Last Edition.

London Advertiser

PRICE 2 Cents.

VOL. XXXVII., NO. 284. LONDON, CANADA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1900. WHOLE NO. 11596.

Number of Cattle Exported from Canada to the United States in 1896, - 1,646
Number of Cattle Exported from Canada to the United States in 1899, - 92,834

Births, Marriages, Deaths

DIED.

HAYES—At Moncton, Oct. 20, Ethel M Hayes, only and dearly beloved daughter of Nelson and Elizabeth Hayes aged 11 years 2 months.

Amusements and Lectures

10c per line, or 2c per word, each insertion.

SPECIAL NOTICE — GENTLEMEN BEGINNERS' class will meet Thursday evening next week, instead of Monday. Dayton & McCormick.

TUNISIAN—ALLAN LINE—SAILS SUNDAY, Nov. 11, from Montreal to Liverpool via Derry. Third-class cabins same rate as when formerly called steerage. For tickets and information apply F. B. Clarke, agent, Richmond street, next Advertiser.

ASTORIA, ANCHOR LINE STEAMSHIP, sails Saturday, October 27, from New York for Glasgow via Derry. The Lehigh Valley, the picturesque line to New York, lands you direct on the pier. F. B. Clarke, agent, Richmond street, next Advertiser.

MRS. SCRIPPS-ELLIS, soprano,

MR. HAROLD JARVIS, tenor,

MR. W. H. HEWLETT, pianist,

Auditorium, Thursday evening, Oct. 25, 1900.
Tickets, 25c; reserved seats 10c extra.
Plan now open. 96c

PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING BY R. B. Millard, 345 Princess avenue. Special attention given to the waltz and two step. Rapid teaching. Low rates. Lessons any hour.

Meetings.

MASONIC—A CONVOCATION OF ST. John's Chapter, No. 3, R. A. C., will be held in Sherwood Hall, on Wednesday evening, at 7:30. John Callard, Scribe E. b

DR. ROSSITER, OF NEW YORK, WILL speak on McAll mission work in Dundas Center Church, Tuesday, Oct. 23. Full choir organ recital at 7:45. Collection. 94c

Domestics Wanted.

WANTED—COOK—APPLY IN EVENING. Mrs. V. Cronyn, 594 Dundas street. 94c

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT, IMMEDIATELY. Apply Mrs. J. L. Fitzgerald, 226 Central avenue. 95c

WANTED AT ONCE—GOOD GENERAL servant; small family. Apply 406 Burwell street. 94c

WANTED COOK AND HOUSEMAID. References required. Mrs. Niven, 423 Colborne street. 94c

WANTED — AT ONCE — 50 GENERAL girls, 10 dining-room, 10 kitchen girls. Mrs. Lockhart's Employment Office, European Hotel (upstairs.) Phone 964.

Male Help Wanted.

1c per word first insertion, and ½c per word each subsequent insertion. No advt. less than 10 words.

WANTED—CARPENTERS. APPLY ON job, Stanley street and Wharncliffe road. 95u

WANTED — MAN TO WORK IN hospital. Apply Matron, Victoria Hospital. 95c

WANTED — GOOD SMART BOY TO learn the baking. Apply at once to Box 40, Advertiser office. 96u

WANTED—YOUTH WITH COUPLE OF years' experience at cake baking, wishing to finish learning trade. Address Box 37, Advertiser. 95c

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH SOME experience in the grocery business. Address Box 36, this office. 95u

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MAN TO TAKE care of place; experienced as house man, gardener, and knowledge of the care of horses. State wages desired and reference. Apply F. B. Smith, manager Wolverine Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. 95n

WANTED—YOUNG MAN, ALSO MARRIED man, for farm work. Apply George Finnegan, Blackfriars street, West London. 94n

ACTIVE MAN FOR TEMPORARY LOCAL position (several weeks). Salary $3 per day. Address Globe Co., 723 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. 94c

STRONG BOYS WANTED IMMEDIATELY —D. S. Perrin & Co. 53tf

Female Help Wanted

1c per word first insertion, and ½c per word each subsequent insertion. No advt. less than 10 words.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED. FIRST-CLASS mantle-makers. Apply at Smallman & Ingram's. 96c

FIFTY GIRLS WANTED AT ONCE.—D. S. Perrin & Co. 53tf

Board and Lodging.

TWO LADIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board and lodging at 32 Euclid avenue, South London. 96c

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO gentlemen can be accommodated with board in private family; no other boarders. Box 39, Advertiser. 95c

LADY WANTS ROOM AND BOARD IN quiet family where no other boarders are kept. Address Box 34, Advertiser, 95c

The Nordheimer Piano

A scientific knowledge of the principles of tone production as well as the possession of the necessary means and facilities are absolute necessities for the equipment of the manufacturer of high grade pianos.

The Nordheimer Piano is the outcome of the above conditions. A visit to our wareroom, 188 Dundas street, will convince the most casual observer of the correctness of this statement.

THE NORDHEIMER PIANO AND MUSIC CO., LIMITED,
188 Dundas Street.
60 YEARS ESTABLISHED.

Our $1.90 Shoe for Women...

is made specially for us. They are more than "good shoes." The leather is strong. The soles are the best kind, and doubly reinforced. Made in all the new and popular styles. They fit where others fail. Sizes 2½ to 8. Widths B to F. Hundreds of pairs to choose from. Fit and wear guaranteed or your money refunded.

Pocock Bros.
All kinds Trunks and Valises.

Agents Wanted.

$3 A DAY SURE—SEND US YOUR ADDRESS and we will show you how to make $3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; don't fail to write today. Imperial Silverware Company, Box A407, Windsor, Ont. ywt

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL FOREIGN and Canadian stamps on commission (boys preferred). Send stamp for particulars to A. E. Millar, 70 Elmwood avenue, London, Canada. 89tf

WANTED — AGENTS TO SOLICIT orders for Roswell's teas and coffees. 743 Richmond street.

WE START YOU IN BUSINESS SELLING Dr. Roberts' remedies. No money needed. A postal will bring the goods. We trust you. Write today. Address The Dr. Roberts Medicine Company, drawer 581, London.

Articles For Sale.

1c per word first insertion, and ½c per word each subsequent insertion. No advt. less than 10 words.

FOR SALE—GENTLEMAN'S BICYCLE. Apply No. 4, Seale's Terrace, York street. 96u

FOR SALE—SPIDER PHAETON IN GOOD repair, or would exchange for light buggy. Can be seen at Star Livery. 96n

FOR SALE—MARE—7 YEARS OLD—CAN be seen at 731 Lorne avenue, London. 95c

FOR SALE—PEN OF PLYMOUTH ROCKS —731 Lorne avenue, London. 95c

FOR SALE—LARGE BOOKCASE, GLASS front, 8 feet 2 inches high, 6 feet 2 inches across. $6 50. Connor's Book Store. 94c

BUCHANAN'S COAL AND WOOD DELIVERED to any part of city. Office 633 Colborne street. Phone. 1096.

18 LBS. GRANULATED SUGAR, REDPATH'S, for $1; 20 lbs. light yellow or dark brown sugar for $1; choice selected raisins, 10c; cleaned currants, 12c lb.; John Sealey's codfish in 1-lb. packages, 8c; loose, 7c lb; best 40c coffee for 35c; our 25c tea can't be beat; pure lard 12c lb; fresh oysters and haddies every day. T. A. Faulds, 687 Dundas street. Phone 1192. ywt

FOR SALE—TWENTY BASEBURNERS by private sale, including Radiant Homes, good as new. H. Porter, 97 Carling street. 93bu

FOR SALE — CHEAP — SOFT WATER tanks. Apply London Soap Company, 87tf

BEEF! BEEF! BEEF!—SIRLOIN STEAK 12c, round steak 10c, rump steak 8c, rib roast 10c, shoulder roasts 8c, boiling meat 5c and 6c. At Park's, corner Market lane. ywt

ARTISTS' MATERIALS—
BEST ENGLISH COLORS—
Canvas, Paper, Pencils, Brushes, etc.
Sketching Blocks and Canvas Stretchers made to order.
See our ACADEMY BOARD for oil-painting.
CHAPMAN'S BINDERY.
91 Dundas street. Established 1855. ywt

LOIN PORK CHOPS—
We have those lean chops cut up from the farmers' primest pork. They are delicious.
At Murphy's Provision Store, 246 Dundas St wty

GUNS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION AND pocket knives. All kinds of repairing at lowest prices. D. McKenzie & Co., 298 Richmond street, one door south of G. T. R.

FOR SALE—6 OCTAVE PIANO CASE Bell organ; nearly new. Sanborn & Trebilcock, 183 Dundas street (Anderson's Bookstore.)

DANIELS' NEW CENTURY MAGIC Salve is unequaled for piles, burns, chilblains, scalds, etc. For sale at McCallum's Drug Store. W. H. Daniels.

BEST HARD WOOD—
Long blocks or split.
Send in your order for prompt delivery.
R. J. WEBSTER.
Phone 1363. 713 Richmond street.

ALL KINDS OF HORSES BOUGHT, SOLD or exchanged at Henderson's sale stables, 143½ King street.

STOVES—NEW AND SECOND HAND—Very cheap at Keene's Stove and Furniture Store, 141 King street.

NOTICE—CALL AT PARISH'S STORE if you want cheap cook or parlor stoves (wood or coal), baseburners, furniture. Stoves exchanged, 357 Talbot street, south Market Square.

LADDERS ARE NECESSARY FOR apple picking. A good one saves twice its cost first year. The Waggoner is the best. Write for catalogue. The Waggoner Ladder Co., Limited; factory, 405 York street, London.

HARD WOOD—BEECH AND MAPLE—Best quality; also soft wood. Prompt delivery. S. Gillies & Son. Phone, 1,312.

COAL AND WOOD—THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a good supply of hard and soft coal, and the best hard and soft wood, at the lowest cash price. Yard, William street and G. T. Railway. Phone 1,391. Green & Co

ROMAN CHAIRS, $5 EACH—THE PRETTIEST thing ever offered in London for the money. Keene Bros., 127 King street, opposite Market House.

FOR SALE—FANCY CARVED BURL walnut piano, 7⅓ octaves, 2 years old, cheap and on easy terms. Heintzman & Co., 217 Dundas street, corner Clarence.

Wanted.

1c per word first insertion, and ½c per word each subsequent insertion. No advt. less than 10 words.

WANTED—WINCHESTER REPEATING rifle. Box 35, this office. 94c

SHOE STYLE AND SHOE COMFORT.

The science of shoemaking is perfect ease and durability.

The perfection of shoemaking is comfort and perfect fit.

No style is good that is not comfortable.

No shoe is cheap that does not wear.

The price of a shoe doesn't mean as much as the quality.

Far better to pay a fair price for a high quality than a low price for a low quality.

The very best shoes sold in London at any price can always be found at

Brown's Shoe Store
145 Dundas Street.

Lost and Found.

1c per word first insertion, and ½c per word each subsequent insertion. No advt. less than 10 words.

LOST—SUNDAY—BROWN LEATHER belt purse containing money. Reward. 82 Elmwood avenue. 96c

LOST — THREE YEARLINGS — ROAN steer, spotted roan heifer, red and white spotted heifer. Any one knowing of their whereabouts will please notify John Morrow, Ilderton Postoffice. 94n

Houses, Etc., To Let.

1c per word first insertion, and ½c per word each subsequent insertion. No advt. less than 10 words.

TO LET—294 HILL STREET—COTTAGE—Six rooms; city water. Inquire three doors west. b

TO RENT—FURNISHED BEDROOM—317 Queen's avenue. 96c

TO LET—SMALL STORE AND DWELLING, Dundas east; also six-roomed house and stable, $4.50 a month. Inquire 500 Quebec street. 95n

TO LET—BRICK HOUSE, No. 413 KING; modern conveniences; rent reasonable. Apply 409 King street. 95n

TO LET—BRICK HOUSE, OCCUPIED BY J. C. Green, Esq. Apply 666 Talbot. 94n tyw

TO LET—BRICK HOUSE OVER KING street bridge. Apply 27 Becher street. 92tf wty

TO LET—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE—Good repair; with stable. Rent $12 per month. Apply J. W. G. Winnett, 420 Talbot street. ywt

TO LET—425 RIDOUT STREET, SEVEN bedrooms. J. W. McCallum, 94 Fullarton street. 94c

TO LET (NEW) BRICK STORY AND HALF cottage; modern. Apply corner of St. James and Alma streets. 94c

TO LET—BRICK HOUSE, NINE ROOMS, warm and dry, 4 blocks from market. Geo. Rowntree, grocer. 94bu

TO LET—BRICK COTTAGE—138 BATHURST street, near Richmond. Apply 141 Bathurst street. 86tf

TO LET—MOVING VANS—LARGEST and best, 97 Carling street. Office phone 1162. Night phone 1167. Country or city movings.

TO LET—810 TALBOT STREET—IMMEDIATE possession. Alex. Harvey. 28tf

TO RENT—424 PARK AVENUE. ALL modern conveniences. Immediate possession. Apply to J. C. Trebilcock, 235 Dundas street. 22tf

TO LET—OFFICE IN ODDFELLOWS Hall. Apply to R. K. Cowan, Barrister, County Buildings. 14tf

TO LET—UNION FURNITURE VAN—Furniture carefully handled. John Biggs, Cathcart and Bruce, South London, late of London Furniture Co. Phone 310.

Palmistry.

MISS EVELYN PERRIN, SCIENTIFIC palmist, graduate Occult College, in India. This wonderfully gifted young lady is recognized by press and public as the greatest genius of the age. Your fate and fortune is in your hand. Hours 9 to 9. 456 Talbot street, near Queen's avenue. 96n

Real Estate.

FOR SALE—236 MAITLAND STREET—66 feet front—cottage in first-class condition, will be sold cheap for cash. Apply after 6 o'clock. 96k

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS, NEAR new Normal School. Will sell cheap, no easy terms. Apply 278 Ridout street. 16tf ywt

FOR SALE—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 413 King street. In a fine residential part of city. Lot 29x130. Will sell at a bargain. Apply 409 King street. 95n

$1,200 BUYS 25 CARTWRIGHT street, house in good repair. Part cash. Key next door. 92n

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK COTTAGE—3 bedrooms, bath, water closet and gas; central location; or will rent if not sold by Nov. 1. J. F. Sangster, 403 Richmond street.

TENDERS.

TENDERS ARE ASKED FOR BY THE Electrical Construction Co., of London, Limited, on new factory, three stories, 40x100. Plans and specifications can be seen at office, 90 York street. Tenders received to Thursday, Oct. 25, 6 p.m. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. 96c

CHATHAM MAN KILLED.

