in trade in which he was so closely engaged, and at the same time his pessimism, his want of resisting power, his loose grip of even so momentous and glittering a thing as the premiership of England. And it is on this letter that I would found my final judgment on Lord Salisbury as a political leader.

I think of him as an honest man, and a considerate and high-minded man; but on the other hand, as lacking in just those qualities that make a strong political leader. And weakness in a political leader is one of the worst of faults. I am sure that when the secret history of the years when Lord Salisbury was at the head of the Government come to be told, it will be found that many evil things could have been avoided in our recent history if Lord Salisbury's temperament had been equal to his intelligence and his knowledge, and if he had only to face his opponents in his own household and insist on the acceptance of his views. It was not Lord Salisbury's temperament or will, then, that saved him from Lord Randolph Churchill's own irritable temper and crazy impatience.

HERE'S YOUR HAT IF YOUR FACE IS PIQUANT



Fair faces still have a chance to be piquant, for all the early autumn hats that come from the hands of the milliners "who know" are set far down the head. A double feminine purpose is thus served. The face has an attractive frame and the head is comfortable, for that blow-away feeling that bandeaux give is done away with.

The crowns of this year's headgear are high, very high—the sugar loaf and steeple crowns of long ago are once again the correct thing.

The autumn hat itself is of felt or velvet. One is as fashionable as the other. The decoration may be of flowers, plumes, aigrettes, breasts or wings. The flowers are contrived of silk, lace or velvet. The lace flowers, the aigrettes and the plumes are worn on dress hats, while the breasts, quills and wings go on those for every-day wear, such as shopping, business and

The chief feature of one of the advance hats (illustrated above) shown for dress occasions is a silken orchid that forms part of its trimming. The hat is of black velvet, and the large loose leaf petal flower upon its left side is of white silk. From the centre of this comes the stamen. This is represented by a white aigrette. The crown of this hat is surrounded by motifs of white Irish guipure

The long willow plume on the brown plush liberty bell hat fades from a rich cream to dark brown. The bell-shaped frame is smoothly and simply covered with the plush, the beauty of the long waving feather being a sufficient trimming.

The Georgette model is similar to everything the Parisian milliner sends to this shore. It is charming, and it needs only a youthful, pretty face to carry it off well. This hat is of cream felt, soft in tone and fine in quality. It turns abruptly up in the back. The crown massed with wings of many hues is completely shielded.

Black and white continues in popularity. It is becoming to old and young, girls and women. A hat for every-day occasions has a brim that is narrow, the velvet being slightly pulled on. The hat is trimmed with a multitude of white breasts.

Quills that are fuzzy, in place of being stiff, trim a felt hat of blue. This shape is suitable for the older girl of the family. A blue and white silk scarf surrounds the crown, and the two-colored quills come from the knot.



To Look Smart on a Rainy Day Buy One of These excellent Raincoats

Women who want to look well dressed every day, rain or shine, should invest in one of these splendid English Raincoats.

The proverbial English love of good form is shown in their excellent style, English thoroughness in their superior workmanship and English integrity in the high quality of the materials which have gone to fashion them.

Prices are extremely reasonable for garments of this grade.

A Long Box Coat in tan and gray, with velvet collar, for **$5.00**

Model with box back, yoke front and bishop sleeves with pointed cuff. Price **$10.00**

Double-breasted effects with military collar, silk finished, French back, at ..... **$13.50** and **$15.00**

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL PATTERNS.

GRAY & PARKER

150 DUNDAS STREET. PHONE 1182

THE SEVENTH NOON

BY FREDERICK ORIN BARTLETT,
Author of "The Web of the Golden Spider."

She hesitated again, and then answered.

"It—It made me almost afraid."

"It's your nerves. Did you sleep well?"

"Yes. And is Ben all right?"

"Yes."

"There it is again," she broke in. "Your voice sounds harsh."

"That must be your imagination."

"Perhaps," she faltered. "Are you going to bring him home today?"

"Probably not until this evening. But," he broke in, "I shall come sooner myself. I shall come this morning. Will you tell that gentleman waiting near the gate to come down here?"

"What gentleman?"

"You probably haven't seen him. I put him there on guard."

"You are thoughtful. Your voice is natural again. Is Ben awake now?"

"Yes."

"And does he know?"

"Some things."

"Mr. Donaldson," she said, and he caught the shuddering fear in her voice, "are you keeping anything from me?"

"I don't know what you mean, but I will come up, so that you may see there has been no change."

"I still think you are concealing something."

"Nothing that is not better concealed; nothing that you could help."

"I should rather know. I do not like being guarded in that way."

"We all have to guard one another. You in your turn guard me."

"From what?"

"Many things. You are doing it now—this minute."

"From what?" she insisted.

"From myself."

"Oh, I don't know what you mean. I think you had better come up here at once—if it is safe to leave Ben."

"I shall make it safe. Don't forget to send down my man."

He hung up the receiver and turned to Arsdale. The latter must have noticed instantly the change in Donaldson's expression, for he rose to his elbow with eager face.

"You'll tell me before you go! You'll tell me before—"

"You didn't kill," answered Donaldson.

"Thank God!"

"She isn't even wounded seriously."

"She knows that it was I?"

"Yes. She knows."

"How she must hate me, gentle Elaine."

"It is hard for her to hate anyone."

"You think she—she might forgive?"

"I don't know. That remains to be seen."

The man buried his face in his arms and wept. This was not maudlin sentimentality; it struck deeper.

"Are you ready to do anything more than regret?" demanded Donaldson. "Are you ready to make a fight to quit that stuff?"

"So help me, as long as I live—"

"Don't tell me that. I want you to think it over a while. I'm going to have someone stay here with you until I get back this afternoon. Will you remain quiet?"

"Yes."

"And remember that even if by chance you didn't do much harm, still you struck. You struck a woman; you struck your sister."

Arsdale cringed. Each word was a harder blow than he, even in his madness, could strike.

"It's a—terrible thing to remember. But—but it will be always with me. It will never leave me."

As soon as the detective arrived, Donaldson gave him his instructions, adding:

"Look out for tricks, and be ready to tell me all he says to you."

"I've had 'em before," answered the man.

CHAPTER XVII.

An Interlude.

She was waiting for him in the library with an expression both eager and worried. She crossed the room to meet him, but paused half-way as though really fearful of some change. But she saw only the same kind, tense face, looking perhaps a bit heavy from weariness, the same dark eyes with their strange fires, the same slight droop of the shoulders. There was certainly nothing to fear in him as he stood before her with a tender, quizzical smile about his large mouth. He looked to her now more like a big boy, than the cold, stern man she had half-expected.

"Are you afraid" he asked.

"No, not standing here where I can see you. But over the telephone, with your strange voice, and your half meanings—what did you mean?"

"Nothing you need worry about."

She became suddenly serious.

"I want to tell you now that there is no need of you trying to hide anything at all from me about Ben."

"I am hiding nothing. But," he asked with quick intuition, "are you?"

She hesitated, met his eyes, and dropped her voice.

"I can tell you nothing—not even you—unless you have learned it."

"I, in my turn, don't know what you mean," he answered. "I have learned nothing new about him. And it is too late a morning," he concluded abruptly, "to bother over puzzles. Things have happened so rapidly that we are probably both muddled, and if we spend the time in explanations we should doubtless find that neither of us mean anything."

She was clearly relieved, but if raised a new question in Donaldson's mind. Of course, he understood nothing of what had taken place last night unless by mental telepathy. But in these days of psychic revelations a man couldn't feel secure even in his thoughts. There was apparently some inner secret—she had barricaded even it before—relating to the Arsdale curse. Doubtless if one pried carefully enough many another skeleton could be found in the closets of the house of this family half-poisoned now through three generations.

It was early and it suddenly occurred to her that he had probably not yet breakfasted.

She struggled a moment with a conflicting sense of hospitality and propriety, but finally said resolutely, "You should be glad if you would breakfast with me. You ought to try our new cook."

The picture he had of her sitting opposite him at the coffee brought the warm blood to his cheeks.

"I—why—"

"Will you have your chop well done?" she broke in, without giving him time to frame an excuse.

"Yes," he answered.

She left him.

Within a very short time she announced the meal with pretty grace, which contained all trace of nervousness, save for the heightened color of her cheeks, which, he noted, were as scarlet as though she herself had been standing over a hot stove. She led the way into an exquisite little dining-room, which at once took to be the expression of her own taste. It was in white and apple-green, with a large trellised window, opening upon the lawn. A small table had been placed in the sun near the window, and was covered with dazzling white linen, polished silver and cut-glass, which, catching the morning beams, reflected a prismatic riot of colors. The chops, lettuce, bread and butter, and coffee, were already served. As he seated her, he felt as though he were living out a dream—one of the dreams that as a very young man he had sometimes dreamed when, lying flat upon his back in the sun, he had watched the big cotton clouds wafted, like thistledown, across the blue.

It might have been Italy for the blue of the sky and the caressing warmth of the sun. They threw open the big window and in flooded the perfume of lilacs and the twitter of sparrows, which is the nearest to a bird song one can expect in New York. But after all, this wasn't New York, nor Spain, nor even the inner woods. It was Here. And Here is where the eyes of a man and a woman meet with spring in their blood.

Correspondence
Edited by Cynthia Grey

Dear Miss Grey,—I have been corresponding steadily with a young man for some time, and in his last letter there is a tone of disappointment or jealousy, and he thinks I am keeping company with another young man. He is very sensitive. Kindly advise me as to whether I should write and ask him for an explanation, or not answer till he writes again. JEWEL.

A.—Write him by all means and clear up the trouble.

Royal Marriages.

Dear Miss Grey,—Will you kindly tell me through your columns whether members of the royal family are compelled to marry the one selected for them by their parents.

A.—Usually mates for princes and princesses are selected with an eye principally to diplomacy. Frequently, however, these alliances prove very happy.

Re the Linotype.

Dear Miss Grey—Would you kindly tell me through your paper some of the nearest schools in Canada for learning Linotype operating? LINO.

A.—There are no schools for this purpose in Canada. The training is secured in a newspaper office, only journeymen printers being permitted to train.

The Proper Thing.

Dear Miss Grey,—Will you kindly answer the following questions:

Is it proper for a young man when walking home with a girl to take his leave at the gate, or to accompany her to the door?

If the young man should hesitate in leaving, do you think he is waiting for the girl to say good-night first, or is it proper that she should do so, anyway?

Is it proper for a girl's young gentleman friend to always shake hands with her when parting, or do you think he shows disrespect in not doing so?

If girls are visiting near relatives, and after spending an evening out, are accompanied home by a young gentleman, is it proper that they should ask him in, without the permission of their relatives?

ANXIOUS.

A.—1. It doesn't matter very much.

2.—The lady should say good-bye at once.

3.—It is not necessary to shake hands at leave-taking.

4.—Unless you know the wishes and desires of the relatives it would be better until they extend an invitation.

ADVERTISER PATTERNS

BEAUTY PATTERN COMPANY.



8997—A Smart Summer Dress for Misses and Small Women.

This very smart costume was made of striped silk in green and white, with white silk for yoke and flounce portions. Lightweight Panama, natural-colored pongee, foulard or linen are equally appropriate. The pattern is cut in five sizes—14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires five yards of 36-inch material for the 18-year size.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISER.

Please send above-mentioned pattern, as per directions given below, to

Name .....

Street Address .....

Town .....

Province .....

Measurement—Bust..... Waist.....

Age (if child's or misses' pattern).....

CAUTION.—Be careful to inclose above illustration and send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is bust measure, you need only mark 32, 34, or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 22, 24 26, or whatever it may be. If a skirt, give waist and length measure. When misses' or child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "years." Patterns cannot reach you in less than one week from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or in postage stamps.

To Cook Turtle.

Dear Miss Grey: Please tell me how to cook turtle for soup. READER.

.—The turtle must be killed over night and hung up to bleed. Carefully separate the shells in the morning, taking care not break the gall. Put the eggs, fins and flesh into cold water, removing the black skin from the fins. Put the turtle on to boil in twice as much water as you wish soup, to allow for boiling away. Let boil 2 hours, skimming well. Then add 6 slices ham and ¼ pound butter, and boil 3 hours more. An hour before it is done add a gill of rice, 1 gill of flour creamed with a large tablespoon of butter, 1 onion minced fine, 2 stalks celery chopped, a little thyme and ½ teaspoon each cloves and allspice.

The Daily Menu . . .

BREAKFAST.
Watermelon.
Cereal Cream
Fried Whitefish
Toast Coffee

LUNCHEON.
Potato Salad
Brown Bread
Oatmeal Bouchees
Cocoa.

DINNER
Pea Soup
Lamb Croquettes
French Fried Potatoes
Creamed Carrots
Almond Custard
Iced Tea.

Oatmeal Bouchees.

Pour left-over breakfast porridge in small breakfast cups; stand them aside to cool. At serving time turn them out, scoop out the centre of each, leaving a wall and a bottom half an inch thick; fill this with berries or sliced peaches, dust with powdered sugar, and serve with cream, milk or a carefully-made soft custard.

This dessert may be served either at luncheon or dinner, and also for supper when dinner is eaten in the middle of the day.

Almond Custard.

Pare and slice two large peaches, put them in the bottom of a serving dish. Put a pint of milk in a double boiler; separate two eggs, beat the yolks with half a cupful of sugar, add a little hot milk, turn in the boiler, cook for a moment, take from the fire, and stir in half a cupful of stale, fine breadcrumbs, ten drops of bitter almond, and twenty-four almonds, blanched and chopped fine. Cool and pour over the peaches in the serving dish. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, add two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, and beat again. Drop by teaspoonfuls on a saucepan of hot water; cook for an instant; lift with a skimmer, drain, and slide them at once on top of the pudding. Dust with a tablespoonful of fine breadcrumbs and stand aside to cool. Serve only when quite cold.

Stale pieces of cake or rusk may be used in the place of bread.

RECIPES FOR INVALIDS.

Gruel.

Gruel is such a common article of invalid diet that some hints for its preparation are sure to be useful. Gruel is a mixture of flour or grain cooked with water. It must be well cooked, or the starch, which is its principal ingredient, will not be easily digested; it should therefore be always carefully stirred while cooking. When milk is added it should not be put into the gruel until the latter is thoroughly cooked, and the mixture should not subsequently be allowed to boil. The milk should be hot but not boiling when added. Gruel may be flavored with cinnamon almond, nutmeg, or grated lemon-peel, with a very little sugar.

Invalid Fruit Pie.

One large sponge-cake, three apples stewed and rubbed through a sieve, one gill and a half of milk, one egg, and one heaping tablespoonful of sugar. Cut the sponge-cake into thin slices, line a buttered pudding-dish with some of the slices, fill up with alternate layers of fruit pulp and sponge-cake. Boil the milk, remove from the fire, stir in the egg, and beat well; pour this into the pudding-dish and bake in a moderate oven for twenty minutes. Dredge with sugar and serve.

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

A European student of the Chinese language says it is not so difficult to acquire as is commonly supposed. First, there is no spelling. You hear and read of Chinese spelling, but it is imaginary rather than real. Some characters are made by combining other characters, but each character is a word. There is very little inflection, and there are few unnecessary words. The language is so simple that some uneducated people use only a few hundred words in all. There are many beautiful and intensely interesting expressions. A Chinaman speaks of a fault as "that which is not," of reputation as "name tone," of obedience as "hearing words," of politeness as "guest breath," gunpowder is fire medicine, and to get the smallpox is to "flower out." Such expressions are found in nearly every lesson. The study of Chinese is difficult because it must be learned from a Chinaman.

THE SMALLEST AND LARGEST HOUSES IN NEW YORK.

The largest house in New York is the residence of Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company and former head of the Steel Trust. It occupies the entire block on Riverside Drive, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth streets, and it cost more than $7,000,000 to build and furnish. For its site alone Mr. Schwab paid $865,000 nearly ten years ago.

The smallest house in New York is the northeast corner of Melrose avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first street. It is owned by Henry Ubelhor, a tailor, who makes his home on the second floor and uses the first floor for his business. It is 29 feet long, but only 3 feet 8½ inches wide. In fact, it is so narrow that two persons cannot pass each other without squeezing. Fortunately for its owner, it has a large basement extending under the sidewalk, and this is used as a workshop.

OTTUMWA WOMAN CURED

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



Ottumwa, Iowa.—"For years I was almost a constant sufferer from female trouble in all its dreadful forms; shooting pains all over my body, sick headache, spinal weakness, dizziness, depression, and everything that was horrid. I tried many doctors in different parts of the United States, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done more for me than all the doctors. I feel it my duty to tell you these facts. My heart is full of gratitude to you for my cure."—Mrs. Harriet E. Wampler, 524 S. Ransom Street, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Consider This Advice.

No woman should submit to a surgical operation, which may mean death, until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

This famous medicine, made only from roots and herbs, has for thirty years proved to be the most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism. Women residing in almost every city and town in the United States bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. Her advice is free, confidential, and always helpful.

WHEN PRESERVING USE Redpath EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR

"THE SUGAR OF NEARLY 60 YEARS STANDING."

Since 1854 this prime favorite has made the preserving season a fruitful source of pleasure in thousands of Canadian homes.

ORDER FROM YOUR GROCER.

THE CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED,
Montreal.
Established in 1854 by John Redpath.

xt



Beyond compare the cleanser for your home is ASEPTO Soap Powder. For it surpasses soap; it won't hurt the skin nor harm the finest fabric; and it leaves all it washes *really* clean and germ-free, because it

Both Cleanses and Sterilizes

Better and goes farther. Order it.

Made by ASEPTO, Ltd. St. John, N.B.

ASEPTO SOAP POWDER

"Sweetens the home"

5¢

HENS LAY PURPLE EGGS.

A strange natural phenomenon occurred recently at Columbus, Ind., where hens on the farm of H. L. Rost astonished the proprietor and the neighbors by laying purple eggs. Rost believes that mulberries were responsible. The wind had blown many bushels of the berries from the trees within the past week. The chickens refused to eat anything except mulberries. To prove his tale, Rost has invited the public to see the purple eggs.

MOUNTAIN AS MEMORIAL.

A mountain as a memorial to Gen. Walter Harriman, governor of New Hampshire from 1867 to 1869, has been given to the state by his son-in-law, Joseph Leeson, of Newton, Mass. The memorial, to be known as the Walter Harriman Reservation, includes a hill 1,800 feet high, and an extensive tract of land around it. The summit of the hill has a fifty-mile view of White Mountain scenery, and the slopes are covered with picturesque timber growths and meadows

STAKES HIS LIFE, AND DIES.

The gambler's instinct still surging within his breast, although he had lost a fortune at the card table, Harry C. Wheeler, 48 years old, jokingly staked his life in a game of poker with John W. Cerney, at Lawrenceburg, Ind., the other day, and lost. After the showdown, his head dropped to his breast and he toppled from the chair dead. Wheeler held two jacks and a pair of eights, while Cerney had two aces and a pair of fours. Heart disease, superinduced by a "poker sweat," is blamed. Wheeler and Cerney were both well known in the sporting world, and had both lost fortunes.

OBLIGING.

[Christian Intelligencer.]

Mrs. Chinnon—Tell Marie I want her to come up and take my hair down.

Rose (the new maid)—Can't I take it down to her, ma'am?

Your kitchen needs this superb flavoring



SEND to the groceryman to-day for a bottle of the most delighting flavoring money can buy—and that is

Shirriff's TRUE VANILLA

Made from the choicest Mexican Vanilla Beans in a way that gives you more value for your money—and a finer flavoring—than you ever got before. You'll never buy another kind of vanilla once you use Shirriff's.

Caution:—A smaller quantity required than of any other extract.

Other delicious Shirriff flavorings are: Lemon, Almond, Rose, Pineapple, Strawberry, Ratafia and ninety more.

19

AUDIENCE HEARS BORDEN

Continued From Page One.

were punished in that the treaty of reciprocity then in existence was abrogated. Canada, said the speaker, did not belong to the United States then and does not today.

"They are now knocking at our door," said Major Beattie. "They are trying to get into Canada. We find Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and I regret to say, Mr. Fielding, wishing to hand us over to the United States body and bone. We are thoroughly capable of making our own tariff."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party had not given to the people what they said they would give. The national policy was the first thing to make Canada prosperous and the C. P. R. the next. The railway had developed both the East and the West. The speaker regretted that so many Canadians were not well informed and did not go away very much and knew nothing about what well informed Americans are saying about annexation. He said that the Canadian constitution was formed under the British flag, and he hoped the people of this country would never toady to the United States. Things across the line, he said, are not in a healthy state at the present time; in fact they are at a crisis. Major Beattie closed by saying that Americans are a conceited people. Notwithstanding that President Taft is a friend of England he will naturally do the best he can for his own country in this reciprocity agreement.

Hon. Adam Beck.

Hon. Adam Beck said Mr. Borden had always been and is still ready to make great sacrifices. That he was courageous and independent was shown by his tour of the West and his open discussion of the questions. Mr. Borden, he said, wants to develop the resources of our country. If returned he would give Canadians a business administration. Mr. Beck closed by discussing the good the Whitney Government has done by developing the white coal of Niagara and making the country independent of coal from across the line.

Hon. J. J. Foy.

Hon. Mr. Foy says there never has been a political contest fought with such important results as the present one. Our future greatness and prosperity depends upon it. The Premier had cast away all the planks of the policy by which he got into power. The Government had denounced the extravagance of the Conservatives, but now its own is appalling, wasteful and criminal. Investigations have been refused over and over again. Fortunes had been given to political favorites. Big majorities against reciprocity are necessary because the ballots will be counted for and against, and it is desired to settle the question for all time. One of his objections to the present Government is its attitude toward provincial rights. The provinces have not had fair play in the matter of railways, steamboat lines and similar matters. Mr. Foy said members from Vaudreuil, Gaspe and other places had no right to say what Ontario people should have when they did not know anything about the conditions.

Mr. Foy said he had little to say against reciprocity. We should take no risks as we are very prosperous now and are advancing rapidly.

Mr. Crothers.

Mr. T. W. Crothers, of West Elgin, said Nero fiddled while Rome was burning, but Canadians had the spectacle of their leaders and the leading LIberal journal discussing pork and beans while the national independence is at stake.

A Yankee had never been known to enter into an agreement in which there was any benefit for anybody else. President Taft says that there are 92,000,000 Americans and 7,000,000 Canadians, 92 people for every 7, 92 cows for every 7 of ours. The proposition he puts forward is to allow our 7 to roam across his barren country if we will allow his 92 to roam through our luxuriant pastures. He is inviting us to commit national suicide Thousands of Liberals were not going to support reciprocity when they realized it was not the price of turnips or beans that was at stake but Canadian independence. Mr. Taft's whole scheme is to prevent the consolidation of the British Empire. Every man shouting for reciprocity is of the type ready to sell their honor and patriotism for filthy lucre.

Mr. Borden's Address.

Mr. Borden expressed appreciation for being able to speak to so large an audience on a question of so great public interest. He was glad to address an audience in which so many leading Conservatives were present, and in which so many ladies were also to be noticed. On the women of Canada a great responsibility lay in shaping the destinies of this young country. He was glad to foresee that their influence would evidently play a part in forming the result of the forthcoming election.

He stated that the Opposition had been charged in Parliament with seeking to defeat the will of the majority by holding up the reciprocity agreement from passing. The policy of the agreement was one which had never been debated in Canada. The Conservative party had a perfect right to take the course they did. The Conservative members of the Canadian Parliament desired the reciprocity question to be decided by the votes of the people of Canada, whereas the Liberals had sought to decide it merely by the votes of the members of Parliament.

Dissolving of Parliament.

The Government had seen fit to dissolve Parliament without redistribution. For this the Government must take the full responsibility. He himself had said last March that the census should be hastened, and that a redistribution of ridings might be made before the election that the decision on reciprocity might be fairly made by the majority of the people. In accepting reciprocity Canada would be leaving the policy which had made her prosperous, and embarking on a different path, which might not lead so advantageously to the prosperity of this country. The old path of Canada's prosperity had led under the British flag, the flag so prominently displayed upon the platform of the evening, and under the flag which please God, might long wave over the great domains of Canada.

Concurrently with the discussion in Parliament of the reciprocity pact, said Mr. Borden, charges had been made against the Government and against a minister of the crown, charges of such gravity that Parliament had been asked to appoint a committee of investigation. But when on July 18, it appeared that there was no disposition to proceed with these investigations and when these charges were allowed to stand day after day, and the investigation was delayed without the committee being called together, the Government members of the committee had asked to have the committee adjourned until Aug. 1. Mr. Meighen, a Conservative, had then asked for a pledge that Parliament would still be meeting when the investigation should be resumed. The pledge had been given to the Parliament, and the people of Canada in the face of the committee, and in the presence of a minister of the crown. So outrageous an act, for which no precedent existed in the history of British constitutions, as the breaking of this pledge, could only be explained in keeping with other disgraceful acts of the Laurier Government.

Reciprocity.

Coming to the question of the reciprocity pact, Mr. Borden declared that the Prime Minister had made a very feeble attempt to dispute the claim that the compact would place Canada's commercial destiny under the control of the United States by surrendering Canada's independent treaty rights. He would like to remind Sir Wilfrid Laurier how in 1891 he himself had declared that Canada would not seek reciprocity with the United States. The reciprocity pact of today was the reciprocity proposal against which Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir John Thompson had fought and triumphed in 1891. Sir Wilfrid had said himself that Canada would not again be dependent on the American market, and that no more delegations would go from Canada to Washington seeking reciprocal trade agreements. In 1903 Sir Wilfrid had said that the continuance of friendship between the United States and Canada depended on the absolute independence of the one from the other.

Sir Wilfrid had stated in the present campaign, on the other hand, that the aim of leading Canadian statesmen since confederation had been reciprocity with the United States. This statement could only be true by the exclusion of Sir Wilfrid himself from the category of leading Canadian statesmen. He quoted from Sir Wilfrid's speech in the address in 1899 to prove that his assertion was correct. In the launching of the Transcontinental Railway, which the Laurier Government had commenced, Sir Wilfrid had not been thinking of reciprocity with the United States.

When Laurier refers Canadians back to 1854, 1879, 1891, he (Mr. Borden) had only one answer: Canada must be governed according to needs of the twentieth century, and not the nineteenth. War prices before 1857 and after 1859, had been unusually high, but between 1857 and 1859, a period of depression had been experienced in Canada. The people of Canada have made good in achieving the commercial success of their country. Before the announcement of the reciprocity pact there had been great material development and a quickening of the national spirit and responsibility in world affairs. The passing of the reciprocity agreement could not fail to have a large and far-reaching effect not only on the destiny of Canada, but also through Canada or the Empire itself, of which Canada is so great a part. Never had there been so great an interest taken in Canadian affairs as today.

The Growing Time.

Canada was now enjoying her growing time, and he would ask his Liberal friends what reasons they could advance for departing from this policy? They could not answer. What then had been the impelling causes of forming the reciprocity agreement? Was it that the western farmers were trying to submerge and cover up the naval issue, which was so unpalatable to the Canadian people? The statement had been made that Canada was discriminating against the United States, whereas in some lines of goods there was a duty of 13 per cent. on American goods, and 18 per cent. on the same goods from the British Isles. Moreover the American tariff was nearly twice as high as the Canadian. Last year when the Government came to their knees they ought to have stood their ground, but they listened to the American argument that Canada was discriminating against the United States. In the first place, Mr. Borden said the compact did not mean relief to the farmers. It could not mean both higher prices for the farmer and lower prices for the workingman. There could be no relief gained for the farmer from the evils of protection through interlocking our tariff with the highest tariff in the world. It was an absurd impossibility. It was impossible to have free trade with the world in all the products of the farm and protection in all other goods. The national policy of Sir John A. Macdonald had been to build up Canadian industries, and so provide a market for the farmers' produce. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking before the Young Men's Liberal Club in Toronto in 1891, had said that unrestricted continental reciprocity would be the ultimate development of trade relations between Canada and the United States.

What Taft Said.

At Columbus, Ohio, President Taft, in February last, had said that the trade agreement would bring about between the two countries commercial and social union with advantages to both. President Taft, at New York and elsewhere, has also referred to the agreement as commercial union. With unrestricted continental free trade, Canada and the United States would be united in one commercial union or zollverein against the world, and from which the rest of the Empire would be excluded. Naturally the tariff would be made at Washington rather than at Ottawa.

Referring to the economic features of the agreement, Mr. Borden declared that while the American market would be free under the treaty to the Canadian farmer, it would not be open. The Canadian farmers would be not only competing against the ten or twelve million farmers of the United States, but also against the Argentine state, Denmark, Australia, New Zealand, and the twelve favored countries, all of which would be brought close to Canada on account of water transportation being so much cheaper than land transportation. Denmark would in this regard be nearer to Montreal than Fort William or Port Arthur. Canada could not close her doors to the twelve favored countries which have treaty rights with her while opening them to the United States. In taking down the barrier against the United States, she was taking down the barrier against all of these. Under reciprocity all the produce of the continent would be classed as American, and the United States would become the clearing-house of the continent. Canada would thus lose the hold she has gained upon the British market.

While it is true that hard wheat is higher in price in the United States than in Canada it is due to local conditions, which would disappear under reciprocity. The high price of hard wheat in Minneapolis is due to the smallness of the American crop Under reciprocity the price of American wheat would drop to a Liverpool basis, and the price to the Canadian producer would not be any greater. It would, however, be a boon to the Minneapolis milling industry. But why should not Canada, asked Mr. Borden, mill her wheat on her own side of the line, thus keeping in Canada the by-products needful for the higher grades of agriculture?

Mr. Borden said Canadian farmers used to sell barley to the States, but today they feed it and are making more money out of it than ever before. The Governments of Canada and the States had done a wonderful work in combining to make the provinces conserve their pulp and paper resources. The Whitney Government is doing a great work along this line. Taft proposes to force the hand of the Ontario Government, and of every government in Canada, to break up this arrangement, and remove these duties. This is a strong step to take, yet Mr. Fielding proposes to reward him by letting in pulp and paper from the United States free of duty. This policy will deliberately thwart the aims of the Canadian people. In March last Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in defending this treaty, took the ground that Canada must be independent if the best results were to be obtained. Liberals are saying that it will be well to try reciprocity, and if it is not satisfactory it can be repealed.

Repealing the Agreement.

They say that under the agreement we shall be able to do as we like with every item. That is an absurdity. It was the speaker's sincere conviction that if such an agreement were entered into it would be impossible to withdraw without the consent of the Americans. Last year Canada was forced on the grounds of discrimination to modify its tariff. Canadians will be taking hold of a live wire, which they cannot drop, if they enter into a reciprocity agreement.

Canadian industries will be exposed to the depredations of huge American firms and trusts. If we enter into the agreement Canada will have as good a chance of escaping as a fly in a spider's web, Mr. Taft has given every voter a warning, when he said that Canada stands at the parting of the ways. These words were significant to the people of the United States, but doubly so to Canadians.

Sir Wilfrid had not told the people of Canada what Mr. Taft meant by those words. Taft had also said that the bond that binds the nations is light and imperceptible. He urged the electors to show him it was stronger and larger than ever. Mr. Taft had said the States would never have such a favorable opportunity, as forces are at work in England and Canada which will raise a Chinese wall for it. Mr. Taft does not want Canada ever to be a part of any imperial system.

Speaking of the National Transcontinental Railway, Mr. Borden said not one-tenth has been told of the scandals. Any scheme of imperial defence must be based upon imperial consent. The Premier is creating a useless navy at an enormous expense, and says Canada can be neutral in any war. If Canada is neutral when Britain is attacked, why cannot Britain be neutral when Canada is attacked? The Premier's conception of allegiance means the dismemberment of the empire, and his utterances have been hailed with delight by those who would welcome that.

It is Canada's duty to be a bond of amity between England and the States, but we can best accomplish that by protecting our own markets and keeping ourselves absolutely free from such an agreement as the reciprocity pact. Mr. Borden said he would not be willing to give to England herself such a control over our tariff as the Government proposes to now give to the United States.

A Large Package of Enjoyment



Post Toasties

Served with cream, milk or fruit—fresh or cooked.

Crisp, golden-brown bits of white corn—delicious and wholesome.

A flavor that appeals to young and old.

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

VAST SUMS TO DEFEAT PACT

American Trusts Gathering a Huge Boodle Fund.

MILLIONS TO BE SPENT

Money Will Be Disbursed in "Special" Correspondence, Cartoons and Bribes.

Montreal, Aug. 15.—The Herald publishes today a special from Washington which says: Definite information that a final resort to the use of a huge campaign fund has been determined upon to defeat reciprocity in Canada has been received from administration circles here. The lumber trust, the paper trust and the beef trust are in the field with any sum that may be deemed necessary to buy the Canadian electors.

The lumber trust will spend $1,000,000 to save one dollar and a half duty on lumber, which will be wiped out if Canada, in the pending elections, votes in favor of the reciprocity pact.

The headquarters of the boodle fund will be in New York, not far from the offices of the paper trust. A high official of the paper trust will be in charge of the campaign. So certain are the administration officers that these facts are beyond dispute that an investigation is already under way tended to trace the money back from the point of distribution in Canada to its source in New York.

A plan of campaign has been mapped out, not ingenious only, but dastardly in the double respect that it looks to the corruption of a considerable body of the Canadian electorate by the stirring up of racial and national prejudice, to the disruption, in fact, of the friendly relations that exist between Canada and the United States. The plan is to beat reciprocity on the ground that it is the forerunner of annexation. Newspapers are to be supplied with "special correspondence" from the States to help along the propaganda. A special corps of cartoonists will be engaged, and there will be a literary bureau from which will emanate the "boiler plate" or "patent insides" that are so dear to the editors of the country newspapers.

In addition, money will be spent freely in the places where it will do the most good. These facts are known to administration officials here, and there is good reason to believe that they have been communicated to the officials of the Laurier Administration at Ottawa.

BORDEN'S ONLY HOPE TO JOIN BOURASSA

Says Hamar Greenwood in Letter Explaining Political Situation.

London, Aug. 15.—Hamar Greenwood writes to the Westminster Gazette giving, he says, the broad facts of the situation in the Canadian elections. As usual, he says, Quebec is the key of the situation, and the only hope of the Conservatives to defeat Laurier in that Province is to join the Nationalists, who are advocating Canadian independence and no party.

"Surely," exclaims Mr. Greenwood, this situation ought to make the wildest imperialist in England pause before accusing Sir Wilfrid of lukewarmness in Imperial matters."