Moosejaw, N. W. T., Oct. 23.—J. M. Simington, of this place, one of the earliest settlers of the district, who left here in the best of health and spirits on the 17th for the goose-shooting grounds at Buffalo Lake, was nearing his destination, when his horse became unmanageable, and in some way a loaded gun which was in the rig was discharged, the shot entering Simington's groin, killing him almost instantly. Simington came here in 1882 from Chatham. He was a public school trustee, license inspector and a Presbyterian. He leaves a widow and a large family.

A Rousing Meeting

City Hall Crowded With Immense Gathering of Electors.

Workingmen Turn Out in Force to Honor Canada's First Minister of Labor.

Stirring Addresses by Hon. Senator David Mills, Hon. Wm. Mulock, the Liberal Candidate, Mr. C. S. Hyman, and George C. Gibbons, Q.C.---An Enthusiastic Audience.

The Liberal campaign in London was opened at the city hall last night. To say merely that the large hall was crowded would give only an inadequate idea of the meeting's size; and to say that it was boundlessly enthusiastic would not fitly describe the animation with which the speeches of the evening were received. With pardonable regard for the much-abused superlative, it must be said that last night's meeting was one of the largest, one of the most effective that has ever been held in the interests of the Liberal party in London. Surely an assemblage of such numbers, and controlled by such a united desire to pay tribute to the representatives of the progressive government that now guides the ship of state in Canada, is a testimony of indisputable weight to the popularity of that administration in this city. It was only natural, however, that such a success should be attained. On the programme were the names of two members of the Laurier government—one of them Hon. David Mills, minister of justice, and a citizen of our own city, and the other Hon. William Mulock, postmaster-general, and the first Canadian minister of labor. It was probably because he occupied this latter position, because of his known interest in the condition of the workingmen of the Dominion, and his efforts on their behalf, that there were attracted to the hall so many of the workingmen of London. This, also, was the honorable gentleman's first appearance before the electorate of this city, and coming, as he did, in the interests of the strong Liberal candidate, Mr. Charles S. Hyman, his address was listened to with more than usual interest. Another factor that helped materially in the gratifying success of the meeting was that Mr. Hyman himself made his first address to the electors, whose representative at Ottawa he will undoubtedly be during the next four years.

The north gallery was reserved for ladies, and was well filled with the fair sex and their escorts. The singing of the Laurier Male Quartet, Messrs. Stewart Huntington, Newton Large, Edward Gardner and Ruthven McDonald, was a pleasant feature of the evening. They were repeatedly encored.

Two huge Union Jacks were suspended near the speakers' platform, and the walls of the hall were hung with many banners, inscribed with mottoes as follows:

"The device that I give unto you is Union, Peace, Friendship and Fraternity."—Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

"Don't stop the growing time."

"The choice is between Foster's deficits and Fielding's surpluses."

"Mulock and penny postage—'A Hand Across the Sea.'"

"The British preference a link of empire."

"Mulock, the first minister of labor."

"Canada above all and always."—Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The gentlemen who were to speak ascended to the platform about 8 o'clock, and were tendered an ovation that was truly prodigious in its fervor and continuance. With the chairman were Hon. William Mulock, Hon. David Mills, Mr. Charles S. Hyman, Mayor Rumball, Mr. Thomas Coffey, Mr. F. Leonard, Ald. Brener, Ald. Stevenson, Mr. A. O. Jeffery, Mr. W. R. Hobbs, Dr. Cl. T. Campbell and Mr. Hume Cronyn.

George C. Gibbons, Q.C.

The meeting was called to order by the president of the London Liberal Association, George C. Gibbons, Q.C., who was warmly received on rising. He expressed his pleasure at the magnificent gathering of electors in the hall, and was confident that it foreshadowed victory for Mr. Hyman. (Hearty cheers.) The Conservatives had preached blue ruin in 1896, if the Laurier administration were returned to power, and stated that the chimneys of the leading Canadian industries would soon cease giving smoke. (Laughter.) Instead business had increased as it had never increased before in the history of the Dominion, and instead of deficits, as under Conservative rule, surpluses were now the order of the day. (Applause.) The Liberals could well be proud to ask the electors to support such an able administration—(hear, hear)—as the Laurier government, which had given Canada an era of prosperity unparalleled in the history of the Dominion. The speaker referred to Major Beattie as "the man who is super-loyal." Mr. Beattie was very indignant because a speaker at the Reform convention said it should not lay in his (Beattie's) mouth to criticise such a great statesman as Sir Wilfrid Laurier, charging him with disloyalty. This was ill taste of Mr. Beattie, as Sir Wilfrid had done more for imperial federation and to unite the empire than any premier Canada ever had. The speaker did not hold that the Conservatives were not loyal, but held that in the whole Conservative party there were no men more loyal than in the Liberal party. He hoped the fight would be a fair and honest one, and it would be as far as the Liberals of London were concerned. If any man was found guilty of crooked work in an attempt to deprive a man of that precious heritage—his vote—be he Liberal or Conservative, he hoped that he would be sent to Kingston, the proper place for such men. (Hear, hear.) London would have a fair count this time, clean returning officers and men who knew their own signatures, on the ballots. (Cheers and laughter.)

In conclusion President Gibbons asked for the hearty support of all present for Mr. Hyman.

The Candidate.

Mr. Hyman was tendered an ovation on rising to address the gathering, and the cheering was so hearty and prolonged that it was several minutes before he could make himself heard. He thanked those assembled for their kindly and hearty greeting. It can well be remembered, said the speaker, that before the Liberal government came into power the business of the Dominion was in a state of general stagnation all over the country. There was a falling off in the exports and the imports, in the business of the Dominion, and a large exodus of young people to the United States. Domestic politics were in anything but a satisfactory state, and the great Manitoba school question was far from being settled. Then the government of that day was anything but a happy family, and the name of Canada was known in England simply as a byword. When the Laurier government came into power all this was changed. The trade of the Dominion increased by leaps and bounds—indeed, to an enormous extent. The exodus of young people to the United States, the speaker was happy to say, had almost entirely stopped, as they now could find plenty of employment in the Dominion. (Hear, hear and applause.) In domestic politics the utmost unity and harmony prevailed, and the great question dealing with the Manitoba schools had been happily and satisfactorily settled. The Liberal government was a government of honorable and progressive men, who had the interests of the Dominion at heart—(applause)—and no member had ever been directly charged with a dishonest act, in spite of the fact that the Conservatives had cried corruption on every hand. (Cheers.)

The Conservatives charged that the Liberals had stolen their policy, and then their tariff clothes. The speaker at this point read a clipping taken from a speech made by Sir Charles Tupper, in which he stated that if the tariff proposed by the Liberals went into operation, the industries of Canada would be ruined, and stating that no greater wrong could be inflicted on the Dominion. Was Sir Charles a good prophet? Had his predictions of ruined industries, closed mills and a general deplorable state of things that he pictured, come true? No; but the tariff, which he (Sir Charles) denounced had been in force four years, and the great strides made in the trade of the country were simply wonderful, and evidences of prosperity were to be seen on every hand. (Hearty applause.)

The speaker then went on to show the marvelous growth of trade under the Laurier administration. The exports in 1878 amounted to $79,323,000; in 1896, $121,013,000; in 1900, $191,897,000; a total increase of $41,690,000, under Co servative rule, while the increase four years under Liberal rule w $70,884,000. Under Conservative the export trade increased at b 500,000 a year, while under Liberal ru it increased $1,800,000 a month. (Hear applause.)

Dealing with the import figures, the speaker showed that in 1878 the imports were $93,081,000; in 1896, $118,011,000; in 1900, $189,723,000; an increase in four years of Liberal rule of $77,717,000 while the increase under eighteen years of Conservative rule was only $24,930,000—under Liberal rule an increase of $1,500,000 per month, and under Conservatiove rule only $1,500,000 a year.

Mr. Hyman next dealt with the British preference, holding that there was a clear line drawn on this question between the Liberal and Conservative parties. Sir Charles and his followers had come out and attacked the measure on the ground that nothing short of free trade could be satisfactory to Canada, thus showing their loyalty to be not a matter of instinct but of profession. The preferential tariff had given relief to the people of the Dominion, without injuring manufacturing interests. Better markets had been provided, and taxation had been decreased. The preferential tariff had also enlisted the sympathy of the British people in Canada. The imports from Great Britain in 1878 were $37,431,000; in 1896, $32,970,000; in 1900, $44,644,000; decrease under eighteen years of Conservative rule, $4,452,000; and an increase of $11,665,000 under four years of Liberal rule.

The exports to Great Britain were: In 1878, $35,861,000; in 1896, $62,718,000; in 1900, $97,452,000; an increase in the eighteen years of Conservative rule of only $26,857,000; while under four years of Liberal rule they increased $34,734,000.

Mr. Hyman then gave figures to show the greatly increased foreign trade since the Liberals took the reins of power. In 1878, $172,404,000; in 1896, $239,025,000; in 1900, $381,625,000. Increase in eighteen years of Conservative rule, $66,621,000; under four years of Liberal rule, $142,600,000—or, under Conservative rule, only $3,000,000 a year of an increase, and under Liberal rule, $3,000,000 a month.

In dealing with the finance question, the speaker gave the following comparative statement of surplus and deficit for the last three years of Conservative administration and the three years of Liberal administration:

CONSERVATIVE PERIOD.

	Deficit.
1893-4	$1,210,332 45
1894-5	4,153,875 58
1895-6	330,551

Total deficit for three years $5,694,75

Average annual deficit.. 1,898,25

LIBERAL PERIOD.

	Deficit.	Surplu
1896-7	$519,981 44	
1897-8		$1,722,712
1898-9		4,837,749
		$6,560,461
		519,981

Total surplus for three years $6,040,479

Average annual surplus. 2,013,493

The Conservatives charged the Liberal government with largely increasing the debt of the country and burdening the people. The speak couldn't conceive how any intelliger

(Continued on pag 2.)

Save the Price Of a New Suit...

In one year by using "Purity" Baking Powder.

Save where you can. Save on the little things, the things you use every day. "Take care of the pennies and the dollars will take care of themselves." There's many a penny to be saved by using "Purity" Baking Powder. "Purity" is the best, as well as the cheapest. It maintains first place among baking powders by virtue of its superior quality. "Purity" Baking Powder can always be depended upon to make delicious, wholesome and nutritious biscuits, rolls, cake and pastry.

Only 20c per pound.

CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE,
Prescription Chemists,
216 Dundas Street, London.

Mems of the Merry War.

The wives of the workingmen will have great influence in deciding the issues of this campaign. They know that plenty of work and good wages mean more comfort in the home. They will, therefore, use their influence for the Laurier candidates.

—

The London (England) Westminster Gazette says: "We wish with all our hearts that Sir Wilfrid Laurier may hold his own and come back with an increased majority. It seems to us most desirable that a staunch imperialist, who yet knows how to conciliate the French-Canadian, should remain at the helm at the present juncture." And this is what the London Times says: "If half that our correspondent says about Canadian prosperity be true, we should imagine that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be able to make out a very good case for his fiscal policy."

—

Generalissimo Beattie's boasts of his military prowess reminds one of the Chinese, with their paper banners, inscribed "I am terrible; flee before me."

—

All this harping against Laurier, and Tarte, and Anticosti, and so on, me

A Rousing Meeting.

(Continued from Page 1.)

elector could believe this to be true. So far as the increase in debt charges, from 1896 to the present time was concerned, they amounted to less than one penny per head. During the eighteen years the Conservatives were in power the debt increased at an average of $6,563,075 71 per year, while under Liberal rule it only increased $2,592,004 61 per annum.

Continuing, the speaker said that he had noticed that Mr. Beattie was very much excited over the sale of the Island of Anticosti, which lies in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is 100 miles long and 26 miles wide. The gallant major was further excited by the fact that the island had been sold to a Frenchman, whom he (Mr. Beattie) was afraid, intended turning it into a fortress, and could sink men-of-war as they passed by. (Much laughter.)

"Who sold that island?" asked Mr. Hyman. "It was not the present government." A Liberal member had asked Mr. Foster in 1895 about the sale of the island, and Mr. Foster replied that he knew nothing about the matter. "Let the blame not be attached to the Liberal government," said the speaker, "but to where it rightly belongs." (Hear, hear and cheers.)

Mr. Hyman then referred briefly to some of the tricky tactics adopted by Sir Charles and his followers, in trying to hoist themselves back into power. He spoke of the opposition leader's two-faced policy, one for Quebec and another for Ontario. In Quebec Sir Wilfrid was too British for Sir Charles, and in Ontario he was not British enough. The famous Conservative pamphlet No. 6, used in Quebec, charged Sir Wilfrid with putting the soldiers of Canada into the hands of England to be slaughtered, while in Ontario he was charged with opposing the sending of the contingents. Mr. Hyman also referred to the bogus issue of the Globe, stating that he had never heard of a more disgraceful piece of high-handed rascality.

In conclusion Mr. Hyman said that if the citizens honored him with being their representative to Ottawa, he would give them the best services he had in his power. He would do all he could to further the interests of London, and the Canadian people. He would endeavor to promote unity, harmony and concord among the people of this vast and beautiful Dominion. (Prolonged cheering.)

Hon. David Mills.

A splendid reception was given to Hon. David Mills, minister of justice, as he arose to address the gathering. His speech was a masterly one, delivered in a clear and distinct manner, which elicited the close attention of his auditors, as he brought out point after point in favor of the able administration of the Liberal government during the past four years.

In opening he said the Liberal government had followed the usual practice of dissolving parliament before the time for which the House of Commons was elected had expired. The members of the government were now before the electorate, seeking their suf- and it was for them to say

vices rendered by our political opponents, do not entitle us to look with confidence to the result of the contest upon which we are now entering. It is well at this moment to take note of our progress since the union of these provinces began, under a constitution similar in principle to that under which the United Kingdom has long been governed.

We are now in the 34th year of our national life — a very short time, indeed, in the life of a state, but a very considerable portion of the life of a public man. At the time the union of those provinces was established, the men who took an interest in this new constitution, on the other side of the Atlantic, were men of ripe experience, men who had long been associated in the conduct of public affairs. They were all anxious for the union of the British North American provinces, for what purpose I need not at this moment discuss. In the opinion of some, it was in order that we might the better take care of ourselves, if sent adrift; in the opinion of others, for more effectively defending our existence as a portion of the British Empire. I need not now inquire which view is correct. But this I know full well, that today the devotion of the people to the permanency and unity of this great empire amounts to an intense passion. (Applause.) At the time of the union the opinions of men were divided, many holding that the possession of colonies was a source of weakness to the parent state, and the sooner they were got rid of, the better it would be for the United Kingdom. So it is probable that when these provinces were first united, it meant in the minds of some British statesmen a closer union, and in the minds of others, separation. Both views may have had weight in urging us into a union; but there can be no doubt of this, that our growth has been more certain, more rapid, and more secure under our federal constitution, than it would have been had we remained separate provinces. (Applause.) Like a newly-planted tree, we seemed for years to be struggling to exist, but lately we have had a more luxuriant growth. Our branches are shooting up, and are spreading abroad, and our people are proud of our progress and have acquired confidence in the future that lies before us. Our value to the empire is appreciated. We are now regarded, not as a source of weakness, but of strength; and no British statesman would think now of cutting the connection. (Cheers.) A great and salutary change has taken place, and no one today questions the importance of the union. All Canadians admit that this country is capable not only of affording protection to our own people, but to those who may come to us from other lands, who are dissatisfied with their lot, who are struggling for a greater amount of freedom, and for better opportunities, than it was possible for them to secure had they continued residents of the country of their birth. (Hear, hear.)

Fortune did not smile upon the Reform party at the outset. The dice, in the hand of fate, seemed to have been loaded against us. In the very first contest that took place we were beaten. I was not disappointed. Yet, few as were our numbers, and hopeless as ned our struggle against those politically differed from us, we g by reason of our leaders, exercised no unimportant influ- upon the direction of public af- s. During the period that has so elapsed, the institutions of the try are slowly taking the shape ich we most desire, not because the form party approved of all that s being done, but because there is organic life in the state, no less an in the individual, which is ronger than parliament, which oper- es ceaselessly, and which in the end ll certainly mold the institutions of e country in harmony with its own ternal life. Perhaps, had we said the leaders of the Conservative arty, We do not want your places, we ave no desire to take charge of the ffairs of government; we are willing hat they shall remain in your hands; e only desire to mold the institutions f this country in conformity with ound principles, and with the set- led maxims of the British constitu- ion; we but desire to aid you, by rgument, and by rational discussion, o secure a safe basis for a wise pub- lic policy, we might have sometimes met with a more patient hearing, and have been listened to with less distrust than we were under existing circumstances. The Conservative leaders would, no doubt, have gone a long way to meet our wishes, had we been content under the circumstances, to renounce every feeling of laudable ambition, and to leave the government for all time in their hands; but this would have been neither a reasonable, nor a proper course to pursue. Those who most largely contribute to shape the policy of the country are those best qualified and best entitled to carry it into effect. It is no doubt the right of the leaders of the Conservative party to control the government of the country, when, and as long as the public repose confidence in them; but it is not less the right of Reformers who mold public opinion, and who have the sanction of the majority behind them, to take charge of the government of the country, and to carry into effect the policy which they favor. (Applause.) This we have endeavored to do; but one of the difficulties which we have been called upon to face, from the beginning, is the disposition, on the part of those who are opposed to us, to prevent the prevailing sentiment of the country from finding an adequate expression in parliament, as the result of a general election. It is often the case that when a wrong has been done, and has been fiercely defended for years, as a party citadel, when it is taken, and demolished, and more useful structure reared upon n, to assume that there is no danger; that no new abuse ing up, which will interfere with expression of public opinion, or will enable a minority to retain fter the control of the govern-

But what has happened since ows the people of this country ost convincing manner that they ever afford, in respect to political ts, to be indifferent—that there period when vigilance is not ne- y, and when the welfare and of the state does not call for an and disinterested public spirit. mperfections of men, their in- to see what is fair and just, st their real or fancied inter- when these interests are involv- eir readiness to do whatever is ary to secure success, shows, by g and melancholy experience, how ary it is that the government of untry should be ever vigilant, and that a spirit of disinterested generosity should, so far as possible, be kept alive, which will enable men to view public affairs fairly, from the standpoint of those who may differ from them. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) While it is no part of the duty of parliament, nor of an administration, to undertake to base the government of the country upon theories of ideal perfectability, it is the duty of public men to avoid personal association with powerful interests, seeking special legislation that thereby may easily become extremely harmful, if not dangerous, to the state, and which when they are strong, those who control them do not hesitate to use the power which they possess, or which they can acquire, to promote their own interests, wholly regardless of the influence of such legislation upon the rest of the community. In this way the currents of progress may be delayed for a generation. It is at this point that our line of public policy departed from that marked out by our political opponents. It is at this point that we felt that there was no interest in the state which would not ultimately be better aided by a course which was perfectly just to all—(applause)—rather than by a course which had special reference to the welfare of the few. The industrial institutions of the country, and the industrial classes employed in them, are so thoroughly dependent upon each other that the one can never move on greatly in advance of the rest of the community, and although one or more may obtain special advantages, the mischievous effects of these acquisitions upon the remaining part of the population is of such a character that the progress made by the most prosperous will in the end be far less than it would have been if the whole people of the country had been permitted to march onward together. We have at this moment a number of local industries. They were specially protected by the policy of our opponents. The proprietors were persuaded that their existence, to say nothing of their prosperity, depended upon this special protection, and they were induced to believe that a different policy, such as we advocate, would have the effect of reducing them to bankruptcy, and so they fought us with all the fierceness, and with all the sincerity that interests, alarmed by the darkest forebodings, could put forward. They were largely indebted to the banks, and they, in some degree, inspired the banks with their own feelings of distrust. Their fears became strong convictions, which filled their minds, not with hope, but with despair.

Now, gentlemen, who will say that these fancied dangers rested on any substantial foundation? Who will now contend that our policy is not better for the manufacturers, as it certainly is better for the masses of our people? (Hear, hear.) This is not a matter of mere theory; it is a matter of actual experience. There have been four years' trial of our experiment, and the whole country are witnesses of the superior wisdom of our advice, and the greater excellence of the way, we pointed out, in which it was necessary that the people should journey onward. During the eighteen years that our political opponents had unrestricted sway, there was stagnation in almost every branch of industry. There was immigration to the country, and it fell short of the emigration from it by one-half. The manufactories ceased to grow. The waste lands of the country remained unoccupied. The value of real estate depreciated; and no branch of public industry was in a condition of healthy prosperity. We were like the Virginia farmer described by Governor Wise. He was overtaken on horseback. He had a bag filled with hay in place of a saddle, and a halter instead of a bridle. He was asked who owned the farm. He said he did. He was asked about a second farm, and gave the same answer, and then about a third, and he replied that he owned it. He was then asked if he owned all the lands in these parts, and he replied that he was not so darned poor as that yet. (Laughter and applause.) The government adopted a policy, for the most part, of tariff for revenue, as far as a due regard to existing investments would permit. We never proposed to tear up by the roots institutions that had been, it may be, prematurely planted. We did not propose to first reconstruct society, and afterwards to govern it. We proposed to look at things as they were, and to make government the best possible that the existing state of things would permit, and to assist its growth in the direction most independent of state aid and of state interference. We have in this way placed our industrial classes on the highway of industrial independence. The result has been that we have retained our people at home. We have added to the population, at the least, 50,000 settlers, which we have received from abroad, each year. We have, by those whom we have retained at home, and by those whom we have added by immigration, furnished to our manufacturers a growing home market, much larger than they ever had before—much larger than it was possible for them to have, under the system which had a long and unrestricted trial, extending, as it did, over a period of eighteen years. The result of our experiment has been that waste lands are now being occupied; tens of thousands of acres that before produced nothing, are, by the settlements of each year, being brought into cultivation. Our exportations have largely increased; our commerce has grown more rapidly than at any other period of our history, and if the streams of immigration which have been opened, are permitted to flow on uninterruptedly, there is no reason to doubt, that a period of unexampled prosperity lies immediately before us.

We have largely reduced the tariff; we have, at the same time, enormously increased our revenue; we have greatly helped, and we have in no case hurt by the course which we have adopted our industrial establishments. We have been struggling, I am sorry to say, in part, without success to reform our representation, so as to enable the electors to make the House of Commons to fairly express the political sentiment of the country.

We had at the end of the last fiscal year after paying all the ordinary expenses of government a surplus of more than $8,000,000, and after paying all special charges for our military contingent to South Africa, and for other expenditure on capital account, we had remaining $700,000, which has been paid into the sinking fund, to go in reducing the public debt. The financial showing of this country is indeed most satisfactory. The condition is one of unexampled prosperity, and if we can maintain, as I believe we can, the successes which have so far attended our public policy, there is no reason to doubt that during the next quarter of a century the population of Canada will be more than double the population of today. (Applause.)

Our political opponents cannot question the extraordinary growth of our industries, and our commerce, during the past four years; but they tell us that it is due, not to what we have done, but to what they did during the eighteen years of their administration. (Laughter.) There is no foundation for this contention. The policy which they adopted, reduced the country to a stationary condition. It is by the amelioration of the public burdens which we have effected, and by the attention which we have given to the requirements of commerce, that these great and satisfactory changes have been brought about. I would indeed be sorry to see anything done to alarm the industrial classes of the country. I know right well were this to happen it would have a disturbing influence upon our financial institutions, and we must endeavor by all reasonable means to win the confidence of those specially concerned, in all the fiscal reforms, which we may think it important to make. It is not only necessary that all such reforms should be founded upon reason and experience, and, therefore, wise in themselves, but that they should be felt to be so by those most deeply concerned. I think what we have already accomplished shows that the manufacturing institutions of the country have much more to gain by the rapid increase of our population, than by any increased price which it is possible to secure to them, by increased taxes imposed upon competing products brought in from abroad. (Hear, hear.) During the next quarter of a century, the addition of 100,000 or more each year to our population, will confer far greater advantages upon our manufacturers, than an addition of ten or fifteen per cent to our customs duties. The one will give them a much larger domestic market; the other can have no such influence.

I have already referred to the almost total absence of progress in the increase of population and in the growth of trade during the eighteen years prior to 1896, as a most conclusive evidence that the commercial policy of our political opponents was a stupendous failure. Mr. Foster declares that we have simply continued the fiscal policy which they had adopted, and that our reduction of taxation has amounted to but a mere fraction of one per cent. What have they, then, from their point of view, to find fault with and to criticise? It is worth while to note the contradictory contentions in which our opponents indulge. At one time the industries of the country are in peril because we have well nigh destroyed the protection which preserved them; at another time our prosperity is due to the fact that we have adhered to that policy. I need refer to but a few examples to show you how utterly at variance Mr. Foster's statement is with facts. In British hardwares, in woolens, in cottons, and in silks, the reduction effected since we have come into office, is a reduction of 33⅓ per cent of the taxation which existed at that time; so that we collect on all industrial products brought hither from the British Islands, but two-thirds of the taxation formerly levied. We have reduced the tax on woolen goods from 34 per cent to 23 per cent; on silk manufactures, from 30 to 20 per cent; on fancy goods, from 29 to less than 20 per cent; on Staffordshire ware, from 30 to 20 per cent; and so on with a great many other products of British industry. The effect of this reduction in the taxation previously borne, has been a large increase in our imports from the mother country, and who is there in Canada who will today maintain that on account of the sympathy and friendly regard which we have shown by our policy, and by the changes which we have effected in favor of the mother country, that the minds of the people of the United Kingdom have not been favorably impressed, and that we have not secured for this country advantages greatly in excess of all the benefit which we have bestowed? Our exports of cheese during the past four years have increased by 22,000,000 pounds; our export of butter has been increased by 14,000,000 pounds; our export of bacon by 73,000,000 pounds; and there have been no less marked increases in the exports of apples, poultry, eggs, and a variety of other products sent from Canada to the United Kingdom. It would be preposterous to deny that very great advantages have been conferred upon the people of this country by reason of the changes which have been effected in the Canadian tariff. No matter what our opponents may say in regard to these changes, this fact remains, that we have made a most profound and favorable impression upon the minds of men of every class and of every political party in the United Kingdom; and this is shown by the very important concessions which the British Government have cheerfully made to meet the wishes of the Canadian people. Does not everyone know that the government which preceded us in office tried for years to secure the abrogation of the most favored nation treaties, with Belgium and with Germany, without success? Does not everyone know that the Canadian government endeavored for years to secure permission for trustees and others in the United Kingdom to invest the money with which they were intrusted in Canadian securities, without success? The present government have asked for, and readily obtained the required authority. What we sought for has been cheerfully conceded, and why? Because our legislation was friendly, both to capitalists and to the industrial laborers in the United Kingdom, and the policy of our opponents was the reverse. There can be no doubt whatever that a state which endeavors to live for itself alone will have but few friends and sympathizers beyond its own borders. The narrow and selfish spirit which it thus exhibits will certainly prevent a generous hand from being extended to its people. In the relations between Canada and the mother country we have worked a revolution; and every one in this country, whether he counts himself a Reformer or a Conservative, knows well the very great advantages that this revolution has secured for the people of this country. (Hearty cheers.) Investments in industrial enterprises are more readily obtained, and have become more profitable. Loans on the security of lands have again become safe, because the farm lands of the country have greatly appreciated in value, and land has itself, in consequence of these improvements, become a ready article of sale. The Province of Nova Scotia, which made scarcely any progress from the time that it entered confederation, until the present government accepted office, has undergone a great and beneficial change. The wholesale merchants at Halifax lost their wholesale business, within the limits of their province. West Indian importations diminished both in volume and in value. But the Province of Nova Scotia has recently awakened from its lethargy, and has entered upon the way of rapid improvement. Large sums of money have been there invested in mining operations. Today not less than $10,000,000 are being invested in blast furnaces for the production of iron and steel. Places that contained, when the present government came into office, a population of but a few hundreds, have grown rapidly both in numbers and in wealth. The town of Sydney has, within two years, grown from a population of 5,000 to a population of 15,000. But few people are today leaving the province; all can find profitable employment at home. It is impossible to attribute these changes which the people of the Maritime Provinces have recently experienced to anything that was done by our predecessors in office. This industrial awakening is not confined to any province. In Ontario and Quebec, the whole country lying north of the watershed which separates the valley of the St. Lawrence from the valley of Hudson's Bay, is being carefully explored, and is, year by year, becoming more favorably known. Into this extensive and fertile region many settlers are beginning to find their way. In each of these provinces extensive pulp mills have been erected. New mining operations are being carried on, and thousands of people are now profitably engaged in districts that four years ago were solitudes. In no period in the history of Canada, from the discovery of North America down to the present day, have such great and beneficial changes been effected in so short a time. (Hear, hear.) Places that, when we came into office, were but straggling villages, have grown into towns containing no inconsiderable population, and no one can say that any of these great changes were due to anything accomplished by those who preceded us in office. We have shown by what has so far been achieved, that we are entitled to the public confidence; that we have accomplished, during the four years of our administration, more than was accomplished by our predecessors during the eighteen years that they had the direction of public affairs—(applause)—and I do not hesitate to say that the people of Canada, whether they be Reformers or Conservatives, are not prepared to cast aside, as a thing of no value, the advantages which they are reaping from our rule. Nor do I believe that they will readily give them up for any promises which may now be made by those who have had a long and patient trial, by the electorate of the country, without bringing about any of those improvements which they declared themselves capable of accomplishing.