Greenwood concludes: "The motto of the Canadian Liberals is Laurier and larger markets, while the opposition of the English-speaking Canadian Conservative party to the reciprocity bill is based on the presumption that reciprocity makes for annexation to the United States."

A PRINCE AFLOAT

The Future King Starts Three Years' Training in the Navy.

London, Aug. 16.—"Midshipman H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., to H. M. S. Hindustan, to date Aug. 1," was the Admiralty's official announcement in the list of naval appointments that the Prince of Wales would begin active service afloat.

Byond having a cabin to himself, the prince will be treated in all respects as any other midshipman. His pay will be 42 cents a day, and he will take his meals in the gunroom, of which he will be the junior officer, and he will learn "to obey in silence and at a run."

During his three years as a midshipman, if he serves the full period, the prince must make himself acquainted with gunnery, the handling of a ship, navigation, military drill ashore, and simple evolutions in the handling of bodies of men.

He will attend the usual courses of instruction for midshipmen in all these subjects. One of the ship's guns will be allotted to his care, and for its perfect condition he will be responsible.

At general quarters, when the ship is cleared for action, he will command his gun, unless he is told off to the fire control party. He will probably be chosen to command a boat and will be answerable for her smartness.

The prince will be in the closest touch with the seamen. He will have his division of men and will be called upon to know all in it by their Christian names. He will stand his watch, acting as the senior officer's aide-de-camp, and he will write up the log.

A Really Cooling Drink

If you want something that cools the blood—quenches thirst—and refreshes and braces the whole system—just add a pinch of Abbey's Salt to the glass of cold water you are going to drink.

You simply can't imagine how pleasant and cooling this is, until you try it. Good for you, too. 93

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

Fine for Picnic Lunches

Try this new treat for epicures—choicest little herrings from Norway's cold seas, delicately smoked and packed almost as soon as caught in rich, savory bouillon. Ask for

BJELLAND'S
(Pronounced Bee-elland)
SMOKED HERRING IN BOUILLON

Something mighty nice to eat for a cold bite on a hot night or at a picnic. They'll tempt your appetite.

10c for a double sized tin

Ask your grocer.

Guaranteed by the Packers of King Oscar Sardines.

BICYCLES
BICYCLE SUNDRIES
BICYCLE MUNSON
at Cut Prices 249 Yonge St. TORONTO
Send for Cut Price Catalogue.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 Cures blood poison, bad legs, sores, discharges (either sex), weakness, lost vigor & vital force, drains, losses, &c. Either No. & all self treatment directions enclosed at druggists or Mail $1 from Fougera & Co., 90 Beekman St., New York City, or Lyman Bros. Co. Ltd. Toronto. If in doubt No. required, send self addressed envelope for free book to LeClerc Medicine Co, Haverstock Rd. Hampstead, London, Eng. Try new Dragée (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure.

INJECTION BROU
Gives Prompt and Effectual Relief without inconvenience, in the MOST OBSTINATE CASES
No other treatment required.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

GRAND UNION HOTEL
Opp. GRAND CENTRAL STATION NEW YORK CITY
ROOMS $1.00 a day and upward
Baggage to and from Station Free
Book & 2c stamp for N. Y. City Guide Book and Map

Big G Cures in 1 to 5 days Guaranteed not to stricture. Bottle Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio U.S.A.
Brand Colds and Discharges
A safe and simple remedy for Bronchitis, Catarrh, Hay Fever inflammations, irritations, ulcerations of ALL mucous membranes or linings of the nose, throat, stomach or urinary organs.
AT DRUGGISTS $1
Treatise with each bottle or mailed on request.

PERE MARQUETTE
PORT STANLEY SERVICE
Effective Sunday, June 25, 1911.
Leave London 6:05, *9:45 a.m., 1:20, *2:30, 6:05, †7:00, *8:16 p.m. Leave Stanley Beach, 7:55 a.m., *12:30, 3:25, 4:55, *7:00, †8:45, *10:30 p.m. *Daily, including Sundays. †Wednesdays and Saturdays only. One-day tickets, return, 30 cents, every day.
Including Lake Rides
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, 50c, return.

Just One Word To Ladies

What is the chief beauty of a lady, the dress or the hair?

The Hair of Course!

No matter how much you spend on dress, it never can beautify you as much as hair can. No hat will fit without hair. If in doubt, just come to us, and we will give free demonstration.

We carry a large stock of Human Hair Goods.

Bring your combings and have them made up into Switches, etc., at very small cost

PROF. MICHEEL
221 DUNDAS STREET.
East of Clarence.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the East—*3:27 a.m., 10:56 a.m., *11:12 a.m., *11:28 a.m., *6:30 p.m., *8:00 p.m., 10:20 p.m.
Arrive from the West—*12:09 a.m., *4:23 a.m., 8:50 a.m, *11:55 a.m., 1:10 p.m., *4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.
Depart for the East—*12:14 a.m., 4:28 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 9:00 a.m., *12:05 p.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:53 p.m.
Depart for the West—3:32 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:15 a.m., *11:43 a.m., 1:40 p.m., 8:20 p.m.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.
Arrive—10:23 a.m., *4:00 p.m., 6:50 p.m., 11:05 p.m.
Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *8:10 p.m.

STRATFORD BRANCH.
Arrive—11:15 a.m., 1:33 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 11:25 p.m.
Depart—6:00 a.m., 10:36 a.m., 12:35 p.m., 2:45 p.m., 4.55 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.
Arrive—10:00 a.m., 6:10 p.m.
Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:40 p.m.
Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked daily, except Sunday

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Arrive from the East—*11:28 a.m., 6:40 p.m., 7:40 p.m., *10:52 p.m.
Arrive from the West—4:30 a.m., 12:36 p.m., 5:22 p.m., 8:30 p.m.
Depart for the East—*4:38 a.m., 7:45 a.m., 12:45 p.m., *6:30 p.m.
Depart for the West—8:00 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 7:48 p.m., 11:00 p.m.
Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked daily, except Sunday

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.
Depart—5:05, *7:10, 9:45 a.m., 1:20, 2:30, *4:15, 5:05, †7:00, 8:15 p.m.
Arrive—8:45, *11:45 a.m., 1:40, 4:35, 6:00, 8:05, *9:05, †9:50, 11:30 p.m.
*To and from Wallerville. †Wednesdays and Saturdays only. All trains to and from Port Stanley except those marked *

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
Arrive—7:04 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m., 9:35 p.m.
Depart—7:20 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m., 10:11 p.m.

Atlantic Transport Line
Every Saturday from NEW YORK TO LONDON DIRECT
First Class Passengers Only.

American Line Every SATURDAY From New York to Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Southampton

Red Star Line Every Saturday DOVER, ANTWERP AND PARIS
Secure Particulars From E. DE LA HOOKE, W. FULTON, F. B. CLARKE or R. E. RUSE, Local Agts.

New Line
Windsor and Sarnia to Port Arthur and Fort William. Elegant electric-lighted steamers, City of Montreal, City of Ottawa, City of Hamilton.
One Week's Holiday, Windsor to Port Arthur and return.
For rates apply to F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce corner. E. Ruse, Clock Corner, W. Fulton, and Pere Marquette Railway, London, Ont. 82V

Only 4 Days at Sea
WHITE STAR—DOMINION CANADIA
Service sailing weekly between
Montreal - Quebec - Liverpool
by the Twin and Triple Screw Steamers
'Laurentic' 'Megantic'
Largest, finest, most modern steamers between Canada and Europe. Orchestras carried.
Teutonic, Canada
One Class Cabin (II) Service, affording Maximum Facilities at Minimum Cost.
Replete with the latest devices for comfort and safety, including Marconi and Submarine Signals.
The Third Class Accommodation is the best experience can devise. Closed rooms only.
Further particulars at company's office, 41 King street E., Toronto, or local agents

50,000 Farm Laborers Wanted
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
$10 To Winnipeg and West $10
GOING DATES:
Aug. 12—From all stations north of Grand Trunk main line, Toronto to Sarnia, including C. P. R. points, Bolton Jct. and west; also Grand Trunk points, Toronto to Callander inclusive.
Aug. 16—From all stations in Ontario, Toronto and East Orillia and Scotia Jct. and east on G. T. R., also Azilda and Eastern Ontario.
Aug. 23—From all stations Toronto to North Bay inclusive and west.
Aug. 25—From all stations Toronto and east in Ontario and Quebec, also east of Orillia, Scotia Jct. and North Bay.
Representative farmers appointed by the different Governments will meet and engage men on arrival at Winnipeg.
Free transportation will be furnished at Winnipeg to points on Canadian Pacific, east of Moosejaw and Saskatoon, and at a cent a mile west thereof in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Special trains from Toronto and Ontario points through to Winnipeg without change.
THE ONLY THROUGH LINE
Ask any C. P. R. agent for particulars. W. FULTON, C. P. and T. A.; R. L. THOMPSON, D. P. A., Toronto.

Ontario & Ohio Navigation Co.
Steamer Forest City
Leaves Port Stanley for Cleveland every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at 11:45 p.m. WEEK-END EXCURSIONS TO
CLEVELAND $1.85
Good Going Friday or Saturday
RETURNING SUNDAY NIGHT.
Excellent dining service. Club breakfasts, 10c to $1. Dinners and suppers, 50c

Low Rate Excursions To
BERMUDA
An Ideal Sea Trip to the Most Delightful Resort in the World; Cool and Healthful.
Every outdoor recreation, excellent sea bathing, fishing, boating, tennis, golf, cycling, &c.
1,500 Mile Superb Ocean Voyage By
THE MAGNIFICENT FAST TWIN-SCREW
Transatlantic Liner "OCEANA"
14,000 Tons Displacement; 535 ft. long. Largest, Fastest, Most Luxurious and Only Exclusively First-Class Passenger Steamer to Bermuda. No Cattle or Freight carried on the "Oceana."
FIRST-CLASS ROUND TRIP, including stateroom berth & meals $15 UP
Best cuisine on the Atlantic. Electric fans in every room. Many rooms with brass beds; suites de luxe with private baths; finest promenade deck in the world. Orchestra. Promenade Dances. Gymnasium. Wireless. Only Bermuda steamer with submarine signals.
TOURS Including Shore Excursions, Hotels, &c., at Lowest Rates. Beautiful booklet, Itinerary, Tickets, etc., of Bermuda-Atlantic Line, 290 B'way, N. Y.

R&O Low Rates to Toronto
1,000 Islands and return.....$12.50
Montreal and return.....$24.50
Quebec and return.....$33.50
Saguenay and return.....$46.50
Including meals and berth. Tourist steamers "Toronto" and "Kingston" leave Toronto 3:00 p.m. DAILY, connecting with steamers "running the rapids."
Steamer "Belleville" leaves Hamilton 12:00 noon and Toronto at 7:30 p.m. every Tuesday for Bay of Quinte, Montreal and intermediate ports.
For tickets, rates, folders and further information apply to local agents or write H. FOSTER CHAFFEE, A. G. P. A., Toronto, Ont.

TRACTION COMPANY
HOURLY SERVICE TO
ST. THOMAS and PORT STANLEY
EVERY DAY
Week days from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.
Sundays, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.
LIMITED CARS leave Port at 6:30 and 7:45 a.m. Limited cars leave London at 4:50 daily, except Sunday, and at 6:50 p.m. on boat days, connecting with the
Steamer 'Forest City'
LAKE RIDES ON MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.
The car leaving London at 10 o'clock p.m. on same days, connects with boat to Cleveland. 61tf

WABASH
Special Low Rate Excursions to The Pacific Coast
On sale daily until Sept. 30, with final return limit Oct. 31, 1911. Tickets are good going and returning via all direct routes. Stop-overs will be allowed at all points within limit of tickets.
For rates, time of trains, consult your nearest Wabash agent, or address J. A. Richardson, district passenger agent, 67 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Niagara Falls Route."
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES
NEW YORK and BOSTON
Finest equipped through sleeping cars from St. Thomas to Albany, Springfield, Worcester, Boston and New York, which make connections for all points in Eastern States. Passengers for New York have opportunity of travelling by boat down the Hudson River. This trip is pronounced to be one of the grandest in America. No extra charge.
Tickets and full information at City Office, 405 Richmond street, 'phone 205. Thos. Evans, C. P. A.; S. H. Palmer, D. P. A., St. Thomas; L. W. Landman, G. P. A., Chicago.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
Canada's Double Track Line
Farm Laborers' EXCURSIONS
$10.00 to Winnipeg
And Certain Points in Western Canada
INCLUDING POINTS ON GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY, VIA CHICAGO, DULUTH AND FORT FRANCIS.
$10.00 ADDITIONAL RETURNING.
August 12 — From all stations north of, but not including Main Line, Toronto to Sarnia Tunnel, via Stratford, to and including the line from Toronto to North Bay and west in Ontario.
August 16 — From Toronto and stations east in Ontario, also east of Orillia and Scotia Junction in Ontario.
August 23 — From all stations, Toronto, North Bay and west in Ontario.
August 25 — From all stations, Toronto and east of Orillia and Scotia Junction in Canada.
Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto
SINGLE FARE August 26 to Sept. 9 Inclusive
MINIMUM CHARGE, 25c.
From All Stations in Canada West of Cornwall and Ottawa.
SPECIAL LOW RATES AND TRAIN SERVICE ON CERTAIN DATES
Full particulars from any Grand Trunk Agent, or address A. E. Duff, D. P. A., Toronto.

50,000 Farm Laborers Wanted

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
$10 To Winnipeg and West $10
GOING DATES:
Aug. 12—From all stations north of Grand Trunk main line, Toronto to Sarnia, including C. P. R. points, Bolton Jct. and west; also Grand Trunk points, Toronto to Callander inclusive.
Aug. 16—From all stations in Ontario, Toronto and East Orillia and Scotia Jct. and east on G. T. R., also Azilda and Eastern Ontario.
Aug. 23—From all stations Toronto to North Bay inclusive and west.
Aug. 25—From all stations Toronto and east in Ontario and Quebec, also east of Orillia, Scotia Jct. and North Bay.
Representative farmers appointed by the different Governments will meet and engage men on arrival at Winnipeg.
Free transportation will be furnished at Winnipeg to points on Canadian Pacific, east of Moosejaw and Saskatoon, and at a cent a mile west thereof in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Special trains from Toronto and Ontario points through to Winnipeg without change.
THE ONLY THROUGH LINE
Ask any C. P. R. agent for particulars. W. FULTON, C. P. and T. A.; R. L. THOMPSON, D. P. A., Toronto.

ALL THE N
THAT IS N

UMPIRE ASSIS GUELPH TO W

Abbie Johnson Has B Good at Times Yesterday

CONTEST WENT C

London Scored Three i But Fluke Spoiled Tenth.

There has been good um umpiring, and umpiring neither good nor bad, bu adulterated highway robbe cisions handed out by Al yesterday afternoon's Guelph certainly takes the It was the worst exhib ment that has been show Park since the Canadian took up its abode there, awful knock to Mr. Joh lost by the score of 7 to 6, had gone into extra innin was pretty lucky to get In the ninth London nee to tie the game, and it add that they got, them. Guelph added another, an an's bunch started their ho by getting a man on se without anybody out, th exceedingly rosy. But into a fluke double play, ceedings ended a momen London one run to the ba

The game was only good teams displaying a lack o Big "Babe" Schuman mound for the Royals, ar was touched up pretty fre aged to work out of the p pitching.

The crowd once again t light in "guying" the b he gave them lots of c continual kicking at everybody, even getting with his own team-mates hit when hits meant runs clean bingles being gathe livery.

Johnson Punk, Is

London scored one in Kyle got a life on a bunt foul, but Johnson called t sacrificed, and Bierbauer bunt that Speer kicked foot. Johnson called Bi claiming a foul.

It was a deliberate st doubt, trying to make up f on Kyle's hit. Kyle score bush threw low to Richard grounder. Guelph scored and third, Umpire Johns another weird one when h safe on first after Bierba a great catch of Nicholl's fries scoring on the play.

Two hits and a sacrifice Guelph's second run. Lon in the fifth when Silcox an and Keenan filled the bas Schuman, which the big f long. Speer received a na thumb and had to retire Jeffries taking his place a ing to right.

Schuman Forced a

Schuman forced the ru Bierbauer. Guelph added the sixth, and each team eighth.

In the ninth, Guelph a and the count stood 6 to 2 went in for the last hal down, Bierbauer and Bran Barrett filled the bases dropped his fifty to right. fice fly scored "Looey," a Barrett scored on Nichol right. In the tenth, the came when Morgan singled Isaacs tripled.

The game was of the sa and errors were plentiful There were no redeeming such exhibitions will not to boost the attendance.

THEY DESERVED TO

Guelph.	A.B.	R.	H
Swartzmir, c. f.	5	2	
Wagner, 2b.	5	0	
Hackbush, 3b.	5	0	
Richardsan, 1b.	4	1	
Jeffries, r. f.	5	3	
McLaughlin, l. f.	4	0	
Morgan, s. s.	5	1	
Speer, c.	2	0	
Isaacs, r. f.	3	0	
Schuman, p.	5	0	
Totals	43	7	
London—	A.B.	R.	H
Kyle, l. f.	6	1	
Keenan, 3b.	3	0	
Brant, s. s.	5	1	
Bierbauer, 1b.	4	1	
Barrett, c. f.	6	1	
Lane, r. f.	3	0	
Nicholls, 2b.	4	1	
McWhirter, c.	5	0	
Silcox, p.	4	1	
Totals	40	6	1

Runs by innings—
Guelph 011 002 0
London 100 010 0
Hits by innings—
Guelph 1 1 2 2 1
London 1 0 1 2 3
*Keenan out on third b
Summary: Two-base hi
mir, Hackbush, Jeffries, I
base hits—Isaacs. Stol
Swartzmir, Jeffries, Morga
rett. Sacrifice hits—McLa
an 2, Sacrifice flies—Richa
Bases on balls—off Schum
cox 1, Struck out—by
(Lane 2, Nicholls 2, McW
bauer, Brant and Silcox),
(Schuman 2, Wagner 2
Left on bases—Guelph 8
Double plays—Wagner to
to Speer, Hackbush to Ri
Jeffries, Jeffries to Morg
balls—McWhirter, Jeffries.
rors—London 4, Guelph
pitcher—Schuman (Brant)
Umpire—Johnson.

MADE A BIG SCO

London, Aug. 15.—The
Cricket Club played the G
Surrey at the Oval here
home team, batting first,
with 140 runs. The vis
with 213. In the second inn
ley players had 56 for one
close of play.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothin
has been used for over TH
by MILLIONS OF MOTHI
CHILDREN WHILE TEE
PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SO
CHILD, SOFTENS THE
LAYS ALL PAIN, CURES
and is the best remedy
Sold all over the world.

ALL THE NEWS THAT IS NEWS

A DAY IN THE SPORTING WORLD

SIDE LIGHTS ON MANY SPORTS

UMPIRE ASSISTS GUELPH TO VICTORY

Abbie Johnson Has Been Almost Good at Times But Not Yesterday.

CONTEST WENT OVERTIME

London Scored Three in the Ninth, But Fluke Spoiled It in the Tenth.

There has been good umpiring and bad umpiring, and umpiring that has been neither good nor bad, but for pure unadulterated highway robbery, the line decisions handed out by Abby Johnson at yesterday afternoon's struggle with Guelph certainly takes the bun.

It was the worst exhibition of judgment that has been shown at Tecumseh Park since the Canadian League first took up its abode there, and this is an awful knock to Mr. Johnson. London lost by the score of 7 to 6, after the game had gone into extra innings, and Guelph was pretty lucky to get away with it. In the ninth London needed three runs to tie the game, and it is needless to add that they got them. In the tenth Guelph added another, and when Keenan's bunch started their half of the tenth by getting a man on second and first without anybody out, the outlook was exceedingly rosy. But Bierbauer hit into a fluke double play, and the proceedings ended a moment later, with London one run to the bad.

The game was only good in spots, both teams displaying a lack of ginger.

Big "Babe" Schuman was on the mound for the Royals, and although he was touched up pretty freely he managed to work out of the pinches by good pitching.

The crowd once again took great delight in "guying" the big fellow, and he gave them lots of chances by his continual kicking at everything and everybody, even getting into a dispute with his own team-mates. Silcox was hit when hits meant runs, some pretty clean bingles being gathered off his delivery.

Johnson Punk, Indeed.

London scored one in the first when Kyle got a life on a bunt that bounced foul, but Johnson called it fair. Keenan sacrificed, and Bierbauer placed a nice bunt that Speer kicked out with his foot. Johnson called Bierbauer back, claiming a foul.

It was a deliberate steal, Abby, no doubt, trying to make up for the decision on Kyle's hit. Kyle scored when Hackbush threw low to Richardson on Brant's grounder. Guelph scored in the second and third, Umpire Johnson pulling off another weird one when he called Speer safe on first after Bierbauer had made a great catch of Nicholl's high one, Jeffries scoring on the play.

Two hits and a sacrifice fly netted Guelph's second run. London evened up in the fifth when Silcox and Kyle singled and Keenan filled the bases by a hit to Schuman, which the big fellow held too long. Speer received a nasty one on the thumb and had to retire at this period, Jeffries taking his place and Isaacs going to right.

Schuman Forced a Run.

Schuman forced the run by walking Bierbauer. Guelph added two more in the sixth, and each team got one in the eighth.

In the ninth, Guelph scored another, and the count stood 6 to 3 when London went in for the last half. With one down, Bierbauer and Brant singled, and Barrett filled the bases when Isaacs dropped his flfly to right. Lane's sacrifice fly scored "Looey," and Brant and Barrett scored on Nicholl's single to right. In the tenth, the winning run came when Morgan singled to right and Isaacs tripled.

The game was of the sand lot variety, and errors were plentiful on both sides. There were no redeeming features, and such exhibitions will not do very mucr to boost the attendance.

THEY DESERVED TO BE ROBBED

Guelph.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Swartzmir, c. f.	5	2	2	1	0	0
Wagner, 2b.	5	0	1	3	4	0
Hackbush, 3b.	5	0	1	1	1	2
Richardsan, 1b.	4	1	1	8	2	0
Jeffries, r. f.	5	3	2	6	2	0
McLaughlin, l. f.	4	0	0	0	0	1
Morgan, s. s.	5	1	2	3	1	0
Speer, c.	2	0	0	5	1	0
Isaacs, r. f.	3	0	3	1	0	2
Schuman, p.	5	0	1	0	3	0
Totals	43	7	13	29	14	5

London—	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Kyle, l. f.	6	1	4	3	0	0
Keenan, 3b.	3	0	2	0	0	1
Brant, s. s.	5	1	3	2	3	0
Bierbauer, 1b.	4	1	1	15	0	0
Barrett, c. f.	6	1	1'	1	0	0
Lane, r. f.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Nicholls, 2b.	4	1	1	3	3	1
McWhirter, c.	5	0	1	6	0	0
Silcox, p.	4	1	1	0	9	1
Totals	40	6	14	30	15	3

Runs by innings—
Guelph ....011 002 0111—7 13 5
London ....100 010 0130—6 14 3
Hits by innings—
Guelph ....1 1 2 1 1 3 0 2 0 2—13
London ....1 0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3 1—14
*Keenan out on third bunt strike.

Summary: Two-base hits—Swartzmir, Hackbush, Jeffries, Isaacs. Three-base hits—Isaacs. Stolen bases—Swartzmir, Jeffries, Morgan, Kyle, Barrett. Sacrifice hits—McLaughlin, Keenan 2, Sacrifice flies—Richardson, Lane, Bases on balls—off Schuman 6, off Silcox 1. Struck out—by Schuman 8 (Lane 2, Nicholls 2, McWhirter, Bierbauer, Brant and Silcox), by Silcox 5 (Schuman 2, Wagner 2 McLaughlin). Left on bases—Guelph 8, London 3. Double plays—Wagner to Richardson to Speer, Hackbush to Richardson to Jeffries, Jeffries to Morgan. Passed balls—McWhiter, Jeffries. First on errors—London 4, Guelph 2. Hit by pitcher—Schuman (Brant). Time—2:30. Umpire—Johnson.

MADE A BIG SCORE.

London, Aug. 15.—The Germantown Cricket Club played the Gentlemen of Surrey at the Oval here today. The home team, batting first, were all out with 140 runs. The visitors replied with 213. In the second innings the Surrey players had 56 for one wicket at the close of play.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over THIRTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC and is the best remedy for diarrhoea Sold all over the world.

FOUR RUNS IN NINTH GIVE SAINTS GAME

Elliott's Men Show Final Round Hitting Streak and Win.

St. Thomas, Aug. 15. — The Saints came from behind today and grabbed the last game of the series from the Hamilton Koits. When the locals went in for their part of the ninth inning they were three runs behind. Four hits and a pass netted four runs before a man had been retired. Shea, the visitors' slab artist, was in great form up to this time. Conley, for the home team, pitched fairly good ball. The score:

By innings—		R.	H.	E.
Hamilton	300 010 011	6	11	3
St. Thomas	102 000 004	7	13	3

Batteries—Shea, Hess and Barton; Conley and Welch. Umpire—Cancella.

NEW SENIOR FOOTBALL LEAGUE IS NOW MOOTED

Big Split in Hamilton Tigers Is Due So Team May Go in There.

Ottawa, Aug. 15.—News of a new sensation in football was sprung in Ottawa today by Dr. D. H. Baird. Arrangements are said to be under way for the formation of a senior league, to include teams from Hamilton, Ottawa and Toronto. This league, according to Dr. Baird, will oppose the present interprovincial organization. The promoters are football experts from Toronto and Hamilton, working in conjunction with Dr. Baird of this city. The new league was conceived in the west, and rumor says that a big split in the Hamilton Tigers is due, the dissatisfied members having decided to go into the new organization. In Toronto, the T. A. C. will furnish the Queen City team, while from Montreal the Grand Trunk Club, which during the past few years has attained a very prominent place in athletics, will enter the proposed league.

Today representatives of the T. A. C. were in consultation with Dr. Baird.

DOWN TO THE EIGHTS FOR WALKER TROPHY

Abbott, of London, Put Out in Second By Greenwood, of Canada's.

Toronto, Aug. 16. — They're now down to the eights in the Walker trophy of the Dominion lawn bowling tournament, and no club has more than one rink left, the lucky ones being: Tom Rennie, of the Granites; J. Evans, of St. Catharines; W. McGuire, Buffalo; S. H. Armstrong, Parkdale; Dr. Pirie, Dundas; W. A. Morrison, Queen City; R. N. Waddell, Peterboro, and C. H. Kelk, Parkdale Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Burns, the winner last year, was eliminated from the main trophy yesterday by W. Morrison, Queen City, and Charlie Kelk, who played third for Burns last year, is still in the running. Tom Rennie had a hard time beating Strowger, of Canadas, while J. S. Willison, another of the Canada crack rinks, succumbed to Si Armstrong's quartette.

Charlie Boyd, of the Toronto Thistles, had the unique distinction yesterday of getting an eight-end in his game in the Ontario cup and then losing out. The morning games were postponed yesterday owing to rain.

Abbott, of London, was put out in the second round, by Greenwood, of Canadas.

PHILADELPHIA JACK FAILS TO COME BACK

O'Brien Outboxed Langford at Times, But Was Floored Twice.

New York, Aug. 15. — Philadelphia Jack O'Brien failed to come back at the Twentieth Century A. C. tonight. In the fifth round Samuel Langford reached his jaw just in front of the left ear with a tremendous left-hand swing. O'Brien fell to his knees. Referee Charley White then stopped the battle. O'Brien easily outpointed the black man at times, but was floored twice with terrific punches.

GOTCH IS OFFERED TOUR OF WORLD

Promoters Figure Mat Champion Will Prove Supremacy.

Chicago, Aug. 15. — Based upon the presumption that Gotch will again prove victorious when he meets Hackenschmidt for the second time on the mat at Comiskey's Park on Labor Day, various offers have been made to the champion to appear in exhibitions. Chief among those is an offer from a syndicate which guarantees the Humboldt farmer $50,000 for a tour of the world. The offer includes an option on the receipts, a valet for his personal attention and two wrestling partners. It also holds out as an additional bait a personally-conducted big game trip in Africa to last at least seven weeks.

THEY WANT TO BE "SHOWN."

Ottawa, Aug. 15.—Frank Patrick, promoter of the new Western Hockey League, arrived in Ottawa today in search of players. He has lines out for Taylor, of Renfrew, Lake, Kerr, Walsh and others of Ottawa, and had conferences with all of them. None, however, consented to do any signing until the new league is a certainty.

REVERSE WILSON DECISION.

Cincinnati, Aug. 15.—On account of the presentation of new evidence by the Troy, New York, club, the National Baseball Commission today reversed its finding of Aug. 2 of a dispute between the club and player Wilson. The previous judgment was favorable to Wilson, the player claiming that he was entitled to a third of his share of any purchase money that might be received for him if sold.

RAIN DELAYS START OF COLUMBUS RACES

Columbus, O., Aug. 15.—The first day's programme of the two weeks harness meeting which was to have been raced today, was postponed on account of rain.

STOPPED THE FIGHT.

Hamilton, Aug. 15.—The police stopped the boxing match between Frank Carroll, of Toronto, and Bobbie Wilson, of Utica, in Britannia Rink tonight in the tenth round because Carroll was hitting in the clinches. The fight was an uninteresting and unexciting affair almost all the way through, too much wrestling being allowed by the referee, Tom Bird, of Toronto.

Standing of the Clubs in the Four Leagues

EASTERN LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Rochester	73	39	.652
Baltimore	71	40	.640
Toronto	68	47	.591
Buffalo	63	56	.5.
Montreal	51	57	.472
Jersey City	43	63	.405
Newark	42	67	.386
Providence	41	72	.363

Today's Games.

Toronto at Providence.
Montreal at Newark.
Buffalo at Jersey City.
Rochester at Baltimore.

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	62	37	.626
Pittsburg	64	41	.610
New York	61	41	.598
Philadelphia	58	46	.558
St. Louis	57	47	.548
Cincinnati	46	56	.451
Brooklyn	39	64	.379
Boston	25	80	.238

Today's Games.

Pittsburg at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia	69	38	.645
Detroit	67	42	.615
Boston	56	53	.514
New York	56	54	.509
Chicago	54	53	.505
Cleveland	55	55	.500
Washington	45	65	.409
St. Louis	33	75	.305

Yesterday's Results.

New York 6, Washington 1.
Chicago 6, Detroit 1.
Boston at Philadelphia—Rain.

Today's Games.

Detroit at Chicago.
New York at Cleveland.

CANADIAN LEAGUE RECORD

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Berlin	54	28	.659
London	46	36	.561
Hamilton	43	39	.524
Brantford	38	44	.464
Guelph	33	47	.413
St. Thomas	31	51	.378

Yesterday's Results.

Guelph 7, London 6.
St. Thomas 7, Hamilton 6.
Berlin-Brantford—Rain.

Today's Games.

Berlin at Guelph.
Hmailton at St. Thomas.
Hamilton at London.

SCOTT AGAIN DEFEATS TIGERS

Jimmy Had Previously Been Unable to Beat Anybody.

TWICE IN FOUR DAYS

This Record Against Detroit Jungleband—Score, 6 to 1.

Chicago, Aug. 15.—Jim Scott, who has not been able to beat anybody this year, licked the Tigers for the second time within four days. He put the Sox on the long end of a 6 to 1 score in today's battle. Scott didn't give the Tigers a chance today. They did get nine hits, but they were so badly scattered that they yielded little. Score:

DET.	A.B.	H.	O.	A.	E.	CHI.	A.B.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Jones, lf	4	1	3	1	0	McInt're, rf.	5	3	2	0	0
Bush, s	4	0	4	3	1	Lord, 3	4	1	2	2	0
Schaller, cf.	3	0	2	1	0	Cal'han, lf.	4	1	1	0	0
Drake, cf	0	0	0	0	0	Bodie, cf	4	2	1	0	0
Crawford, rf.	4	2	1	0	0	McCon'l, 2.	4	2	2	2	0
Deleh'y, 1	4	1	9	0	0	Collins, 1	3	1	7	2	0
Lathers, 3	1	0	0	0	0	Corhan, s	4	3	2	3	1
O'Leary, 3	3	1	1	1	0	Payne, c	3	0	8	2	0
Bauman, 2	4	2	0	3	0	Scott, p	3	0	2	1	0
Stanage, c	4	1	4	1	1						
Summers, p	2	1	0	3	0						
1Schmidt	1	0	0	0	0						
2Donovan	0	0	0	0	0						
3Mullin	1	0	0	0	0						
Totals	35	9	24	13	2	Totals	34	13	27	12	1

1 Batted for Schaller in the eighth.
2 Ran for Schmidt.
3 Batted for Summers in the ninth.

Detroit ....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1
Chicago ....1 0 3 0 0 0 1 1 *—6

Runs—O'Leary, McIntyre, Lord, Callahan, Bodie, Corhan, Scott. Left on bases—Detroit 8, Chicago 9. First base on balls—Off Summers 2. Struck out—By Summers -, by Scott 8. Two-base hit—Crawford. Three-base hits — Bodie, O'Leary, Bauman. Sacrifice hit—Collins. Stolen bases—Lord, Payne. Double plays—Bush to Delehanty; Jones to Bush to O'Leary. Time, 1:50. Umpires, Parker and Sheridan.

YANKEES AT LAST DEFEAT SENATORS

Quinn Too Much For Washington, While Highlanders Find Groome.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Jack Quinn had little difficulty winning today's game with the Nationals, 6 to 1. Today's contest was played under adverse weather conditions. A thunder storm hit the capital at noon, and when the players reached the park it looked as if play would be out of the question, but McAleer was anxious for the game, as the local club has been delighting the fans with a sensational winning streak, and it was decided to start. Score:

WASH.	A.B.	H.	O.	A.	E.	N. Y.	A.B.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Milan, cf	4	0	2	0	0	Wolter, rf	4	1	2	0	0
Schaefer, 1	1	1	8	0	0	Caldwell, lf.	5	2	0	0	0
C.Walker, lf.	3	0	2	0	0	Chase, 1	4	3	7	1	0
Gessler, rf	4	1	2	0	0	Daniels, lf.	4	1	2	0	0
McBride, s	2	0	1	6	0	Knight, s	4	1	4	3	0
Conroy, 3	3	2	0	2	0	Hartzell, 3.	4	2	0	1	0
Cun'ham, 2.	3	0	1	2	0	Gardner, 2.	4	3	2	1	0
Street, c	3	1	5	3	0	Sweeney, c.	3	0	7	1	0
Groom, p	2	0	0	1	0	Quinn, p	4	1	0	3	0
E.Walker, p.	0	0	0	1	0						
1Lelivelt	1	0	0	0	0						
Totals	26	5	24	15	0	Totals	36	14	24	10	0

1 Batted for Groom in the seventh.

Washington ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
New York ....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 4 0—6

Summary: Runs — Gessler, Wolter, Caldwell, Chase, Daniels, Knight, Quinn. Left on bases—New York 8, Washington 6. Bases on balls—Off Quinn 3, off Groom 1. Struck out—By Groom 5, by Walker 1, by Quinn 5. Three-base hits—Wolter, Knight. Two-base hits — Gardner 2, Quinn. Sacrifice hit—C. Walker. Stolen bases—Gessler, Caldwell, Chase, Gardner. Double play—Chase to Sweeney. Hit by pitcher—By Groom 1. Time—1:45.