Let me remind you of the great changes that have taken place in the opinions of the people in respect to the future of this country—changes that amount to a revolution. The Dominion of Canada did not aim at political progress. We have been encamped for many years, unable to see at any distance beyond the place where we had long remained. The action of the great powers of Europe, and especially the action of Russia, has long been observed by thoughtful Englishmen with intense interest, and recently her settled policy has begun to attract the attention of the British people in every part of the empire. (Cheers.) It is natural under these circumstances that we should be awakened from our condition of political indifference to one of careful observation. The mists that have enveloped us have risen, and we can now more clearly take in the situation. We can now see what must be done to maintain our own safety, and the integrity of the empire. We cannot disguise from ourselves the fact that before many years, unless a great change takes place in Russia, that there will be the most desperate conflict that the world has known since the fall of the Roman Empire, between the United Kingdom and Russia, and that struggle, when it comes, will vitally affect us, and so there is everywhere throughout the British dominions a tendency to closer union, in order to secure better protection. This country has its responsibilities, as well as its rights, and I hope that it will be able to form a due appreciation of the situation. This is too great a question to discuss at the end of a short speech. But let me remind you that we have during our regime done our full share to draw Canada more closely to the United Kingdom, and so to lay the foundations for that kind of union under which the British Empire is to be held more closely together, and while we have been engaged in this important work our political opponents have occupied their time solely with considering how they can supplant us, and supersede the consideration of those large questions, by which we have been lifting the politics of the country to a higher plane, by a return to those questions of political recrimination which it is a humiliation to be called upon to discuss. (Cheers.)

Gentlemen, electors of London, you did not at the last election trust us, but the country did. (Hear, hear.) Let me revise that statement: the distrust was not yours. It was that of some of your deputy returning officers, who, in distrusting us, wronged you. (Laughter and cheers.) But let that pass. I trust, for the credit of the city, it may not happen again. Let me say to you, that we have neither betrayed the confidence of our friends nor disappointed their expectations. We have done our duty to the whole country, and we have merited your approval in the advantages which you have reaped from our labors. (Hear, hear.) I have not one word to say against the Conservative candidate in this contest, other than this—that he is on the wrong side; that he has long supported a mistaken policy, and has politically journeyed in the wrong direction. (Applause and laughter.) We are supporting in this contest men for the good which they may do, and not for the mistakes which they may conscientiously make. What we ask is that the electors of London should extend to us their confidence by returning to parliament a supporter of the present administration. (Cheers.) Your sympathy and your support we have honestly striven to earn, and I hope not without success. I trust that when the elections are over that London will, by your sanction, return Mr. Hyman—(cheers)—as the representative of this city in the House of Commons, and so that London may be found in the next parliament, after a fair election, on the side of the present administration. (Prolonged and hearty cheering.)

Hon. Wm. Mulock.

Hon. Mr. Mulock's welcome was a magnificent tribute to the achievements of the man and the government that he represents. It was a tribute that must have been personally gratifying to the minister of labor, even as it was a portentous evidence of the interest that the workingmen of London take in the work that he is accomplishing. If, he said, in beginning his address, he might judge the meaning of such a splendid gathering, and enter into the realm of prophecy—the domain of Sir Charles Tupper—he could assuredly foretell victory, for it was by such men as were there that the Liberal party in London and in all the Dominion would get victory. He would not speak at length, because of the lateness of the hour. He might justly consider himself as first minister of labor—(loud applause)—the representative of a class of men who had work to do in the morning, who need their rest, and therefore it would be unwise for him to detain them long. He could not refuse the honor to address the citizens of London. He was glad of the privilege, especially as it would give him the opportunity of congratulating the Liberals of London upon choosing as their candidate Mr. Charles S. Hyman. (Enthusiastic cheering.) He had met Mr. Hyman in the house at Ottawa, had learned to admire and appreciate his excellent qualities, and when Mr. Hyman no longer represented London, he had felt that it was a distinct loss. (Hear, hear.) It would be to the decided advantage of the country if it were always governed by men of Mr. Hyman's breadth of mind, sure judgment and patriotic views. Canada was a land of different races, given to various interests, and it should be governed by men of Mr. Hyman's broad views, patriotism and talent, who would unite for its whole good, instead of seeking to arouse prejudice and animosity. To make a united people, to legislate for the advancement of all classes, and help on all interests, not neglecting any, this had been the aim of the present premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the greatest statesman that Canada has ever had, the man who enjoys in such marked degree the confidence, the respect, the admiration of the people of Canada. (Cheers.) Mr. Mulock spoke of the fact that the people of Canada had, with Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the helm, a feeling that had grown stronger and stronger since they had first intrusted him with power. At that time the country was torn with strife because of a great sectarian question that threatened its very existence. "Where is the Manitoba school question now?" the speaker asked. "If Sir Wilfrid Laurier had done nothing more than settle that agitation, he has earned the gratitude of all Canadians." (Applause.)

When the Liberal government had come into power, he continued, they at once sought to evolve a policy that would best advance the interests of all classes in the Dominion. One scheme they planned that would tend to help the interests of every class in Canada. The idea was perfected, put in concrete form, presented to parliament, and adopted. The members looked about them in 1896, and saw men of all industrial pursuits eager for progress, anxious for the business of the country to thrive. They were seeking an opportunity to push ahead, but all the eighteen years of Conservative administration had failed to supply Canadians with the opportunities they so much desired. There were not enough people in the county to consume its products. There was an over-supply of labor, and no demand for it. How to create a legitimate demand for profitable work and hear the whirr of the looms was the difficulty that confronted the Laurier government. How might they develop the export trade, and how create a demand for the manufactures of the country, for the products of its farms and mines, its forests and seas. The policy that would develop these resources would necessarily give employment to all, and there would be a demand from all classes for the products of the Canadian manufacturer. As the key to the situation, the government turned to the tariff. The general tariff, said the speaker, as applying to all the world except the motherland, was left as it was before, and as Canada's tribute to Great Britain, the preferential tariff was established. The result was that Britain turned her eyes towards Canada. British men and British ships in greater number than ever before, came to Canada, and the ocean that once divided the two countries was made the link that joined them. (Tremendous applause.) The result had been an increase of millions of dollars in trade, which had a helpful effect upon all the industries of the county. The opponents of the government had said that in this Canada had been sacrificed to the United States; but since the institution of the preferential tariff Canada had bought $12,000,000 extra from Great Britain, while she had turned round and purchased from us goods valued at an increase of no less a sum than $35,000,000. For our small sum of $12,000,000 we had received $35,000,000. For $1 they had returned us $3. Did that look like a sacrifice? (Cries of "No, no!") "But even with that enormous increase," continued Mr. Mulock, "the movement is only in its infancy. Confidence in our land has been awakened; the last four years have been the most momentous in Canada's history; our country has emerged from its obscurity; every industry is throbbing with energy, and preferential tariff has been the king-bolt of the prosperity today." (Loud applause.)

So it would be seen that the Laurier government had a clear-cut policy that was bringing increasing prosperity to the country. Sir Charles Tupper assailed that policy, and during the last session, when at the suggestion of Dr. Russell, the Liberal members of the house unanimously approved of that policy, he and Mr. Thomas Beattie had voted against it and placed themselves in opposition to it. As long as Laurier and the Liberal administration were continued in power, the policy of the preferential tariff would be maintained. (Applause.) At a recent meeting a Conservative candidate said in the presence of the leader of the opposition that if Sir Charles Tupper were returned to power he would repeal the British preferential tariff, which would mean a return to the times of stagnation that existed during the eighteen years of the Conservative regime.

Mr. Mulock reverted for some minutes to the excellent financial achievements of the Laurier government. The opposition had termed Mr. Fielding an incapable financier. Was it, he asked, a mark of incapacity when year after year he had added to the income of the country, instead of adding a deficit of $6,000,000, as Mr. Foster had done? Mr. Fielding's surplus amounted to no less a sum than $14,500,000. Instead of adding to the public debt, this man, whom the Conservatives had deemed incapable, had paid all the current expenses for the fiscal year, had placed a large amount as an investment in public works, provided for the payment, when due, of a large portion of the public debt, paid more than $1,500,000 for the soldiers in Africa, and after all these payments, had still enough money to reduce the public debt by nearly $1,000,000. (Applause.)

The charge of extravagance that is so often made by the Conservatives was next considered by the postmaster-general. In refuting it he outlined the history of the Intercolonial Railway. For twelve years, when it was managed by the Conservatives, there had been an annual deficit of a quarter of a million dollars. That was to be expected, because of the precious good care taken to have the road run from the sea to a point six miles from Quebec—in fact, it might almost be said that the terminus had been placed away out in the open fields. (Laughter.) Every year after spending all that was collected from the revenues of the road, and with the whole line out of repair, the management had to go to the government and say, "For heaven's sake, pay off this quarter of a million dollars of debt." (Laughter.) When the Laurier government assumed the management, Hon. Mr. Blair discovered what was wanted. He extended the line to Montreal, so that it could do business with the western provinces; he rebuilt the road, rerailed it, provided new rolling stock, so that it was changed into a first-class road instead of the broken-

(Continued on page 3.)

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Take one pill at a dose, and in a surprisingly short time you will be far on the road to recovery, for Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills act directly and promptly on the kidneys, and are certain to prove of great benefit to anyone suffering from irregularities of these organs.

Don't imagine that you are experimenting when you use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They are almost as well known as his great Recipe Book, have made some of the most surprising cures of kidney disease on record, and have come to be considered the only absolute cure for kidney disease.

Mr. James Simpson, Newcomb Mills, Northumberland county, Ont., writes: "This is to certify that I was sick in bed the most of the time for three years with kidney disease. I took several boxes of pills—different kinds—and a great many other kinds of patent medicines; besides that, I was under treatment by four different doctors during the time, and not able to work. I began to take Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and since that time have been working every day, although a man nearly 70 years of age. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have cured me."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO.

SALE OF

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits and Skirts

At prices that should interest you—at a third to half their worth. We have just received a number (not very many) of Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits, made up in the very latest style and finish. We bought them at a figure that enables us to sell them to you at a price that will astonish you when you see them. As a description of this kind is vague no matter how much detail is given, we advise you to visit our Suit Department and see for yourself. This is an opportunity you should grasp. Such values in new and up-to-date Costumes is not often within your grasp. On Tuesday and Wednesday we offer this special number of Tailor-Made Suits at the prices we quote below:

TAILOR-MADE SUITS (COAT AND SKIRT,) $7 50

This Suit is made of Homespun Effect Tweed, in choice colors and black; Eton or tight-fitting jacket, lined with mercerized Italian; skirt lined throughout, double inverted pleat back. This Suit is beautifully finished and fresh in every detail; regular price $10 50; Tuesday and Wednesday for........**$7 50**

TAILOR-MADE SUITS, AT $8 50

This Handsome Suit is made of beautiful quality Homespun Tweed, in neat patterns and plain colors, in black and Oxford gray also; coat tight-fitting and lined throughout with English silesia; skirt cut in the latest style, and also lined throughout and bound with velvet. The fit and finish of this Suit is magnificent and perfect in every detail, regular price $12; Tuesday and Wednesday for..................**$8 50**

TAILOR-MADE SUIT, FOR $10 50

This Suit has been the favorite of the season. Made of Covert Cloth and Heather-Mixed Tweeds; coat, fly front and lined throughout with mercerized Circassian. This coat is a dream in itself—a model fit. Skirt lined with percaline and silk stitched around the bottom. We can't here in this short space give you anything like a good or a just description of this handsome Suit. You must see it to appreciate its value; regular price $12 50 to $16; on Tuesday and Wednesday only, for....................**$10 50**

RAINY DAY SKIRTS, $1 50

This handsome and useful Skirt is made of Black Serge, and very attractively trimmed with black braid. This Skirt is well made and reliably finished. We have only a very few of them left—So be on hand early and have first choice, well worth $2 50; on Tuesday and Wednesday only, for...**$1 50**

A DRESSY SKIRT, $2 00

This is a Tailor-Made Skirt—in black only—made of Black Figured Material, in neat patterns, lined throughout with linenette, and velvet binding, double inverted pleat back. This Skirt is indeed a wonder at the price; worth $3 50; on Tuesday and Wednesday only, for.......................**$2 00**

A FALL AND WINTER SKIRT, $2 50

This is a Tailor-Made Skirt, and a good one for fall and winter wear, made of heavy quality Heather-Mixed Tweeds, in desirable colors, lined throughout and bound, cut in the very latest style, a perfect and a model fit. Think of our price and what it would cost to make one; well worth $4, on Tuesday and Wednesday only, for.......................**$2 50**

Sale on First Floor, where comfortable accommodation and courteous employes are to be found.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO., 126-128 DUNDAS ST.

Sporting

New World's Running Record Made at Yonkers, N. Y.

Lord Rosebery Abandons the Turf—Wheeling Records Smashed—St. Thomas Bowlers Elect Officers.

BILLIARDS.

CANADIAN VS. HOOSIER.

New York, Oct. 23.—Leonard Howlson, the Canadian, defeated the Indianan, Ora C. Morningstar, last night by the score of 200 to 198. The contest was the play-off for first money in the triangular handicap tournament for a purse of 200 and the gate receipts at Maurice Day's Academy. Hawison takes first money, Morningstar second, and Tom Gallagher third.

YACHTING.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONTEST.

New York, Oct. 23.—The New York Yacht Club last night gave out the following cablegrams:

"London, Oct. 22.—J. V. S. Oddie, secretary New York Yacht Club.—Many thanks for your kind telegram to myself and Kelly. Very willing to meet you on points proposed; but is not 1 o'clock late enough, especially as I consider it would be better to revert to the original six-hour time limit, the shortening of which to five and a half hours at my request was productive of at least one abortive race on last occasion. Regarding private arrangements as to accidents, I agree to this, as before. Please wire if you approve. Lipton."

"New York, Oct. 22.—Sir Thomas Lipton, London.—The committee adhere to five and a half hours for time limit of race as in conditions of last match, and accepts, as you request, 1 o'clock as limit for start. Is this satisfactory? Oddie, Secretary."

FISTIC.

AT TORONTO.

In the first preliminary at the Crescent Athletic Club's bouts in Toronto, Saturday night, Jim Hoey and Jack Bass, two local boxers, fought six hard rounds, the decision going to Hoey.

In the second bout, Jack Smith, the 115-pound ex-champion of Canada, gained the decision over Jim Lawless in eight rounds.

Luke Burke, of Lowell, Mass., who was to have met Jack Smith in this bout, did not appear, and it was announced that he had been killed by falling off a train near Niagara Falls, while en route to Toronto.