$22,500 TWIRLER IS NOW WITH PIRATES

Marty O'Toole, of Pittsburg, Starts on Trip to the East.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 15. — Marty O'Toole, the new twirler for the Pittsburg ball team, purchased from St. Paul for $22,500, arrived in the city last night to the great relief of fandom, who had begun to fear the St. Paul management would hold him until too late to help out the Dreyfusites in the pennant chase.

O'Toole expressed the feeling that "it was just like coming back home, for I was born in Pittsburg."

Catcher Kelly, who has been O'Toole's battery partner on the St. Paul team, and who has also been purchased by Pittsburg, is not expected to come here until after the close of the American Association season, although it is possible he may report within a week or two.

O'Toole will start on the Eastern trip with the Pittsburg team after today's game with St. Louis.

LAUNCH NEW DEFENDER.

New York, Aug. 15.—The Vita II., which will probably meet the British challengers for the British international cup in the motor-boat races, was launched today at Bayonne. The vessel, equipped with two 300-horsepower engines and designed for a speed of 50 miles an hour or more, is owned by J. S. Blackton.

MAHER, BACK IN THE SADDLE, WINS

Nottingham, Aug. 15. — Danny Maher returned to the saddle today and signalized the occasion by winning the principal race, the Nottinghamshire Breeders' Foal plate of £500, with Cap and Gown. The event was run at 6 furlongs, straight.

FOR THE HOME RULE CAUSE.

London, Aug. 15.—The coffers of the United Irish League have been replenished to the tune of £10,000, collected by Willie Redmond from Australian partisans of home rule. Redmond says £5,000 are forthcoming.

TORONTO LOST TO PROVIDENCE

Lavender Pitched Fine Game While Rudolph and Bachman Were Hit Hard.

THE HUSTLERS BEATEN

Baltimore Drove McConnell From the Mound in First Round—Rain Interferes.

Providence, R. I., Aug. 15.—Showing a marked reversal of form, the tail-enders fell on the Leafs in the opening battle of the series today and walked away with an 8 to 1 victory. It was the sixth straight defeat for Kelley's men, and the jolt was unexpected, as the Leafs had counted on cleaning up in straight heats.

Dick Rudolph was in the turret when the contest opened, but the slant man had an off-day, the Grays walloping his benders to all points of the compass. He carried the club to a bad break in the third, when a pass was followed by a double and two singles in a row. With Ruby wobbling, his fielders caught the germ, and the ball was thrown all over the lot, three errors playing a big part in the three tallies which the Grays lopped off in this round. He came back strong enough to hold the Grays runless, however, until the seventh, when a pass, a double, and a single gave the Grays another strangle hold with two counters. Rowan batted for him in the Leafs' half, and Bachman finished the game. The second heaver was also pounded hard, the Grays finding him for a double and two singles in the eighth, netting two markers.

Lavender, who when going right can beat a major league team, was on the Providence rubber, and made the invaders eat out of his hand, the first fourteen men to face him going down in order. The solitary run was chipped off in the eighth, when Smith singled, took second on a pass to Rowan, made third on Shaw's out at first, and crossed the plate on a single by O'Hara. Score:

By innings—

PROV.	A.B.	H.	O.	A.	E.	TOR.	A.B.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Phelan, rf	5	2	1	0	0	Shaw, cf	4	1	2	1	2
Atz, 2	3	1	5	4	0	O'Hara, lf.	4	2	2	0	0
Perry, cf	4	3	3	0	0	Bradley, 3.	4	0	2	1	2
Anderson, lf.	4	2	3	0	0	Jordan, 1	4	1	7	2	0
Aarleton, 1.	4	1	9	0	0	Deleh'y, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Gillespie, 3.	4	1	1	0	0	Phelps, c	4	1	6	2	0
Rock, s	3	1	2	4	0	Smith, s	3	2	2	4	0
Sheehan, c	4	1	3	1	0	Fitzp'k, 2	3	0	2	2	0
Lavender, p	4	1	0	1	0	Rudolph, p.	2	0	1	2	1
						Bachman, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						1Rowan	0	0	0	0	0
						2Lush	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	13	27	10	0	Totals	33	7	24	14	5

1 Batted for Rudolph in the eighth.
2 Batted for Fitzpatrick in the ninth.

Providence .... . .1 0 3 0 0 0 2 2 *—8
Toronto ... ... .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Summary: Stolen base—Phelan. Two-base hits—Perry 2, Phelan, Lavender, Sheehan. Sacrifice hit—Rock. Double play—Atz to Tarleton. Struck out—By Lavender 2, by Rudolph 1, by Bachman 1. Base on balls—Off Lavender 2, off Rudolph 2. First base on error—Providence 1. Left on bases—Providence 5. Toronto 5. Time—1:48. Umpires—Doyle and Byron.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

At Baltimore—	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	3	15	4
Baltimore	10	13	2

Batteries—McConnell, Manser and Jacklitsch and Mitchell; Vickers and Egan. Umpires—Hart and Kerin.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Minneapolis	68	49	.581
Kansas City	64	51	.557
Columbus	63	54	.496
St. Paul	57	59	.491
Milwaukee	57	62	.479
Indianapolis	56	63	.471
Louisville	53	64	.453
Toledo	52	66	.441

Yesterday's Results.

At Louisville—	R.	H.	E.
Columbus	8	10	4
Louisville	14	16	4

Batteries—Lessard, Packard and Walsh; Higginbotham and Ludwig. Umpires—Bierhalter and Fox.

At Indianapolis—	R.	H.	E.
Toledo	1	8	0
Indiapapolis	4	10	1

Batteries — Baskette and Carrisch; Romertson and Ritter. Umpires—Handiboe and Chill.

At Kansas City—	R.	H.	E.
Minneapolis	11	15	2
Kansas City	6	11	4

Batteries—Waddell, Loudell, Leever and Smith; Maddox, Fiene and O'Connor. Umpires—Eddinger and Owens.

At Milwaukee—	R.	H.	E.
St. Paul	5	8	1
Milwaukee	4	9	3

Batteries—Decanniere and Land; Cutting, McGlynn and Marshall. Umpires—Hayes and Ferguson.

POPE HAS CALLERS.

Rome, Aug. 16.—For the first time since his illness caused anxiety, Pope Pius was permitted today to receive several callers. The physicians approved, thinking that a chat with different persons might brighten the patient.

The condition of his holiness was practically unchanged today. The slow improvement appears to continue, but a slight temperature indicates that the gouty affection and the kidney disturbance have not been wholly overcome.

The Pontiff received Mgr. Canali and Mgr. Scapinelli and high officials of the papal secretary of state, in addition to Cardinal Merry Del Val, Mgr. Bisleti and his sisters and niece, who are always within call.

DARKNESS ENDS GAME AT BOSTON

Dodgers Miss Their Chance to Make It Four Out of Five.

BATTLE WENT 12 ROUNDS

First Half Was "Punk" Ball, But the Twirlers Tightened Towards Finish.

Boston, Aug. 15.—The locals came up from behind again today and, tieing Brooklyn in the eighth, held the game safe to the twelfth, when it was called with the score 9 to 9 because of darkness. Brooklyn forced Weaver from the box in the third and hit Mattern for runs occasionally. Boston hammered Barger's delivery in the fifth and sixth, causing his retirement in the latter inning. Nap Rucker was not a puzzle. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Boston	010 033 020 000	9	17	2
Brooklyn	303 110 010 000	9	13	1

Batteries—Weaver, Mattern and Kling; Barger, Rucker and Bergen.

Postponements: At New York—New York-Philadelphia, rain; at Pittsburg, Pittsburg-St. Louis, rain.

CAPT. ROBSON'S OPPONENT ILL

Quoiter Pitt, of Buffalo, Unable to Play For Time.

Buffalo, Express: Pitt is ill, and his game with Geser has been put over. T. E. Robson, of London, Ont., his prospective opponent of Saturday, will also be disappointed, unless a substitute is found. Callander, of Toronto, Wilson of Philadelphia, and Winters, of New York, had engagements with Pitt. Bob Watt, of the Sullivans, played Geser yesterday and gave him a good run.

VALENTINE SUSPENDED

Driver of Peter the Second Gave His Side of Kalamazoo Scandal.

Columbus, O., Aug. 15.—Driver Charley Valentine was called to Chicago last night to give his version of the scandal at Kalamazoo, when Peter the Second, which he drove, was distanced, and Valentine was suspended for the remainder of the season.

The national trotting board heard the evidence and then, according to information received here today, reserved action until December. This means that the suspension will stand.

ESCAPES IN PAJAMAS

Noted Swindler Breaks From Jail for the Third Time.

Berlin, Aug. 15.—Max Schimanck, a military confidence man, who has done extensive busines in the swindling line both in Germany and the United States, by using the uniform of a major in the American army, has escaped for the second time in three months from the jail at Heilbronne. Although he was hampered with a chain and a heavy ball fastened to his legs, he managed to get out of the prison. He was clad only in pajamas which were used in the jail.

The bogus major, who escaped from the jail the first time in April, had been lodged in jail charged with occupying the Schloss Stettinfeld, near Heilbronne, without anybody's permission. He had posed then as Count de Passy and claimed to be a general in the French army. On being exposed he was brought to jail to await trial, but the jail could not hold him.

He filed the bars of his cell and escaped in an automobile, which was waiting os the outside. He left a letter for the crown prosecutor, in which he apologized for his abrupt departure, but said he was compelled to leave because of an urgent business engagement.

A short while after his escape he was recaptured and again put in jail, but he boasted then that it would not be long before he would again get out. This he has done.

The police, after his first escape, lost all trace of the bogus major, but an innkeeper's daughter, who recognized Schimanck from a newspaper picture, notified the police, who arrested him.

MARINE.

Aug. 15.—Down: Shenango, 7:50 p.m. Monday; P. Weidner, 10; Rosedale, 10:40; steamer, 11:20; W. D. Mathews, 11:25; Charles Price, 11:40; Owen, 11:50; Fairbairn, 4:10 a.m. Tuesday; Zenith City, 5; Schiller, 6:10; Saskatoon, 6:50; Peavey and consort, 7:50; W. J. Car..., 9; Dalhousie, 10:40; George C. Howe, 11:10; Bethlehem, 11:40; Mariposa, 11:50; Maricopa and consort, 12:20 p.m.; Chicago, 12:30; Empire City, 1; Kensington, Hubbard, 1:30; Nicholas, 1:40; Dunham, 1:50; Peter Reiss, 3; Bennington, 3:30; Oswego, 4; Princeton, 6; Uganda, 6:20; Cort and barge, 7:30; Ball Brothers, 7:40; Canadian, 8:30.

Up: Tuscarora, 7 p.m. Monday; Carnegie, 5:15 a.m. Tuesday; Wood, 6; Miami, 6:30; Regina Collingwood, 7:05; Empress of Midland, 8; Michigan, 8:20; Masaba, 9; City of Genoa, 11; Leonard Miller, noon; Gill, 12:40; Gates, 1:15; Mary Elphicke, 2; Jay Morse, 3:10, Northern Queen, 3:30; McKinney, 4:40; J. E. Upson, 5; German Magna, 5:10; Delaware, 5:30; Culligan, and barge, 6; Wexford, 6:20; Wilpen, 6:30; Coralia Folley, 7.

RACING IN FRANCE.

Beauville, France, Aug. 15.—The Prix Des Nunes of $2,000, distance 1 mile 5 furlongs, run here today, was won by W. K. Vanderbilt's Miranbo.

FRIENDS OF TREES ARE WOODPECKERS

Of All Birds, Says Expert, They Are Most Important in Conservation of Forests.

Of all birds that further the welfare of trees, writes F. E. L. Beal, of the United States biological survey, woodpeckers are the most important. The value of their work in dollars and cents is impossible to calculate. Dr. A. D. Hopkins, of the bureau of entomology, has said that the annual loss from insect work on forest trees amounts to at least $100,000,000, and the woodpecker is king among the enemies of insects pests.

Persons who have seen these active little creatures upside down on the bark of a tree they were tapping may have wondered how the birds could maintain themselves in all positions. But nature has attended to that, and has equipped the woodpecker especially for his business. The legs of these birds are short and stout and the toes are furnished with strong, sharp claws.

With one exception, all North American woodpeckers have four toes, two of which point forward and two backward. Further to aid in maintaining themselves on the trunks of trees, their tails are composed of stiff feathers, terminating in sharp spines, which can be pressed against bark and serve as a prop to hold the bird in an upright position while it is at work.

As much of the food of woodpeckers is obtained from solid woods, nature has provided most of them with a stout beak having a chisel shaped point, which forms an exceedingly effective wood cutting instrument. But the most interesting feature in the anatomy of these birds is the tongue. This is more or less cylindrical in form and usually very long. It terminates in a hard point, with more or less sharp barbs upon the sides.

Posteriorly, the typical woodpecker tongue is extended in two long filaments of the hyoid bone, which curl up around the back of the skull, and, while they commonly stop between the eyes, in some species they pass around the eye, but in others enter the right nasal opening and extend to the end of the beak. In this last case the tongue is practically twice the length of the head. This organ is inclosed in a muscular sheath, by means of which it can be extruded from the mouth for a long distance and used as a most effective instrument for dislodging grubs or ants from their burrows in wood or bark.

ARTIFICIAL SNAILS.

Snails, the only genuine part of whihc are the shells, are now being sold in Paris, and it is said that the imitation of the real article is so close that many epicures have a high opinion of the sham product. But it is presumed that they do not know that the snails are artificial, and they are certainly ignorant of the method by which the snails are manufactured. Snail shells, it seems, are bought from the dustmen and ragpickers, and after being cleaned, are filled with "lights," or cats' meat, the soft flesh being cut into corkscrew form, so as to fit the shell by a skillfully-designed machine. The receptacle is then sealed by means of liquid fat, and the escargot is ready for the consumer. The secret came out in consequence of an action brought by a man employed at the snail factory to recover damages for a finger mutilated by one of the machines. The artificial snails find a ready market.

PHILIPINO BATHERS.

The early morning bath is universal among the Filipinos, and is an evidence of natural wisdom which is of great service in keeping them in health. Their manner of taking it however, suggests that it is taken rather to cool and invigorate the body than for cleanliness. They stand by the edge of the well or bath and dip up cocoanut shells full of water which they pour over their heads, permitting it to run down over the body; the clean garments, if there be any, are then slipped over the head and the wet skirts dropped beneath. They seem to have an irrational fear of water in case of illness and as a rule do not permit any of it to be applied to them until they are recovered, the bath being the sign of convalescence. Patients have many times come to me weeks and even months after I had forgotten about their cases, to know if they might now bathe with impunity. I eventually found it desirable to give careful directions in each case as to bathing during illness, which usually made them stand aghast, but would generally be followed, though with fear and trembling, on account of their faith in the Americano.

A prevalent error in their bathing is the failure to restore the equilibrium of the circulation by vigorous rubbing after the bath. A mother will often dip her little infant into the chilly well water or mountain stream until the little thing is blue with cold, and then wrap it in its little garment without even taking the percaution to dry it. One of the favorite occupations of the men is to take their choicest fighting cock down to the stream and dip it repeatedly in the flowing water, smoothing carefully its comb and feathers, the rooster manifesting meanwhile every evidence of satisfaction and enjoyment. — Good Health.

INDIANS OF THE NORTH.

Contrary to general opinion, the women of the north dominate the men and their general desires on all domestic matters are carried into effect. The Indians marry young, for despite the latitude their development is rapid. Polygamy exists among the Ojibways and Crees, where there is no Christian influence and a man marries in number according to his disposition and ability as a hunter. One man at Long Lake has three wives and 18 children. Our observation throughout the trip verifies the claim that families are peaceful, with little wailing from the children and no fighting in the tepees. To the Indian the love of family is almost as strong as to the Hebrew of biblical times, and their affection, exemplified in life in their privations for one another, continues to the grave and outlasts death. Widonquin entered while we smoked and reflected, and every Indian arose and in turn approached him, each clasped his hand and held it momentarily in the manner peculiar to their blood, expressing at the same time in simple words their sorrow over the loss of his wife. During the winter past she had been called to the hunting grounds of the fathers, and Widonquin in the frenzy of his grief had thrown away at great loss almost his entire equipment. Long days of sorrow were spent by him in the silent forest, and now, with nothing for a nucleus, he had come for provision to begin anew the struggle against the winter.

As we wandered to the shore in the dusk of that evening an Indian family were just arriving in their birch canoes. The mother, who had lost a child during the summer, was met at the landing by several Indian women, who kissed her upon the cheek and offered words of condolence and compassion.

A dollar watch, which had cost him the value of $10 in skins, was handed to a child by its father during our stay to assuage its grief over the death of a dog. Numberless acts of kindness to their own evidenced the fact that mankind living closest to nature is most likely to be an exemplar of the Golden Rule.—From an article in Rod and Gun in Canada.

JEWELRY OF BEETLES.

Mrs. Granville Fortescue, formerly Grace Bell of Washington and niece of Alexander Graham Bell, with her husband, Captain Fortescue, is making a walking tour of South America, and intends to scale peaks of the Andes and to follow great water courses the length of the continent.

Mrs. Fortescue is collecting brilliant colored beetles, and on the trip she will take every opportunity to add to the thousands which she already has. She has a bracelet made of small beetles set in links of antique silver, and many scarfpins and hatpins of big black beetles with jewelled eyes. She also possesses scarabs of the Nile set in Tuscan gold and linked together to form a necklace, and a curious amber colored beetle found only on the heights of the Andes in northern Brazil.—Washington Herald.

Dare we infuse red blood into an advertisement of Men's Clothing?

We Think So

Read our ads on this page.

We promise to tell you things about Men's Clothing you never knew before.

Oak Hall

The New Live One

Alma (Ladies) College

St. Thomas, Ontario

Represents gifts aggregating $150,000 to secondary education. Thus, a fine building, comfortable rooms, superior instruction in Preparatory, Literary, Music, Art, Business College, Elocution, Physical Culture and Domestic Science, is placed before young ladies, at exceptionally reasonable rates.

Large campus provides for all games, insuring healthy recreation.

Fall Semester Begins September 11

Write the Secretary for handsome new catalogue, FREE.

The London Advertiser

Ermaline

Paper Bag Cookery

These Cooking Bags are now available by mail or at The London Advertiser Office in quantity and at cost, as stated on coupon, which must be clipped out and presented or sent with order. A Paper Bag Cooking Coupon will be found in every issue of The London Advertiser as long as the bags are on sale.

Directions---How to Use Cooking Bags:

1. Select one that "fits" the food intended to be cooked.

2. Grease slightly the inside of the bag, except in the case of vegetables, or when water is to be added.

3. When the food has been prepared for the bag, place the same on the table, and lift the uppermost edge of the bag while you insert the contents.

4. Fold the mouth of the bag two or three times and fasten with a clip, or pins, or in any other way that will secure as nearly as possible a hermetical closing.

Should it ever happen that a bag leaks, simply transfer it with contents undisturbed to another bag.

5. The oven, any kind of which will do, should be kept clean, and if properly heated, as with the old style of cooking, results should satisfactorily follow. Average oven heat should be about 200 degrees, Fahr., and when the bag is put into the oven this heat should be reduced by about 30 degrees. In the case of ovens with solid shelves, a wire grid should be placed on the shelf with a space between and the bag with contents on the grid. Experience will soon teach the cook when the oven is hot enough without the use of a thermometer.

6. The oven door will not require to be opened every now and then "to see how the roast is doing." The whole force of the heat is playing upon the bag and from within it cannot escape.

7. Exercise care in taking the bag out of the oven, and if gas is used the bag should be kept out of danger of contact with the flame.

A plate inserted under the bag will best remove it from the oven.

8. When taken out for use the bag should be ripped open from the top and the fragments thrown away.

Time-table for Ermaline Bag Cookery:

	Allow
Fish—7 lbs.	50 Minutes
" 3 lbs.	30 Minutes
" 1 lb.	18 Minutes
" ½ lb. or Filleted Fish	6 Minutes
Joints—Beef, 18 lbs.	2¼ Hours
" " 9 lbs.	1¼ Hours
" " 3 lbs.	45 Minutes
" Veal, 15 to 18 lbs.	2¾ Hours
" Veal, 7 lbs.	1½ Hours
" Pork, 15 lbs.	2½ Hours
" Pork, 3 to 4 lbs.	50 Minutes
Mutton—Leg, 8 lbs.	1½ Hours
" Leg, 3 lbs.	50 Minutes
" Shoulder, 5 lbs.	45 Minutes
" Shoulder, 3 lbs.	40 Minutes
" Loin	1 Hour 10 Minutes
" Chops	12 Minutes
" Cutlets	5 Minutes
Sausages	8 Minutes
Bacon Rashers	6 Minutes
Thin Slice Streaky Bacon	5 Minutes
Poultry—Chicken—Large	40 Minutes
Young Chicken	40 Minutes
Spring Chicken	25 Minutes
Old Chicken	60 Minutes
Duck	35 Minutes
Old Duck	45 Minutes
Turkey (Stuffed), 16 to 18 lbs.	1½ to 2 Hours
Turkey (Not Stuffed)	1½ Hours
Goose (young one)	1¼ Hours
Goose (ordinary size)	1½ Hours
Ten minutes should be allowed for quail and all kinds of small birds.	
Stew—6 persons	40 Minutes
Vegetables—Potatoes	30 Minutes
" Peas	25 to 30 Minutes

Sweet and Milk Pudding (in dish inclosed in paper bag, allow 10 minutes less than any other method. With vegetables a very little water put into the bag with them will enable them to cook in their own steam. Potatoes merely need to be washed and placed in wet.

CUT THIS COUPON OUT

and send or present it when ordering to

London Advertiser Company

London, Ontario.

LONDON ADVERTISER PAPER BAG COOKERY COUPON

This coupon, when presented by a subscriber of The Advertiser, entitles the holder to purchase The London Advertiser Ermaline Cooking Bags, at the following scale of prices:

PRICES:

	Quantity.	Cost at office.	If to be mailed.
Small size 7 x 8	5	.5	.6
	10	.10	.12
	25	.25	.28
Medium size 9 x 14	5	.8	.10
	10	.15	.18
	25	.33	.38
Large size 14 x 18	5	.10	.12
	10	.20	.25
	15	.30	.38

Express parcels of larger lots will be sent collect.

IRISH VICEROY FROM ROYALTY

King George May Change the Policy in Regard to the Governor-General.

ISLESMEN DODGING TAXES

County of Sligo Having Touble With the King of Irishmurry.

Dublin, Aug. 15.—This city long ago took up and improved the plan fathered in Detroit a number of years ago by Hazen S. Pingree, then mayor, of using vacant lots about the city for raising vegetables by and for the poor. A "Vacant Land Cultivation Society" was formed, which, though working on modest lines, has done a good deal of practical work. Many vacant spaces in the poorer quarters of the city, which a few years ago were used as dumping grounds for refuse, have been transformed into handsome gardens, producing flowers and vegetables, which find a ready sale in the markets. The plots are let to deserving applicants, and at present there are 200 persons benefitting by the scheme. The society's report for 1910-11 states that there has been a steady improvement in the work of the plot holders, and their number has increased from 23 to 36. There are many vacant spaces in and around Dublin, which are not only eyesores, but a source of danger to public health. The society wants to turn all these waste lands, until built on, into fruitful gardens.

New Viceroy, Perhaps.

The King is reported anxious to remove the political taint from the office of viceroy, and would like to see a member of the royal family appointed to the post. This can only mean, now that the Duke of Connaught is to be viceroy in Canada, that either the duke's son, Prince Arthur of Connaught, or the Queen's brother, Prince Alexander of Teck, may be sent to Ireland.

Clever Plot Fails.

Here's a good story of a plot that failed in connection with King George's recent visit to Dublin. The attitude of Lord Mayor O'Farrell caused a lot of criticism among the more ardent Nationalists, and it was feared by them for a while that he was going to offer an official welcome to the King, in spite of the decision of the Dublin corporation to take no part in the proceedings. Well, on the afternoon of the day before the King's arrival, a specially-appointed automobile drove up to the door of the Mansion House, and the chauffeur declared that he had been sent to bring the lord mayor to the Viceregal Lodge for a private conference with the Viceroy about the reception to the King. The lord mayor smelt a rat, however, and telephoned to the Viceregal Lodge and learned that no car had been sent for him. It has been learned since then that the car was chartered by a party of extreme Nationalists, who had planned to kidnap the lord mayor and deposit him in the wilds of Donegal, from which he could not have got back to Dublin until after the King's departure.

The final decision of the lord mayor to take no part in the welcome to the King caused a lot of heart-burning among the officials of the smaller places which did extend a loyal welcome. The theory is that if the lord mayor of Dublin had "done his duty" he would have received a knighthood, and would have been correspondingly honored. As it was the King couldn't confer honors on chairmen of district councils and the like when the lord mayor of Dublin was left out.

Islanders Defy Taxation.

Sligo county council is having trouble in collecting taxes from its islanders. At the last meeting it was reported that nothing short of a warship would extract taxes from the inhabitants of Inishmurry, which lies in the Atlantic Ocean, between the towns of Sligo and Killybegs, in County Donegal. The island is only one and a half miles long and half a mile broad, and its total population consists of only fourteen families, but it is as independent as a good many South American republics.

King George's writ does not run on the island, and the law is administered by the "King" of Inishmurry, who is generally elected for life. It is needless to say that it isn't the law made in England. The island has no priest, but every year there is a day fixed for marriages and baptisms, and a priest is brought over from the mainland. Every Sunday the whole population meets at the chapel and prayers are recited. In cases of serious illness, a priest is fetched from the mainland when it is possible, but there are several months in the year when no boat could live in the stretch of sea between Inishmurry and Ireland. Few of the islanders can speak English. The last time an attempt was made to collect the taxes the islanders refused to allow the collector to land.

New Bishop of Ossory.

Right Rev. John Henry Bernard, D.D., has been consecrated Bishop of Ossory, Ferns and Leighlin. The ceremony, which took place at St. Patrick's Cathedral, was performed by the Archbishop of Dublin.

The newly-consecrated bishop was appointed Dean of St. Patrick's in 1902, in succession to the late Very Rev. Henry Jellett, D.D.

In the bluebook appears a return of advances made under the Irish land acts during the month of April, 1910. The advances in the estates commissioners were to 378 purchases of tenanted land, and to 33 perchasers of untenanted land. The area of the former was 9,910 acres, and of the latter 771 acres. The rent for the tenanted land was $21,000, and the purchase money was $600,000 for tenanted and $60,000 for untenanted land.

In Ireland 102 acres of tobacco were planted in 1901, and 20 acres under the ordinary regulations of the statute The average yield of the crop was 1,100 pounds of commercial leaf per acre, the maximum yield being about 1,600 pounds, and the minimum a little short of 900 pounds per acre. Varieties tried numbered 38; 11 were grown commercially, the remaining 27 being merely tested on a small scale.

NOT APPOINTED YET.

London, Aug. 15.—In the House of Commons, Lloyd George, in the absence ofthe premier, informed Paget Croft that the royal commission to inquire into the empire's resources and trade development has not yet been appointed by the colonial secretary, who is negotiating with the Dominion Governments regarding its composition.

THE ENGLISH ARE CAREFUL BUYERS

Usual American Methods Fail to "Make Good" in the Old Country.

London, Aug. 11.—That Americans who start business enterprises in England should proceed quietly is the opinion of F. W. Woolworth, the owner of 305 five and ten cent stores in the United States. Mr. Woolworth has started a chain of his stores in England, but his approach was not heralded by brass bands and torchlight parades. In speaking of business methods and the differences in the character of English and American customers, Mr. Woolworth said:

"The English are very suspicious. They take a long time in making up their minds to buy anything. They weigh every advantage and every disadvantage of the article before they purchase. When they have purchased they are satisfied of three things: first, that they need the article; second, that the article itself suits them, and thirdly, that the price is right.

"In America customers see something, and on the spur of the moment buy it. Afterward they find either that they did not really need it, or that it wasn't what they thought it was, and hence are dissatisfied.

"There is another difference between the two peoples. Americans don't care very much whether an article comes from abroad or is home made so long as it suits them. English people resent buying anything that isn't English made. They particularly object to purchasing things made either in Germany or America.

"Adapting myself to conditions I find that I can sell here for 2 cents articles that I sell for 5 cents in the States, and for 6 cents gooods that retail for 10 cents at home. Yet the margin of profit in America is no greater on these goods than here. It is simply that the cost of doing business is cheaper in England. The absence of tariff makes for cheaper living in England in my opinion, while, of course, labor is infinitely cheaper.

"One thing that is higher is freight. One of the annoying features of doing business in England is the difficulty of leasing premises. It is impossible to get suitable premises off hand, as one can get them in the States.

"I quite agree that Americans coming to do business in England must come in quietly, without fuss and without developing instant antagonism by waving the American flag and telling the English how superior Americans and American goods are to the English and their goods. Come in quietly and let your goods speak for themselves."

STUDENTS QUIT BOOKS

The Desire For Fiction Has Invaded the Universities.

London, Aug. 15. — The question whether serious reading is dying out in England is actively discussed in book-selling and literary circles, owing to remarks by Professor Sir Joseph Thompson. Speaking at a dinner of the Associated Booksellers of Great Britain, the professor of experimental physics said:

"In the University of Cambridge I am afraid that the habit of reading is almost extinct and that it has been replaced by lectures. The undergraduates expect to have the thing digested for them, and many of them read very little. That is a very serious evil and it would be better to encourage reading."

From what can be learned both from libraries and booksellers, it would seem that, in the wide world outside Oxford and Cambridge, the tendency for the book borrower is to indulge in fiction and light literature, and for the book buyer to choose more solid fare.

"People certainly seem to read more for entertainment than for instruction or culture," remarked the manager of one of the leading circulating libraries. "The demand for solid books has not increased proportionately with the increase in the number of readers."

Another side of the question is revealed when the ever-increasing number of "reprints" is considered. It is now quite possible to form quite a large library of "solid reading"—travel, biography, classics and the like at a cost of about 10 cents a volume, and J. M. Dent, whose "Everyman's" series reached a sale of 1,500,000 in England alone last year, does not take a pessimistic view of the situation.

A VILLA OF POMPEII FOUND

Swedish Archaeologist Unearths a Magnificent Buildnig.

London, Aug. 11—According to the archaeologist, Dr. Johann Bergman, who recently returned to Stockholm from Italy, the Italian authorities are now excavating the most magnificent villa that has yet been found at Pompeii. The villa, of which only ten rooms have been laid bare, was accidentally discovered by workmen employed in vineyards.

One of the rooms is practically uninjured. It is as large as a fair-sized hall, and contains a beautiful mosaic floor, while the walls are decorated with the most perfect frescoes ever seen at Pompeii. These paintings constitute a series of life-sized human figures, not less than 29 in number. They are executed in an unrivalled fashion. From the style of the painting it is evident that the villa belongs to the period of Augustus, 30 or 20 B. C.

At the present moment a lawsuit is in progress between the owner and the Italian Government regarding the price which the state must pay for this unique find. As matters stand the Government has forbidden any further excavations to be made. People are even inhibited from photographing any object in the villa, which is in the charge of an official custodian.

Only three villas of similar character have been found outside Pompeii. The first was the Diomedes villa, which was discovered in the year 1700; the second was the Boscoreala villa, in 1895, on which occasion 96 silver vessels were found. These vessels were purchased for the Louvre for half a million francs. Last of all was the great villa near Boscoreala, with 24 rooms, containing many fine wall paintings in a damaged condition. The newly-discovered villa surpasses all the others, not only as regards its size, but in the artistic value and remarkably preserved state of its wall paintings.

SHERIDAN COMMITTED

Charged With Causing Death of Ross Ford at Orillia Dance.

Orilla, Aug. 15.—When the police court opened this morning for the preliminary trial of Arthur Sheridan, charged with the death of Ross Ford, who died as a result of stabbing last Wednesday night, the room was full to the doors, but there were not so many waiting outside as there were yesterday afternoon during the inquest.

James Cable and the McKees, who gave evidence yesterday, were the first witnesses, and their evidence was much the same.

It is expected that the crown will try to prove that there was no scuffle as stated by witnesses yesterday.

The county crown attorney is prosecuting, and J. T. Mulcahy, Orillia, defending. The prisoner is apparently not greatly distressed over his position. He sits staring at the floor, moving his arm occasionlly, and his mouth twitches once in a while.

Chief Reid, who brought the prisoner in, swore that he was in good condition, except dirty and tired, and saw no indications of a struggle. His face was normal. Chief Reid found the knife, which was recognized by the witness as being one seen in the prisoner's possession.

Magistrate Clark then committed Sheridan to stand trial at the next assizes at Barrie.

Chief Reid will take the prisoner to Barrie this afternoon.

THE ENGLISH COAT

Its Lack of Padding and Stiffening the Subject of Much Discussion.

London, Aug. 15.—An eastern manufacturer says that he overheard the following conversation in a large retail store in Philadelphia:

"Wife (approaching clerk, her husband, who is with her, wearing an English suit)—Have you a man's suit in this place that will fit my husband?

"Clerk (showing a typical American suit)—Will this do madam?

"Wife—John, do try this suit on. Later (husband approaching in the new suit)—There, John, now you look a man; take that boy's suit back and get your money."

"This experience," commented the manufacturer above quoted by Men's Wear, "is common to many retailers, who have endeavored to introduce the English suit with the soft roll front and has discouraged many manufacturers from going into the English styles very deeply."

"To a man who really knows something about men's clothes," remarked a clothier the other day, "that story about an English suit resembling a boy's suit on a man sounds ridiculous. Some of the arguments advanced against English styles this season have been marked by a lack of common sense. When women wore pads they were ridiculed by men who did not stop to consider that they were themselves wearing shoulder pads and stiff coat fronts to make their shoulders look broad and their chests full.

"Women have thrown away their pads and are dressing more naturally, but men, some of them, still insist upon retaining their unnatural figures built up with heavy padding, haircloth and canvas. Look at this English modelled suit, with its perfectly natural shouders unpadded, just cut to fit the figure without "stuffing," its closely fitting vest and its straight, narrow trousers without superfluous cloth. Compare this with the long, loose-fitting American coat, with its heavily padded shoulders and hard front. Which seems the more natural? Isn't the English suit just chock full of common sense? You can't deny it."

Some of the leading designers of clothing, particularly in the western markets, do not believe that this style will run more than another season at the most. One man said that the constant pressing it needs will kill it.

CORRESPONDENCE

A Question.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

London young people had better waken up. They are missing something. Ringing reports of the Woodstock conference were given last night at the B. Y. P. U. meetings in Talbot and Adelaide Street Baptist Churches by their delegates. Where are the other denominations? This is an interdenominational movement. Why let the Baptists have all the benefit? We are sorry we didn't know what a good thing this conference was going to be, but the Baptists are big, open, generous-hearted people, and I wonder if we couldn't coax either of these delegates to tell some of us all about it? F. A. WALLACE.

375 Princess avenue, London, Aug. 15.

AVERAGE DURATION OF HUMAN LIFE.

Actuary R. Henderson, of New York, says: Out of 143,819 persons born, 100,000 of them will reach the age of 10 years, 85,441 the age of 30 years, 69,805 the age of 50, 38,569 the age of 70, 847 the age of 90, 3 the age of 90, and none will attain the age of 96. The complete expectation of life of (or the average number of years lived by) each of those born is 41.5 years. However, on account of the heavy mortality in the first year of life, those surviving the first year will then have an expectation of 48.7 future years, or an expected total lifetime of 58.7 years; those attaining 30 an expected total lifetime of 65.3 years; those attaining 50 an expected total lifetime of 70.9 years, and those attaining 70 an expected total lifetime of 78.9.

LOUISIANA NEGRO'S PEARL PLANT.

A pearl weighing forty-seven grains, and said to be one of the largest gems of its kind in the United States, was found by a negro pearl hunter a few days ago on Lake Bioteneau and sold at Shreveport, La., for $250 and later it sold for $1,500. A Commerce street merchant bought it from the negro and then sold it to a pearl buyer. It as examined by a number of local merchants and jewellers and some placed its value at $10,000.

The finding of pearls in mussels along the shores of the lakes north of Shreveport has attracted a great deal of attention for more than a year past. There are two or three buyers who have motor boats on the lakes, and pearl hunting has become a lucrative occupation for a number of people, especially negros. Most of the pearls are bought up at from $5 to $200 each and sold to New York dealers in wholesale lots.

The Standard of Electric Irons

The famous "MILLAR" Electric Iron enjoys a national reputation equalled by no other iron, gained by its many superior advantages over all other makes. The "MILLAR" Electric Toaster is equally noted for its economy, efficiency and reliability. Every iron and toaster has the makers' guarantee for two years. Call in at any of the following dealers and have them demonstrated.

THE PURDOM HARDWARE COMPANY,
THE ROGERS ELECTRIC COMPANY,
THE HUNT PLUMBING COMPANY,
THE WANLESS HARDWARE, EAST LONDON.

We Make Brass, Bronze or Aluminum Castings. Prompt Deliveries. Send Your Patterns
The Canada Metal Co., Limited, Fraser Avenue, Toronto

The Home Bank of Canada

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum upon the Paid Up Capital Stock of The Home Bank of Canada has been declared for the three months ending 31st August, 1911, and the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Friday, 1st September next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st August, both days inclusive.

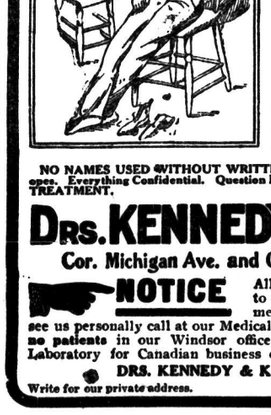
By Order of the Board,
JAMES MASON,
General Manager.

Toronto, July 19th, 1911.

London Office, J. J. HILL, Manager.
394 Richmond St.

Local Offices also at
St. Thomas. Ilderton. Thorndale.
68h tx

NERVOUS, LIFELESS DEBILITATED MEN



YOUNG MEN AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN, the victims of early indiscretions and later excesses, who are failures in life—you are the ones we can restore to manhood and revive the spark of energy and vitality. Don't give up in despair because you have treated with other doctors, used electric belts and tried various drug store nostrums.

Our New Method Treatment has snatched hundreds from the brink of despair, has restored happiness to hundreds of homes and has made successful men of those who were "down and out." We prescribe specific remedies for each individual case according to the symptoms and complications—we have no patent medicines. This is one of the secrets of our wonderful success as our treatment cannot fail, for we prescribe remedies adapted to each individual case. Only curable cases accepted. We have done business throughout Canada for over 20 Years.

CURABLE CASES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY

READER Are you a victim? Have you lost hope? Are you intending to marry? Has your blood been diseased? Have you any weakness? Our New Method Treatment will cure you. What it has done for others it will do for you. Consultation Free. No matter who has treated you, write for an honest opinion Free of Charge. Books Free—"Boyhood, Manhood, Fatherhood." (Illustrated) on Diseases of Men.

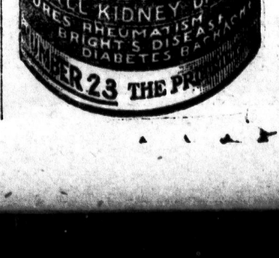
NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT. No names on boxes or envelopes. Everything Confidential. Question List and Cost of Treatment FREE FOR HOME TREATMENT.

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY
Cor. Michigan Ave. and Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

NOTICE All letters from Canada must be addressed to our Canadian Correspondence Department in Windsor, Ont. If you desire to see us personally call at our Medical Institute in Detroit as we see and treat no patients in our Windsor offices which are for Correspondence and Laboratory for Canadian business only. Address all letters as follows:
DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Windsor, Ont.
Write for our private address.

ONTARIO FALL FAIRS

LONDON	SEPT. 8 TO 16
Allison	Oct. 5, 6
Alvinston	Oct. 3, 4
Amherstburg	Sept. 20, 21
Atwood	Sept. 21, 22
Aylmer	Oct. 4, 5, 6
Blenheim	Oct. 5, 6
Bolton	Oct. 2, 3
Brigden	Oct. 3
Brighton	Sept. 28
Brussels	Oct. 5, 6
Burford	Oct. 3, 4
Caledonia	Oct. 12, 13
Carp	Oct. 4, 5
Cayuga	Sept. 28, 29
Chatsworth	Sept. 14, 15
Chesley	Sept. 19, 20
Collingwood	Sept. 27-30
Comber	Oct. 10, 11
Delaware	Oct. 4
Dorchester	Oct. 4
Drayton	Oct. 3, 4
Dresden	Sept. 28, 29
Drumbo	Sept. 26, 27
Elmvale	Oct. 4
Embro	Oct. 5
Erin	Oct. 12, 13
Essex	Sept. 26, 27, 28
Exeter	Sept. 18, 19
Florence	Oct. 5, 6
Galt	Sept. 22, 23
Glencoe	Sept. 26, 27
Guelph	Sept. 19, 20, 21
Haliburton	Sept. 28
Hamilton	Sept. 14, 15, 16
Hanover	Sept. 12, 13
Harriston	Sept. 28, 29
Harrow	Oct. 10, 11
Ingersoll	Sept. 19, 20
Inverary	Sept. 19
Jarvis	Oct. 3, 4
Kincardine	Sept. 20, 21
Kingston	Sept. 27, 28
Lakefield	Sept. 19, 20
Lakeside	Sept. 29
Lambeth	Oct. 3
Leamington	Oct. 4, 5, 6
Listowel	Sept. 19, 20
Madoc	Sept. 27, 28
Milton	Sept. 26, 27
Milverton	Sept. 28, 29
Mitchell	Sept. 19, 20
Muncey	Oct. 6
Mount Brydges	Oct. 4
Mount Forest	Sept. 14, 15
Newboro	Sept. 2 and 4
New Hamburg	Sept. 14, 15
Norwich	Sept. 19, 20
Owen Sound	Sept. 12, 13, 14
Paisley	Sept. 26, 27
Palmerston	Sept. 26, 27
Paris	Sept. 28, 29
Parkhill	Sept. 28, 29
Parry Sound	Sept. 20, 21, 22
Perth	Sept. 11, 12, 13
Petrolea	Sept. 21, 22
Port Carling	Sept. 21
Port Elgin	Sept. 28, 29
Port Perry	Sept. 14, 15
Ridgetown	Oct. 10, 11, 12
Ripley	Sept. 26, 27
Sarnia	Sept. 28, 29
Seaforth	Sept. 21, 22
Simcoe	Sept. 17, 18, 19
Springfield	Sept. 28, 29
St. Marys	Sept. 26, 27
Stratford	Sept. 14, 15
Strathroy	Sept. 18, 19, 20
Tara	Oct. 3, 4
Tavistock	Sept. 18, 19
Teeswater	Oct. 4, 5
Thamesville	Oct. 2, 3, 4
Thedford	Oct. 3, 4



SIR WILFRID LAURIER AT SIMCOE

(Continued From Page Two.)

that have been employed in the maturing of the proposed measures. Nevertheless, it is distinctly understood that we do not attempt to bind for the future the action of the United States Congress on the Parliament of Canada, but that each of these authorities shall be absolutely free to make any change of tariff policy or of any other matter covered by the present arrangement that may be deemed expedient."

Mr. Knox's Answer.

Here is the answer of Mr. Knox. It is addressed to Mr. Fielding and Mr. Patterson:

"Gentlemen,—I take great pleasure in replying that your statement of the proposed arrangement is entirely in accord with my understanding of it." (Applause.)

So you see that our policy is forward and there is nothing in the contention that we have fettered ourselves with regard to our standing with the mother country.

Now let me pass another objection. You are told that the Government bound themselves when there was no necessity for the Government to take any such action. The Democrats are coming into power and they will reduce the tariff without any binding agreement on our side.

Sir, I admit the Democrats are probably coming into power. I admit their policy is a policy of reduction of tariff. But I know from the experience of the United States, and the experience of other countries, how difficult it is to reduce the tariff, to reduce the duty. The Democrats tried it in 1892 and they failed. It was tried by the Republicans in 1910 and they failed also. They may do it. It is possible, but it is not certain. This agreement that we have is certain. It is here in black and white, and we can have it. We have this bird in the hand, the other is in the bush. We will not change a bird in the hand for a bird in the bush.

There is also another consideration. If the Democrats come into power and carry in their policy, there shall be given a reduction of tariff, not only to Canada, but to all the world. We shall meet in the United States the competition of the world. I do not know how it will be affected, but I know one thing, with the present agreement the reduction is not given to all the world. It is given to Canada and Canada alone. Which is best, do you think, that we should have the policy of the Democrats, with the possible competition of the whole world, or the policy of President Taft, which applies to Canada and Canada alone? For my part I say I prefer this bird in the hand than the other in the bush.

Wails and Lamentations.

But in connection with this you have been told, I have heard it on the floor of the House of Commons, the wail and lamentation coming from the Conservative side that in taking away duties on natural products in favor of the Americans we have opened the door to the whole world.

Let me give you a little explanation upon this point, and let me ask you what this means. I will explain to you what it means. They say you will have competition with the whole world if this agreement is passed, and that they can send you their wheat and oats and cattle and hogs and sheep on account of some old treaty that was passed by Britain in the ancient days, what we would call the barbarian ages of the colonial regime, by which certain countries are granted the most favored nation treaty. There are certain countries in which it is stipulated in the treaty that if Great Britain or her dominions give an advantage to one country, all these other countries shall have the benefit of it, and they say this applies to the whole world, and that the whole world is entitled to this benefit. Now the whole world is reduced to twelve countries. What are these countries which at present shall be entitled, if this agreement goes into force, to have the same treatment as we give to the Americans?

About Bolivia.

The first is the Republic of Bolivia. (Laughter.) I do not think that this strikes terror into your breasts. If there is a man in this audience who knows anything about Bolivia, I ask him to raise his hand. (Laughter.) Nobody knows anything about Bolivia. We never bought one dollar's worth from Bolivia, and never sold one dollar's worth to Bolivia.

Then there is another country, the Republic of Colombia. Who knows anything about Colombia more than about Bolivia? But I must be honest in all these things. We have a trade with Colombia. We have bought from Colombia, and what do we buy? We bought twenty thousand dollars' worth of produce, not agricultural produce. I think it was wood of a certain kind. Then there is the Republic of Argentina. We have a larger trade with Argentina. Last year we bought $2,181,554 worth. What were the things that we bought? Was it wheat or barley, or butter or any of these things which are mentioned in the agreement? No; we bought wool (which is free), hides and cocoa. I do not think you will care very much, after all, if we bought cocoa from Argentina, or that it will strike terror in your breasts. Then there is Austria-Hungary. We bought $1,440 worth. What was it? Wheat, barley and oats and natural products? No; it was laces, ladies' blouses and wearing apparel. I do not think that would scare you very much. Then there is Denmark. We bought $80,000 worth from Denmark—not agricultural products. We have a trade with Japan; we bought $2,401,309 worth from Japan. Well, I must say there were some agricultural products in what we bought from Japan. These things must be discussed frankly. We bought from Japan some agricultural products—it was rice. Do you say that you care very much if we buy rice from Japan? Then there was Norway. We bought $168,000 worth from Norway, chiefly preserved fish. From Russia we bought $344,000 worth, chiefly hides. From Spain we bought $1,000,000 worth of fruit, almonds and wine. I do not think that would scare anybody. From Sweden we bought $207,000 worth. From Switzerland, $2,000,000 worth, chiefly silks, laces and wearing apparel for ladies; and lastly, we bought from Venezuela $53,000 worth, chiefly coffee.

Well, gentlemen, this is the competition which you have to fear from these nations. It is simply ridiculous. It is an insult to the common sense of the Canadian people to pretend that there is any danger in the competition of these countries.

Market Competition.

But, sir, there is more than this. It is not prohibitive that we shall have at this moment any competition from these countries; but it is possible that these countries, in the course of time, may perhaps come in competition in our markets, if we make this agreement with the United States. The question was before the last Imperial Conference which I attended in the months of May and June last, and I brought the attention of the conference to these treaties. I pointed out to the Imperial Parliament that these old treaties might some day be an obstacle to us, and I expressed the hope that the Imperial Government would exempt us from the operation of these treaties; and I moved at the conference a resolution that his Majesty's Government be requested to open negotiations with the several foreign governments having treaties that apply to overseas dominions, and that if the colonies desire to withdraw from the operation of the treaties, they may do so without impairing the treaty rights of the rest of the empire. The resolution was accepted by his Majesty's Government. It was approved of by the conference—it was passed unanimously. If we have to complain at any time of undue competition of these nations, then the British Government, upon complaint, are ready to enter into negotiations with these nations in order to remove the application of these treaties from us.

Sir, I must say, that for this action which I took on that matter I have been denounced as a traitor, as a separatist, as having the ultimate object of removing this country from British allegiance. Sir, let me discuss that with you simply in the light of common sense. At the present time the British Government never negotiates a treaty with any nation without putting in a stipulation that that treaty shall not apply to Canada, or Australia, or New Zealand, or South Africa—to any of those self-governing dominions unless they agree to become party to it.

Treaty With Japan.

This summer his British Majesty has passed a treaty with Japan, a commercial treaty, and we have refused to be bound by that treaty, because if it suits the British people it does not suit us commercially, and our freedom has been respected to that extent; by doing so we are not separatists, we are not traitors, we have no sinister motive, and if we apply to the old treaty the same doctrine which applies to the new treaty, is there anything in that which is more separatist and more traitorous than was before?

Sir, I do not parade my loyalty very often; but I was born under British institutions, my people have found liberty such as they would not have had under French regime, and I stand by it; but it is not because I appeal to my fellow-countrymen on a question of political economy that I fear that the common sense of my fellow-countrymen shall be turned from the policy which I represent. I have laid before you all the objections which are raised against this agreement. These objections, you will agree with me, do not stand discussion, they disappear as the mist of the morning disappears before the rays of the rising sun. The more they are discussed the more bald and trifling they seem to be. It is obvious that they need no discussion. But there is more. This agreement which we laid before you for ratification is a bond of peace, harmony and friendship between two friendly nations. Between whom, more than any other two nations, there should be a bond of mutual respect and affection. (Applause.) We share with our neighbors this northern hemisphere. We are their neighbors over a longer frontier than is to be found between any other two nations. We spring practically from the same stock—England, Scotland, Ireland, France, to a certain extent Germany. We have practically the same institutions, and there is peace, harmony and concord between us and our neighbors. It was not always so. The day is not far distant—many of you may remember it; I remember it myself very well. The day is not very far removed from us when between Great Britain and Great Britain's dominions on the one hand and the American Republic on the other there was a feeling of deep hostility. The American press every day was suffused with the denunciation of what was termed "British arrogance." The British press and the Canadian press responded with what they called "Yankee trickery"; but, thank heaven, such expressions are heard no more. We have seen the dawn of a new era. The better angels of our natures have instilled in us on our side and the other side of the line better and nobler sentiments. We have learned, in spite of ourselves, that blood is thicker than water. In 1898, during the war with Spain, when Admiral Dewey engaged in battle with the Spanish fleet, the admiral of the German navy who happened to be in those waters wanted to interfere, but the commander of the British squadron which was also in those waters, stated that he would see that there was fair play, and if there was not fair play he would lay his ships by the side of the ships of Admiral Dewey. That was the voice of blood which was thicker than water. That voice it was that did not speak in vain. It was only last week that a treaty was signed between his Majesty King George V. and President Taft of the United States which makes it absolutely impossible that there shall be war between Great Britain and the United States. (Applause.) It has been given to us to see that day. But, sir, far-reaching as this agreement is, is it to be supposed that this is the last, final and supreme expression of the friendship between the countries? No! For my part, I harbor in my heart the belief that that treaty may some day be supplemented with another which shall be the means of one country taking up the cause of the other, and which shall endeavor to undo, as far as it can be undone, the mischief which was done in the eighteenth century by the violent separation of mother and child. Sir, this agreement which I propose to you today is an incentive and a contribution to that ideal. This agreement which I propose to you today will not only be a powerful factor for our prosperity, but it is an advance towards that higher civilization which at one time we thought to be unattainable, but which recent evidence shows us to be within range at no distant day in practical politics. Sir, this agreement is before you to day, and it is in accordance with the best interests of Canada that Mr. William Charlton should be the standard-bearer of that policy, and that old Norfolk should be the pioneer county to carry it to victory. (Great applause.)

Hon. George P. Graham.

Hon. George P. Graham, minister of railways, was in a happy mood when he arose, and for several minutes kept the crowd in excellent humor with his anecdotes. He then went directly into the discussion of reciprocity, attacking the Conservatives for the attitude towards this question, since they took the ground that it would be foolish for Canadians to avail themselves of the American markets for fear they might lose them some time in the future.

Tribute to Charlton.

Mr. Graham paid a great tribute to Hon. W. A. Charlton, a former colleague of his in the Ontario House, and he expressed the hope that he would be returned as member in the Dominion House for the historic county of Norfolk:

Reciprocity was part of the National Policy brought down by Sir John A. Macdonald, and Mr. R. L. Borden was the only leader of the Conservative party who had not subscribed to the doctrine of free intercourse in natural products.

"I advise any of the Conservatives here, and there are many, to obey the last will and testament of Sir John A. Macdonald," said Mr. Graham. "In his last speech from the throne he advocated that which we have now secured. Sir John's great speech, 'A British subject I was born, a British subject I will die,' was made when discussing this very question we are discussing, and which he favored."

Borden's Manifesto.

Mr. Graham paid some attention to Mr. Borden's latest manifesto, pointing out that the majority of the planks in that platform had been adopted by the Liberal Government, and were enacted by law.

"The arguments for reciprocity may be summed up in this simple proposition," said Mr. Graham in conclusion. "You can have the bigger market. Do you want it?"

"Yes," shouted the audience in unison.

Minister of Marine.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux followed, and was greeted most cordially, declaring that Quebec was as much alive to reciprocity as Ontario. He was glad to announce, that in spite of the decrease in the rates of parcel post, the extension of the rural free mail delivery and other matters, the postoffice department would show a surplus of $1,100,000, a record of which the Government was proud.

Mr. Lemieux was optimistic as to the future of Canada under reciprocity. The farmer was prosperous now, but he would be more so when this pact became a fact. "Excelsior" was the motto alike of the Liberal party and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and there was no question that in this agreement another long step in the progress of the country had been taken.

The Minister of Marine sharply criticized the tactics of the Conservative party. In Ontario they say that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in league with the United States, and was going to deliver Canada over to the Americans. In Quebec, Monk and Bourassa are telling the habitant that Laurier was a jingo, playing into the hands of the British jingoes.

"But the habitant is no fool," said Mr. Lemieux. "In 1896 he was told that it would be a mortal sin to vote for Laurier, but he voted for Laurier, and eternal salvation awaits him.

"This Laurier is a wonderful man. With one hand he gives Canada to the United States, and with the other he hands the country to the jingoes of Great Britain. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is neither an annexationist nor a jingo, but a true Canadian right up to the hilt."

The Navy Cry.

The Conservatives were using the cry against the navy in Quebec. The habitant was told that conscription would follow, and that Canada would soon be in the vortex of European militarism. If conscription does not exist in England, it would not exist in Canada. All service must be free and voluntary.

"We have no two policies," said Mr. Lemieux. "We do not use two languages, one for Ontario and one for Quebec. We have the same policy, and the same language all over the Dominion.

"Let them use the annexation cry and the jingo cry, but we will give Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Quebec the same number of seats as we gave him three years ago." (Cheers).

Mr. Lemieux defended the establishment of a navy, declaring it to be essential to the progress of the Dominion.

"We will have a navy, reciprocity and a Grit Government for many years," declared Mr. Lemieux in conclusion.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King followed, and spoke briefly. The reciprocity pact would be good for Canada. The farmer would get better prices for his goods, and the profits of the middlemen would be reduced.

The great rally broke up with tumultuous cheers for Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the King.

The Premier and his party left at 5 o'clock for the east.

RESULTS OF HONOR MATRICULATION EXAMS

Scholarship Candidates To Be Notified of Standing by Registrars.

Toronto, Aug. 16.—The Department of Education yesterday gave out the results of honor junior matriculation and the following statement bearing thereon: The standing obtained in each subject is indicated after a candidate's name, I. indicating first-class honors, II. second-class honors, and III. third-class honors, repectively.

The statements of standing of all candidates have been mailed to the principals or inspectors. In the case of those writing at the University of Toronto, these statements have been sent to the registrar of that institution. Candidates should apply to these parties, and not to the Department of Education, for further information. The marks obtained by scholarship candidates have been reported direct to the universities concerned. Scholarship candidates will be informed of their standing by the registrars of those universities. The results are:

Elgin.

A. L. Gustin, history I., English I., French I., German II.; M. S. Leitch, history I., English I., French I., German I.; E. M. Wilson, English II., mathematics III., French III., German III.

Essex.

C. C. Anderson, chemistry I.; C. E. Newman, chemistry I.; O. R. Pettit, English I., French III., German III.

Huron.

J. G. Leckie, history II., English II., mathematics III., Latin III., French III.; J. McTaggart, French III.; T. F. Rance, English III., mathematics III.

Kent.

H. C. Budd, chemistry III.; J. D. Stone, mathematics III., French III.

Lambton.

J. M. Prendergast, English II. mathematics III., Latin I.

Middlesex.

J. Barnard, English III., mathematics III., French III.; A. P. Birks, Latin I., French II., German II.; A. E. Edwards, English III.; M. L. Firth, mathematics III.; L. Glass, mathematics III.; H. B. Galpin, history II.; C. K. Hoag, physics I.; G. Ironside, mathematics III.; E. W. Jewitt, Latin III.; M. W. Piaff, history III.; G. S. Shaw, history I., mathematics III., French III.; J. F. Weir, mathematics II., physics I., biology II., chemistry I.

Norfolk.

M. J. McKee, history II., English III., Latin III.; M. Porter, mathematics III.

Oxford.

W. Best, English III., Latin I., French I., German I.; R. V. Elliott, physics III., biology III., chemistry I.

Peel.

J. E. Harmsworth, history II., English II., Latin III., French III.; G. S. Pringle, history I., English II., Latin II., French II., German I.; M. A. Wilson, Latin I., French II., German III., Greek II.

Perth.

C. G. Graham, English III.; F. F. Macpherson, French II., German I.; E. W. Mason, history II., English III.; E. H. Moss, mathematics III., physics III., chemistry III.; J. M. Wettlaufer, history I., English II.

HERSEY AGAINST AMES.

Montreal, Aug. 15.—Dr. Milton Hersey, the well-known analyst and mining man of Montreal, was this evening nominated as Liberal candidate to oppose Mr. H. B. Ames in St. Antoine division of Montreal. There was a large conventin, and the choice was unanimous.

STEWARDS DISMISSED.

Montreal, Aug. 15.—The case against 57 stewards of the Allan liner Victorian charged with "disobedience to lawful commands," was this afternoon dismissed by Judge Leet, who held that the men had been illegally arrested, as the police had no warrant. The men thereupon filed past the captain, saluting him, and will report for duty on board their ship this afternoon.

Change of Ownership in the New Semi-ready Store



With the Reasons for a Quick Clean-Up of 120 Suits at "Lonely" Prices

I have bought the Semi-ready Store, and have secured the sole selling rights for this tailoring system for London.

Naturally, I find a number of patterns which do not quite suit my fancy. A man's best enthusiasm comes only when he is mighty sure and certain. Where he has the slightest doubt he had better clear it up.

Now, you may fancy these Suits, and be quite as enthusiastic as the man who selected the patterns.

I am going to give 120 chances to 120 men to take these Suits away at less than cost.

Here are a few brief particulars, with the assurance that there is the exact size and physique type for every man:

8 Suits, with $15 label, for $9.00 | **30 Suits, with $18 label, for $13.50**

20 Suits, with $15 label, for $11.00 | **20 Suits, with $20 label, for $15.00**

And a lot of new patterns in $22.50, $25 and $28 values at corresponding reductions.

Aside from the matter of clearing up these Suits and getting ready for my fall and winter styles, I want to meet you. I want to feel that I am in London and of London, and mighty proud of the fact.

TOM L. HAYGARTH

The Semi-ready Store

182 Dundas Street

Store Reopens on Thursday Morning

SECRETARY OF STATE RUSSELL'S SELECTION

Liberals Tender Mr. Murphy the Nomination Unanimously.

Ottawa, Aug. 15.—Hon. Charles Murphy, secretary of state, was again tendered the unanimous nomination of the Liberals of Russell County at the party convention held at Vars this afternoon. The many lurid stories that have been going the rounds of the Opposition press of late, to the effect that the Secretary of State could not again secure the nomination, were completely set at naught by the absolute harmony and unity of the 300 delegates at the convention.

The only other name put in nomination was that of Mr. Geo. McLaurin, of Ottawa, who has a considerable following in the constituency, and on whose splitting of the party vote the Conservatives relied for any hope of winning. Mr. McLaurin promptly withdrew, declaring that on the reciprocity issue no Liberal would willingly do anthing that might help to defeat the Government.

Hon. Mr. Murphy was then tendered the enthusiastic nomination of the convention. In accepting it he dwelt at some length on the reciprocity agreement, with particular reference to the benefits which the farmers of Russell County would enjoy through the free entry of their horses and cattle into the United States market. He declared that the opponents of the agreement were for the most part moved by selfish interests, citing, as an instance, Mr. J. W. Flavelle, whose company made anywhere from 50 to 120 per cent profit annually through its undue control of the market in Canada.

Hon. Mr. Murphy's re-election by a majority of upwards of one thousand is assured.

POSTPONE GRAND CIRCUIT RACES.

Buffalo, Aug. 15.—Grand circuit races for today at Fort Erie were put over until tomorrow on account of rain. Today's programme will be run off tomorrow.

THE WESTERN HARVESTING

Garnering of Biggest Crop on Record Begins in Few Days.

Winnipeg, Aug. 15.—The Canadian Northern Crop states that harvesting will be general throughout Western Canada within another week. The weekly crop report issued today is most optimistic, predicting in some areas a yield in wheat of from 30 to 40 bushels per acre. Generally speaking, the report forecasts general cutting earlier than other reliable sources. It claims that the yield, while not uniformly abnormal, is better than last year in all districts. Special press reports in the western fields claim today that it will be between two and three weeks before cutting is general in Saskatchewan and Alberta. It is estimated today that 15,000 harvesters have arrived and been placed since the first of the month.

KING VICTIM OF SON

Haakon Gets Splashed While Rowing With Little Prince.

Christiania, Aug. 15.—Rowing on the lake on the grounds of the royal summer residence is the most recent diversion of the irrepressible royal Prince Olaf. It is a brand new field of mischief, and he thinks it great fun.

Of course he is never permitted to enter a boat alone, but he seldom fails to accompany his father, King Haakon, when he goes for his daily row in a dragon boat, fashioned after the Viking craft of the ninth century.

He has a clever way of splashing his royal companion at times, which would be flagrant "lese majesty" if done by anyone else. Of course his apologies are most profuse, but even his father seems to suspect that he trains hard for the prank and rehearses his apologies between times.

The prince continues a lovable child, although he is in danger of being spoiled by the extraordinary petting he receives from his numerous royal relatives.

The Norwegian people still worship the youngster, and hope his mother's proud habit of snap-shooting him may not turn his little head.

BURNED BY BOLT

Barns Near Belmont Destroyed By Monday Morning's Storm.

St. Thomas, Aug. 15.—A heavy rainstorm, accompanied by vivid lightning, struck the city and vicinity at an early hour this morning. The rain did an immense lot of good to both corn and root crops. Lightning struck the flagstaff on the courthouse and shattered it to pieces, and a bolt also struck the chimney of the waterworks plant. Other places were struck by lightning bolts during the storm, but no serious damage is reported. The barns of John Black, a farmer, living two miles west of Belmont, with all the season's crop, were struck by lightning and destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss $2,500, insurance $1,000.

Kidneys Wrong?—

If they are you are in danger. When through weakness or disease the kidneys fail to filter the impurities from the blood, trouble comes at once. Backache, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gravel, Diabetes, Gall Stones and the deadly Bright's Disease are some of the results of neglected kidneys. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills contain a most effective diuretic which strengthens and stimulates the kidneys so that they do their work thoroughly and well. Try

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

The London Advertiser

Ermaline

Paper Bag Cookery

These Cooking Bags are now available by mail or at The London Advertiser Office in quantity and at cost, as stated on coupon, which must be clipped out and presented or sent with order. A Paper Bag Cooking Coupon will be found in every issue of The London Advertiser as long as the bags are on sale.

Directions---How to Use Cooking Bags:

1. Select one that "fits" the food intended to be cooked.

2. Grease slightly the inside of the bag, except in the case of vegetables, or when water is to be added.

3. When the food has been prepared for the bag, place the same on the table, and lift the uppermost edge of the bag while you insert the contents.

4. Fold the mouth of the bag two or three times and fasten with a clip, or pins, or in any other way that will secure as nearly as possible a hermetical closing.

Should it ever happen that a bag leaks, simply transfer it with contents undisturbed to another bag.

5. The oven, any kind of which will do, should be kept clean, and if properly heated, as with the old style of cooking, results should satisfactorily follow. Average oven heat should be about 200 degrees, Fahr., and when the bag is put into the oven this heat should be reduced by about 30 degrees In the case of ovens with solid shelves, a wire grid should be placed on the shelf with a space between and the bag with contents on the grid. Experience will soon teach the cook when the oven is hot enough without the use of a thermometer.

6. The oven door will not require to be opened every now and then "to see how the roast is doing." The whole force of the heat is playing upon the bag and from within it cannot escape.

7. Exercise care in taking the bag out of the oven, and if gas is used the bag should be kept out of danger of contact with the flame.

A plate inserted under the bag will best remove it from the oven.

8. When taken out for use the bag should be ripped open from the top and the fragments thrown away.

Time-table for Ermaline Bag Cookery:

	Allow
Fish—7 lbs	50 Minutes
" 3 lbs.	30 Minutes
" 1 lb.	18 Minutes
" ½ lb. or Filleted Fish	6 Minutes
Joints—Beef, 18 lbs.	2¼ Hours
" " 9 lbs.	1¼ Hours
" " 3 lbs.	45 Minutes
" Veal, 15 to 18 lbs.	2¾ Hours
" Veal, 7 lbs.	1½ Hours
" Pork, 15 lbs.	2½ Hours
" Pork, 3 to 4 lbs.	50 Minutes
Mutton—Leg, 8 lbs.	1½ Hours
" Leg, 3 lbs.	50 Minutes
" Shoulder, 5 lbs.	45 Minutes
" Shoulder, 3 lbs.	40 Minutes
" Loin	1 Hour 10 Minutes
" Chops	12 Minutes
" Cutlets	5 Minutes
Sausages	8 Minutes
Bacon Rashers	6 Minutes
Thin Slice Streaky Bacon	5 Minutes
Poultry—Chicken—Large	40 Minutes
Young Chicken	40 Minutes
Spring Chicken	25 Minutes
Old Chicken	60 Minutes
Duck	35 Minutes
Old Duck	45 Minutes
Turkey (Stuffed), 16 to 18 lbs.	1½ to 2 Hours
Turkey (Not Stuffed)	1½ Hours
Goose (young one)	1¼ Hours
Goose (ordinary size)	1½ Hours
Ten minutes should be allowed for quail and all kinds of small birds.	
Stew—6 persons	40 Minutes
Vegetables—Potatoes	30 Minutes
" Peas	25 to 30 Minutes

Sweet and Milk Pudding (in dish inclosed in paper bag, allow 10 minutes less than any other method. With vegetables a very little water put into the bag with them will enable them to cook in their own steam. Potatoes merely need to be washed and placed in wet.

CUT THIS COUPON OUT

and send or present it when ordering to

London Advertiser Company

London, Ontario.