In the main bout, Jack McClelland, of Pittsburg, easily outboxed Joe Leonard, of Buffalo, in six rounds.

TURF.

RACES AT YONKERS.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The Empire City Jockey Club has been authorized by the state racing committee to conduct running races and steeplechases at Yonkers until Nov. 3.

LORD ROSEBERY QUITS.

London, Oct. 23.—Lord Rosebery will sell his racing stable. The reason for this step is not publicly known. Much regret is expressed in the racing world, where it is hoped that his abandonment of the turf is only temporary.

NEW WORLD'S RECORD.

New York, Oct. 23.—A big crowd turned out for the opening day's racing of the inaugural meeting of the Empire City Jockey Club at Yonkers yesterday. The track was lightning fast, a new world's record for a mile and a quarter over a circular track of 2:04 being hung up by Charentus in the Empire City handicap. This race was the feature of the day. Seven horses faced the starter. Following are the results:

First race, 1 mile and 70 yards—Kamara won, Beau Ormonde 2, Gen. Mart Gary 3. Time, 1:43¾.

Second race, about 6 furlongs, selling—The Pride won, Federalist 2, Fleuron 3. Time, 1:09¼.

Third race, Woodlawn handicap, about 6 furlongs—Chuctanunda won, Gold Heels 2, King Lief 3. Time, 1:08½.

Fourth race, Empire City handicap, 1¼ miles—Charentus won by a short head, Imp 2, Pink Coat 3. Time, 2:04.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Intrusive won, Alsike 2, Dolando 3. Time, 1:45¼.

Sixth race, 7½ furlongs, selling—Snark won, Rappanecker 2, Billionaire 3. Time, 1:06.

LAWN BOWLING.

ST. THOMAS CLUB.

At a meeting of the Carlton Bowling Club, of St. Thomas, on Friday night, officers were elected as follows: J. M. Glenn, president; N. W. Moore, vice-president; George Geddes, secretary; Fred Lewis, treasurer; Col. Burke, honorary president, and Messrs. C. Dempsey, W. R. Jackson, Ed. Thompson, Joseph Slade and T. Williamson, members of the executive committee.

WHEEL.

McEACHERN WON.

Archie McEachern won the 25-mile professional bicycle race at the Vailsburg track, Newark, N. J., Saturday. Time, 1:01:47. Aronson was second; Kramer third.

RECORDS SMASHED.

Brockton, Mass., Oct. 23.—New motor-paced records for the hour, for 40 mile and from 4 to 40 miles inclusive, with the exception of 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th miles, were created by Wm. Stinson, of Cambridge, on the Shoe City Oval, Saturday afternoon. Stinson was after 40 miles in the hour and 16¼ seconds. In the allotted time of 60 minutes his actual distance was 30 miles and 1,453 yards, of 408 yards ahead of the world's record, made by Harry Elkes on the same track.

Sick Headache For Sixteen Years,

But Mrs. Michael Farough, of Essex Center, Ont., Finds a Cure at Last in Laxa-Liver Pills.

Another sick headache sufferer freed from misery.

Another one who had tried all sorts of medicines and doctor's treatment without deriving much benefit, cured at last by Laxa-Liver Pills.

Here is Mrs. Farough's statement of her case in her own words: "I was troubled with sick headache for over sixteen years. I doctored, and took everything I could think of, but it did me no good.

Lately I commenced to use Laxa-Liver Pills and I find they do me more good than any other medicine I have ever taken. They are an excellent pill, and I would say to everyone troubled with sick headache, take Laxa-Liver Pills and you will be cured."

Laxa-Liver Pills are undoubtedly the best remedy for Constipation, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Coated Tongue, and all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Price 25c at all druggists.

Diphtheria and scarlet fever cannot spread where Vapo-Cresolene is used. All Druggists.

Not the major passion, but the minor worries, criss-cross our faces prematurely.

A Rousing Meeting.

[Continued from page 2.]

down, dilapidated affair so much like the government that had made it so. (Laughter.) The first report submitted showed that not only had the road paid all its expenses, but for the first time since confederation there was a balance, which amounted to more than $60,000. (Hearty applause.) The second year of its operation under the Liberal regime, after every dollar of expense had been paid, there remained for the people of Canada the handsome surplus of $120,000. (Renewed applause.) "Is that a mark of incapacity?" asked Mr. Mulock; "or would you prefer a deficit of $250,000?"

Mr. Mulock next considered the postal department, in which he was more particularly interested. Prior to his management of this department of the public service, there had been an annual deficit of between $600,000 and $800,000. After his predecessor had spent every cent that he collected from all sources of revenue, he found it necessary to ask the people of Canada for that immense amount of money to pay off the debts he incurred. Since he had control the efficiency of the service had been increased, and by the proper application of economy succeeded in taking $700,000 off, and in the second year the deficit had been reduced to several thousands less than $50,000. Finally the postal service, which was essentially the people's service, of which the influence for good or evil would be felt by the people, was being run for less than cost. (Applause.) When that desirable condition had been reached he suggested to Mr. Fielding that they consider the penny postage. He was reminded of Mr. Foster's last budget speech, "the last," said Mr. Mulock, "that he will deliver in the house for many years," in which he had said that the people of Canada were asking for a 2-cent postal rate. They were getting it cheap enough, he said, and the government could not afford to do it cheaper. Already there was a deficit of nearly $800,000; if the reduction were made it would become the best part of $2,000,000, and the people would not stand it. The speaker had answered by asking Mr. Fielding if he had forgotten that Sir Charles Tupper had spoken in the same way about the preferential tariff. The argument was logical, so the postage rate was reduced. On Christmas of 1898 the rate to England and the other colonies was lowered from 5 cents to 2 cents, and one week later the rate to the United States and Canada was made 2 cents instead of 3 cents. Sir Charles Tupper wept bitter tears over this foolish and cruel action. (Laughter.) Fourteen months after its introduction, so enormous an increase in correspondence had there been, that he was able to report a most gratifying condition of affairs, and now he was able to state that the service was again self-supporting. (Hearty cheers.)

As an illustration of the increase in the amount of matter passing through the mails, Mr. Mulock said that prior to 1896 the greatest total number of pieces carried in one year was 177,000,000. Under the influence of the reduced rate and the growth and development of the country, the number had increased so that in the year ending June 30, 1900, the increase over the greatest total number carried in a year under Conservative administration amounted to 78,000,000, an increase of over 50 per cent. (Cheers.) In the eighteen months following the introduction of the reduced rates, there was an increase in the number of letters carried of 26,000,000, while the average yearly increase prior to the reduced rate had been only 4,000,000 per year. The reduction of the rates had stimulated postal business six time as much as was the case under the former rates. (Cheers.)

There was another ground, said Mr. Mulock, on which the Liberal administration confidently looked for the support of the people. In front of him he observed an inscription to the effect that he was the first minister of labor in Canada. This was true. The Liberal government was the first government to espouse the cause of labor in Canada in a practical way. (Cheers.) The Liberals did not aspire to outbid the Conservatives in declarations of affection for the working classes. (Cheers.) They could not hope to successfully enter into competition with the Conservatives in these professions of affection. (Cheers.) The Liberals were willing to have their views on this matter judged by their deeds.

Sir Charles Tupper and his party seemed to be divided within themselves. They held different views for different sections. More than that, the same speaker presented different views of public questions, according to the section in which he was speaking. The policy on labor matters, as on all other matters, was of this description. When the Liberal government came into power, it decided to give value to its views on labor matters by putting them in tangible form on the statute books. (Cheers.) It resolved to secure to the laborer on government work good employment at fair wages. (Cheers.) It found that the late government had let contracts for ten years for the making of military clothing, but the late government had made no provisions whatever against the employment of the sweating system in the making of this clothing or for the securing of a fair wage to the workers on it. The Liberal government appointed a commissioner, who investigated the condition under which this clothing was being made, and found that sweatshop methods were being largely used in its manufacture. The government at once took the ground that it was its duty to protect the interests of the workers and secure to them a fair return for their labor. (Cheers.) Last spring a resolution was introduced in the house by the speaker himself, embodying the principle that in all future public contracts provision must be made to secure fair wages to the workers; a fair wage meaning at least the current wage prevalent in the district in which the work was being done. This resolution, said Mr. Mulock, was resisted and opposed to the full by the Conservative party, on one pretense or another. It was denounced as being inadequate for the purpose for which it was intended; but one Conservative moved that it be made an act of parliament. This, said Mr. Mulock, would have been fatal to the movement. What was needed was an elastic measure, such as was provided by this resolution. The opposition resisted it with all their might, and debated on it hour after hour. When it at last came up for final approval, Mr. Taylor, the Conservative whip, and many others of the party literally begged the government not to pass the resolution at that session, but to lay it over for another year. Mr. Taylor went so far as to heatedly declare that he would balk the measure if he had to keep the house in session all night. But the government had declared that as long as it had a majority at its back it would put through the measure, and it did put it through. (Cheers.) The resolution is on the books today, and let the Conservatives say what they will, that resolution is binding on this government and all succeeding governments, as a pledge of the people of Canada that the sweating system is forever eliminated as a factor in public contracts. (Cheers.) The Liberal government had by this action placed labor in Canada on a higher and a fairer plane than it ever occupied before, and the government trusts that its excellent example will be followed, and that all over Canada the laborer, whether employed on public or private work, will be assured the receipt of a fair wage. (Cheers.)

The inauguration of its labor reforms was no election dodge on the part of the government. It had been begun within a year of the Liberals taking office. The government had not loudly advertised its intentions, but had gone about carrying them out in a quiet and business-like way, and had trusted to the good sense of the people for approval of its actions. (Cheers.) When the labor department was established the government was in a position to do even more for labor than it had previously done. The alien labor law had been passed some time before, but such an act needed efficient machinery to make it effectual. This machinery was found in the new department. Mr. Alexander Williams, of Hamilton, had been appointed alien labor law officer, and since his appointment every case of supposed infraction of the law brought to the notice of the department had been investigated, and the law rigidly enforced wherever circumstances warranted it. (Cheers.)

Mr. Mulock was here reminded of an amusing conversation in which he had participated in Wallaceburg about ten days ago. With a party he was being shown through the glass works there. The manager of the establishment was conducting the party through, and explained to them the different processes of glass-blowing. In conclusion he told them that owing to the fact that he could find no expert blowers in Canada, he was compelled to import them from the United States. One of the gentlemen present immediately said: "Mr. Mulock, you are the minister of labor, and you have just had brought to your notice an infraction of the alien labor law. Why do you not see that it is enforced?" "But," Mr. Mulock answered, "I do not consider that an infraction of the act. The manager says it is impossible to get good blowers in Canada." "That is the statement I desire to contest," said the gentleman. "I can testify, and the entire 5,000,000 population of Canada can testify, that right here in Canada we have Sir Charles Tupper, who is the finest blower in the world." (Cheers and laughter.)

In conclusion, Mr. Mulock said that as the Liberal government would in all probability continue in office for many years—(cheers)—it wanted to have with it, to help build up the country and aid in the work of the government, men like Charles S. Hyman. (Cheers.) The government knows his worth, the people of London know his worth, and it was for them to let the country at large have the value of his worth. (Cheers.) They had a good cause, a good candidate—(cheers)—and a good premier. (Cheers.) When polling was over on Nov. 7, let it be said that London had honored London, London had honored Hyman, London had honored the premier, and London had honored Canada, by electing as its representative in the next parliament Charles S. Hyman.

When the tumult of cheering which followed the conclusion of Mr. Mulock's speech had died away, Mr. Frank Leonard rose and moved a vote of thanks to the two principal speakers of the evening, taking occasion to refer to the masterly manner in which the government of the country had been conducted by the Liberal administration, and saying that it was not a matter for surprise when its members were found to be so well versed in their respective departments as the speakers of the evening.

Mr. W. R. Hobbs seconded the motion. In doing so, he in a few words described the pride which had filled his heart when at a great banquet in England he heard a famous general tell those present that he had had the pleasure of seeing the soldiers of the Queen sent by Canada to help the mother country, and that they equaled, and in many respects were superior to, the troops which had been sent from Great Britain. (Cheers.) He was proud, he said, to be a countryman of such men as Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Lord Strathcona, and he was proud to indorse the candidature of Charles S. Hyman. (Cheers.)

THE CLOSE.

The vote of thanks was then put to the meeting and unanimously carried. Heartily-rendered cheers for her Majesty the Queen, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Hyman; Hon. Mr. Mulock and Hon. Mr. Mills brought the monster meeting to a close.

REWARD OF MERIT.

A New Catarrh Cure Secures National Popularity in Less Than One Year.

Throughout a great nation of eighty million it is a desperate struggle to secure even a recognition for a new article to say nothing of achieving popular favor, and yet within one year Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, the new catarrh cure, has met with such success that today it can be found in every drug store throughout the United States and Canada.

To be sure, a large amount of advertising was necessary in the first instance to bring the remedy to the attention of the public, but everyone familiar with the subject knows that advertising alone never made any article permanently successful. It must have in addition absolute, undeniable merit, and this the new catarrh cure certainly possesses in a marked degree.

Physicians, who formerly depended upon inhalers, sprays and local washes or ointments now use Stuart's Catarrh Tablets because, as one of the most prominent stated, these tablets contain in pleasant, convenient form all the really efficient catarrh remedies, such as red gum, Guaacol, Eucalyptol, and Sanguinaria.

They contain no cocaine nor opiate, and are given to little children with entire safety and benefit.

Dr. J. J. Reitiger, of Covington, Ky., says: I suffered from catarrh in my head and throat every fall, with stoppage of the nose and irritation in the throat, affecting my voice and often extending to the stomach, causing catarrh of the stomach. I bought a fifty-cent package of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at my druggist's, carried them in my pocket and used them faithfully, and the way in which they cleared my head and throat was certainly remarkable. I had no catarrh last winter and spring, and consider myself entirely free from any catarrhal trouble.

Mrs. Jerome Ellison, of Wheeling, W. Va., writes: I suffered from catarrh nearly my whole life, and last winter my two children also suffered from catarrhal colds and sore throat so much they were out of school a large portion of the winter. My brother, who was cured of catarrhal deafness by using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, urged me to try them so much that I did so, and am truly thankful for what they have done for myself and my children. I always keep a box of the tablets in the house, and at the first appearance of a cold or sore throat we nip it in the bud and catarrh is no longer a household affliction with us.

Full-sized packages of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold for fifty cents at all druggists.

Western Ontario.

William Griffiths, of Woodstock, has been awarded the contract for the building of the new postoffice at Paris, Ont.

The death is announced at Sarnia of Samuel Pottinger, for many years a well-known butcher of that town, in his 72nd year.

Mr. Thomas Kenny, of Sarnia, has been chosen president of the Sarnia and Florence Road Company, in place of the late Mr. Charles Mackenzie.