LONDON ADVERTISER PAPER BAG COOKERY COUPON

This coupon, when presented by a subscriber of The Advertiser, entitles the holder to purchase The London Advertiser Ermaline Cooking Bags, at the following scale of prices:

	Quantity.	Cost. at office.	If to be mailed.
Small size	5	.5	.6
7 x 8	10	.10	.12
	25	.25	.28
Medium size	5	.8	.10
9 x 14	10	.15	.18
	25	.33	.38
Large size	5	.10	.12
14 x 18	10	.20	.25
	15	.30	.38

Express parcels of larger lots will be sent collect.

IRISH VICEROY FROM ROYALTY

King George May Change the Policy in Regard to the Governor-General.

ISLESMEN DODGING TAXES

County of Sligo Having Touble With the King of Irishmurry.

Dublin, Aug. 15.—This city long ago took up and improved the plan fathered in Detroit a number of years ago by Hazen S. Pingree, then mayor, of using vacant lots about the city for raising vegetables by and for the poor. A "Vacant Land Cultivation Society" was formed, which, though working on modest lines, has done a good deal of practical work. Many vacant spaces in the poorer quarters of the city, which a few years ago were used as dumping grounds for refuse, have been transformed into handsome gardens, producing flowers and vegetables, which find a ready sale in the markets. The plots are let to deserving applicants, and at present there are 200 persons benefitting by the scheme. The society's report for 1910-11 states that there has been a steady improvement in the work of the plot holders, and their number has increased from 23 to 36. There are many vacant spaces in and around Dublin, which are not only eyesores, but a source of danger to public health. The society wants to turn all these waste lands, until built on, into fruitful gardens.

New Viceroy, Perhaps.

The King is reported anxious to remove the political taint from the office of viceroy, and would like to see a member of the royal family appointed to the post. This can only mean, now that the Duke of Connaught is to be viceroy in Canada, that either the duke's son, Prince Arthur of Connaught, or the Queen's brother, Prince Alexander of Teck, may be sent to Ireland.

Clever Plot Fails.

Here's a good story of a plot that failed in connection with King George's recent visit to Dublin. The attitude of Lord Mayor O'Farrell caused a lot of criticism among the more ardent Nationalists, and it was feared by them for a while that he was going to offer an official welcome to the King, in spite of the decision of the Dublin corporation to take no part in the proceedings. Well, on the afternoon of the day before the King's arrival, a splendidly-appointed automobile drove up to the door of the Mansion House, and the chauffeur declared that he had been sent to bring the lord mayor to the Viceregal Lodge for a private conference with the Viceroy about the reception to the King. The lord mayor smelt a rat, however, and telephoned to the Viceregal Lodge and learned that no car had been sent for him. It has been learned since then that the car was chartered by a party of extreme Nationalists, who had planned to kidnap the lord mayor and deposit him in the wilds of Donegal, from which he could not have got back to Dublin until after the King's departure.

The final decision of the lord mayor to take no part in the welcome to the King caused a lot of heart-burning among the officials of the smaller places which did extend a loyal welcome. The theory is that if the lord mayor of Dublin had "done his duty" he would have received a knighthood, and would have been correspondingly honored. As it was the King couldn't confer honors on chairmen of district councils and the like when the lord mayor of Dublin was left out.

Islanders Defy Taxation.

Sligo county council is having trouble in collecting taxes from its islanders. At the last meeting it was reported that nothing short of a warship would extract taxes from the inhabitnats of Inishmurry, which lies in the Atlantic Ocean, between the towns of Sligo and Killybegs, in County Donegal. The island is only one and a half miles long and half a mile broad, and its total population consists of only fourteen families, but it is as independent as a good many South American republics.

King George's writ does not run on the island, and the law is administered by the "King" of Inishmurry, who is generally elected for life. It is needless to say that it isn't the law made in England. The island has no priest, but every year there is a day fixed for marriages and baptisms, and a priest is brought over from the mainland. Every Sunday the whole population meets at the chapel and prayers are recited. In cases of serious illness, a priest is fetched from the mainland when it is possible, but there are several months in the year when no boat could live in the stretch of sea between Inishmurry and Ireland. Few of the islanders can speak English. The last time an attempt was made to collect the taxes the islanders refused to allow the collector to land.

New Bishop of Ossory.

Right Rev. John Henry Bernard, D.D., has been consecrated Bishop of Ossory, Ferns and Leighlin. The ceremony, which took place at St. Patrick's Cathedral, was performed by the Archbishop of Dublin.

The newly-consecrated bishop was appointed Dean of St. Patrick's in 1902, in succession to the late Very Rev. Henry Jellett, D.D.

In the bluebook appears a return of advances made under the Irish land acts during the month of April, 1910. The advances in the estates commissioners were to 378 purchases of tenanted land, and to 33 perchasers of untenanted land. The area of the former was 9,910 acres, and of the latter 771 acres. The rent for the tenanted land was $21,000, and the purchase money was $600,000 for tenanted and $60,000 for untenanted land.

In Ireland 102 acres of tobacco were planted in 1901, and 20 acres under the ordinary regulations of the statute The average yield of the crop was 1,100 pounds of commercial leaf per acre, the maximum yield being about 1,600 pounds, and the minimum a little short of 900 pounds per acre. Varieties tried numbered 38; 11 were grown commercially, the remaining 27 being merely tested on a small scale.

NOT APPOINTED YET.

London, Aug. 15.—In the House of Commons, Lloyd George, in the absence ofthe premier, informed Paget Croft that the royal commission to inquire into the empire's resources and trade development has not yet been appointed by the colonial secretary, who is negotiating with the Dominion Governments regarding its composition.

THE ENGLISH ARE CAREFUL BUYERS

Usual American Methods Fail to "Make Good" in the Old Country.

London, Aug. 11.—That Americans who start business enterprises in England should proceed quietly is the opinion of F. W. Woolworth, the owner of 305 five and ten cent stores in the United States. Mr. Woolworth has started a chain of his stores in England, but his approach was not heralded by brass bands and torchlight parades. In speaking of business methods and the differences in the character of English and American customers, Mr. Woolworth said:

"The English are very suspicious. They take a long time in making up their minds to buy anything. They weigh every advantage and every disadvantage of the article before they purchase. When they have purchased they are satisfied of three things: first, that they need the article; second, that the article itself suits them, and thirdly, that the price is right.

"In America customers see something, and on the spur of the moment buy it. Afterward they find either that they did not really need it, or that it wasn't what they thought it was, and hence are dissatisfied.

"There is another difference between the two peoples. Americans don't care very much whether an article comes from abroad or is home made so long as it suits them. English people resent buying anything that isn't English made. They particularly object to purchasing things made either in Germany or America.

"Adapting myself to conditions I find that I can sell here for 2 cents articles that I sell for 5 cents in the States, and for 6 cents goooods that retail for 10 cents at home. Yet the margin of profit in America is no greater on these goods than here. It is simply that the cost of doing business is cheaper in England. The absence of tariff makes for cheaper living in England in my opinion, while, of course, labor is infinitely cheaper.

"One thing that is higher is freight. One of the annoying features of doing business in England is the difficulty of leasing premises. It is impossible to get suitable premises off hand, as one can get them in the States.

"I quite agree that Americans coming to do business in England must come in quietly, without fuss and without developing instant antagonism by waving the American flag and telling the English how superior Americans and American goods are to the English and their goods. Come in quietly and let your goods speak for themselves."

STUDENTS QUIT BOOKS

The Desire For Fiction Has Invaded the Universities.

London, Aug. 15. — The question whether serious reading is dying out in England is actively discussed in book-selling and literary circles, owing to remarks by Professor Sir Joseph Thompson. Speaking at a dinner of the Associated Booksellers of Great Britain, the professor of experimental physics said:

"In the University of Cambridge I am afraid that the habit of reading is almost extinct and that it has been replaced by lectures. The undergraduates expect to have the thing digested for them, and many of them read very little. That is a very serious evil and it would be better to encourage reading."

From what can be learned both from libraries and booksellers, it would seem that, in the wide world outside Oxford and Cambridge, the tendency for the book borrower is to indulge in fiction and light literature, and for the book buyer to choose more solid fare.

"People certainly seem to read more for entertainment than for instruction or culture," remarked the manager of one of the leading circulating libraries. "The demand for solid books has not increased proportionately with the increase in the number of readers."

Another side of the question is revealed when the ever-increasing number of "reprints" is considered. It is now quite possible to form quite a large library of "solid reading"—travel, biography, classics and the like at a cost of about 10 cents a volume, and J. M. Dent, whose "Everyman's" series reached a sale of 1,500,000 in England alone last year, does not take a pessimistic view of the situation.

A VILLA OF POMPEII FOUND

Swedish Archaeologist Unearths a Magnificent Buildnig.

London, Aug. 1[1]—According to the archaeologist, Dr. Johann Bergman, who recently returned to Stockholm from Italy, the Italian authorities are now excavating the most magnificent villa that has yet been found at Pompeii The villa, of which only ten rooms have been laid bare, was accidentally discovered by workmen employed in vineyards.

One of the rooms is practically uninjured. It is as large as a fair-sized hall, and contains a beautiful mosaic floor, while the walls are decorated with the most perfect frescoes ever seen at Pompeii. These paintings constitute a series of life-sized human figures, not less than 29 in number. They are executed in an unrivalled fashion. From the style of the painting it is evident that the villa belongs to the period of Augustus, 30 or 20 B. C.

At the present moment a lawsuit is in progress between the owner and the Italian Government regarding the price which the state must pay for this unique find. As matters stand the Government has forbidden any further excavations to be made. People are even inhibited from photographing any object in the villa, which is in the charge of an official custodian.

Only three villas of similar character have been found outside Pompeii. The first was the Diomedes villa, which was discovered in the year 1700; the second was the Boscoreala villa, in 1895, on which occasion 96 silver vessels were found. These vessels were purchased for the Louvre for half a million francs. Last of all was the great villa near Boscoreala, with 24 rooms, containing many fine wall paintings in a damaged condition. The newly-discovered villa surpasses all the others, not only as regards its size, but in the artistic value and remarkably preserved state of its wall paintings.

SHERIDAN COMMITTED

Charged With Causing Death of Ross Ford at Orillia Dance.

Orilia, Aug. 15.—When the police court opened this morning for the preliminary trial of Arthur Sheridan, charged with the death of Ross Ford, who died as a result of stabbing last Wednesday night, the room was full to the doors, but there were not so many waiting outside as there were yesterday afternoon during the inquest.

James Cable and the McKees, who gave evidence yesterday, were the first witnesses, and their evidence was much the same.

It is expected that the crown will try to prove that there was no scuffle as stated by witnesses yesterday.

The county crown attorney is prosecuting, and J. T. Mulcahy, Orillia, defending. The prisoner is apparently not greatly distressed over his position. He sits staring at the floor, moving his arm occasionlly, and his mouth twitches once in a while.

Chief Reid, who brought the prisoner in, swore that he was in good condition, except dirty and tired, and saw no indications of a struggle. His face was normal. Chief Reid found the knife, which was recognized by the witness as being one seen in the prisoner's possession.

Magistrate Clark then committed Sheridan to stand trial at the next assizes at Barrie.

Chief Reid will take the prisoner to Barrie this afternoon.

THE ENGLISH COAT

Its Lack of Padding and Stiffening the Subject of Much Discussion.

London, Aug. 15.—An eastern manufacturer says that he overheard the following conversation in a large retail store in Philadelphia:

"Wife (approaching clerk, her husband, who is with her, wearing an English suit)—Have you a man's suit in this place that will fit my husband?

"Clerk (showing a typical American suit)—Will this do madam?

"Wife—John, do try this suit on. Later (husband approaching in the new suit)—There, John, now you look a man; take that boy's suit back and get your money."

"This experience," commented the manufacturer above quoted by Men's Wear, "is common to many retailers, who have endeavored to introduce the English suit with the soft roll front and has discouraged many manufacturers from going into the English styles very deeply."

"To a man who really knows something about men's clothes," remarked a clothier the other day, "that story about an English suit resembling a boy's suit on a man sounds ridiculous. Some of the arguments advanced against English styles this season have been marked by a lack of common sense. When women wore pads they were ridiculed by men who did not stop to consider that they were themselves wearing shoulder pads and stiff coat fronts to make their shoulders look broad and their chests full.

"Women have thrown away their pads and are dressing more naturally, but men, some of them, still insist upon retaining their unnatural figures built up with heavy padding, haircloth and canvas. Look at this English modelled suit, with its perfectly natural shouders unpadded, just cut to fit the figure without "stuffing," its closely fitting vest and its straight, narrow trousers without superfluous cloth. Compare this with the long, loose-fitting American coat, with its heavily padded shoulders and hard front. Which seems the more natural? Isn't the English suit just chock full of common sense? You can't deny it."

Some of the leading designers of clothing, particularly in the western markets, do not believe that this style will run more than another season at the most. One man said that the constant pressing it needs will kill it.

CORRESPONDENCE

A Question.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

London young people had better waken up. They are missing something. Ringing reports of the Woodstock conference were given last night at the B. Y. P. U. meetings in Talbot and Adelaide Street Baptist Churches by their delegates. Where are the other denominations? This is an interdenominational movement. Why let the Baptists have all the benefit? We are sorry we didn't know what a good thing this conference was going to be, but the Baptists are big, open, generous-hearted people, and I wonder if we couldn't coax either of these delegates to tell some of us all about it?

F. A. WALLACE.

375 Princess avenue, London, Aug. 15.

AVERAGE DURATION OF HUMAN LIFE.

Actuary R. Henderson, of New York, says: Out of 143,819 persons born, 100,000 of them will reach the age of 10 years, 85,441 the age of 30 years, 69,805 the age of 50, 38,569 the age of 70, 847 the age of 90, 3 the age of 90, and none will attain the age of 96. The complete expectation of life of (or the average number of years lived by) each of those born is 41.5 years. However, on account of the heavy mortality in the first year of life, those surviving the first year will then have an expectation of 48.7 future years, or an expected total lifetime of 58.7 years; those attaining 30 an expected total lifetime of 65.3 years; those attaining 50 an expected total lifetime of 70.9 years, and those attaining 70 an expected total lifetime of 78.9.

LOUISIANA NEGRO'S PEARL PLANT.

A pearl weighing forty-seven grains, and said to be one of the largest gems of its kind in the United States, was found by a negro pearl hunter a few days ago on Lake Bioteneau and sold at Shreveport, La., for $250 and later it sold for $1,500. A Commerce street merchant bought it from the negro and then sold it to a pearl buyer. It as examined by a number of local merchants and jewellers and some placed its value at $10,000.

The finding of pearls in mussels along the shores of the lakes north of Shreveport has attracted a great deal of attention for more than a year past. There are two or three buyers who have motor boats on the lakes, and pearl-hunting has become a lucrative occupation for a number of people, especially negros. Most of the pearls are bought up at from $5 to $200 each and sold to New York dealers in wholesale lots.

The Standard of Electric Irons

The famous "MILLAR" Electric Iron enjoys a national reputation equalled by no other iron, gained by its many superior advantages over all other makes. The "MILLAR" Electric Toaster is equally noted for its economy, efficiency and reliability. Every iron and toaster has the makers' guarantee for two years. Call in at any of the following dealers and have them demonstrated.

THE PURDOM HARDWARE COMPANY,
THE ROGERS ELECTRIC COMPANY,
THE HUNT PLUMBING COMPANY,
THE WANLESS HARDWARE, EAST LONDON.

We Make Brass, Bronze or Aluminum Castings. Prompt Deliveries. Send Your Patterns
The Canada Metal Co., Limited, Fraser Avenue, Toronto

The Home Bank of Canada

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum upon the Paid Up Capital Stock of The Home Bank of Canada has been declared for the three months ending 31st August, 1911, and the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Friday, 1st September next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JAMES MASON,
General Manager.

Toronto, July 19th, 1911.

London Office, J. J. HILL, Manager.
394 Richmond St.

Local Offices also at
St. Thomas. Ilderton. Thorndale.
69h tz

NERVOUS, LIFELESS DEBILITATED MEN



YOUNG MEN AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN, the victims of early indiscretions and later excesses, who are failures in life—you are the ones we can restore to manhood and revive the spark of energy and vitality. Don't give up in despair because you have treated with other doctors, used electric belts and tried various drug store nostrums.

Our New Method Treatment has snatched hundreds from the brink of despair, has restored happiness to hundreds of homes and has made successful men of those who were "down and out." We prescribe specific remedies for each individual case according to the symptoms and complications—we have no patent medicines. This is one of the secrets of our wonderful success as our treatment cannot fail, for we prescribe remedies adapted to each individual case. Only curable cases accepted. We have done business throughout Canada for over 20 Years.

CURABLE CASES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY

READER Are you a victim? Have you lost hope? Are you intending to marry? Has your blood been diseased? Have you any weakness? Our New Method Treatment will cure you. What it has done for others it will do for you. Consultation Free. No matter who has treated you, write for an honest opinion Free of Charge. Books Free—"Boyhood, Manhood, Fatherhood." (Illustrated) on Diseases of Men.

NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT. No names on boxes or envelopes. Everything Confidential. Question List and Cost of Treatment FREE FOR HOME TREATMENT.

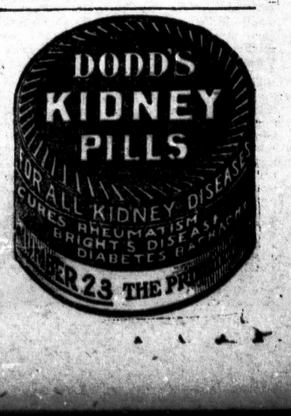
DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY
Cor. Michigan Ave. and Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

NOTICE All letters from Canada must be addressed to our Canadian Correspondence Department in Windsor, Ont. If you desire to see us personally call at our Medical Institute in Detroit as we see and treat no patients in our Windsor offices which are for Correspondence and Laboratory for Canadian business only. Address all letters as follows: DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Windsor, Ont.

Write for our private address.

ONTARIO FALL FAIRS

LONDON	SEPT. 8 TO 16
Allison	Oct. 5, 6
Alvinston	Oct. 3, 4
Amherstburg	Sept. 20, 21
Atwood	Sept. 21, 22
Aylmer	Oct. 4, 5, 6
Blenheim	Oct. 5, 6
Bolton	Oct. 2, 3
Brigden	Oct. 3
Brighton	Sept. 28
Brussels	Oct. 5, 6
Burford	Oct. 3, 4
Caledonia	Oct. 12, 13
Carp	Oct. 4, 5
Cayuga	Sept. 28, 29
Chatsworth	Sept. 14, 15
Chesley	Sept. 19, 20
Collingwood	Sept. 27-30
Comber	Oct. 10, 11
Delaware	Oct. 4
Dorchester	Oct. 4
Drayton	Oct. 3, 4
Dresden	Sept. 28, 29
Drumbo	Sept. 26, 27
Elmvale	Oct. 4
Embro	Oct. 6
Erin	Oct. 12, 13
Essex	Sept. 26, 27, 28
Exeter	Sept. 18, 19
Florence	Oct. 5, 6
Galt	Sept. 22, 23
Glencoe	Sept. 26, 27
Guelph	Sept. 19, 20, 21
Haliburton	Sept. 28
Hamilton	Sept. 14, 15, 16
Hanover	Sept. 12, 13
Harriston	Sept. 28, 29
Harrow	Oct. 10, 11
Ingersoll	Sept. 19, 20
Inverary	Sept. 19
Jarvis	Oct. 3, 4
Kincardine	Sept. 20, 21
Kingston	Sept. 27, 28
Lakefield	Sept. 19, 20
Lakeside	Sept. 29
Lambeth	Oct. 3
Leamington	Oct. 4, 5, 6
Listowel	Sept. 19, 20
Madoc	Sept. 27, 28
Milton	Sept. 26, 27
Milverton	Sept. 28, 29
Mitchell	Sept. 19, 20
Muncey	Oct. 9
Mount Brydges	Oct. 6
Mount Forest	Sept. 14, 15
Newboro	Sept. 2 and 4
New Hamburg	Sept. 14, 15
Norwich	Sept. 19, 20
Owen Sound	Sept. 12, 13, 14
Paisley	Sept. 26, 27
Palmerston	Sept. 26, 27
Paris	Sept. 28, 29
Parkhill	Sept. 28, 29
Parry Sound	Sept. 20, 21, 22
Perth	Sept. 11, 12, 13
Petrolea	Sept. 21, 22
Port Carling	Sept. 21
Port Elgin	Sept. 28, 29
Port Perry	Sept. 14, 15
Ridgetown	Oct. 10, 11, 12
Ripley	Sept. 26, 27
Sarnia	Sept. 25, 27
Seaforth	Sept. 21, 22
Simcoe	Sept. 17, 18, 19
Springfield	Sept. 28, 28
St. Marys	Sept. 26, 27
Stratford	Sept. 14, 15
Strathroy	Sept. 18, 19, 20
Tara	Oct. 3, 4
Tavistock	Sept. 18, 19
Teeswater	Oct. 4, 5
Thamesville	Oct. 2, 3, 4
Thedford	Oct. 3, 4



SIR WILFRID LAURIER AT SIMCOE

(Continued From Page Two.)

that have been employed in the maturing of the proposed measures. Nevertheless, it is distinctly understood that we do not attempt to bind for the future the action of the United States Congress on the Parliament of Canada, but that each of these authorities shall be absolutely free to make any change of tariff policy or of any other matter covered by the present arrangement that may be deemed expedient."

Mr. Knox's Answer.

Here is the answer of Mr. Knox. It is addressed to Mr. Fielding and Mr. Patterson:

"Gentlemen,—I take great pleasure in replying that your statement of the proposed arrangement is entirely in accord with my understanding of it." (Applause.)

So you see that our policy is forward and there is nothing in the contention that we have fettered ourselves with regard to our standing with the mother country.

Now let me pass another objection. You are told that the Government bound themselves when there was no necessity for the Government to take any such action. The Democrats are coming into power and they will reduce the tariff without any binding agreement on our side.

Sir, I admit the Democrats are probably coming into power. I admit their policy is a policy of reduction of tariff. But I know from the experience of the United States, and the experience of other countries, how difficult it is to reduce the tariff, to reduce the duty. The Democrats tried it in 1892 and they failed. It was tried by the Republicans in 1910 and they failed also. They may do it. It is possible, but it is not certain. This agreement that we have is certain. It is here in black and white, and we can have it. We have this bird in the hand, the other is in the bush. We will not change a bird in the hand for a bird in the bush.

There is also another consideration. If the Democrats come into power and carry in their policy, there shall be given a reduction of tariff, not only to Canada, but to all the world. We shall meet in the United States the competition of the world. I do not know how it will be affected, but I know one thing, with the present agreement the reduction is not given to all the world. It is given to Canada and Canada alone. Which is best, do you think, that we should have the policy of the Democrats, with the possible competition of the whole world, or the policy of President Taft, which applies to Canada and Canada alone? For my part I say I prefer this bird in the hand than the other in the bush.

Wails and Lamentations.

But in connection with this you have been told, I have heard it on the floor of the House of Commons, the wail and lamentation coming from the Conservative side that in taking away duties on natural products in favor of the Americans we have opened the door to the whole world.

Let me give you a little explanation upon this point, and let me ask you what this means. I will explain to you what it means. They say you will have competition with the whole world if this agreement is passed, and that they can send you their wheat and oats and cattle and hogs and sheep on account of some old treaty that was passed by Britain in the ancient days, what we would call the barbarian ages of the colonial regime, by which certain countries are granted the most favored nation treaty. There are certain countries in which it is stipulated in the treaty that if Great Britain or her dominions give an advantage to one country, all these other countries shall have the benefit of it, and they say this applies to the whole world, and that the whole world is entitled to this benefit. Now the whole world is reduced to twelve countries. What are these countries which at present shall be entitled, if this agreement goes into force, to have the same treatment as we give to the Americans?

About Bolivia.

The first is the Republic of Bolivia. (Laughter.) I do not think that this strikes terror into your breasts. If there is a man in this audience who knows anything about Bolivia, I ask him to raise his hand. (Laughter.) Nobody knows anything about Bolivia. We never bought one dollar's worth from Bolivia, and never sold one dollar's worth to Bolivia.

Then there is another country, the Republic of Colombia. Who knows anything about Colombia more than about Bolivia? But I must be honest in all these things. We have a trade with Colombia. We have bought from Colombia, and what do we buy? We bought twenty thousand dollars' worth of produce, not agricultural produce. I think it was wood of a certain kind. Then there is the Republic of Argentina. We have a larger trade with Argentina. Last year we bought $2,181,554 worth. What were the things that we bought? Was it wheat or barley, or butter or any of these things which are mentioned in the agreement? No; we bought wool (which is free), hides and cocoa. I do not think you will care very much, after all, if we bought cocoa from Argentina, or that it will strike terror in your breasts. Then there is Austria-Hungary. We bought $1,440 worth. What was it? Wheat, barley and oats and natural products? No; it was laces, ladies' blouses and wearing apparel. I do not think that would scare you very much. Then there is Denmark. We bought $80,000 worth from Denmark—not agricultural products. We have a trade with Japan; we bought $2,401,309 worth from Japan. Well, I must say there were some agricultural products in what we bought from Japan. These things must be discussed frankly. We bought from Japan some agricultural products—it was rice. Do you say that you care very much if we buy rice from Japan? Then there was Norway. We bought $168,000 worth from Norway, chiefly preserved fish. From Russia we bought $343,000 worth, chiefly hides. From Spain we bought $1,000,000 worth of fruit, almonds and wine. I do not think that would scare anybody. From Sweden we bought $207,000 worth. From Switzerland, $2,000,000 worth, chiefly silks, laces and wearing apparel for ladies; and lastly, we bought from Venezuela $53,000 worth, chiefly coffee.

Well, gentlemen, this is the competition which you have to fear from these nations. It is simply ridiculous. It is an insult to the common sense of the Canadian people to pretend that there is any danger in the competition of these countries.

Market Competition.

But, sir, there is more than this. It is not prohibitive that we shall have at this moment any competition from these countries; but it is possible that these countries, in the course of time, may perhaps come in competition in our markets, if we make this agreement with the United States. The question was before the last Imperial Conference which I attended in the months of May and June last, and I brought the attention of the conference to these treaties. I pointed out to the Imperial Parliament that these old treaties might some day be an obstacle to us, and I expressed the hope that the Imperial Government would exempt us from the operation of these treaties; and I moved at the conference a resolution that his Majesty's Government be requested to open negotiations with the several foreign governments having treaties that apply to overseas dominions, and that if the colonies desire to withdraw from the operation of the treaties, they may do so without impairing the treaty rights of the rest of the empire. The resolution was accepted by his Majesty's Government. It was approved of by the conference—it was passed unanimously. If we have to complain at any time of undue competition of these nations, then the British Government, upon complaint, are ready to enter into negotiations with these nations in order to remove the application of these treaties from us.

Sir, I must say, that for this action which I took on that matter I have been denounced as a traitor, as a separatist, as having the ultimate object of removing this country from British allegiance. Sir, let me discuss that with you simply in the light of common sense. At the present time the British Government never negotiates a treaty with any nation without putting in a stipulation that that treaty shall not apply to Canada, or Australia, or New Zealand, or South Africa—to any of those self-governing dominions unless they agree to become party to it.

Treaty With Japan.

This summer his British Majesty has passed a treaty with Japan, a commercial treaty, and we have refused to be bound by that treaty, because if it suits the British people it does not suit us commercially, and our freedom has been respected to that extent; by doing so we are not separatists, we are not traitors, we have no sinister motive, and if we apply to the old treaty the same doctrine which applies to the new treaty, is there anything in that which is more separatist and more traitorous than was before?

Sir, I do not parade my loyalty very often; but I was born under British institutions, my people have found liberty such as they would not have had under French regime, and I stand by it; but it is not because I appeal to my fellow-countrymen on a question of political economy that I fear that the common sense of my fellow-countrymen shall be turned from the policy which I represent. I have laid before you all the objections which are raised against this agreement. These objections, you will agree with me, do not stand discussion, they disapnear as the mist of the morning disappears before the rays of the rising sun. The more they are discussed the more bald and trifling they seem to be. It is obvious that they need no discussion. But there is more. This agreement which we laid before you for ratification is a bond of peace, harmony and friendship between two friendly nations. Between whom, more than any other two nations, there should be a bond of mutual respect and affection. (Applause.) We share with our neighbors this northern hemisphere. We are their neighbors over a longer frontier than is to be found between any other two nations. We spring practically from the same stock—England, Scotland, Ireland, France, to a certain extent Germany. We have practically the same institutions, and there is peace, harmony and concord between us and our neighbors. It was not always so. The day is not far distant—many of you may remember it; I remember it myself very well. The day is not very far removed from us when between Great Britain and Great Britain's dominions on the one hand and the American Republic on the other there was a feeling of deep hostility. The American press every day was suffused with the denunciation of what was termed "British arrogance." The British press and the Canadian press responded with what they called "Yankee trickery"; but, thank heaven, such expressions are heard no more. We have seen the dawn of a new era. The better angels of our natures have instilled in us on our side and the other side of the line better and nobler sentiments. We have learned, in spite of ourselves, that blood is thicker than water. In 1898, during the war with Spain, when Admiral Dewey engaged in battle with the Spanish fleet, the admiral of the German navy who happened to be in those waters wanted to interfere, but the commander of the British squadron which was also in these waters, stated that he would see that there was fair play, and if there was not fair play he would lay his ships by the side of the ships of Admiral Dewey. That was the voice of blood which was thicker than water. That voice it was that did not speak in vain. It was only last week that a treaty was signed between his Majesty King George V. and President Taft of the United States which makes it absolutely impossible that there shall be war between Great Britain and the United States. (Applause.) It has been given to us to see that day. But, sir, far-reaching as this agreement is, is it to be supposed that this is the last, final and supreme expression of the friendship between the countries? No! For my part, I harbor in my heart the belief that that treaty may some day be supplemented with another which shall be the means of one country taking up the cause of the other, and which shall endeavor to undo, as far as it can be undone, the mischief which was done in the eighteenth century by the violent separation of mother and child. Sir, this agreement which I propose to you today is an incentive and a contribution to that ideal. This agreement which I propose to you today will not only be a powerful factor for our prosperity, but it is an advance towards that higher civilization which at one time we thought to be unattainable, but which recent evidence shows us to be within range at no distant day in practical politics. Sir, this agreement is before you to day, and it is in accordance with the best interests of Canada that Mr. William Charlton should be the standard-bearer of that policy, and that old Norfolk should be the pioneer county to carry it to victory. (Great applause.)

Hon. George P. Graham.

Hon. George P. Graham, minister of railways, was in a happy mood when he arose, and for several minutes kept the crowd in excellent humor with his anecdotes. He then went directly into the discussion of reciprocity, attacking the Conservatives for the attitude towards this question, since they took the ground that it would be foolish for Canadians to avail themselves of the American markets for fear they might lose them some time in the future.

Tribute to Charlton.

Mr. Graham paid a great tribute to Hon. W. A. Charlton, a former colleague of his in the Ontario House, and he expressed the hope that he would be returned as member in the Dominion House for the historic county of Norfolk.

Reciprocity was part of the National Policy brought down by Sir John A. Macdonald, and Mr. R. L. Borden was the only leader of the Conservative party who had not subscribed to the doctrine of free intercourse in natural products.

"I advise any of the Conservatives here, and there are many, to obey the last will and testament of Sir John A. Macdonald," said Mr. Graham. "In his last speech from the throne he advocated that which we have now secured. Sir John's great speech, 'A British subject I was born, a British subject I will die,' was made when discussing this very question we are discussing, and which he favored."

Borden's Manifesto.

Mr. Graham paid some attention to Mr. Borden's latest manifesto, pointing out that the majority of the planks in that platform had been adopted by the Liberal Government, and were enacted by law.

"The arguments for reciprocity may be summed up in this simple proposition," said Mr. Graham in conclusion. "You can have the bigger market. Do you want it?"

"Yes," shouted the audience in unison.

Minister of Marine.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux followed, and was greeted most cordially, declaring that Quebec was as much alive to reciprocity as Ontario. He was glad to announce, that in spite of the decrease in the rates of parcel post, the extension of the rural free mail delivery and other matters, the postoffice department would show a surplus of $1,100,000, a record of which the Government was proud.

Mr. Lemieux was optimistic as to the future of Canada under reciprocity. The farmer was prosperous now, but he would be more so when this pact became a fact. "Excelsior" was the motto alike of the Liberal party and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and there was no question that in this agreement another long step in the progress of the country had been taken.

The Minister of Marine sharply criticized the tactics of the Conservative party. In Ontario they say that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in league with the United States, and was going to deliver Canada over to the Americans. In Quebec, Monk and Bourassa are telling the habitant that Laurier was a jingo, playing into the hands of the British jingoes.

"But the habitant is no fool," said Mr. Lemieux. "In 1896 he was told that it would be a mortal sin to vote for Laurier, but he voted for Laurier, and eternal salvation awaits him.

"This Laurier is a wonderful man. With one hand he gives Canada to the United States, and with the other he hands the country to the jingoes of Great Britain. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is neither an annexationist nor a jingo, but a true Canadian right up to the hilt."

The Navy Cry.

The Conservatives were using the cry against the navy in Quebec. The habitant was told that conscription would follow, and that Canada would soon be in the vortex of European militarism. If conscription does not exist in England, it would not exist in Canada. All service must be free and voluntary.

"We have no two policies," said Mr. Lemieux. "We do not use two languages, one for Ontario and one for Quebec. We have the same policy, and the same language all over the Dominion.

"Let them use the annexation cry and the jingo cry, but we will give Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Quebec the same number of seats as we gave him three years ago." (Cheers).

Mr. Lemieux defended the establishment of a navy, declaring it to be essential to the progress of the Dominion.

"We will have a navy, reciprocity and a Grit Government for many years," declared Mr. Lemieux in conclusion.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King followed, and spoke briefly. The reciprocity pact would be good for Canada. The farmer would get better prices for his goods, and the profits of the middlemen would be reduced.

The great rally broke up with tumultuous cheers for Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the King.

The Premier and his party left at 5 o'clock for the east.

RESULTS OF HONOR MATRICULATION EXAMS

Scholarship Candidates To Be Notified of Standing by Registrars.

Toronto, Aug. 16.—The Department of Education yesterday gave out the results of honor junior matriculation and the following statement bearing thereon: The standing obtained in each subject is indicated after a candidate's name, I. indicating first-class honors, II. second-class honors, and III. third-class honors, repectively.

The statements of standing of all candidates have been mailed to the principals or inspectors. In the case of those writing at the University of Toronto, these statements have been sent to the registrar of that institution. Candidates should apply to these parties, and not to the Department of Education, for further information. The marks obtained by scholarship candidates have been reported direct to the universities concerned. Scholarship candidates will be informed of their standing by the registrars of those universities. The results are:

Elgin.

A. L. Gustin, history I., English I., French I., German II.; M. S. Leitch, history I., English I., French I., German I.; E. M. Wilson, English II., mathematics III., French III., German III.

Essex.

C. C. Anderson, chemistry I.; C. B. Newman, chemistry I.; O. R. Pettit, English I., French III., German III.

Huron.

J. G. Leckie, history II., English II., mathematics III., Latin III., French III.; J. McTaggart, French III.; T. F. Rance, English III., mathematics III.

Kent.

H. C. Budd, chemistry III.; J. D. Stone, mathematics III., French III.

Lambton.

J. M. Prendergast, English II., mathematics III., Latin I.

Middlesex.

J. Barnard, English III., mathematics III., French III.; A. P. Birks, Latin I., French II., German II.; A. B. Edwards, English III.; M. L. Firth, mathematics III.; L. Glass, mathematics III.; H. B. Galpin, history II.; C. K. Hoag, physics I.; G. Ironside, mathematics III.; E. W. Jewitt, Latin III.; M. W. Piaff, history III.; G. S. Shaw, history I., mathematics III., French III.; J. F. Weir, mathematics II., physics I., biology II., chemistry I.

Norfolk.

M. J. McKee, history II., English III., Latin III.; M. Porter, mathematics III.

Oxford.

W. Best, English III., Latin I., French I., German I.; R. V. Elliott, physics III., biology III., chemistry I.

Peel.

J. E. Harmsworth, history II., English II., Latin III., French III.; G. S. Pringle, history I., English II., Latin II., French II., German I.; M. A. Wilson, Latin I., French II., German III., Greek II.

Perth.

C. C. Graham, English III.; F. F. Macpherson, French II., German I.; E. W. Mason, history II., English III.; E. H. Moss, mathematics III., physics III., chemistry III.; J. M. Wettlaufer, history I., English II.

HERSEY AGAINST AMES.

Montreal, Aug. 15.—Dr. Milton Hersey, the well-known analyst and mining man of Montreal, was this evening nominated as Liberal candidate to oppose Mr. H. B. Ames in St. Antoine division of Montreal. There was a large conventin, and the choice was unanimous.

STEWARDS DISMISSED.

Montreal, Aug. 15.—The case against 57 stewards of the Allan liner Victorian charged with "disobedience to lawful commands," was this afternoon dismissed by Judge Leet, who held that the men had been illegally arrested, as the police had no warrant. The men thereupon filed past the captain, saluting him, and will report for duty on board their ship this afternoon.

Change of Ownership in the New Semi-ready Store



With the Reasons for a Quick Clean-Up of 120 Suits at "Lonely" Prices

I have bought the Semi-ready Store, and have secured the sole selling rights for this tailoring system for London.

Naturally, I find a number of patterns which do not quite suit my fancy. A man's best enthusiasm comes only when he is mighty sure and certain. Where he has the slightest doubt he had better clear it up.

Now, you may fancy these Suits, and be quite as enthusiastic as the man who selected the patterns.

I am going to give 120 chances to 120 men to take these Suits away at less than cost.

Here are a few brief particulars, with the assurance that there is the exact size and physique type for every man:

8 Suits, with $15 label, for $9.00

30 Suits, with $18 label, for $13.50

20 Suits, with $15 label, for $11.00

20 Suits, with $20 label, for $15.00

And a lot of new patterns in $22.50, $25 and $28 values at corresponding reductions.

Aside from the matter of clearing up these Suits and getting ready for my fall and winter styles, I want to meet you. I want to feel that I am in London and of London, and mighty proud of the fact.

TOM L. HAYGARTH

The Semi-ready Store

182 Dundas Street

Store Reopens on Thursday Morning

SECRETARY OF STATE RUSSELL'S SELECTION

Liberals Tender Mr. Murphy the Nomination Unanimously.

Ottawa, Aug. 15.—Hon. Charles Murphy, secretary of state, was again tendered the unanimous nomination of the Liberals of Russell County at the party convention held at Vars this afternoon. The many lurid stories that have been going the rounds of the Opposition press of late, to the effect that the Secretary of State could not again secure the nomination, were completely set at naught by the absolute harmony and unity of the 300 delegates at the convention.

The only other name put in nomination was that of Mr. Geo. McLaurin, of Ottawa, who has a considerable following in the constituency, and on whose splitting of the party vote the Conservatives relied for any hope of winning. Mr. McLaurin promptly withdrew, declaring that on the reciprocity issue no Liberal would willingly do anthing that might help to defeat the Government.

Hon. Mr. Murphy was then tendered the enthusiastic nomination of the convention. In accepting it he dwelt at some length on the reciprocity agreement, with particular reference to the benefits which the farmers of Russell County would enjoy through the free entry of their horses and cattle into the United States market. He declared that the opponents of the agreement were for the most part moved by selfish interests, citing, as an instance, Mr. J. W. Flavelle, whose company made anywhere from 50 to 120 per cent profit annually through its undue control of the market in Canada.

Hon. Mr. Murphy's re-election by a majority of upwardz of one thousand is assured.

POSTPONE GRAND CIRCUIT RACES.

Buffalo, Aug. 15.—Grand circuit races for today at Fort Erie were put over until tomorrow on account of rain. Today's programme will be run off tomorrow.

THE WESTERN HARVESTING

Garnering of Biggest Crop on Record Begins in Few Days.

Winnipeg, Aug. 15.—The Canadian Northern Crop states that harvesting will be general throughout Western Canada within another week. The weekly crop report issued today is most optimistic, predicting in some areas a yield in wheat of from 30 to 40 bushels per acre. Generally speaking, the report forecasts general cutting earlier than other reliable sources. It claims that the yield, while not uniformly abnormal, is better than last year in all districts. Special press reports in the western fields claim today that it will be between two and three weeks before cutting is general in Saskatchewan and Alberta. It is estimated today that 15,000 harvesters have arrived and been placed since the first of the month.

KING VICTIM OF SON

Haakon Gets Splashed While Rowing With Little Prince.

Christiania, Aug. 15.—Rowing on the lake on the grounds of the royal summer residence is the most recent diversion of the irrepressible royal Prince Olaf. It is a brand new field of mischief, and he thinks it great fun.

Of course he is never permitted to enter a boat alone, but he seldom fails to accompany his father, King Haakon, when he goes for his daily row in a dragon boat, fashioned after the Viking craft of the ninth century.

He has a clever way of splashing his royal companion at times, which would be flagrant "lese majesty" if done by anyone else. Of course his apologies are most profuse, but even his father seems to suspect that he trains hard for the prank and rehearses his apoligies between times.

The prince continues a lovable child, although he is in danger of being spoiled by the extraordinary petting he receives from his numerous royal relatives.

The Norwegian people still worship the youngster, and hope his mother's proud habit of snap-shooting him may not turn his little head.

BURNED BY BOLT

Barns Near Belmont Destroyed By Monday Morning's Storm.

St. Thomas, Aug. 15.—A heavy rainstorm, accompanied by vivid lightning, struck the city and vicinity at an early hour this morning. The rain did an immense lot of good to both corn and root crops. Lightning struck the flagstaff on the courthouse and shattered it to pieces, and a bolt also struck the chimney of the waterworks plant. Other places were struck by lightning bolts during the storm, but no serious damage is reported. The barns of John Black, a farmer, living two miles west of Belmont, with all the season's crop, were struck by lightning and destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss $2,500, insurance $1,000.

Kidneys Wrong?—

If they are you are in danger. When through weakness or disease the kidneys fail to filter the impurities from the blood, trouble comes at once. Backache, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gravel, Diabetes, Gall Stones and the deadly Bright's Disease are some of the results of neglected kidneys. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills contain a most effective diuretic which strengthens and stimulates the kidneys so that they do their work thoroughly and well. Try

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

New Style of American Lady Corsets

$1.75 Values Thursday For $1.39



Just received a repeat shipment of this celebrated make. They come in both batiste and French coutil, in the new fall models, all made with rust-proof steel; sizes 18 to 27. Regular $1.75 values. On sale Thursday for **$1.39**

35c and 40c Lace Lisle Hose, August Sale Price, 25c

Twenty dozen of Fine Lace Lisle Hose, in tan and black, perfectly fast colors; sizes 8½ to 10-inch; values up to 40c. August sale price ..... **25¢**

90c Black Peau de Soie for 69c

All Pure Silk Black Peau de Soie (wear guarantee stamped on selvage), double faced, extra fine finish, 20 inches wide. Regular value 90c. August sale price ..... **69¢**

Fancy Parasols

Regular Values $1

Thursday 59c

Final clearing of Fancy Parasols, in white and champagne only. Dollar value; Thursday special ..... **59¢**

Ladies' Waists

Values up to $3.95

Thursday $1.98

Ladies' Fancy Waists, in ecru, white and black net, with silk lining; sizes 34 to 42. Values up to $3.95. August sale price **$1.98**



Ladies' Cambric Underskirts for 69c

Beautiful Lace Trimmed Underskirts, with wide flounce, also extra dust ruffle; lengths 38 to 42. Regular dollar value, August sale price ..... **69¢**

The Dress Goods House, London. **R. J. Young & Co.** The Dress Goods House, London.

THE TROOPS AT LIVERPOOL FIRE UPON THE RIOTING MOBS

Shoot Down Several Rioters, and Charge With Bayonets and Sabres—Roughs Threaten to Burn Liner.

Liverpool, Aug. 15. — A reign of terror exists here tonight, and trops are pouring into the city with the object of putting down disorder. A special guard has been detailed to protect the landing-stage of the transatlantic steamers, which, it is asserted, the rioters have planned to destroy by fire.

Five prison vans, escorted by 50 Hussars, which were carrying riot prisoners from the police court to Waltham jail, were attacked this afternoon by 2,000 members of the roughest class in Vauxhall street, who tried to rescue the prisoners. The mob attacked the soldiers with missiles of every description, and in defending themselves the Hussars fired. At first blank cartridges were used, and then ball cartridges. In this affray two were killed and many persons severely wounded.

The troops then charged the mob with drawn sabres and cleared the street. So daring were the rioters that one of them tried to unhorse an officer, who was obliged to use his revolver, wounding a man severely in the head.

Another but less serious affray, in which the troops again were compelled to fire, took place in Bond street. Only a few persons were wounded here.

In each case, before the troops were ordered to fire, many of their number had their faces streaming with blood from injuries caused by stones and broken bottles thrown by the rioters.

Before enforcing the general strike order the strike leaders have decided to allow the railroad companies 24 hours in which to agree to meet the representatives of the employees and discuss their grievances.

WESTERN FAIR WILL BE BIG SUCCESS

Indications Are That the Favorite Exhibition Will Excel All Previous Shows.

The Western Fair, if favored with good weather this year, must certainly be a great success. Judging from inquiries there will be large exhibits made in the Horticultural and Agricultural Departments. The changes made in the interior of these buildings will give considerable more space, but it will no doubt be all filled. The British Columbia Government will send a large display of fruit again this year, not for competition, but as an exhibit. The C. P. R. exhibit, which was admired by so many last year in the Main Building, will be placed this year in the Agricultural Hall, where there will be more room for display. The association are offering a cash prize of $40, divided into first, second and third prizes, for the best display of peaches, open to any individual or county; the fruit to count 75 per cent and arrangement of display 25 per cent. Each display to occupy not less than 35 square feet. This should bring out some fine displays of peaches. The flowers will be placed on tables through the centre of the building, and the fruit along the outside. Entries for all departments close Sept. 5. Entries for the Dog and Cat Shows close Sept. 5. If space is required application should be made at once.

$10 00 New York and Return, (From Suspension Bridge.)

Lehigh Valley R. R., Thursday, Aug. 17. Tickets good ten days. Particulars 8 King street east, Toronto.

STANDARD DIVIDEND.

New York, Aug. 15.—The directors of the Standard Oil Company today declared the regular dividend of $6 a share. This will probably be the last dividend the company will pay before it distributes the stock of thirty-three of its subsidiary companies to its stockholders in accordance with the decree of the supreme court.

Hot Aching Feet

And sore, perspiring feet will forget their troubles when you use our

FOOT ELM

It costs but 25 cents for enough to keep you comfortable for a long time. A package of Foot Bath Tablets free with every box. For sale at TAYLOR'S MARKET DRUG STORE, TALBOT ST.

1830 STYLES FOR MEN

Suggestions of a Radical Change in the Masculine Costume.

Paris, Aug. 16.—Parisians have seen at the opera a "master of style" clad in the mode of the year 1830, from the strapped pantaloons to shaggy beaver hat, flowered waistcoat and frilled shirt, all complete.

If masculine costume submits to a radical change this year it will be a return to the romantic. It will be Louis Philippe, as the feminine is Directoire. This change will be entirely the work of the French tailors. For the moment the fashions for men have no character—they hesitate and are embarrassed.

It has been the custom to say, "If feminine fashion is French, masculine fashion is English." And it is true. But now there is an obscure movement of revolt, still vague and undefined, but which will formulte soon and which will lead us back to the beautiful days of Louis Philippe.

The opinion of certain French artists has been sought on this subject. M. Sen proposes very simply that the fashion should follow the lines of the clothes worn by the ordinary golfer; M. Roubille is of the opinion that clothes should be sufficiently ample to allow of easy movement, but he banishes the tall hat; M. Touraine approves of the English mode of dress, which he finds essentially practical; M. Fabriano would wear a Persian cap, with a flowing frock coat.

DOUBT.—My wife left me of her own accord. Is it legally necessary for me to advertise that I will not be responsible for debts contracted by her? She took furniture belonging to me valued at over $100, and on which two-thirds of the installments are unpaid, although I had given her the money to pay them. What process of law do you advise so that I may recover the furniture? The dealer intimaces that he will hold me responsible for future payments. Ans.—To advertise that you will not be responsible for debts contracted by your wife is necessary when you have reason to think she will pledge your credit with persons who do not know that she has left you. It is safer to do so. You can get possession of the furniture by a replevin suit if you know or can find out where it is. Consult a lawyer.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Olympic, at New York, from Southampton.
Germania, at New York, from Marseilles.
Lusitania, at Liverpool, from New York.
Minneapolis, at London, from New York.
Roma, at Marseilles, from New York.
Oceania, at Naples, from New York.

EXPERIMENTS WITH AUTUMN CROPS

Report of Results of Tests Made by the O. A. C.

Guelph, Aug. 16.—The O. A. C. issues the following: Four hundred and forty farmers throughout Ontario conducted experiments with autumn-sown crops during the past year. Reports have been received from 33 of the counties of the province. The average results of the carefully conducted co-operative experiments with autumn-sown crops are here presented in a very concise form.

Winter Wheat.

Five varieties of winter wheat were distributed last autumn to those farmers who wished to test some of the leading varieties on their own farms. The average yields per acre of straw and of grain are as follows: Imperial Amber, 1.5 tons, 26.1 bushels; Crimean Red, 1.4 tons, 24.7 bushels; No. 6 Red, 1.3 tons, 23.9 bushels; American Banner, 1.2 tons, 22.8 bushels; Tasmania Red, 1.2 tons, 21.8 bushels.

It will be seen that the Imperial Amber has given good results throughout Ontario as well as at the Ontario Agricultural College. The Crimean Red, which stands second in the co-operative experiments, has been grown at the college for nine years, and is one of the highest yielders. It possesses wheat of excellent quality, but the straw is somewhat weak. The American Banner is a wheat which resembles very closely the Dawson's Golden Chaff variety in method of growth and in quality of grain.

Winter Rye.

Two varieties of winter rye were distributed in the autumn of 1910. The results show that the Mammoth White variety came at the head of the list in yield of grain, with an average of 24.8 bushels per acre. In experiments throughout Ontario for the last five years, the Mammoth White has surpassed the common rye by an annual average of about four bushels per acre.

Fertilizers With Winter Wheat.

In the co-operative experiments with different fertilizers applied in the autumn to winter wheat, the average yields of grain per acre for seven years are as follows: Mixed fertilizer, 23.7 bushels; nitrate of soda, 23.3 bushels; muriate of potash, 21.9 bushels, and superphosphate, 21.4 bushels. On similar land, cow manure, at the rate of twenty tons per acre, gave an average yield of 25.9 per acre, and the land which received neither fertilizers or manure gave an average of 18.6 bushels per acre. The superphosphate was applied at the rate of 320 pounds, and the muriate of potash and the nitrate of soda each 160 pounds per acre. The mixed fertilizer consisted of one-third of the quantity of each of the other three fertilizers here mentioned. The usual cost of the fertilizers, as used in this experiment, is between four and five dollars per acre.

Winter Emmer and Winter Barley.

A comparative test of winter emmer and winter barley was made throughout Ontario during the past year. The winter emmer gave a yield of 3,440 pounds, and the winter barley of 3,040 pounds per acre. Neither of these grains have as yet become extensively grown as a farm crop in Ontario.

As long as the supply lasts, material will be distributed free of charge in the order in which the applications are received from Ontario farmers wishing to experiment, and to report the results of any one of the following tests: 1, three varieties of winter wheat; 2, two varieties of winter rye; 3, five fertilizers with winter wheat; 4, autumn and spring applications of nitrate of soda and common salt with winter wheat; 5, winter emmer and winter barley; 6, hairy vetches and winter rye as fodder crops. The size of each plot is to be one rod wide by two rods long. Material for Nos. 3 and 4 will be sent by express and that for the others by mail.

"MOTHER EDDY" ARISES IN WEST

A Schism Follows Death of Scientist Leader.

TWO CHURCHES SEPARATE

Teaching Said To Be Contarary to That of Dead Leader.

New York, August 15.—True to the predictions made at the time of the death of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy that there would be a split in the church organization which she founded, says the World, two of the largest Christian Science churches in the middle west have broken away from the mother church in Boston. They were formerly known as the Fourth Church of Christs, Scientist, Minneapolis, Minn., and the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Duluth, Minn., but since severing their relations with the mother church they have adopted the names "First Orthodox Christian Science Church of Minneapolis" and "First Orthodox Christian Church of Duluth," respectively.

In taking this step the churches have followed the lead of Abbot Edes Smith, C. S. D., close friend and disciple of Mrs. Eddy, and his pupils, who, at a meeting held shortly before the action taken by the two churches, formally withdrew from the parent organization and advised the churches to do likewise. As an indication of the influence exerted by the passage of this resolution and the power of moral suasion held by Mr. Smith over his students and friends, there were but three dissenting votes in the Minneapolis church and one in the Duluth congregation. In fact, Mr. Smith is rapidly becoming known as the "Mother Eddy of the Middle West."

How Schism Started.

The inception of this schism came with the filing by the board of directors of the mother church charges against Mr. Smith, Dec. 3, 1910, the very day of Mrs. Eddy's death, 25 affidavits in all were filed with the board against him, and the date of trial was set for Jan. 9, 1911. He asked and obtained an extension until Feb. 20, at which time he presented to the board 181 affidavits in his defence, in addition to appearing in person.

Personally Mr. Smith was exonerated of the charges. But—and here was the important point made by Mr. Smith when announcing his withdrawal from the mother church — he was at the same time requested and "admonished" not to teach any more classes until he was ready to do so in conformance with the theories of the board. Owing to the peculiar organization of the church since the death of Mrs. Eddy, the "admonition" of the board is law. There is no appeal from its decision.

Hence, as Mr. Smith pointed out in an elaborate letter to his students and friends setting forth his reasons, material and spiritual, he had no alternative but to practice doctrines that were repugnant to him and remain in the church, or follow the dictates of his conscience and resign. He chose the latter course.

Too Much Form.

Going into the details of his resignation in his letter, Mr. Smith points out that the organization of the church has gone far afield from the ideals of a "perfect democratic organization along the lines of the New England town meeting" laid down by Mrs. Eddy. Repeatedly in her books she lays emphasis upon the fact that too much organization means a lessening of spirituality. Once, in fact, in the early days of the church, she entirely dissolved the organization lest it engross too much of the attention of her disciples.

And now, instead of the simple, primal organizations of Mrs. Eddy, Mr. Smith points out that the affairs of the church are entirely in the hands of a close corporation, a self-perpetuating, despotic hierarchy. The board of directors of the mother church consists of five members. Vacancies are filled by the board itself and not by the church. The members hold office for life, except that if any one or two members dissent from the opinions of the others the one or two may be removed by the others and other members are in sympathy with the sentiments of the majority may be appointed.

Contrary to Mrs. Eddy.

Taking up the matter from the spiritual side, Mr. Smith points out that the board ordered him to teach that all evil is in the mind of him who sees it, and not in the persons in whom it is seen. Therefore, if with our finite minds we picture perfect good in the finite form—for that is the only way our mortal minds can grasp such a truth—then we have all there is to perfect good and truth.

This, Mr. Smith says, is in direct antagonism to the teachings of Mrs. Eddy. She taught that one should recognize evil and try to evict it. By resigning ourselves to God perfectly and absolutely we are enwrapped in the infinite good, which only God can comprehend. In so doing we are able through the very force of the infinite good to cast out the evil in others, by bringing them to the point where they, too, may surrender themselves perfectly to God.

The board admonished Mr. Smith to eliminate the word "protection" from his vocabulary, but Mrs. Eddy expressly mentions, he says, that we should protect ourselves from evil in the Lord.

In conclusion Mr. Smith announces that he has withdrawn from the mother church, and he exhorts his friends and disciples in these Biblical terms: "Choose you this day whom you will serve. Ye cannot serve God and mammon."

FALL OF REVOLVER KILLS A WOMAN

A Stranger in New York Has Strange Experience.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, Aug. 16.—According to witnesses a charge of carrying a concealed weapon is the severest that can be laid against James Callen Henderson, a lad from San Antonio, Texas, whose revolver shot a woman dead when he dropped it last night on Park Row. Henderson, in jail today awaiting arraignment, showed the greatest anxiety regarding how the occurrence would be viewed at home. To his mother he sent the following telegram:

"Dear Mamma: I have, please remember, unintentionally shot a woman. Don't get excited."

Henderson, who is 16 years of age, said he had been saving his money for months to enable him to spend his vacation in New Yor.

"I went over to the woman," he said, "to buy a paper. I was fishing in the side pocket of my coat for a cent, and in drawing my handkerchief out pulled the revolver out. I tried to catch it, but it fell to the sidewalk and went off."

Mrs. Rose Malcheede, who sells papers at the Brooklyn Bridge entrance received the bullet and died in a few minutes.

TWO AIRMEN KILLED AT BIG CHICAGO MEET

Johnstone, of Montreal, and Badger Perish While Circling the Air.

Chicago, Aug. 15.—Two aviators, William R. Badger, of Pittsburg, and St. Croix Johnstone, of Montreal, both young men, last their lives at the international meet here today.

Death in both cases was due to unexplained accidents, probably the results of unsuspected defects in the mechanism of the machines.

Badger, a wealthy youth, careened to his death in a pit in the aviation field. There had been a flaw in one of the wings of the propeller of the Baldwin machine which he drove. Centrifugal force broke the propeller and upset the delicate equilibrium of the machine, and Badger dashed 100 feet to the bottom of the pit his neck being broken.

Johnstone fell 500 feet under his engine, and was drowned as the result of an equally unsuspected defect. Caught under the heavy engine in the Moisant monoplane, he was carried deep into Lake Michigan and his body was not brought to the surface until an hour later.

St. Croix Johnstone's wife saw her husband fall, but she was told that he had been rescued and rushed to the hotel to meet him. His father, Dr. Stuart Johnstone, had left the grounds twenty minutes earlier.

AN ODD SUIT.

Kansas City, Aug. 16.—Because they say they were forced to drink whiskey at the point of loaded revolvers, Harry J. Behart and J. Laughlin have brought suit against the Missouri Pacific Railway Company for $55,000. They allege that on Nov. 1, 1910, while waiting for a train at Lake City, Mo., the station agent and a porter commanded them to drink some whiskey and enforced their commands with a revolver.

Laughlin, who declared himself a Sunday school teacher, says he never touched whiskey before and that the liquor intoxicated him.

TWO DROWNED.

Guthrie, Okla., Aug. 15. — While attempting to rescue Frank Leman, a merchant from the Cimarron River, near Ripley last night, John L. Faris, vice-president of the Ripley National Bank of Ripley, was caught by an undercurrent and both men were drowned.

DURABLE SYRINGES

and other family rubber goods of worthy quality, may always be had at our store. Our rubber goods are all of reliable make—the real rubber kind, made for service.

Syringes—Bulb, Fountain and Combination—Hot-water Bottles, Nursery Supplies, etc., at reasonable prices.

Strong's Drug Store

184 DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

Graduate pharmacists only fill prescriptions here.

THE PRUDENT MAN

Like the mason, builds his wall a brick at a time. We might call it the continued process—the year-after-year saving—as a wall welded together by the cement of increased happiness, assurances of a comfortable future and the glory of being able to look every man in the eye and call him equal. Isn't it worth while to save for these rewards? You'll say yes, if you'll only look at every side of the question.

A savings account in this bank will best help you to be prudent. And the 3 per cent interest we pay is a further help.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

MAIN OFFICE—Corner King and Richmond streets. J. PRINGLE, MANAGER.
WEST-END OFFICE—Corner Dundas and Talbot Sts. J. C. McDONALD, MANAGER.
EAST-END OFFICE—Corner Dundas and Adelaide Sts. F. D. COPELAND, MANAGER.
NORTH-END OFFICE—Cor. Richmond and John Sts. S. C. HOUSTON, MANAGER.

Westervelt School

Y. M. C. A. Building, London, Ontario

For over twenty-five years this school has been training and placing in positions young people, who appreciate honest work upon their behalf by earnest, painstaking, competent teachers.

Over 130 London Firms Employ PUPILS OF THE

FOREST CITY BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND COLLEGE,
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, LONDON, ONT.,

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, etc. Free catalogue and full information upon request. Address carefully.

Fall Term From September 5

J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal. J. W. WESTERVELT, JUN., Chartered Accountant, Vice-Principal.

72k

GLANWORTH MAN SERIOUSLY INJURED

Has Ribs Broken by Collison With a Runaway.

Glanworth, Aug. 15.—Mr. G. F. Merris, of London, has purchased from Mr. G. T. Nichol, Glanworth, a carload of export steers to be consigned to the Liverpool market.

Mr. and Mrs. McCorquodale and family, of High River, Alta., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Elliott.

Miss Lottie McGill, of St. Thomas, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Bella McGill.

The civic holiday of Glanworth is scheduled for Thursday next.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gray and sons, Raymond and John, of Toronto, were guests last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George T. Nichol, Glanworth.

Miss Alice Janes, of Komoka, is holidaying at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George T. Nichol.

Messrs. Melville Smith, George Linfield, Richard Rose, Archibald McPherson, John R. Nichol and Adam Govanlock leave for the Canadian Northwest as harvesters and homesteaders.

While Mr. William McIntyre was crossing the bridge at con. 4, Westminster, opposite the Armstrong estate with a huge traction engine, the structure collapsed.

Neil Campbell, while returning from White Oak cheese factory on Monday morning collided with a runaway horse and was hurled into the ditch, breaking three ribs, one of which punctured one of his lungs. He is lying in a critical condition. Dr. Cline is in attendance.

Blacksmith Shop Opened.

Roland Rusk, the well-known blacksmith, has opened his new shop at 150 Fullarton street, where he will be pleased to meet his old customers and welcome new ones. 70-c-zxt.

HAVE YOU A BAD SORE?

If so, remember these facts—Zam-Buk is by far the most widely used balm in Canada! Why has it become so popular? Because it heals sores, cures skin diseases, and does what is claimed for it. Why not let it heal your sore?

Remember that Zam-Buk is altogether different to the ordinary ointments. Most of these consist of animal fats. Zam-Buk contains no trace of any animal fat, or any mineral matter. It is absolutely herbal.

Remember that Zam-Buk is at the same time healing, soothing and antiseptic. Kills poisons instantly, and all harmful germs. It is suitable alike for recent injuries and diseases, and chronic sores, ulcers, etc. Test how different and superior Zam-Buk really is. All druggists and stores at 50c box. Use also Zam-Buk Soap. Best for baby's bath. 25c tablet.



Pimples and Blackheads

Clear the complexion of disfiguring pimples, blackheads, redness, roughness, and other unsightly conditions; keep the hands soft and white, the scalp clean, the hair live and glossy, and preserve skin health by the use of Cuticura Soap assisted when necessary by Cuticura Ointment.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment

afford the most economical treatment for itching, burning, scaly humors of infants, children and adults. A single set is often sufficient. Sold throughout the world. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U.S.A., for 32-page Cuticura Book on care and treatment of skin and hair.

Outing Suits Now

Remember — when your boating, cricket, tennis or other suit becomes soiled, Parker's Dye Works is ready to clean and press it for you. We give satisfaction.

R. PARKER & CO.

Dyers and Cleaners.

211 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

Ice Cream Perfection

Neilson's Cream Bricks — rich, tasty products, made from finest cream and nature's own fruit flavors.

Pint Bricks—very convenient for desserts or for small parties. Twenty-five cents.

OMOND
THE LITTLE DRUG STORE,
468 Dundas Street. Phone 1429.

LOOK! LIBRARY VOTES FREE

With every 5c purchase. Satisfaction always our motto. Hairdressing, Massage, Scalp Treatment, Manicuring, etc.

MISS B. POLLOCK, M. E.,
Phone 2485. 180 Dundas St. (Upstairs). vsx

FOR ENAMEL AND TINWARE, TRY

J. G. STEELE & CO.
HARDWARE.
204 DUNDAS. PHONE 750.

Ladies' Dresses

In all the newest shades and up-to-date styles. Light weights, just suitable for this weather. All sizes. Prices from $2.95 upwards. M. FISHBEIN & Co., 628 Dundas Street. Cash or credit.

A Bank Account Is a Real Home Comfort

—It reminds you to put something away regularly.
—It means prosperity and home insurance.
—You always have money when you need it.
—If you pay by check, it shows you where your money went—when, how much—and every check is a receipt.
—We would be glad to have you as a depositor.
—We pay 3½ per cent interest, and $1.00 will start an account. $2,000,000 Assets secure you against loss.

Agricultural Savings & Loan Co.

109 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

Grape Juice

Made only from ripe, luscious Concord Grapes—a delicious and healthful thirst-quencher, served at the soda fountain or in bottles to take home.

Peters' *Shop 'round the Corner*

DUNDAS STREET, NEAR RICHMOND.

THE FIDELITY TRUSTS COMPANY Of Ontario

Capital $500,000.00

Authorized to act as Executor, Administrato Guardian, Assignee or Agent. Acts in all business involving financial transactions. MONEY TO LOAN at lowest rates.

NO. 1 MASONIC TEMPLE, LONDON.

T. H. PURDOM K. C., President. NATHANIEL MILLS, Managing Director

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

HAY WAS THE FEATURE OF LOCAL MARKET TODAY

Most of the Fodder Sold at from $15 to $16 a Ton.

A fair supply of hay formed the staple feature of today's market. Good prices prevailed, most of it selling at from $15 to $16 per ton. One load of new oats sold at $1 05. New oats varies in price from $1 05 to $1 15 per cwt.

A good quantity of dressed pork sold at $10 25 and $10 50 per cwt. Dressed poultry continues to bring steady prices, and butter and eggs remain very largely unchanged. For a long time now eggs have been selling at from 20 to 22 cents a dozen retail, and now the wholesale price of 18 cents per dozen is considerably firmer than hitherto. Butter not infrequently tops the market at 27 and 28 cents per pound for the first grade dairy butter in small lots, and present prospects point to high prices for both dairy and poultry products this coming autumn.

Fruit was not plentiful today. Plums were most common and sold at from 25 to 50 cents per basket.

Grain, Per Cwt.			
New wheat, per but	1 27	to	1 30
Barley, per cwt	$1 10	to	$1 11
Old wheat, per bu	80	to	81
New wheat, per bu	78	to	79
New oats, per cwt	105	to	1 15
Old oats, per cwt	1 25	to	1 27
Grain, Per Bushel.			
New wheat, per bu	80	to	80
Hungarian seed, per bu....	80	to	80
Hay and Straw.			
Hay, per ton	15 00	th	16 00
Straw per ton	6 00	to	6 50
Baled straw per ton........	6 00	to	6 00
Dairy Produce.			
Butter, store lots, lb ..	18	to	18
Butter, creamery, lb......	23	to	25
Butter, dairy, wholesale..	23	to	24
Butter, fancy, retail, lb..	25	to	28
Eggs, fresh laid, dozen..	20	to	20
Eggs, crate, wholesale ..	17	to	18
Honey, sections, dozen....	2 00	to	2 00
Honey, sections, dozen....	1 75	to	2 00
Poultry, Dressed.			
Turkeys, lb, retail.........	14	to	16
Turkeys, lb, wholesale....	12	to	14
Chickens, per pair	75	to	1 50
Chickens, lb., wholesale.	15	to	15
Old fowl, per pair	75	to	1 75
Old fowl, per lb	09	to	10
Spring chickens, lb.	16	to	17
Ducks, per pair	1 60	to	1 75
Ducks, lb, wholesale......	16	to	17
Ducks, lbs, retail.........	18	to	20
Geese, lb, wholesale......	12	to	14
Geese, lb, retail.........	14	to	15
Poultry, Etc., Alive.			
Turkeys, per lb...........	11	to	12
Ducks, per lb............	12	to	14
Spring chickens, lb	14	to	14
Old fowl, per lb	08	to	08
Butchers' Meats.			
Mutton, per cwt	8 00	to	9 50
Lamb, per lb	15	to	15
Beef, young stock, cwt .	8 50	to	9 50
Dressed hogs, cwt.	10 25	to	10 50
Beef cows, cwt	7 50	to	9 00
Veal, per cwt	9 00	to	10 50
Live Stock.			
Select hogs, cwt..	7 40	to	7 40
Fat sows, cwt............	4 40	to	4 50
Stags, per cwt............	2 00	to	2 00
Export cattle, cwt.........	5 00	ot	6 50
Milch cows, each.........	40 00	to	60 00
Small pigs, pair..........	7 00	to	10 00
Hides and Wools.			
Lambskins each...........	20	to	25
Hides, No. 1, lb............	9	to	9
Hides, No. 2, lb............	8	to	8
Hides, No. 3, lb............	7	to	7
Wool, unwashed, lb........	12	to	12
Wool, washed, lb..........	20	to	20
Calfskins, per lb..........	14	to	14
Tallow, rough, lb..........	2½	to	3¼
Tallow, rendered, lb........	5	to	5½
Sheepskins, each.........	1 00	to	1 25
Vegetables.			
New tomatoes, quart.......	10	to	10
New carrots, bunch.........	5	to	10
New cabbages, dozen........	1 00	to	1 00
New potatoes, quart........	10	to	10
New potatoes, per bu ..	1 40	to	1 60
Tomatoes, per basket ..	40	to	50
Green corn, per dozen ..	10	to	15
Asparagus, dozen bunches	40	to	50
Artichokes, per peck........	15	to	20
Parsnips, per bu...........	35	to	40
Green onions, doz. bunches	20	to	30
Potatoes, per bag.........	1 25	to	1 40
Turnips, per bu...........	25	to	30
Lettuce, per dozen.........	20	to	25
Green corn, per dozen......	14	ot	15
Green peas, per quart	15	to	20
Radishes, dozen bunches....	20	to	30
Celery dozen bunches	40	to	40
[illegible]	20	to	30
Cauliflowers, per dozen....	80	to	80
Carrots, per bu............	40	to	40
Cabbage, per dozen	40	to	50
Cabbages, new, per dozen	75	to	90
Mushrooms, per box........	10	to	10
Beets, per bunch...........	6	to	10
Onion plants, box.........	20	to	20
Tomato plants, per box.....	20	to	20
Cucumbers, per doz	20	to	20
Squash, per dozen	80	to	1 00
Flowers.			
Carnations, per dozen.....	35	to	40
Ferns, per dozen..........	35	to	45
Fruits.			
Apples per bu	50	to	75
Apples, per basket	25	to	30
Apricots, per basket	50	to	60
Plums, per basket	35	to	60
Peaches, per basket	35	to	75
Black raspberries, box....	13	to	13
Blue raspberries, box.....	15	to	16
Watermelons, each.........	30	to	50
Elderberries, per box ..	10	to	10
Lawlor berries, box	09	to	10
Plums, per basket	25	to	50

PRODUCE.