Charles Hager, a well-driller, has been sinking wells for the farmers at Puce, and in three of them both gas and oil have been found, but not in large quantities.

Mr. M. H. Ryerse, postmaster at Port Ryerse, has held that responsible position since Sept. 20, 1854, and his friends gave him a very jolly surprise party the other day.

Hugh Kelly, aged 72 years, dropped dead at the residence of Thomas Coughlin, Walkerville. The deceased was at one time a resident of Toronto, but removed to Walkerville about a year ago.

R. M. Ballantyne, the well-known cheese man, of Stratford, has been made a partner in the Canadian business of Lovell & Christmas, London, England, the largest dealers in dairy produce in the world. He will remove to Montreal and be manager of the Canadian business.

The beautiful residence of Dr. Silcox, Shedden village, was illuminated on Wednesday evening, in honor of the marriage of his sister-in-law, Miss Viola Blanche Heath, of Delhi village, to Mr. George Philip Kopf, of Buffalo, N. Y., Rev. A. McFadyen, of Fingal, performed the ceremony.

At the residence of Mr. Geo. Gough, Oliver street, St. Thomas, on Wednesday, 17th inst., his third daughter, Miss Eva, was married to Mr. John Mahoney, of the M. C. R. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. W. Crews. There were guests present from Tilbury, Fingal and Port Stanley.

St. Thomas Times: On Wednesday Bob Emslie and Ed Boughner were out shooting. Returning home their gun dropped out of their buggy. About the same time two Indians and a squaw passed in a rig. One of the Indians jumped out, grabbed the gun, jumped back again into the rig, whipped up the horse and drove off. Bob and Ed started in pursuit. The Indians had the best horse, and would have gotten away, but their horse had been driven so rapidly that it fell exhausted on the road. Mr. Emslie recovered his gun, and the Indians thought after Robert had got through with them that they had been to a ball game.

A district lodge of instruction was held in the Oddfellows' Hall at Lucknow on Thanksgiving Day, and was largely attended, about 100 being present from Kincardine, Ripley, Bervie, Tiverton and Underwood lodges. A candidate was initiated into the four degrees of the order, and the exemplification of the work by the different degree teams was exceptionally well done, says the Sentinel, the Kincardine team being especially fine in the third degree work. After the meeting the visiting brethren were entertained to a banquet at the McGarry House.

Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

A beautiful life-like, colored lithograph of our Dominion Premier will be sent to any address in Canada or the United States on receipt of 10 cents.

It is printed on heavy paper, 17x21 inches, suitable for framing, and will be packed securely in a tube, postage prepaid.

As the supply is limited parties will do well to send in their orders early, and they will be sent out in the order in which they are received at our office.

You could not send a more acceptable present to a friend than one of those handsome pictures of the foremost Canadian of the day.

Send us 50 cents and we will mail a copy to any six addresses you may send us.

City subscribers can obtain a copy by calling at the office and paying 10 cents.

Remittances can be made either in silver or stamps.

Address all orders to
ADVERTISER PRINTING COMPANY
(Limited)
London, Ont.

DAWSON IS ALL RIGHT.

Ottawa, Oct. 23.—F. X. Halder, who is here and who has large mining interests in the Yukon, states that there were at present 10,000 people in Dawson City, and 5,000 on the creeks. He says that the mining administration is excellent, and that the only grievance he complains of is the royalty. Those who left for Cape Nome have returned and hundreds arrived at Dawson recently from the south to be ready to start mining operations in the spring.

NO ONE NEED FEAR CHOLERA or any summer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready for use. It corrects all the looseness of the bowels promptly and causes a healthy and natural action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor, and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for **cholera, dysentery, etc., in the market**.

RRR RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is safe, reliable and effectual, because of the stimulating action which it exerts over the nerves and vital powers of the body, adding tone to the one and inciting to renewed and increased vigor the slumbering vitality of the physical structure, and through this healthful stimulation and increased action the cause of the PAIN is driven away, and a natural condition restored. It is thus that the READY RELIEF is so admirably adapted for the CURE OF PAIN and without the risk of injury which is sure to result from the use of many of the so-called pain remedies of the day.

It is highly important that every family keep a supply of

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Always in the house. Its use will prove beneficial on all occasions of pain or sickness. There is nothing in the world that will stop pain or correct the progress of disease as quick as the Ready Relief.

For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints, and pain of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

A CURE FOR ALL

Summer Complaints

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the dischages continue, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach and bowels will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency, and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and all other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Sold by all druggists.

PERFECT DIGESTION

Will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. These pills in doses of from two to four will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

RADWAY'S PILLS

ALWAYS RELIABLE, PURELY VEGETABLE,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles

—AND—

All Disorders of the LIVER

PRICE, 25c PER BOX. Sold by Druggists or Sent by Mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & Co., 7 St. Helen street, Montreal, for book of advice.

TIMBER LIMITS SELL WELL.

Toronto, Oct. 23.—The Ontario Government has just sold by tender five lots of timber limits in the township of Dana, Nipissing district, for $61,275. The lots comprise two and [illegible]-half square miles of country, of w[illegible]h one lot, or about one-half square [illegible], has been burnt, leaving only t[illegible] [illegible]les of good timber. This is the hi[illegible] price ever realized per mile for Ontario timber limits.

Educational.

THE HARDING HALL GIRLS' SCHOOL LIMITED.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Musical Kindergarten in afternoon. Autumn term begins Sept. 12. For prospectus apply to Mrs. J. E. Wells, 681 Talbot street.

Dental Cards.

DR. O. I. CUNNINGHAM, DENTIST Honor Graduate Toronto and Chicago Office, 666 Dundas street.

DR. A. E. SANTO, DENTIST—FIRST CLASS honors, Toronto University. Office 180 Dundas street, up stairs, next Morphy's Jewelry Store.

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London, Tuesday, October 23.

Mr. A. B. Cox's Letter.

We cheerfully give space to a letter in another column, with reference to electoral corruption, from Mr. A. B. Cox, barrister, of this city. Mr. Cox is a prominent Conservative. His letter is frank and candid. He says: "It is recognized that both political parties have been corrupt in their election methods, and that an ever-widening circle of the electorate is being subjected to corrupt influences."

The Free Press and Major Beattie will scarcely agree with this, Major Beattie, in his speech at the nomination, claiming (by virtue of the judgment of the judges), a clean election, and charging those who differed from him with having uttered falsehoods and insulted the judges. Both of these views will either amuse or disgust Mr. Cox—most likely amuse him, as it is well known he has a tendency towards the humorous, and with his legal knowledge and experience with judges and their judgments, Mr. Beattie's views will appear rather verdant.

Mr. Cox reiterates his view several times, as if there could be no manner of doubt about it. He refers to "the present recognized use of corrupt means." "If it is denied that either party has made use of such methods," Mr. Cox will not accept such denial. "That such an influence is at work, and, I regret to say, is in every election in London expected to be at work, has become common knowledge." If Mr. Cox is correct as to common knowledge, how is it that Major Beattie is in such blissful ignorance?

We believe the facts regarding electoral corruption in this city are that prior to the first Walker-Carling election, there was comparatively little corruption. A few quarter-kegs might have been carelessly dropped where it was supposed they would bring joy to the household. The political faith of city officials, school teachers and Government officials was ascertained before their appointments, and as far as possible these were used as aids at election times.

The first Walker-Carling election was a carnival of corruption. Many of the leading Conservatives became supporters of Col. Walker, and on both sides money was spent freely. The leaders on both sides of that election had been Conservatives, and knew the game. It required a strong man to turn a sufficient number of votes to defeat Sir John Carling, but Col. Walker secured them. Each subsequent election was the same, and the election—particularly with reference to the outside vote—was each time becoming more and more expensive.

When Mr. Hyman became the Reform candidate, and Sir John Carling the Conservative, they were contesting a city already educated to an expensive campaign—the outside vote being an item of some magnitude—but the laws passed by the Reform Government, providing for simultaneous elections, one-man-one-vote, and the adoption of the provincial franchise, all tend to lessen the expense. Then came the Beattie-Hyman election. Manufacturers and monopolists were credited in Canada with putting up money just as they do in the United States. Protection brought with it the purchasing of votes to maintain the tariff, or perhaps increase it. Mr. Beattie may not have heard it, but it was believed that a powerful company furnished a large sum of money to secure his election. It is certain large sums were spent on his behalf.

We believe that much has already been done by the Reform party to obtain purity of elections. The legislative acts we have referred to, and the present mode of conducting elections, as compared with that of former elections, are all favorable to a fair election.

What, then, of Mr. Cox's suggestions? We have always contended that if a fair election was held, Mr. Hyman would be elected. Mr. Cox believes that both candidates, Mr. Beattie and Mr. Hyman, and both presidents of the associations, Mr. Beck and Mr. Gibbons, also desire a fair election. Down to this point the parties are even.

After this, Mr. Cox's suggestions do not seem to be so easy to carry out. He says that without the aid of respectable party workers, those "on the fence" could not be ascertained. If a canvass is made, reports must be made; and if reports are made, the doubtfuls must be reported on as well as those who are considered certain. If canvassing was entirely abolished, and the doubtfuls allowed to vote as they pleased, and public meetings substituted for what is called a "still hunt," a more accurate result might be reached.

A healthier public sentiment could be aided by the means Mr. Cox suggests; but an evil that has been growing for over twenty years is not likely to die in a minute.

On the whole Mr. Cox's letter should do much good. A fair election is desired by Mr. Hyman, as candidate, and by President Gibbons and the Reform party. It is likely also that Mr. Beattie and President Beck desire to see an end to the extravagant elections of former years, but we fear there must still be many who would find an election insipid if fair. The two thousand charges at the former election were not all groundless, and that election should have been voided. As Mr. Beattie, however, held the seat notwithstanding the means by which it was obtained, it will not be unnatural if the Reform party watch their opponents closely this time, in order to be sure that Mr. Hyman's seat will not again be secured by the same means for Mr. Beattie.

We hope that everything will be done by both parties to insure the election of the man receiving the largest number of honest votes. President Gibbons, at Mr. Hyman's nomination, requested it from his supporters; and if President Beck secures it from Mr. Beattie's supporters, we may have a fairer election for the House of Commons than we have had for some years.

How Manufacturers Are Talking After Four Years of Liberal Rule.

"I suppose politics is at the bottom of it," jocosely observed Mr. Edward Gurney, of the Gurney Foundry Company, when asked by the Toronto Globe for a statement regarding the growth of his business. "Well, politics aside, business is good, and it is only right that people should know it. The history of our firm has been one of continuous growth for over 30 years, but there has been more rapid expansion during the last five years than in any other period. Our business today is a third larger than it was in 1895, and our workmen have also increased by one-third. At present we are employing 400 men. Last year we built an addition to our works which cost $20,000. We are now doing as much business as we can handle with the present plant, but do not be surprised if before long we make a move in the direction of further expansion. We are doing a good domestic trade, and we are making exportations to Australia and other countries. If manufacturers would co-operate the expense to individual firms of introducing and laying up a stock of their wares in other countries would be greatly lessened, and a very large trade would result. Just now, however, everybody is so busy that they have no time to consider any suggestion of the kind. It is slow work introducing stoves in England. The prejudice in favor of old methods of heating and cooking is so strong that it is difficult to overcome. I notice that the entire export of stoves from the United States last year amounted to only $300,000. We make better stoves in Canada than are turned out anywhere else in the world."

Good Government Attracts Population.

It is not necessary to wait for the census returns next year to prove the claim of the Laurier Government that the exodus has stopped and that the tide has set in strongly in the opposite direction. Departmental figures show beyond question that at least 10,000 actual farmers settled in the Northwest last year, and this present season is proving one of yet greater activity, though the official figures are not yet compiled. From 1897 to 1899, 100,000 settlers came into this country, and one direct result of this tremendous influx has been that in two years under Liberal Government there have been 10,700 entries for land in the West as against 9,600 in the last five years of Tory rule. It is a significant incident, worth recording in this connection, that in place of losing thousands yearly of the best of our population, driven by adverse circumstances to seek a livelihood in the States, 9,000 people came from the Republic to settle in Canada in 1898, followed by 12,000 in 1899, and 8,000 more in the first half of 1900. At the same rate of increase for the balance of the present year, this will make a total in three years of at least 40,000. These, it must be remembered, are not the despised "foreigners," who, by the way, are turning out most admirable settlers, but English-speaking immigrants, who have tried their fortunes across the line and are well satisfied that the prospects are far more inviting here, under the improved conditions brought about through Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statesmanlike administration.

Get Out the Vote.

Barely a fortnight more and the fight will be over. Most of the talking has been done, and a vast amount of solid work accomplished, all of which, however is leading up to the grand finale on polling day. "Get out the vote" must be the Liberal watchword on Nov. 7; and until the door of the polling booth is closed and locked no earnest Liberal, no supporter of clean and capable Government, must consider that his task is accomplished. It matters not whether the outlook is bright or dark in your particular constituency, or whether the Liberal candidate at the last election was hundreds ahead of or hundreds behind his opponent, he is entitled at the present moment to your best services and to every vote that can be secured in his favor, whether he appears to need it or not.

Now if the Provincial Capital will only vote right on the 7th of November, we will no longer call it "Tory Toronto."

The Craziest Kind of Folly.

Fifteen firms engaged in the iron trade in the city of Toronto have been interviewed as to their position today as compared with 1895. In the former year these fifteen firms employed an aggregate of 1,610 men, today they give work to 2,825, or an increase of 75 per cent. The most of these men are machinists, engineers, boilermakers, etc., whose wages would average at least $2 per day. Eight piano factories in the same city employed 712 men in 1895; today they have over 1,200, or an increase of more than 68 per cent. Other manufacturing trades have developed in like proportion, and this under the administration which, according to Sir Charles Tupper, was bound to bring disaster and ruin to Canadian industry. Even suppose, for the sake of argument, that there was any truth in the Tory claim that the Liberals are continuing their policy unchanged, these figures are a most conclusive argument against any change of Government, for it is most evident that if it is the result of the Tory policy the Tories themselves did not know how to work it properly. It is clear that the country is benefiting just now from a happy combination of the right policy, and the right men to work it, and it would be the craziest kind of folly to change either.

The Thing That Galls Them.

Lieut.-Col. O'Brien was Conservative M. P. for Muskoka while Sir John Macdonald lived, and a bosom friend of the old Conservative Chieftain. How times have changed, and the population with them, is shown by the following declaration by the Colonel at a recent public meeting in Simcoe:

"The sting that galled Sir Charles and his followers lay in the fact that the disloyal 'Grits' in four years had done more to cement the unity of the Empire and bring about a right understanding of the British people than the Conservatives did in eighteen years."

Col. O'Brien's explanation can well be applied to our local situation. Here we have the Opposition leaders going around denouncing all and sundry who will not bow down and bend low to their views and vote for their candidate, though these same men know how mean the campaigning in which they indulge is. The sting, of course, that galls is, as this redoubtable, trusty supporter of old Sir John says it is. They fight for a losing cause.

Conservative Hard Times.

At a political meeting in Toronto, Dr. Hunter said he had been in practice in the time of Alexander Mackenzie. They had been told that there were hard times at that period, but speaking from personal observation, never had there been harder times than from 1893 to 1896. During that time he had been attending workingmen's families, and he appealed to every doctor whether he did not state the facts.

Belleville expects to share in the growing time, as other centers of population are doing. A new cotton factory is contemplated at that point. Success to the enterprise.

Events, the alleged Ottawa independent paper, is edited by a well-known Conservative. His role of professed "Disgusted Liberal" is assumed, and deceives no one who knows him.

Sir William Van Horne, formerly president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has bought out the whole of the railways in Cuba, and will operate them under a big syndicate. Sir William is the most successful railway consolidator of the age.

Says the Toronto Star: "London Liberals point with scorn to the action of their opponents who are ever parading their loyalty, objecting to the registration of Valmas La Rose, because he has been absent recently performing the duties of a soldier."

Hon. Clarke Wallace is not proving a success as Conservative leader in Ontario. In West York, where Mr. Archie Campbell is pressing him so hard, Mr. Wallace has developed a boorishness of demeanor that betokens his defeat. The man who is winning is never bad-tempered.

The Opposition admit that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as Premier, has proved a mascot for the people of Canada, and this leads the Vancouver World to ask. Why vote to replace a mascot by a hodoo? Sir Mackenzie Bowell echoes, Why, indeed?

Very strong candidates are being put up to support the government in their campaign. Among others is Mr. Robt. Mackay, the well-known Montreal merchant, who is president of the Board of Trade in the commercial metropolis. If elected he will be a distinct addition to the men of brains in the new House. The prospects of his success are bright. All Montreal may go Liberal this time.

It was in the chief Conservative newspaper office at Montreal that Pamphlet No. 6 was issued, assailing Sir Wilfrid Laurier for being too British, and denouncing him for sending two Canadian contingents to aid Britain in South Africa. Here, in Ontario, the Opposition are berating the Government for not sending the contingent a few days earlier. It is a dastardly game, but it will fail.

There is no probability of the proposition made by Col. Peters, of Toronto, to have militia rifle competitions on Sunday, being carried out. Public sentiment is in favor of the rest day being maintained, and if more time is required for rifle practice let it be found on Saturday. Great Britain is a busy country, but its volunteers have their shooting competitions either on Saturday or Wednesday half holidays. The proper thing is to have a half holiday for the mechanic on Saturday and for the mercantile communty on Wednesday.

The return of the Conservatives means a return to the fixed principles of the National Policy.—Montreal Star.

This is for Montreal consumption. To capture votes in the Northwest, the Conservative leader asserts that the agricultural implement industry must be thrown down and that there shall be absolutely no protection, not even a revenue tariff, on implements coming from the United States. It is a double-faced game, fitted to take its place side by side with Pamphlet No. 6.

If the tariff put in force by the late Government had been in operation in the last three years, the public would have had to pay over eight million dollars more taxes than have been collected under the reduced tariff, and the British preferential tariff has caused the Yankee, who wanted to sell in Canadian markets, to much reduce his price if he wanted to sell at all. Yet the Opposition wants to get in power to repeal the tariff preference for British goods and to destroy the Canadian agricultural implement business. In this the public will not support them.

So far, apart from the great demonstrations held in honor of the Prime Minister, the campaign has been comparatively quiet, though we are now not much more than two weeks from polling day. Toronto Saturday Night tells us why. "It is," remarks our contemporary, "doubtless a fortunate thing that Canada has not the same reason to be agitated in 1900 as it had in 1896. Times are good, wages are better than they have been for many years, work is plentiful, and employers and employes are alike too busy to take the interest they perhaps should in discussing such issues as have been placed before the people by the rival political parties."

ELECTORAL CORRUPTION

Letter From Mr. A. B. Cox.

To the Editor of the Advertiser:

Sir,—I venture to ask space for a few words upon a subject which is of interest to the community generally.

For some time a condition of things has existed in London with respect to the parliamentary elections which all right thinking people must deplore. It is recognized that both political parties have been corrupt in their election methods, and that an ever-widening circle of the electorate is being subjected to corrupt influences. I am sure that this condition of things is distasteful not only to the great mass of the adherents of both parties, but also to a large majority of those who interest themselves in party politics on either side. There is, of course, an element in both parties which has a personal interest in the return of a particular party to power, and which is willing to resort to any means to attain that end, but why those who have no such interest and no stake but the pleasurable excitement of a contest, or the natural interest of citizens in the government of their country should permit themselves to be the tools of those whose motives and whose methods are corrupt, it is difficult to understand. I am sure neither Mr. Hyman nor Major Beattie would wish to represent a community if he were not the voluntary choice of that community, but the present recognized use of corrupt means not only prevents a free choice being exercised, but it commits what has been described as the cardinal sin against a state governed by the popular will—that of preventing the expression of the popular will.

If it is denied that either party has made use of such methods, I can only appeal to the respectable element among the workers on both sides. Those who manipulate corruption take very good care that that element is kept in ignorance of their plans and of the agents whom they employ; but that such an influence is at work, and I regret to say is in every election in London expected to be at work, has now become common knowledge.

Now, sir, I do not write this letter so much to draw attention to the evil, as to see if some means cannot be found of overcoming it.

On either side systematic corruption is preventible. Without the aid of the respectable party workers on the subdivision committees the names of voters who were supposed to be "on the fence" or amenable to influence could not be obtained by the distributors of corrupt influences. If the party workers who dislike the employment of corrupt means would meet and agree to refuse information which can only be needed for objectionable purposes, systematic corruption would cease.

There is another side to the question. The presidents of the political associations, Messrs. Adam Beck and George C. Gibbons, Q.C., are men of integrity and acumen. If each would exert himself to check what I understand they both deplore, London might throw off the influences by which it is now degraded and disgraced.

If the law were obeyed, the legitimate expenses of an election in this city would not exceed one thousand dollars. That sum the candidate, out of his sessional allowances, can well afford to pay. If a fund however small is raised by subscription it is needed not to assist a candidate to pay legitimate expenses, but to furnish a fund for corruption. Now, if the presidents of the associations refused to countenance the raising of an election fund how could it be raised? Who would subscribe to it unless some reputable person undertook to administer it presumably for proper purposes? And what reputable person would undertake its administration if the president actively opposed the raising of a fund?

The remedy is, it seems to me, within our own control. Let the president of either association assert himself and funds for corrupt purposes cannot be raised. Let the respectable party workers assert themselves and funds raised for such purposes cannot be systematically used. Even if a candidate should think so little of himself as to value a triumph bought at the cost of the degradation of the community and of the debauchery of some of his poorer fellow-citizens, he could not distribute a bribery fund systematically unless he was aided by information obtained from the workers in the subdivisions.

There are other forms of irregularity not less harmful and debasing but they could be practiced with difficulty if the executive of the associations exerted themselves to stamp them out.

I know that there are men on both sides of politics in this city who feel keenly that the present system is intolerable, and I write this letter (which I am sending to all the daily papers) in the hope that the candidates and those in authority on either side will arouse themselves now to put an end to a state of affairs which, if it is continued, will drive every man who values his self-respect out of politics. Until something of the kind is done, I, for one, shall take no further interest in election contests. I remain, sir, yours, etc.,

A. B. COX.

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Want More of It.

[St. Catharines Journal.]

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SIR CHARLES TUPPER

Doing Good Service to the Reform Party.

Now, sir, I have come to the conclusion, therefore, that Sir Charles, in our case, is a veritable Balaam, that Sir Charles' curses have turned out blessings, and that the Reform party are deeply indebted to him. Now, it is one of the peculiarities of an administration—as my friend Mr. Ross here knows very well—that after they have been a certain number of years in power they fail to satisfy everybody, and more particularly they fail to provide places for everybody who is fit for them. Under these circumstances, and more especially when the times have been good and prosperous, the supporters are apt to say, "Why, times are good; why should we give ourselves any particular trouble about the matter?" and for this over-confidence there is engendered a feeling which is one of the dangers which we all have to contend against when appealing for a second term. Now, it is clear that Sir Charles Tupper has put in his fine work on our behalf. Everywhere I have been, and where Sir Charles Tupper has been, I have found that Sir Charles Tupper's presence has acted like a charm. Almost by a wave of his magic hand, certainly by his presence and language, Sir Charles has blended our friends into active and zealous supporters. Wherever there have been little family jars—and even in the best regulated families little jars are apt to occur—Sir Charles has united all our friends together in one solid, most determined body. For they say if they can prevent it, Sir Charles Tupper will never again rule Canada. (Laughter and cheers.) Lately there has been scattered about the country by the Conservative members and by Conservative speakers a considerable number of vague insinuations about the Liberal Government and its policy. Sir Charles and his troop, wherever they have gone, have formulated these in a shape which we can take hold of and answer, and the conclusion has been, gentlemen, a signal service for the Reform party.

LIBERALS' ADVANCE AGENT.

Sir Charles Tupper is the best advance agent that the Reform party has ever had. (Laughter and cheers.) And now, sir, a word or two as to the charges which are brought by Sir Charles Tupper and his friends against the present government, and notably, I believe, in this very place. These charges are of a peculiar character. I notice that Sir Charles Tupper is very much exercised by reason of the fact that, as he alleges, the Reform Government have not lived up to their pledges. The Reform Government have deviated from that strict veracity which Sir Charles readily admits is one of their characteristics. Mr. Foster, on the other hand, is not dwelling so much on the matter of broken pledges, but is also deeply pained to find that the government are lacking in loyalty as being not the true bond of union and sympathy between subject and sovereign, but between the members of a party.—Sir Richard Cartwright at Massey Hall.

TELL THE DEAF.—Mr. J. F. Kellock, druggist, Perth, writes: "A customer of mine having been cured of deafness by the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, wrote to Ireland, telling his friends there of the cure. In consequence I received an order to send half a dozen by express to Wexford, Ireland, this week.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co. | The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

Dress Goods.

Broadcloths, Cheviots and Frieze.

Each season develops some new and favorite line in material and shade. Cloths suitable for tailored costumes are the premiers this season. Our Dress Goods Department has been carefully stocked with every new and up-to-date shade for fall and winter wear. The list below contains only a few of the favorite lines we offer.

Colored Suitings

Cheviots, Broadcloth and Frieze, in medium and heavy weight, for tailor-made suits and rainy-day skirts.

Cheviot Suiting, 50c.

All-Wool Cheviot, 44-inch, in three shades of gray, green and navy, castor, brown and black. Special, per yard.............. 50c

Amazon Suiting, 60c.

All-Wool Amazon Suitings, 44-inch, Broadcloth finish, in garnet, cardinal, myrtle, navy, brown, castor and black, per yard........ 60c

Cheviot Suiting, 75c.

All-Wool Cheviot, 46-inch, in dark autumn shades of brown, navy, castor, green and Oxford gray, with heather mixed surface. Per yard.............................75c and 90c

Frieze Suitings, $1.00.

54-inch Frieze Suitings, heavy and medium weight, skirts unlined, in mixed surface of green, brown, Oxford, castor and mid-gray. Per yard.................................$1 00

Venetian Suitings, 95c.

52-inch and 54-inch Venetian Suitings, all-wool, Broadcloth finish, in garnet, cardinal, myrtle, brown, castor, navy, gray and purple. Per yard..............95c and $1 25

Black Suitings.

The ever popular black for stylish tailored suits, also the Oxford gray are here in every new weave and finish. The Frieze, the Cheviot and the Broadcloth.

Black Frieze, $1.

54-inch Black Frieze Suiting, heavy, bright finish, for unlined skirt, special...$1 00 and $1 25

Black Cheviot, 75c.

54-inch Black Cheviot Suiting, all-wool, heavy weight for jacket and skirt, special, per yard...........................75c and $1 00

Black Homespun, $1.

54-inch, All-Wool, Bright Finish Homespun Suiting, heavy weave, very bright, special, per yard...................$1 00 and $1 25

Black Cheviot, $1.25.

54-inch All-Wool Cheviot Suiting, heavy covered twill, bright finish, for tailor-made suit, in black and gray, special.....$1 25 and $1 50

Black Broadcloth Suitings, $1.25.

52-inch Broadcloth Suitings, permanent bright finish, in Priestley's and German make, beautiful satin surface, in black, navy, castor, fawn and brown, per yard. $1 25 and $1 50

Black Broadcloth Suitings, $2.00.

54-inch Heavy Broadcloth and Beaver Suitings, bright, glossy finish, weight for unlined skirts, per yard.............$2 00 and $2 50

Golf Cloths.

54-inch Double Face Golf Cloths for rainy day skirts, in gray, fawn, Oxford and castor, per yard...........................$1 85

54-inch Golf Cloths, plaid back, with rough Cheviot surface, heavy, for unlined skirt, in gray and Oxford, black and green, per yard..................$2 25 and $2 50

NEW FRENCH FLANNELS.

50 pieces New French and Victoria Flannels, in latest novelty designs for waists, also polka dots, stripes and plain shades in military red and blue, mauve, sky, cardinal, navy.

The RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO

"THISTLE" RUBBER BELTING.

EVERY BELT GUARANTEED.

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

Wise Women

no longer use the old-fashioned powder dyes with all the mess and trouble that they bring when women are dyeing at home. Maypole Soap is quick, clean, safe and it washes and dyes at one operation. Brilliant, fadeless. All colors and it dyes to any tint.

Maypole Soap.

Sold everywhere.
10c for Colors. 15c for Black.

EPPS'S COCOA
GRATEFUL COMFORTING

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality, and Highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in ½-lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

BREAKFAST SUPPER
EPPS'S COCOA

CITY BINDERY

Blank Books—any kind made to order. Periodicals, Art Works, Music, Bibles etc., bound any style desired. Also repairing. . . . .

H. P. BOCK,
364½ Richmond Street, London, Ont

CLARKE & SMITH,
Undertakers and Embalmers
Scientific work, first-class appointments.
113 Dundas St. Phone 586.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Penny royal, etc.

Order of all chemists, or post free for $1 50 from Evans & Sons, Limited, Montreal, Que., Toronto, Ont., and Victoria, B.C., or MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton Eng

The Non-Irritating Cathartic

Easy to take, easy to operate—

Hood's Pills

THE MARKETS

Local Market.