TORONTO, Aug. 16.—Cash prices for grain show some improvement at this point today. Latest quotations: Oats—Canadian western, No. 2, 41½c; No. 3, 40½c, lake ports; Ontario, No. 2, 39c to 40c; No. 3, 42c, track, Toronto. Wheat—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 82c to 83c; outside points, nominal; new wheat, 80c to 81c. Rye—No. 2, 68c to 70c, outside, nominal. Barley—For feed 50c to 56c, for malting 67c to 68c, outside, nominal. Buckwheat—50c to 52c outside, nominal. Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, $1 03½; No. 2 northern, $1 02; No. 3 northern, $1, track, lake ports. Manitoba flour—Quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $5 30; second patents, $4 80; strong bakers, $4 60. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 67c, c. i. f., bay ports. Peas—No. 2, 78c to 80c, outside, nominal. Ontario flour—Winter wheat flour $3 30, seaboard. Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $20 per ton; shorts, $23; Ontario bran, $20 in bags; shorts, $23, car lots, on track Toronto.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16.—(Close)—Wheat, spot steady; No. 2 Manitoba, 7s 9½d; No. 3 Manitoba, 7s 8d. Futures firm; October, 7s 1½d; December, 7s 2⅝d. Flour—Winter patents, 27s 3d. Hops in London (Pacific coast), £7 15s to £8 5s. Beef—Extra India mess, 73s 9d. Pork—Prime mess western, 73s 9d. Hams—Short cut ,15 to 16 pounds, 73s 6d; bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 pounds, 54s; short ribs, 16 to 24 pounds, 56s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 pounds, 56s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 pounds, 57s; do., heavy, 34 to 40 pounds, 57s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 pounds, 48s 6d. Lard—Prime western in tierces, 44s 9d; American refined in pails, 46s 3d. Cheese—Canadian finest white, new, 55s 6d; do., colored, new, 60s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 31s 3d. Turpentine Spirits—39s 3d. Linseed Oil—43s. Tallow—Australian in London, 32s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, spot, 23.

(Special to H. C. Becher & Co.)

Chicago, Aug. 16.—Closing prices today in wheat:

September, 89⅝.
December, 93⅝.
May, 99⅝.

Special to H. C. Becher & Co.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 16. — Closing prices today: October 96⅛c, December 95⅛c.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 15. — Wheat — The opening of the Winnipeg market was very nervous, and October, opening at 97⅝c, rose to 98⅛c split through heavy buying. About three-quarters of an hour from the close, however, the bears, with every advantage on their side, started hitting, and the price fell to 96⅛c, closing at 96⅝c, or 2c lower than Saturday. December opened at 96⅝c but closed at 95⅝c, or 2⅝c lower, after at 1⅞c range. May closed at $1 00⅝, or 2⅛c lower. Cables came lower, but in spite of this a little was worked in the first time for over a week. Oats were a little weaker at the close, October closing at 37⅝c, and December at 37⅛c. Cash grain—Wheat—No. 1 northern, 97⅝c; No. 2 northern, 98⅝c; No. 3 northern, 94c; No. 4, 88c; No. 5, 81c; No. 6, 76c; feed wheat, 62c. Oats—No. 2 C. W., 37c. Barley—No. 3, 60c; No. 4, 53c. Flax—No. 1 northwestern, $2 15.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Cattle—Receipts 14,000; market steady to 10c higher; beeves, $5 25 to $8; Texas steers, $4 50 to $6 45; western steers, $4 25 to $6 75; stockers and feeders, $3 15 to $5 60; cows and heifers, $2 25 to $6 20; calves, $5 75 to $8 50. Hogs—Receipts estimated at 20,000; market steady; light, $7 20 to $7 90; mixed, $7 to $7 90; heavy, $6 85 to $7 70; rough, $6 85 to $7 10; good to choice hogs, $7 10 to $7 70; pigs, $6 10 to $7 70; bulk of sales, $7 15 to $7 60. Sheep—Receipts estimated at 38,000; market 10c to 25c lower; native, $2 40 to $3 85; western, $2 85 to $3 90; yearlings, $3 70 to $6 90; lambs, native, $4 25 to $7; western, $5 to $7 10.

TORONTO, Aug. 15.—Receipts at the city cattle market today were 78 cars, with 1,183 head of cattle, 1,150 sheep and lambs, 100 hogs and 287 calves. Trade was again quite active, with a sharp demand for butcher cattle. Yesterday's advance of 10c to 15c over last week's prices were fully maintained, with, on the whole, a little firmer feeling, and a tendency to still higher prices for anything choice. There were a few heavy cattle offering, but nothing extra choice in this line. Tops for heavy butcher or light export were quoted at $6 to $6 15. These were all bought for butcher purposes. Nothing much doing for export. Medium to choice butchers were firm, at $5 75 to $5 85, and a few extra choice at $5 90 to $6. Mixed medium, light, $5 50 to $5 60; mixed common, $3 75 to $5; fat cows firm at $4 50 to $4 90 for choice, and bulls at $3 50 to $5 25. Stockers and feeders—Trade quiet and steady, at $4 25 to $4 85. Sheep—Heavy ewes dull, at $3 to $3 25; light ewes, $4 to $4 25. Lambs—Firm, at $6 75 to $7 35. Hogs—Market firm and steady at this week's advance, $7 75 ot $7 90 fed and watered, and $7 50 f. o. b. A. W. Maybee sold 1 load of butcher cattle, 850 lbs each, at $5 35; 1 load butcher cattle, 970 lbs each, at $5 10; 2 bulls, 1,300 lbs, at $4 75.

TORONTO, Aug. 16. — —There is a rather light run of cattle this morning. Prices are steady at yesterday's quotations. Hogs, calves and lambs are unchanged. A better and fuller market is expected tomorrow. Receipts are 45 cars, comprising 500 cattle, 930 sheep, 600 hogs and 90 calves. This morning's quotations: Export cattle, choice, $6 to $6 35; do., medium, $5 65 to $5 90; do., bulls, $4 50 to $5 25. Butcher cattle—Choice, $5 70 to $5 90; do., medium, $5 40 to $5 65; do., common, $4 90 to $5 25; butchers' cows, choice, $4 50 to $5; do., medium, $3 50 to $4 25; do., common, $2 50 to $3 25; do., canners, $1 50 to $2 25; do., bulls, $4 to $5 25; feeding steers, $5 25 to $5 50. Stockers—Choice, $4 75 to $4 85; do., light, $4 25 to $4 50; milkers, choice, each, $60 to $70; do., common and medium, $25 to $50; springers, $35 to $50; calves, $4 to $7 25.

HIDES.

TORONTO, Aug. 15.—Leather—Wholesale quotations; No. 1 Spanish sole, for jobbing, 27c to 30c; do, No. 2, for jobbing, 27c to 28c; do, No. 2, for manufacturing, 26c to 27c; do, No. 2, for manufacturing, 24c to 25c; No. 1 oak sole, 34c to 33c; No. 2 do, 31c to 35c; No. 1 oak sole bends, 51c to 56c; No. 1 slaughter sole, heavy, 31c to 32c; do, No. 1, medium, 31c to 32c; do, No. 1, light, 31c to 32c; harness leather, No. 1 union oak, 38c to 39c; do, rejected, 37c to 28c; do, No. 2, 35c to 37c; hemlock country harness, No. 1, 33c to 34c.

SUGAR.

TORONTO, Aug 15.—Sugar—Extra granulated, Redpath's, $5 35; do, in 20-lb bags, $5 45; do, St. Lawrence, $5 35; do, in 20-lb bags, $5 45; extra S. G., Acadia, $5 30; Imperial granulated, $5 20; Beaver, $5 20; No. 2 yellow, St. Lawrence, $5 05; No. 1 yellow Acadia, $4 95; unbranded Acadia, $4 75.

DAIRY.

CAMPBELLFORD, Aug. 15. — Seven hundred and fifty boarded; 550 sold at 12 7-16c; balance refused.

STIRLING, Aug. 15.—At today's cheese market 710 boxes were boarded. All sold at 12⅝c.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15.—Cotton futures closed strong: August, 6.45½d; August and September, 6.36d; September and October, 6.17d; October and November, 6.11d; November and December, 6.07d; December and January, 6.06½d; January and February, 6.07½d; February and March, 6.08½d; March and April, 6.10½d; April and May, 6.14½d; May and June, 6.13d.

HAY.

TORONTO, Aug. 15.—Baled hay and straw—There is a fairly keen demand for choice timothy, and No. 1 baled hay has scored a further advance of $1 per ton. Some buying orders have been encountered from American dealers, but the best hya only is wanted, and the secondary grades are dull and nominal, with quotations for No. 2 averaging from $11 to $12 per ton. Straw is in very poor demand, and inclined to be lower. Latest quotations: No. 1 hay, $14 to $15 per ton; No. 2, not wanted, prices nominal, at $11 to $12. Straw, dull at $5 50 to $6.

vbgkqj cmfwyp shrdlu cmfwyp shrdlu u

OILS.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 15.—Turpentine—Firm, 52⅛c; sales, 665; receipts, 1200; shipments, 51; stocks, 32,157. Rosin—Firm; sales, 2261; receipts, 3841; shipments, 655; stocks, 103,475. B, $5 65; D, $5 90; E, $6 20; F, $6 27½; G, $6 45; H, I, K, $6 50; M, $6 55; N, $6 75; Wg, $7 25; Ww, $7 50.

SEEDS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15. — Timothyseed, $11 to $13 50. Clover, $12 to $18.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Aug. 16. — Stocks closed today as follows: Consols for money 78 7-16, for account 78 7-16, Amalgamated Copper 62, Anaconda 7⅝, Atchison 107⅝, Atchison pfd. 105⅝, Baltimore and Ohio 105¼, Canadian Pacific 240⅝, Chesapeake and Ohio 76, Chicago Great Western 21, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul 119, De Beers 17⅝, Denver and Rio Grande 26, Denver and Rio Grande pfd. 55⅝, Erie 30⅝, Erie 1st pfd. 58⅝, Erie 2nd pfd. 41⅝, Grand Trunk 27⅝, Illinois Central 142⅝, Louisville and Nashville 147⅝, Missouri, Kansas and Texas 33¼, New York Central 107, Norfolk and Western 106, Norfolk and Western pfd. 91, Ontario and Western 40⅝, Pennsylvania 62, Rand Mines 7⅝, Reading 74, Southern Railway 28⅝, Southern Railway pfd. 78⅝, Southern Pacific 117, Union Pacific 175⅝, Union Pacific pfd. 94⅝, United States Steel 74⅝, United States Steel pfd. 119⅝, Wabash 14⅝, Wabash 31. Bar silver steady at 24 1-16d per ounce. Money, 1⅝ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝ per cent; for three months' bills 2⅝ per cent.

[From Charles Head & Co., by private wire to J. J. Tearney.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—10 a.m.—There is no feature to London market. The irregularity abroad is not surprising in view of the labor troubles in England, which threaten to tie up commerce and generally check industrial activity. Here the happenings are not of a character to affect prices, the tendency of traders being to go slow in making commitments for the time being, pending some definite cue to the future. The conference report in wool bill has ben adopted by the Senate and now goes to the President, who will veto same. It is expected that Congress will adjourn in about a week, something the country should hail with joy in view of settlement incident to prolonged attacks on corporations, to say nothing of tariff tinkering. So far as the crops go, the Government weather report points to favorable conditions, though the southwest could stand more rain for the proper growth of cotton. The Erie is ordering more equipment, which hardly indicates that the management fears greater trade depression, the same inference being applicable to the proposed extension of several westrn Hawley roads. The demands of various railroad organizations for more pay and better working conditions remain to complicate the situation, and if rejected, as is predicted will be the case, may lead to strikes. There could be more fitting time, however, to meet the issue, when many mn are idle. We suggest buying only on breaks for quick turns.

TORONTO STOCK UP TO 1 P.M.

[From Dyment, Cassels & Co., Members Toronto Stock Exchange.]

Toronto, Aug. 16.	Bid.	Off.
F. N. Burt, com.	..	115
General Electric	104	109
Canadian Pacific	235	237
Consumers Gas	192	193
Detroit United	71½	72½
Dom. Steel, pfd.	..	101⅞
Dom. Steel Corporation	51	..
Mackay, com.	82½	..
R. and O. Navigation	118¾	119½
Rio Janeiro Tram	112¾	113
Sao Paulo Tram	174½	..
Toronto Railway	..	158½
Twin City, com.	105⅝	..
Coniagas	650	675
Crown Reserve	..	320
La Rose	390	400
Nipissing Mines	810	..
Bank of Commerce	210	..
Dominion Bank	225	..
Bank of Hamilton	201	210
Imperial Bank	224	..
Bank of Montreal	..	270
Bank of Toronto	213⅞	214¼
Traders Bank	145	..
Canada Landed	..	163
Canada Permanent	..	179
Central Canada	..	195
Hamilton Provident	131	..
Huron and Erie	200	..
London and Canadian	114	..
Ontario Loan	168	..
Mexican L. and P.	91	..
Rio Janeiro	..	100½

Morning sales—Rio, 35 at 113; City Dairy, 125 at 55, 50 at 56, 75 at 57, 46 at 57½; Toronto Railway, 13 at 159, 3 at 158⅝; F. N. Burt, 5 at 113¼; pfd., 17 at 117½; Winnipeg, 5 at 235; Pacific Burt, pfd., 5 at 91¼; Duluth-Superior, 25 at 81⅝; Consumers Gas, 100 at 675, 20 at 678; La Rose, 50 at 390; Porto Rico, 50 at 62½; Maple Leaf, pfd., 25 at 98; General Electric, 23 at 110; Nipissing, 20 at 801; Colonial Loan, 100 at 72; Illinois, pfd., 5 at 90; Electric Development bonds, 1,000 at 86⅝; Nova Scotia, 10 at 269⅝; Canada Steel, 25 at 26, 95 at 25½; Imperial Bank, 6 at 224; Twin City, 35 at 106; MacKay, 25 at 84; Dominion Bank, 25 at 235½; Standard Bank, 4 at 220.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	61¼	61¼	59⅝	59⅝
Anaconda Copper ..	36½	..	..	..
American Sugar ..	115½	115½	115	115
Amer. Beet Sugar.	51½	51½	50⅛	50⅝
Amer. Locomotive ..	36	36	34¾	34¾
Amer. Foundry	50⅞	50⅞	50¼	50¼
Amer. Smelters	71⅛	71⅛	69⅛	69⅛
Amer. Cotton Oil ..	54	54	53	53
Atchison com.	105½	105⅝	103½	104
Balt. and Ohio	102⅛	102⅛	101⅝	101⅝
Brook. Rap. Tran..	75½	75½	75	75
Canadian Pacific ..	235	235½	233	234¼
Central Leather ..	26	26	24⅞	24⅞
Ches. and Ohio	74	74¼	73½	73½
Chi., Gt. Western..	20	..	..	..
Con.Gas.,x-d, 1½ pc	135⅝	136	133¼	133¼
Col. Fuel and Iron	28¼	..	..	..
Distillers	31½	31½	30⅞	30⅞
Erie	30⅛	30⅛	28¼	28..
Erie, 1st pfd.	49⅜	49⅜	48⅛⅛	48⅝
General Elec.	153¼	153¼	152	152
Gt. North., pfd.	125¼	125¼	123½	124
Gt. North. Ore	47¼	47¼	46½	47
Illionis Central	137⅝	..	..	..
Inter. Met.	15¼	..	..	..
Inter. Met., pfd. ..	42¼	42¼	41½	41⅝
Kan. City So.	29⅝	29⅝	29	29¼
Kan. and Tex. com	32	32	31	31
Lehigh Valley	166	166	162	163
Louis. and Nash...	143½	143½	142½	142⅝
Minn., St. Paul....	134	134	131⅝	131⅝
Missouri Pacific	41⅜	41⅜	40⅝	40⅝
N. Y. Central	104¼	104¼	102⅝	102⅞
Northern Pacific ..	120	120	117⅞	118¼
Nor. and Western.	103½	103½	103	103
National Lead	50	50	49⅝	49⅝
Ont. and Western..	40¼	40¼	39⅝	40
Pacific Mail	29	..	..	..
Pensylvania	121½	121¼	120	120⅝
People's Gas	104½	104½	104	104
Press Steel	32	32	311	31½
Reading	145½	145½	142	143
Repub. I. and S. ..	25½	25½	25¼	25¼
Rock Island	26⅝	26⅝	25¼	25¼
Rock Island pfd. ...	52	52	48	49
Southern Railway..	28⅝	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝
Southern Pacific ..	14¼	114¼	111⅝	112⅝
St. Paul	115⅝	115⅝	112	113¼
Texas	24⅞	24⅞	24	24
Union Pacific	172¼	172¼	167⅝	168⅝
Utah Copper	45½	45½	44⅝	44⅝
U. S. Rubber	37	..	..	..
U. S. Steel	73⅝	73..	70⅝	71⅝
U. S. Steel, pfd. ...	116	116	115⅝	115⅝
Vir. Chemical	55	54	54⅛	54⅛
Wabash, com	14⅛	..	..	..
Wabash, pfd...	30	30	29½	29½
Western Un Tel. ..	74⅞	74⅞	74¼	74¼
Wis. Central	52	52	51	51

FORTUNE ON TOWN DUMP

Workmen Find Jewelry Samples Lost From Baggage Car.

Nebraska City, Neb., Aug. 16. — A trunk containing $20,000 worth of diamonds, watches, chains, breastpins and other jewelry was found today among the rubbish of the city dump. From the testimony of workmen who have passed the dump daily the trunk has been lying out in the open for two weeks. Two weeks ago the trunk was shipped by an Omaha jewelry firm as a sample case, and it was in charge of a salesman. Between Omaha and Nebraska City it disappeared from a Missouri Pacific baggage car.

For two weeks the railroad has had its entire secret service department as well as a corps of detectives working on the case, and police of all western cities have been searching pawnshops for evidence of a robbery which was supposed to have taken place.

The trunk was discovered by workmen who have daily seen it on the dump, but supposed it was simply a discarded old trunk. Today one of the men noticed the heavy locks and made a closer examination. The police are undecided whether a robbery was intended or an accident occurred and the trunk was lost.

PORCUPINE

I would strongly recommend the purchase of Dome Extension, Preston East Dome, and Vipond, at the present prices. THOMAS RAYCRAFT, Room 1, London Loan Block; phones 2895 and 1736.

TOO LITTLE SCIENCE TOO MUCH DAREDEVIL

Recklessness Responsible for Aviation Fatalities at Chicago.

[Canadian Press.]

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 16.—"Commercialism" and "dare-devil recklessness" in aviation are scored by Frank K. Mudd, chairman of the contest committee of the international aviation meet now being held here.

"When this meet was planned," said Mr. Mudd, "everything was thoroughly discussed by a committee and others and myself were delegated to go to other meets and get copies of their rules. We selected the best of rules in other contests of the kind, and took every precaution to make the flying safe for the aviators.

"After the accidents a committee made an investigation, and from what we can learn both were caused by structural weakness in the machines. The underlying cause, however, was too much sport and daredevil recklessness. There seems to be too much commercialism and too little science in aviation. Our rules provided that in the contests over water the aviators should wear life preservers. We provided the life preservers, but as all of the pilots refused to wear them we were not in a position to compel. Not one of them wore a life preserver, although we requested them to do so. The committee naturally feels the situation keenly, but we feel that the rules are in no way responsible for the fatalities."

JAMES CASE MAY BE POSTPONED

Argument on the Appeal To Be Heard Tomorrow.

The appeal of Charles James, proprietor of the Windsor Hotel, King street, who was convicted by Police Magistrate Judd for the third time on a charge of selling liquor after hours, will go on before Judge Elliot at the court house tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. James has an especial interest in the outcome of the case, as he was fined $200, and as his license will be withdrawn after the third offence unless he can win before the county judge.

Judge Elliot has been confined to his home for two days, having been attacked by sciatic pains, but it is expected that he will be able to resume his work in chambers tomorrow.

It is understood that an effort will be made to further delay the hearing of the case owing to alleged irregularities in serving the papers, but this point will have to be argued.

Mr. E. W. Scatcherd is acting for James, while Crown Attorney McKillop is conducting the prosecution.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Result of Play on Tuesday in Local Games.

The results of yesterday's play in the local tennis tournament follow:

Mixed doubles—Mr. Bayly and Miss won from Mr. Wright and Miss Weld, 5—7, 6—0, 6—1. Mr. Mulvaney and Miss Fox won from Mr. Boucher and Miss Macbeth, 7—5, 6—4.

Three games were contested in the men's singles: Puddicombe defeated Manning 6—3, 3—6, 6—2; Wright defeated Skinner 7—5, 6—2; Bayly defeated Saunders 6—0, 7—5.

SIZING UP SITUATION

American Grain Men Touring the Western Provinces.

[Canadian Press.]

Winnipeg, Aug. 16.—A number of men representing grain dealers and elevator owners of Chicago, St. Paul and Omaha, are in Winnipeg at present sizing up the reciprocity situation with reference to a big deal in grain on one side or the other of the market. A. J. Merriman, of the Merriam Millard Company, of Omaha, is with these syndicate representatives. They will visit Regina, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver, and then go to the eastern provinces to look into conditions. They claim that either way the vote on reciprocity goes in Canada there will be a big flurry in the United States market, and they are trying to guard their interests in such an event. A tencent advance or decline they assert in the United States grain market is certain, and the man on the right side of the market will make a fortune.

"HACK" AT NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 16.—George Hackenschmidt, known as the Russian lion, who aspires to the world's championship in wrestling, reached here today on the Olympic to train for his match with Champion Frank Gotch in Chicago on Labor Day. He was accompanied by Dr. Roller, the wrestler, of Seattle, who has him in charge. Hackenschmidt will go into training near Chicago. He appeared to be a trifle heavier than when he was last here. He expects to go on the mat at about 200 pounds. He is full of confidence as to the outcome.

A LITTLE CHRISTOPHER.

New York, Aug. 16.—Announcement is made here of the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Columbus Wilson. Mr. Wilson is the convicted head of the United Wireless Telegraph Company, and is fighting to escape a three-year sentence in the Atlanta penitentiary. The baby is to be christened Christopher Columbus, jun. Mr. Wilson is 73 years old and his wife is 19. She was formerly his stenographer, and they were married last August, a few minutes after the announcement of Mr. Wilson's indictment.

TYPOS' CONVENTION.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 16.—General sessions of the International Typographical Union convention are being held this morning after yesterday's pleasure-seeking.

Ottawa, Ont., Houston, Texas, and Cleveland, Ohio, are in the lead for the convention of 1912. Each city has opened headquarters and their respective delegates are making an energetic campaign.

WESTERN WEATHER IDEAL FOR HARVEST.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 16.—Weather conditions continue ideal for harvest and the maturing of grain in the prairie provinces. The heat has been oppressive for a week, the hottest of the season and the grain is being cut generally today with grade high in every case. All signs of rust and smut have disappeared. New wheat is pouring into Winnipeg. A trainload has already gone to the hold of navigation.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Canadian, at Liverpool, from Boston.
Pretorian, at Glasgow, from Philadelphia.
Ramore Head, at Belfast, from Montreal and Quebec.
Vaderland, at Dover, from New York.

LOCAL ITEMS

Bathed in Altogethers.

A young man who bathed at the Claybanks last evening without a suit, was brought before Squire Chittick, but as it was his first offence he was allowed to go on suspended sentence.

Court of Revision.

There was a meeting of the court of revision last night, but merely routine business was transacted. There were several appeals regarding the assessment of ward 3 disposed of, but the majority were merely changing the names of the assessed parties. Those present were: Sheriff Cameron, chairman; Mr. John Foristal, and Mr. J. W. Jones.

Want a Sanatorium.

Kingston is deliberating over the establishment of a sanatorium for tuberculosis patients, and gentlemen interested in the project there have communicated with authorities of the local institution as to the methods employed with such success at Byron. A report and other information will be forwarded at once.

Boys at Baths.

About 250 boys took advantage of the public swimming baths conducted by the Children's Playground Association this morning, the prospect of closing for the season within the next couple of weeks having brought them out in large numbers. The Council of Women has offered prizes for competitions among girls, the events to include diving, floating and somersaulting off a springboard.

Off For Home.

Mr. Frank Chittick, ex-president of the International Old Boys' Association, and Mr. James Fairbairn left for Winnipeg this afternoon. Both are enthusiastic over the reunion. "It was a great success—better than I anticipated," said Mr. Chittick. "The London Old Boys can count on us doing everything in our power to make the next reunion better than ever."

A New Bridge.

Tenders have been called for by the Township of Westminster for a new cement bridge on the fourth concession, to replace a wooden span which collapsed a few days ago beneath the weight of a threshing outfit. No person was injured, and the only damage to the machine was the displacement of the whistle. The bridge was considered a substantial affair, as it was erected but nine years ago.

Accident Averted.

The good work of the motorman of Ridout car No. 96, averted a collision with a fruit wagon that would have had a most serious result, at the corner of Dundas and Talbot streets at 11:30 today. The driver of the wagon proceeded across the tracks directly in the path of the westbound street car and had not the motorman used his breaks effectively an accident would have been inevitable.

The Diving Horses.

Large crowds went down to Port Stanley yesterday to see the wonderful act of Gorman's High-Diving Horses. The interest in the performance is increasing each day. Both afternoon and evening the piers are thronged with people anxious to see King and Queen make their thrilling dive. The stand from which the horses dive is about 40 feet above the level of the water. Both horses have been doing the act for ten years, and everywhere they have created the greatest enthusiasm. The performance is given twice daily, and is free to the public.

OBITUARY

The funeral of Roszelle, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Leeman Middaugh, 28 Euclid avenue, took place yesterday afternoon. Services were conducted at the house at 2:30, and interment was made at Woodland Cemetery.

The remains of Eleanor F. Dwyer, who died on Sunday, were laid at rest this morning in St. Peter's Cemetery. The funeral, which was largely attended, was held from her late residence, 261½ Dundas street, at 8:30 this morning, and proceeded to St. Peter's Church, where requiem high mass was conducted, and thence to the cemetery. The pallbearers were Messrs. F. Dwyer, F. O'Brien, Jos. Dwyer, Geo. Dwyer, Jos. Keanary and Thomas Keanary.

The funeral of Austin Joseph, the second youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Lane, 699 Elias street, was held this morning at 8:30 from the family residence to St. Mary's Church, and thence to St. Peter's Cemetery. Requiem high mass was conducted by Rev. Father McKeon, of St. Mary's, and the service was very largely attended. Services at the grave were conducted by Rev. Father Morlan, of Sandwich.

TOO MUCH PRESERVING

Policy of Protecting African Wild Animals Overdone.

London, Aug. 16.—Complaints are coming to the Government from some of the South African protectorates that the policy of protecting and preserving wild animals is being overdone. For some years the Government authorities fearing the extermination of those animals which have any commercial value, have limited the number which individuals may shoot, and guarded against reckless slaughter by a system of licensing the hunters. Shooting in the protectorates appears to be on the decline from the reports received by the colonial office.

Elephants were the most valuable game on account of their ivory, but under the licensing system it has hardly been worth while from a business standpoint for a man to go to the expense of killing the small number permitted. The governor of Uganda makes serious complaint of the elephant pest.

"Owing to the rapidly decreasing number of licenses which are being taken out, and the consequent immunity of the elephants from attack," he writes, "these animals which have always been a source of danger to the inhabitants and of damage to crops, have become still more dangerous and destructive, and they are becoming bolder in approaching inhabited areas. Reports are constantly coming in from administrative officers, telegraph officers and others of the destruction caused by their devastating habits. It is possible that sooner or later elephants will have to be shot out, save in such portions of this protectorate as may be expressly set apart as reserves for them. At present there is no doubt that much hardship is inflicted on the natives; but the position will become more acute."

EXPLORER LOST.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 16.—A special from Dawson, Yukon, says that Robert Service, the author who has arrived there from Fort MacPherson, reported that Hubert Darrell, an Arctic explorer, has been missing from Baillee Island, east of the mouth of the MacKenzie River, since last October. He is given up as lost by the traders in that vicinity.

JACK ROBERTS HAS A DEAL OF NERVE

Burglar Wants Local Authorites to Help Get Him Out of Michigan Jail.

Jack Roberts, the Londoner, who escaped from the county jail here several months ago while awaiting sentence on a charge of burglary, and who wound up shortly afterward in a small town in Michigan, when he burglarized a factory and was given a five-year term, has communicated from Jackson Prison with local authorities asking their interest in securing his discharge. The sheriff's department is of course taking a deep interest in his case, as he is to be turned over to them when he completes his Michigan term, for sentence here on the counts of burglary and jail-breaking.

UNION PACIFIC WEAK FEATURE

Various Rumors in Circulation on New York Exchange.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, Aug. 16.—(Wall street, noon)—The market was again attacked in the second hour, Union Pacific being once more the weakest feature. On the floor of the exchange various rumors concerning that stock were in circulation. One of these was that the Harriman estate had long since disposed of the greater part of its holdings. The rumor received no little credence, although impossible of verification in official quarters. Union Pacific had fallen to a new low record with a loss of four points by midday, and lower levels for the present movement were also recorded by Southern Pacific, Canadian Pacific, Lehigh Valley and Amalgamated Copper. U. S. Steel and many standard stocks were in small fractions on that level. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell ten points and Texas Company 8. Bonds were easy.

WELLS STAND TEST

Supplied Entire City With Water for Many Hours.

For 12 hours the city of London has been supplied with water from the Horton street wells alone. From midnight on Tuesday until noon today the Springbank supply was shut off, as the workmen of the water commissioners were installing the big Venturi meter at Springbank.

The wells were equal to the task, and no citizen lacked water. Superintendent Glaubitz was particularly pleased with the manner in which the wells kept up the supply.

DIED IN IRELAND

Mr. John Bennett, Father of Mr. Harry Bennett, Has Passed Away.

Mr. Harry Bennett, of the assessment department, has received word that his father, Mr. John Bennett, of Dromore, County Down, Ireland, has passed away. He had not been well for some time, and his death was not unexpected.

One son, Mr. Harry Bennett, and two daughters, Mrs. Wm. Walsh and Mrs. Wm. Prowse, of Wolseley Barracks, this city, survive. One son is in China and another in Australia.

The interment took place in the cathedral at Dromore, County Down, Ireland. Mrs. Wm. McNeill, Oxford street, this city, is a sister.

LONG BRANCH SHOOTING

Some Perfect Scores Made at the 500-Yards Range.

Long Branch Rifle Range, Aug. 16.—The earling morning gave promise of a fine day for shooting, and for awhile conditions were good. Later in the morning about 10 o'clock, the sky clouded up and it began to rain. This delayed matters somewhat, as a few of the men went to the butts with rubber blankets.

The wind during the early hours was a little hard to gauge, and the competitors in the bankers' match at 500 yards, had difficulty in locating the target. With the rain came a calm, and many good scores resulted.

At 500 yards there were several perfect scores, but who they were is known only to the statistical officers who refuse to make announcement until this afternoon. Although the bullseye was very plain at 600 yards there were few who consistently found it.

Tonight there is to be a meeting of the competitors for the purpose of airing complaints, if any, against the meet. The kickers meetings are always replete with excitement.

In the MacDonald match this afternoon, disappearing targets will be used. This system tests the mettle of the marksmen, for only a few seconds are allowed the competitor to shoot.

HAMILTON ENTRIES.

Hamilton, Aug. 16.—Entries for tomorrow:

First race, selling, maiden 2-year-olds, 5 furlongs—xTick Tack 98, Congressman James 106, Mad River 111, xCesarpeta 103, Gary 111, Lady McGee 107, xOnrico 103, Dr. Watson 111.

Second race, selling, 3-year-olds and up, mile and sixteenth—xBarney Igoe 86, xMontgomery 101, xCheek 90, Joe Rose 100, Live Wire 102, Longhand 102, xHatteras 93, Bishop W. 106.

Third race, selling, 3-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs—xPlanutess 105, King Pin 107, Howlet 121, Veval 111, The Pippin 116, xEmperor William 116, Maltine 116, Sal Volatile 116, Cooney K. 118 xAnna L. Daley 111, Jim L. 115, Merry Lad 115. Also eligible to start: Sir Edward 121, xSmirk 105, xMay Amelia 111, Curious 105, xFive Aces 98.

Fourth race, Liverpool handicap, steeplechase, about 2 miles—Dinna Ken 144, Thistledale 149, Ticket of Leave 168; Joe Lett 140.

Fifth race, selling, maiden 2-year-olds, 5 furlongs—xOrimar Lad 98, Lord Leighton 106, Sheriff Nolte 103, xThe Rump 98, Berdwell 106, xBoray 101, xRockspring 94, xHenock 98, xSeven Stars 101, Dipper 103.

Sixth race, selling, 2-year-olds, 6 furlongs—Moonlight 105, xMansieur 110, Senator Sparks 110, xFather Ola 102, Dynamite 110, xJames Dockery 105, xRey 102, Yankee Lotus 105, Flamma 107, xWood Dove 102, El Loro 110.

Seventh race, selling, 3-year-olds and upwards, mile and a sixteenth—Ragman 107, Scarus 96, Sandrian 108, J. H. Reed 106, xNick Stoner 104, Forehead 102, xBounder 97, Compton 111, Fort Johnson 102.

Eighth race, Toronto handicap, 3-year-olds, and up, mile on turf—Cliff Edge 107, Carlton G. 107, Bob R. 105, Nimbus 105, Sager 106, Kormak 96, G. M. Miller 102, A. Shannon 118, Hampton Court 109.

xApprentice allowance claimed.
Weather cloudy; track slow.

SARNIA LIBERALS SURE OF VICTORY

West Lambton for Laurier, Reciprocity and Pardee.

FREAK OF STORM BOLT

Lightning Runs Along Branch of Tree and Leaps to Door of House.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Sarnia, Aug. 15.—A large crowd of excursionists from Toronto, who went to Detroit on Saturday last, returned on the steamer Tashmoo this afternoon, and left by special train at 4 o'clock for the Queen City.

The Liberals of Sarnia are now thoroughly organized for the present campaign, and although election day is somewhat distant, the outcome is not in the least in doubt. The people of Sarnia and West Lambton are beginning to feel that reciprocity will be one of the greatest measures that has been brought about by any Government, and the watchword, "Laurier, Reciprocity and Fred Pardee!" is heard on every hand.

Dresden's Holiday.

Thursday will be civic holiday in Dresden, and the fire brigade of that town are running an excursion to Sarnia. A special train will arrive here about noon and the visitors will be conveyed to Lake Huron Park by special street cars. An excellent programme of games and sports has been arranged, and as a special attraction a game of baseball will be played between Sarnia and Dresden. The excursionists will leave by special train at 7:30 p.m.

Mr. John Barron, who has conducted a successful music business on Front street, has sold out to Mr. Charles Patchett, organist and choir leader of St. George's Church.

During the severe electrical storm which visited this section on Monday night, the house of Robert Scott, Bright street, had a narrow escape from destruction by fire. A bolt of lightning struck an elm tree in front of the house, ran along one of the branches and struck the screen door of the house; from here it passed to the inner door, the glass in which was shattered to fragments. After scorching the woodwork of the door, the lightning passed down through the floor. Several other residences in this vicinity were struck, but no serious damage is reported.

The members of Sarnia and Port Huron councils, Knights of Columbus, held a most successful picnic at Tashmoo Park yesterday.

Personal Mention

Mr. and Mrs. Sylvia (formerly Lizzie White), of Hamilton, have returned home after spending Old Boys' week with their friend, Mrs. A. Boston, of Wharncliffe road, West London.

Miss Etta McKinnon, of Lucknow, returned home today after spending Old Boys' week with her aunt, Mrs. Boston, of Wharncliffe road, West London.

Mrs. E. G. Whittaker and Miss Whittaker, of South London, are spending two weeks at Port Stanley.

Mr. Arthur Smith, one of the visiting Old Boys, returned to Detroit this morning after a very pleasant visit with his sister, Mrs. Harry Jones, of Redan street.

NO AGREEMENT YET WITH GRAND TRUNK

Chairman Englehart Very Hopeful That Negotiations Will Soon Be Completed.

Toronto, Aug. 15.—Mr. J. L. Englehart returned last evening after his northern trip in company with Mr. Arthur Smithers, London, Eng., chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway, President Hays and Vice-President Fitzhugh.

Asked regarding the objects of the trip and the possibility of an early announcement regarding the result of the negotiations for running rights for the Grand Trunk over the T. and N. O., Mr. Englehart said:

"These gentlemen did not go up as guests of the T. and N. O. Their entire official staff was with them, and they went through to Cochrane and then over the G. T. P.

"Incidentally we gave them the benefit of seeing what we have on the T. and N. O., and we are very hopeful of the possibility that temporarily, at least, running rights and wheelage may be arranged."

After their return last evening the party left for Niagara Falls on their way through to the Pacific coast for a thorough inspection of the Grand Trunk system.

PESONAL oHR DL U aoiFD WLtaoi

Miss Vivienne Chadwick, of 550 W. One Hundred and Sixtieth street, New York City, is spending a few days with her uncle, Mr. B. E. Chadwick, 447 King street city.

THE WOOL BILL.

Washington, Aug. 16. — Although the compromise wool bill agreed to by the Senate and House is not expected to be received at the White House until late today, President Taft hopes to have ready his veto message on that measure to send to the House tomorrow or Friday.

CY YOUNG LET OUT.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 16.—The Cleveland American League Baseball Club last night gave Denton T. (Cy) Young, the veteran pitcher, and grand old man of baseball, his unconditional release.

"I am not through," said Young last night, "and there is lots of good pitching in me yet. I think a number of big league clubs will want me. I will remain in Cleveland working out daily until I sign up with another club."

WHY CHESS WAS INVENTED.

Of all the theories which have been advanced as to the origin of chess, for it must be remembered that the exact origin is quite unknown, the most plausible appears to be that the ancient Buddhist priests invented the game of chess, so that the natural fighting instinct of mankind might find an outlet without transgressing the Buddhistic commandment, which prohibited fighting. Although the chess of mediaeval and modern Europe was undoubtedly derived from Arabic or Persian sources, yet India was the real cradle in which the game was nurtured. The words "check" and "mate," mere phonetic equivalents of the Persian words "Shah," a king, and "mat," he is dead—the king is dead—are conclusive proof of the Persian origin of the game so far as its introduction into western countries is concerned.

Wall Paper

The newest and most up-to-date patterns.

ART ROOM Second Floor | O. B. Graves (Limited.) 203 Dundas St. | Framed Pictures 50c Upwards

ARE YOU EXPECTING VISITORS

What about your Iron Beds, Springs, Mattresses and Upholstered Cots.

Iron Beds, with brass knobs, from ..... $1 95 up

H. Wolf & Sons

255 Dundas St., Downtown.

White Clover Honey

Every season we handle a good quantity of Pure Honey. We have been getting our supply for some years from the same beekeepers, men of reliability and experience, and we have their guarantee that our honey is the pure product of the bees, gathered in the clover blossom time and thoroughly ripened. If not ripened before extracting from the comb, honey will turn sour. Our price for balance of this month is

10-lb. Pail $1.40
5-lb. Pail 70c

John Diprose

THREE POPULAR STORES.

Dundas and Ridout streets.
Dundas and Wellington streets.
Richmond and Hyman streets.



In Fitting Glasses

there must be no guesswork.

It is as EXACT a science as mathematics.

There is a certain error of refraction—there is a certain lens to correct this, and not the slightest variation can be allowed.

For scientific instruments, careful examination and proper glasses come to

The Brown Optical Company

Physical Eye Specialists.

239 Dundas Street Phone 1877

71u

The Tecumseh Grill

OPEN 8 A.M. TO 12 P.M.

Special Attention to Dinner and Supper.

Business Men's Lunches 50c

SERVED IN CAFE 12 TO 2 P.M.

DR. JARVIS
DENTIST
Corner Dundas and Clarence Streets

R. K. COWAN
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
County Bldgs., next Court House, London

HOLBROOKS SAUCE
Imported Bottled

London Conservatory of Music and School of Elocution, Limited

Reopens Sept. 1st at new premises, 354-6 Dundas street. Ask for our new curriculum. F. LINFORTH WILLGOOSE, Mus. Bac., A.R.C.O., principal; LOTTIE L. ARMSTRONG, registrar.

Special Sale Folding CLOTHES HORSES $1.00

When open forms 32 feet of Towel Bar. When closed stands in one square foot of space.

This Rack is strong and durable. No household complete without one.

Westman's Hardware

121 Dundas Street, and Market Square.

Fifty Cents a Week Buys a Piano.

Our heavy spring piano selling trade has brought in a number of exchanges in pianos and organs, and we must sell them for the want of floor space. The price we are asking is much lower than their real value. Terms of payments from 50 cents to 75 cents weekly. We guarantee every instrument in A1 condition. WILLIAMS' PIANO COMPANY, LIMITED. 14tf

TRAFFORD'S
The Best Place for UPHOLSTERING Try Them

129 Dundas St., 11 Market Square, Phone 864.

Coal Prices Reduced

PEA COAL.
TON. ½-TON. ¼-TON.
$5 75. $3 00. $1 60.

CHESTNUT.
$7 00. $3 65. $1 90.

CHESTNUT AND STOVE.
$6 90. $3 60. $1 85.

FURNACE.
$6 75. $3 50. $1 80.

Heaman & Son. Phone 312

Quality Store
Ranahan's Fish Market

Fresh Fish, all kinds. Cooked Meats, Bacon, Hams and Poultry. Fish and poultry cleaned if ordered.

'PHONE 2538.

HARRY RANAHAN
515 RICHMOND STREET.

LONDON AND DISTRICT

PORT STANLEY SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr. W. H. Smith will look after The Advertiser's interests at Port Stanley this season in the same satisfactory manner as in previous years. Londoners spending the holidays at Port can secure their favorite paper by writing this office, telephoning 107, or notifying W. H. Smith, Port Stanley.

Church Dedication.

The laying of the cornerstone of St. Martin's Roman Catholic Church, corner of Duchess avenue and Cathcart street, will take place on Sunday, Aug. 20, at 3.30 p.m. Bishop Fallon will officiate.

Inquest Postponed.

Owing to the fact that the date originally set for the inquest into the death of Mr. Edward Ings, of Adelaide street, who was killed Monday night on the Adelaide street crossing of the Grand Trunk conflicts with other business of the crown attorney, a postponement until Friday, Aug. 25, has been ordered by Coroner McLaren. The railway company has been notified of the change.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.



Mantel Clock Specials

Solid oak, eight-day, strikes the hour and half-hour, $3.

Marbelized wood, eight-day, strikes the hour and half-hour, three pillars, $4, $4 50, $5, $5 50 and $6.

C. H. WARD & CO.
Diamond Merchants and Jewellers.
374 RICHMOND STREET.
Phone 1084. zxv

Tooth Brushes
With Sun Bleached Bristles.

What a difference there is in Tooth Brushes.

We have them now that are absolutely guaranteed not to shed their bristles, 25c to 50c.

Cairncross & Lawrence
Chemists and Druggists,
216 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

Practical Fur Remodelling

Beltz & Co.
PRACTICAL FURRIERS.

EAST LONDON NEWS

MRS. BAILEY'S CASE WAS THROWN OUT

Woman Was Advised To Secure a Separation From Her Husband.

Having heard the evidence of half a dozen witnesses in police court yesterday afternoon, P. M. Judd dismissed the case brought by Mrs. Jas. Bailey, of Dame street, against her husband, and advised the pair to secure a separation.

Some time ago Mrs. Bailey was haled into court by her husband, charged with throwing a lamp at him while he knelt at his bed in prayer. Now Mrs. Bailey avers that James locked her out of the house all night, and that when she finally forced a cellar window and secured admission while he was absent, he struck her and threw her out the back door, upon returning.

Mrs. Bailey claims that when locked out all night she was compelled to sleep at the home of a neighbor. The story of the assault was corroborated by Mrs. Haddield, who resides near the Bailey home.

Bailey denied having struck his wife, but admitted that he locked the door because she persisted in spanking the children and sending them to bed when she wanted to go out in the evenings.

ROLLING MILL PICNIC

Names of the Winners of the Sports Prizes.

The London rolling mills held their sixth annual picnic at Port Stanley on Saturday, the attendance numbering about 300. Many rolling mill Old Boys were there. The weather was ideal.

The sports resulted as follows:

High jump—Wm. Collins (prize, a gentleman's gold scarf pin).

Throwing baseball—T. Davis, J. Menard, G. Fletcher.

One-mile footrace—1, B. Reeves (prize, gentleman's gold scarf pin); 2, Wm. Perkins (pair pants, donated by Grafton & Co.); 3, A. Rolley ($2).

200 yard dash—1, T. Davis (umbrella, donated by Messrs. Dowler, London and St. Thomas); 2, Wm. Perkins, 3, B. Reeves.

Dinner was then taken, and the sports continued on the hill at 2 p.m.

Ladies' thread and needle race—E. Pearson, E. Dorothy, Mrs. Joe Menard.

Open race for ladies—V. Stanton, M. Clayton, G. Norton.

Boot, shoe, stocking and sox race—J. Jackson, J. Menard, R. Wilkinson.

Committeemen's race—1 William Haynes; 2, J. Mannex.

Chasing the greasy pig—Prize donated by J. Harris. This caused some fun. There were twelve contestants in the race, which was won by Joe Menard after holding the pig for two minutes.

Girls, 14 years and under—E. Clayton, C. Groat, M. Clayton.

Boys, 14 years and under—V. Twasey, R. Twasey, G. Haynes.

Girls' race, 10 years and under—W. Smith, G. Norton, T. Whitingham.

Boys' race, 10 years and under—V. Twasey, L. Groat, J. Kennedy.

Young ladies' race, 18 years and under—E. Clayton, C. Groat, E. Pearson.

Married ladies' race—Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Joe Menard, Mrs. Wilkens.

Married ladies' race—Mrs. Clayton, Mrs. Groat, Mrs. Wilkens, Mrs. Menard.

Men's race, 50 years and over—W. Phillips, W. Howie, D. Flynn.

Three-legged race—J. Mannex and George Fletcher, A. Rolley and R. Wilkenson, J. Tapper and F. Nicholas.

The Committee.

The committee in charge was as follows:

Wm. Haynes, chairman; J. Lindley, treasurer; W. Collins, secretary; J. Mannex and E. Palmby; judges, C. H. White and J. Dorsey; starters, Wm. David and F. White.

Ice Cream Social.

An ice cream social and concert was held in the Hamilton Road Presbyterian Church last night, after a short address by the Rev. Mr. Smith, chairman, an excellent programme of solos and readings was rendered by D. Farquhar. Mrs. Coborne, Mrs. Carswell and Mrs. C. W. Barrows, the Pipers' Band was in attendance. The large audience fully appreciated Mrs. Coborne's singing.

Miss Lizzie Hicks, of 640 King street, is spending her holidays with Mrs. Walter Gurd, of East Orchard Beach, Port Stanley.

Miss Vera Parrish, of Galt, has returned home after a pleasant holiday with Miss Nina Harrison, East London.

Mr. Clifford Woodley, of Woodstock, has returned home after visiting friends in the city.

EARLY MORNING OPERA.

New York, Aug. 15.—New Yorkers that do not desire to go home until morning have a new way of amusing themselves. At midnight last night the curtain in a local theatre went up on a musical play which extended until 1:30 a.m. Early-morning performances at theatres are fairly common in Berlin and Vienna, but so far as known they have never before been given in this country.

STOLE FOUR PLUMS.

Hamilton, Aug. 15. — William Barry, a freight trucker employed by the Grand Trunk, was given a week in jail today for stealing four plums from a basket of fruit he was handling. The company prosecuted. Barry enjoyed an excellent reputation.

The law under which the commission was appointed becomes effective Jan. 10, 1912, but the clubs recognize its existence now and plan to operate under its rulings at once.

Free Player Piano Library.

Our Player Roll Library is entirely free exchange to all purchasers of New Scale Williams Player Pianos, saving the Player owner at least $50

Where Do You Buy Your Lobsters?

We have the finest Lobsters that are packed, in both glasses and tins. Let us have your order, and we will convince you of their quality.

Glasses ..... 45c and 75c
Tins ..... 25c and 35c

3 PHONES—Dundas St., 3051 and 3052; South London, 969

T. A. ROWAT & CO.

TREES OF AYLMER SUFFERED BY STORM

Severe Electrical Storm Swept Town on Tuesday Morning.

Aylmer, Aug. 15.—Miss Cottingham, of Detroit, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Miller.

Dr. C. L. Huffman and wife have returned to their home in Forest after spending a few days with Mr. Huffman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Huffman.

Mrs. Thomas Pound, of London, who came to Aylmer some few weeks ago to take care of her father, the late Oliver Baker, is confined to the house through illness.

Mrs. Wilson and Miss Ada Wilson returned to their home in St. Thomas yesterday.

As the result of the severe electrical storm in this section last night and early this morning many trees were badly damaged.

Rev. Mr. Welsh, pastor of the Baptist Church, is spending the last week of his holidays at Port Stanley. His brother from Vancouver will arrive in town today and will join him at Port Stanley tomorrow.

The funeral of Charlie Lemon will take place from the residence of his parents on Harvey street, Wednesday afternoon to the Aylmer Cemetery.

A baseball match between Aylmer and Sparta Juniors will be played on the local diamond Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Samuel Lamb and daughter, of Winnipeg, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Chetton.

Mrs. and Miss Gilbert, who have been enjoying a visit here, have returned to their home in St. Thomas.

D. H. Price was quite ill at his home on Tuesday night.

James Talbot, of Calgary, is spending a few days with his brother, W. C. Talbot, of this place.

Mr. Johnson, of the Canadian West, was an Aylmer visitor this week.

E. O. Whiteside is attending the Laurier meeting at Simcoe today.

WALLACEBURG BOY NEARLY DROWNED

Ten-Year-Old Boy Fell From a Rowboat.

Wallaceburg, Aug. 8.—The steamer Ossifrage, of Chatham, gave an excursion on Tuesday to Detroit. A large number from here attended.

Mr. Long's little boy, aged about 10 years, fell into the river on Saturday and was nearly drowned. He was rescued by some men who were in a boat and saw him fall. He is now in a very serious condition.

Mrs. W. D. McCrae, who has been ill for the past two weeks, is much improved, and returned on Tuesday to her cottage at Bellevue.

The Black Knight Lodge gave an excursion to Sarnia on Saturday on the steamer Conger.

Mr. T. Green died at his home on Monday after a lingering illness. The funeral takes place on Wednesday to the Roman Catholic Cemetery.

Mrs. F. Newton is visiting her parents in Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Simons, of Detroit, are spending a few weeks the guests of Mr. S. L. Mann.

Miss Jessie and Evelyn Thorne and Mr. Chas. Davis left on Tuesday for a visit in Cleveland.

Mrs. J. E. McDougall has returned from visiting in Detroit.

Miss Mamie Burgess is giving a china shower for Miss Bessie Bourne, who is to be married on Saturday, Aug. 19.

Mr. Goswell, of Ridgetown, spent Monday in town.

Rev. Mr. Edgerton is visiting Mr. John McClinton. He preached in Knox Church on Sunday in the absence of Rev. M. G. Tait.

Mr. Fred Dulong, of Detroit, spent Tuesday in Detroit.

DUART.

Miss Nan Kennedy, of Toronto, is visiting her mother here.

The Sunday school picnic of the Presbyterian Church will be held at the lake on Tuesday, Aug. 22.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Kennedy and son of St. Thomas, are visiting are former's mother here.

Miss Leverna and Hugh McPhail spent Sunday in Chatham.

Mr. and Mrs. John Marshall, of Blenheim, attended her father's funeral.

Mr. and Mrs. William Willer, Mrs. Fred March, Carl and Rose Ryckman and Fred Willer, of Detroit, attended the funeral of the late Ed. McGuinn.

Mr. Leslie Swisher spent a few days with his sister,

Mrs. Murray Bobier and children are visiting in the village.

Miss Thelma Knight returned home from a visit with relatives in Rodney and Wardsville.

COATSVILLE'S LYNCHING

Warrants Issued for Arrest of Supposed Mob Leaders.

Coatesville, Pa., Aug. 16. — Stirred into action by criticism of leading citizens, because of the delay in arresting those known to have been implicated in the lynching of Z. S. Welker, the negro, on Sunday night, nine additional warrants were sworn out this morning by the Chester County authorities, and will be served during the day. These warrants, it is said, are based on information given by Kennedy Boyd, a lineman for an electric light company, who was arrested last night after he had been put through a severe examination by the district attorney. Coatesville remains quiet and affairs have resumed a normal state.

The Sanitary Foot Tonic which we are selling is giving splendid satisfaction. It immediately relieves that tired aching feeling and keeps the feet wholesome and comfortable. Ashplant's Shoe Store.

OLYMPIC'S FAST RUN

Clips Forty-six Minutes From Her Westbound Record.

New York, Aug. 16.—The White Star liner Olympic, which arrived this morning, brought a new record to port, having clipped off forty-six minutes from her previous best time from Queenstown. She sailed at 1:50 o'clock in the afternoon of Aug. 10th, her running time being five days, twelve hours and twenty minutes.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford and Lady Beresford, the Duke of Sutherland, J. Pierpont Morgan, and W. E. Corey were among the distinguished passengers.

Lord and Lady Beresford will spend several weeks on this side sight-seeing and visiting friends.

The Olympic arrived here so late last night that she made no attempt to reach her pier.

W. E. Corey, former president of the United States Steel Corporation, was optimistic regarding business conditions and stated that the recent business lull was not a reaction, but merely a resting period. He did not know whether or not he would testify before the Stanley investigating committee in October.

NEW THAMES BRIDGE

Structure to Be Placed Just Below St. Paul's Cathedral.

London, Eng., Aug. 16.—The corporation of the city of London have had their own way in the matter of the construction of a new bridge across the Thames River, just below St. Paul's Cathedral, which in view of the fact that the city is supplying the money seems right and proper. When the city decided that another bridge was necessary to handle the ever-increasing traffic between the north and south of London, a bill was presented to Parliament asking the necessary permission.

The city's proposal provided that a new bridge should be constructed and that the streets behind St. Paul's should be widened to allow of the free passage of traffic. It was simply a businessman's proposition. The architects and artists, and others who pretend to a knowledge of art, arose and declared that if the scheme was carried out as suggested by the city a great opportunity of beautifying London would be lost.

They proposed that the bridge should be so built that it would approach opposite the south transept, giving a new vista of the dome. Everybody thought that this would be an improvement, but as it would cost $10,000,000 more, and the corporation did not have the ten million to spare, they opposed it. With the powerful support of A. J. Balfour, member for the city, the corporation bill was passed and the bridge will be built as originally arranged.

CHINESE SAILORS

Ten Thousand Have Been Brought to British Ports of Late.

London, Aug. 16. — Forty-five thousand Chinese and Lascar sailors are employed on British ships. During the past two years 20,000 Chinese sailors have been brought into this country and the number increases every year. These are the figures published by the Seamen's Union. Havelock Wilson, the head of the union, declares that British sailors must fight this Oriental competition. He does not believe in an appeal to Parliament, for many of the Chinese, and practically all of the Lascars, are British subjects, a fact which makes legislation against them impossible. His plan is to have the labor unions combine to prevent any ship employing Oriental hands from being loaded or discharged in the ports of the United Kingdom.

On the part of the ship-owners the arguments are urged that Chinese sailors are more faithful, more amenable to discipline, and—a point which the English sailormen resent bitterly—are more efficient. That they will work for lower wages, and that their cost for food and other necessaries is below that of white sailors, is unquestionable, but those are points upon which the owners, from motives of policy, put as little stress as possible.

PATERSON NOMINATED

By Largest Convention Ever Held in the County of Brant.

Paris, Ont., Aug. 15.—The largest convention ever held in the riding of Brant took place in the opera house this morning, when the Liberals unanimously selected Hon. Wm. Paterson, minister of customs, as their standard-bearer in the forthcoming Dominion elections. Every subdivision throughout the riding was well represented, and the utmost enthusiasm was manifested, the outlook being bright indeed for a signal victory for the popular minister of customs.

Dr. A. Addison, of St. George, president of the Brant Association, occupied the chair, and opened the proceedings with a capital address on routine work and the object of the convention.

BLUEVALE.

Bluevale, Aug. 15.—The harvest is over and the farmers are busy plowing.

Mrs. Watts, Ionia, Mich., who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Snell, of this place, for the past week, is visiting Fordwich friends at present.

Miss Mae Cantelon, Wingham, is visiting at the home of John Balfour for a few weeks.

Miss M. McGee is visiting her friend, Miss Hazel Stampart, near Wroxeter, for a few days.

The threshing machines are once more in operation in this vicinity.

Miss Holmes, Toronto, is visiting her father, Mr. Andy Holmes, of the village.

A large congregation was present at the sacrament services in the Methodist Church on Sunday morning.

Mrs. Masters, Belgrave, is visiting Bluevale friends at present.

Mrs. John King left last week for the west, where she will visit friends for a few weeks.

TILLSONBURG.

Tillsonburg, Aug. 15.—Miss Audrey Denton has returned from a holiday spent with friends at Port Stanley and Aylmer.

Mrs. H. Hardy, of Guelph, was the guest of her father, Dr. M. D. Crooker, last week.

Mrs. A. H. Robertson, of London, is spending a few days in town.

Mrs. J. W. Cuthbertson and Miss Nell have returned from a holiday at Port Stanley.

Mrs. Wm. Maunder and Miss Irena are spending a few days at Port Stanley.

Claude Brown is spending a few days at Simcoe and Port Dover.

Ira Ribble, of Port Burwell, spent Monday in town.

Mrs. A. E. Raynes is spending a few weeks with friends in Winnipeg.

Mrs. Carrie Agnew, of Toronto, was the guest of Mrs. Chas. Williams last week.

W. E. Wilcox was in Ashtabula, O., one day last week.

G. W. Huntsley is spending a few weeks on a trip to Edmonton.



THE LABOR CRISIS

Continued From Page One.

over the Scotland road district and a state of anarchy prevails.

"The police and troops are preparing to cope with more serious disorders than any that have yet taken place.

Facing Starvation.

"Both in Liverpool and Manchester supplies are running short, and deep apprehension is felt that both cities will be isolated. We are practically within three days of starvation,' said a leading Manchester flour merchant, and in the Liverpool district the millers give notice that the city in a few days will be absolutely without bread."

The Railwaymen.

The railwaymen's grievance is discontent with the working of the conciliation scheme drawn up by Lloyd George, then president of the board of trade, and Secretary Bell, of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, in 1907, is shown by the resolutions adopted at the Liverpool meeting, which last evening declared in favor of a general strike of the railway workers.

These resolutions complain of the vexatious attitude of the railway companies toward that scheme. No other grievance is mentioned, but both sides appear determined, and the present indications are that a strike involving 150,000 will break out on the expiration of the men's ultimatum of 24 hours to the companies. As the Government was partly responsible for the 1907 agreement, it may be assumed that when President of the Board of Trade Buxton meets the railway representatives today, government influence will be used on the side of pacification.

Among the towns already involved in railway strikes which chiefly affect freight traffic are, in addition to Liverpool and Manchester, Glasgow, Bradford, Chester, Sheffield, Bristol, Doncaster and Leicester.

Disorder at Sheffield.

Sheffield, Aug. 16.—Railway tariff here has been disorganized through a strike of the Midland Company's signal men. Disorderly crowds are parading the streets and there have been numerous conflicts between them and the police. In these clashes several persons were injured.

Shipping Paralyzed.

Liverpool, Aug. 16.—Shipping here is becoming completely paralyzed. The steamer Lusitania, which arrived yesterday from New York, has been unable to dock owing to the strike of the tugboat men, and it is doubtful if she will be able to coal in time to sail on her return voyage next Saturday. The Celtic is in a similar dilemma, and the White Star Line officials have notified passengers who have booked for the voyage to New York that she probably will be delayed. Other trans-Atlantic liners which are likely to be affected by the strike are the Adriatic, Megantic, Virginian, Haverford, Lake Champlain and Canadian.

The special boat trains from London to Liverpool were cancelled yesterday, but hundreds of passengers already are here waiting for boats.

After the meeting of the strike committee last night, Tom Mann, one of the strike leaders, announced that the committee did not wish to see a shortage of bread and milk in the city, and therefore had given permits to firms to move flour and milk on the understanding that only union men would be employed in the work. He said the committee would not countenance the movement of anything but the bare necessities of life, and that no meat or luxuries would be handled. Mr. Mann insisted that the riots had nothing to do with the strike.

London, Aug. 16. — There was little if any abatement of the strike fever that has spread through Great Britain today. At some points, such as the London docks, conditions continued to improve, but this was offset by outbreaks elsewhere.

With the exception of at Liverpool, where there was rioting nearly all last night, the men generally are orderly and, beyond picketing and peaceably inducing men to join the unions, did not interfere with those desiring to work.

Shot By Hussars.

The fighting at Liverpool last night, which resulted in the death of two rioters, who were shot by Hussars in defending five prison vans occupied by rioters, prisoners whom the mob attempted to release, has not tended thus far to improve the situation, except as it has helped to keep the peaceably disposed outside the strike area. This enabled the police to more easily handle those who were causing the trouble.

This was particularly noticeable this morning, when the streets were quiet, the rioters having retired for a much-needed rest after the night's battle, and also probably to keep out of the way of the strong forces opposed to them during daylight. The police and soldiers, however, prepared for a renewal of hostilities when night fell.

Men Full of Fight.

Today teams were busy removing goods from the railway stations to business houses. They were unmolested. Along the docks, however, work was at a standstill, and the men showed an untamed spirit. The continued rioting on the Mersey port was not calculated to restore confidence elsewhere, and men at other ports were refusing to discharge steamers diverted from Liverpool. Glasgow, for example, which had just disposed of a strike of street railway men, now has a dock strike, as a result of the men declining to remove a cargo of fruit from a steamer sent from Mersey.

Another ominous sign was the choice by the leaders of the railway workers of Liverpool as the city from which to direct the threatened general strike on the railways, which was declared last night by the executives of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, the Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and the General Railway oWrkers' Union; to become effective within 24 hours unless in the interim the companies express a willingness to negotiate for a settlement of grievances.

Heretofore the railway strikes have been managed usually from London or some central point in the north. The threat to tie up all the railway lines in the United Kingdom caused more uneasiness than all the other strike movements combined, for it was known that if the effort was successful it would completely cut off the food supplies from the greater part of the country. The Government exerted every influence to avert such a calamity.

This forenoon Sydney Buxton, president of the board of trade, conferred with the managers of all the railroad lines, and in the afternoon he met the leaders of the employees in the hope of bringing about a joint conference. The managers had insisted upon adhering to the system of conciliation boards, with which the men are dissatisfied. An arrangement through which the boards would deal more expeditiously with the grievances of the workers might lead to a settlement, it was thought, and the members of the board of trade worked along these lines.

Should the railway strike take place the managers hope to maintain a partial service on all lines, and for months have been preparing for such an eventuality. They have already made up time-tables for a curtailed service with the aid of non-union men who compose about three-fourths of the workers. The unions have about 170,000 members. The residents of many of the poorer districts already are suffering from prolonged idleness, and in some sections of London and the other large cities, where the husbands and wives equally contribute to the support of their homes, both are on strike and dependent upon charity for food.

The trade of Manchester has been completely dislocated by the strike in the transport service. Today the signal men joined the strikers, preventing the movement of trains, so even if the teamsters were at work there would be nothing for them to transfer.

TAFT PUTS VETO ON STATEHOOD BILL

Prevents New Mexico and Arizona From Entering Union.

[Canadian Press.]

Washington, Aug. 15.—President Taft, in a special message to the Houses today, vetoed the joint resolution providing for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona to statehood. His reason for exercising the executive power of veto was based on his thorough disapproval of the recall of judges' clause in the Arizona constitution. hTe fact that New Mexico's statehood was bound up with that of Arizona meted out to her the same fate, and neither territory can come into the union at this time unless friends of the joint resolution in congress can muster the two-thirds vote necessary to pass the resolution over the president's veto. This may be attempted but the President did not spare words in condemning the recall feature of the Arizona constitution, which, he said, would compel judges to make their decisions under legalized terrorism. The recall provision would operate against all elective offices of Arizona, including both county and state judges.

TOWNSHIP COUNCIL

NORTH DORCHESTER COUNCIL.

The North Dorchester council met on July 31, all the members present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and signed. The council went into court of revision on the Finch drain bylaw, with R. Bankes in the chair. Moved by J. Barons and A. H. Bankes, that we hear appeals, although the required notice has not been given. None of the parties present wishing to appeal, the court of revision was closed. The council then resumed. A. H. Bankes was empowered to get timber cut on concession 5, opposite lot A, not to exceed $20.

Fifteen dollars was granted for ditching on concession 2, lot 11, north of river.

It was moved by F. Boyce, seconded by J. Barons, that the council furnish two teams and grader on concession 4, lot 21, providing D. McCallum gives the use of his team and man free; also on sideroad, opposite R. Bankes' place, on same terms. Carried.

The clerk was instructed to notify the G. T. R. to have the crossings over their railway put in proper repair.

The council adjourned and went into court of revision on the Hunter drain bylaw. Two appeals were received. The C. P. R. appeal was taken up, and it was moved by R. Bankes, seconded by J. L. Ruddick, that the C. P. R. assessment be sustained. Carried.

The Nassau Morris' appeal was then considered, and it was moved by H. J. Barons, seconded by A. H. Bankes, that the assessment on north part lot 12, concession 4, be struck off and the same placed on the roads. Carried.

The court of revision then closed and the council resumed.

Tenders were opened for two concrete culverts, one on sideroad, lots 8 and 9, concession 3, was let to Chas. Fletcher, price $249 50; culvert on Hamilton road, east of Putnam, let to Chas. L. Collins, for $293. Accounts amounting to $2,515 50 were ordered paid. Council adjourned till Aug. 28.

Students Start Work. Trained at the Westervelt School.

Miss I. McKenzie has been placed as stenographer with Mr. J. H. A. Beattie, barrister.

Miss A. Morrison, as stenographer with the London Life Insurance Company.

Miss M. McLaughlin, as office clerk with Nelson, Arthurs & Co.

These ladies attended the F. C. B. College, Y. M. C. A. Building, London.

Fall term from Sept. 5. Catalogues free.

Excelsior Life Insurance Company.

Insure in the Excelsior Life Insurance Company, London office, Merchants Bank Building. 72-c

Touring cars for hire. Hueston's Garage. 'Phone 423. 77tf