A. M. HAMILTON & SON'S REPORT

London, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

Wheat, white, per bush	63c to 64¼c
Wheat, red, per bush	63c to 64¼c
Oats, per bu	23¾c to 25½c
Peas, per bu	49c to 57c
Barley, per bu	33½c to 41c
Rye, per bu	42c to 45c
Buckwheat, per bu	41c to 43c
Beans, per bu	75c to $1 00

The grain market was sparsely attended today. Oats and wheat were the only lines offered in any quantity. The former were in good demand and sold at 72c to 75c, the bulk of the business being done at 74c.

Wheat opened at $1 08, and was steady at these prices until 11 a.m., when a break of 3c occurred, the market closing steady at the decline, $1 05.

No other kind of grain offered for sale. Some beans and peas were delivered in contract.

Dressed hogs sold at $7 75 to $8 25 per cwt.

Hay sold at $8 to $8 50 per ton; demand for both good and supply light.

Quotations:

GRAIN.

Wheat, white, fall, per 100 lbs	1 05	@	1 08
Wheat, red, fall, per 100 lbs	1 05	@	1 08
Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs	..	@	..
Oats, per 100 lbs	72	@	75
Peas per 100 lbs	83	@	95
Corn per 100 lbs	..	@	..
Barley, per 100 lbs	70	@	85
Rye per 100 lbs	75	@	85
Buckwheat, per 100 lbs	85	@	90
Beans	75		1 00

HOGS.

Hogs, light, per 100 lbs	5 50	@	5 60
Hogs, singers	5 50	@	5 60
Hogs, heavy, per 100 lbs	5 00	@	5 75
Pigs, young, per pair	4 50	@	6 00
Sows, per 100 lbs	..	@	..
Dressed hogs, 100 lbs, selects	7 75	@	8 25
Dressed hogs 100 lbs, heavy	5 00	@	5 50

HAY AND SEEDS.

Hay, per load	8 00	@	8 50
Straw, per load	3 00	@	3 00
Straw, per ton	6 00	@	6 00
Cloverseed, red, per bu	0 00	@	0 00
Cloverseed, alsike, per bu	0 00	@	0 00
Timothy seed, per bu	0 00	@	0 00

For Housekeepers.

PROVISIONS.

Cheese, per lb	12	@	13
Eggs, single dozen	15	@	15
Eggs, fresh, basket, dozen	14	@	15
Butter, lb, large rolls or crocks	18	@	21
Butter, pound rolls, retail	22	@	23
Butter, creamery	24	@	27
Lard, per lb	10½	@	21

WHOLESALE DEALERS' PRICES.

Eggs, store lots, doz	14	@	14½
Butter, pound rolls, baskets	19	@	20
Butter, crock	17	@	20
Butter, store lots	16	@	17
Butter, creamery, per lb	22½		23

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb	10	@	10
...er lb	5	@	6
...air	50	@	65
	30	@	50
...ing, per pair	30	@	40

FRUIT.

	30	@	40
	75	@	1 00
...asket	30	@	60
	75	@	1 00
...ket	20	@	30
...bushel	3 75		4 00

...'S TIME

...r own Bread again. Buy ...at...

...N'S, 373 Talbot Street.

...Emerald Green Lawn Grass.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bag	30	@	40
Turnips, new, per bag	30	@	40
Celery, dozen	30	@	30
Cabbage, per doz	20	@	30
Beets, per bag	25	@	35
Onions, per bag	90	@	1 00
Carrots	30	@	40
Parsnips	20	@	30
Savory and Sage, per doz	15	@	12
Parsley, per doz	15	@	20
Califlower, dozen	60	@	1 00

MEAT, HIDES, ETC.

Beef, per lb	5	@	6
Mutton, quarters, per lb	5	@	6
Lamb, quarter	9	@	11
Hides, No. 1, per lb	7	@	8½
Hides, No. 2, per lb	6	@	5
Hides, No. 3, per lb	5	@	5
Calfskins, green	5	@	7
Lambskins	25	@	60
Wool, washed, per lb	14	@	15
Wool, unwashed, per lb	9	@	10
Tallow, rendered, per lb	5	@	5
Tallow, rough	4	@	4

You Need a Feed Cooker & Tank Heater

Will do all claimed for it or money refunded. Will cook a barrel of feed or heat a barrel of water to boiling in 30 minutes. Write for circular, or call and see at 417 Talbot.

JOHN S. PEARCE, London, Ont. Western Agent

St. Thomas Market.

St. Thomas, Oct. 22.—Wheat, old, per bu, 65c; new, 65c; oats, 23c to 25c; peas, 45c; barley, 35c; rye, 60c; feed corn, 50c to 60c; flaxseed, per cwt, $2 45 to $2 50; timothy seed, $2 50 to $2 60.

The Oil Market.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 23.—Oil opened at $1 10.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 22.—Oil closed at $1 10.

OIL CITY, Oct. 22.—Oil—Credit balances, $1 10; certificates, no bids.

English Markets.

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

	Oct. 18.		Oct. 19.		Oct. 20.		Oct. 24.	
WHEAT—								
Red Winter	6	2	6	1½	6	1½	6	1½
No. 1 Nor. Spring	6	4½	6	5	6	5	6	5
Walla	0	0	6	2	6	2	6	2
No. 1 Cal	6	5¾	6	6	6	6	6	6
July	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dec	6	0⅜	6	0⅝	6	0⅝	6	0⅞
Feb	6	1⅝	6	2	6	1¾	6	2
CORN—								
New	4	5¾	4	5¾	4	5½	4	5½
Old	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sept	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nov	4	2⅜	4	2	4	2	4	2⅛
Dec	4	1⅜	4	1⅛	4	1⅛	4	1⅜
Jan	3	10⅛	3	10⅝	3	10⅛	3	10½
Flour	0	0	22	0	22	0	22	0
Peas	0	0	5	8¾	5	8¾	5	8½
Pork, prime mess	0	0	72	0	72	0	72	0
Lard	38	9	37	6	37	9	37	9
Tallow	0	0	24	6	24	6	24	9
Bacon, light	0	0	45	6	46	6	45	6
Cheese, white	0	0	53	0	53	0	53	0
Cheese, colored	0	0	54	0	54	0	54	0

American Markets.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Liberal receipts and increase in the visible, together with outside apathy told against the wheat price today, despite the bullishness of early news, and December closed ⅝c to ½c under Saturday. Corn closed ⅛c and oats a shade higher. Provisions closed unchanged. Local receipts were 344 cars, 3 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 926 cars against 1,073 last week and 1,021 a year ago. Estimated receipts tomorrow: Wheat, 335 cars; corn, 600 cars; oats, 375 cars hogs, 24,000 head.

The leading futures closed as follows: Wheat—No. 2 Oct., 73⅛c; Nov., 73½c; Dec., 74⅝c to 74¾c. Corn—No. 2 Oct., 40¼c; Nov., 38⅞c to 38¼c; Dec., 35⅜c; May, 36⅞c to 36⅞c. Oats—No. 2 Oct., 21⅛c to 21⅛c; Nov., 21⅞c; Dec., 22⅛c to 22⅛c. Mess Pork—Oct., $14; Nov., $14 02½; Jan., $11 40. Lard—Oct., $7; Nov., $6 97½; Jan., $6 67½. Short ribs—Oct., $6 97½; Nov., $6 32½; Jan., $6 02½. Cash quotations—Flour dull and steady. No. 3 spring wheat, 68c to 74⅛c; No. 2 red, 73⅛c to 75⅛c. No. 2 corn, 40½c; No. 3 yellow corn, 40⅛c to 40½c. No. 2 oats, 22c to 22⅛c; No. 2 white, 24⅛c to 25½c; No. 3 white, 23⅛c to 24⅛c. No. 2 rye, 49⅛c. Good feeding barley, 39c; fair to choice malting, 50c to 55c. No. 1 flaxseed, $1 80; No. 1 Northwestern, $1 81½ to $1 82. Prime timothy seed, $4 25 to $4 35. Mess pork, per bbl, $11 50 to $11 75. Lard, $7 02½ to $7 06. Short rib sides, $7 to $7 15. Dry salted shoulders, 6⅛c to 6½c. Short clear sides, $7 to $7 10. Sugar, Cut loaf, $6 60; granulated, $6 10; confectioners' A, $6; off A, $5 85. Clover, $10 to $10 25. Eggs, steady; fresh, 17½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 25,000 barrels; wheat, 203,000 bushels; corn, 469,000 bushels; oats, 258,000 bushels; rye, 6,000 bushels; barley, 124,000 bushels.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 23,000 barrels; wheat 281,000 bushels; corn, 836,000 bushels; oats, 278,000 bushels; rye, 11,000 bushels; barley, 32,000 bushels.

Live Stock Markets.

MONTREAL, Oct. 22.—The receipts at the east end abattoir today were 600 head of cattle, 200 calves, 300 sheep and 50 lambs. There was a good attendance of buyers, and prices were firm. Cattle—Choice sold at 4c to 4½c; good, 3c to 3½c; lower grades at 2c to 3c; calves, $2 to $10 each. Sheep brought from 3c to 3½c per lb; lambs were sold from 3½c to 4c per lb. Hogs, 5½c to 6c per lb.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Beeves—Receipts, 5,237; steers active; steady to a fraction higher; bulls and cows are steady; steers, $4 10 to $5 70; bulls, $2 30 to $3 75; cows, $1 50 to $3 50; choice fat do, $4; stockers and feeders, $3 to $3 50. Cables quote live cattle firm at 11½c to 13c; refrigerator beef, 9½c to 9¾c per lb; sheep, 12c to 13c. Shipments none. Calves — Receipts, 2,159; market firm; veals, $4 50 to $8 50; little calves at $4 to $4 50; grassers, $2 50 to $3 12½; fed and mixed calves, $3 25 to $4. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 26,057; sheep 10c to 25c lower; lambs 25c to 40c lower; some sales 50c off; sheep, $2 50 to $4 30; few export do, $4 50 to $4 75; culls, $2 to $2 25; lambs, $4 25 to $5 90; general sales, $5 to $5 75; Canada lambs at $5 65 to $5 90; culls, $3 to $4. Hogs—Receipts, 13,757; market weak at $5 to $5 40; choice and fancy state hogs, $5 40 to $5 45.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 19,500; good to prime steers, $5 50 to $6; poor to medium, $4 50 to $5 40; selected feeders, steady, $3 75 to $4 40; mixed stockers slow, $2 75 to $3 85; cows, $2 80 to $4 30; heifers, $2 85 to $4 75; canners, $2 to $2 65; bulls strong, $2 to $4 65; calves steady; $4 to $6 25; Texans, receipts 819; Texas fed steers, $4 to $4 90; Texas grass steers, $3 35 to $4 15; Texas bulls, $2 50 to $3 25. Hogs—Receipts, 31,000; mixed and butchers, $4 60 to $4 95; good to choice heavy, $4 60 to $4 92½; rough heavy, $4 45 to $4 55; light, $4 50 to $4 90; bulk of sales, $4 65 to $4 80. Sheep—Receipts, 20,000; fair to choice mixed, $3 40 to $3 90; western sheep, $3 75 to $4 10; native lambs, $4 25 to $5 60; western lambs, $4 75 to $5 50.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Cattle—Notwithstanding the liberal offerings, 190 loads, the market generally was in good position, and on desirable grades of butcher cattle and feeders was strong to 10c higher; good to best smooth fat export cattle of desirable quality, $5 50 to $5 70; good to best, $5 to $5 25; shipping steers, $5 25 to $5 50; export bulls, choice to extra, $4 to $4 25; good to choice, $4 50 to $4 75; good to best, $4 25 to $4 50; good to best fat bulls, $3 50 to $4; fair to good fat bulls, $3 25 to $3 50; feeder bulls, $2 85 to $3 15; York state bulls, $2 75 to $3; common to good bologna bulls, $3 25 to $3 50; good to best fat heifers, $4 to $4 25; fair to good heifers, $3 25 to $3 75; fat cows, choice to extra, $3 50 to $4; medium fat cows, $2 75 to $3; fat cows, common to fair, $1 75 to $2 25; feeding steers good to extra, $3 50 to $4 10; fair to good, $3 to $3 25; Canada stock steers, $3 40 to $3 65; stock calves, Michigan, choice to extra, $3 40 to $3 65; extra Canada calves, $3 90 to $4; do. choice, $3 50 to $4; stock bulls, $3 to $3 25; calves, good color stock, $4 to $4 25; do, fair to good, $2 50 to $3; common Michigan stockers, $3 to $3 50; Canada feeders, $3 60 to $4 40; Michigan heifers, $3 50 to $3 75; common cows, $1 50 to $2; fresh cows, choice to extra good bag, $50 to $60; good to choice, $37 to $42; springers, choice to extra, $42 to $50; common and poor cows, $18 to $20; cows and springers, common to good, $25 to $30; calves, choice to extra, $8 to $8 25; good to choice, $7 25 to $7 75; heavy fed calves, $3 75 to $4 25; grassers, $3 25 to $3 75. Sheep and lambs—Too many on sale to maintain the basis, and prices declined a strong 25c to 40c; the bulk of the lamb sales were $5 10 to $5 15, with a few sales at $5 25; lambs, choice to extra, $5 15 to $5 25; good to choice, $4 90 to $5 15; common to fair, $4 to $4 50. Sheep—Mixed, $3 75 to $4; wethers, $4 to $4 25; ewes, $3 50 to $3 75; the bulk of the offerings were sold, a few loads of late arrivals holding over; the offerings of Canada lambs were 19 loads, and they sold at $5 to $5 30. Hogs—The packers took their kind at $5 to $5 10; Yorkers, $4 90 to $4 95; pigs, $5 to $5 10; grassers, $4 90 to $4 95; roughs, $4 40 to $4 60; stags, $3 50 to $4; the market cleaned up pretty well, and the close was steady.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, Oct. 22.—The cattle trade is firmer; United States cattle 6¾d, Canadian 6d.

Liverpool, Oct. 22.—Canadian cattle 6d, sheep 5¾d.

Dairy Markets

LONDON.

On Saturday the cheese market was small, about 1,450 boxes being boarded. Eleven cents was bid, but no sales were made. Offerings:

	Boxes.
Murray's	215
Oliver	190
Proof Line	290
Holmesville	225
Mapleton	200
Gladstone	330
Total	1,450

MONTREAL, Oct. 22.—Cheese, 10c to 11c. Butter—Townships, 19c to 20c; western, 16c to 17c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Butter firm; creamery, 16c to 22½c; factory, 13c to 16c; June creamery, 18c to 22c; imitation creamery, 14½c to 18c; state dairy, 15c to 21c. Cheese firm; large white, 10⅞c; small white, 11c; large colored, 11c; small colored, 11c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Butter dull; creameries, 16c to 22c; dairies, 13c to 18c. Cheese firm; 10¼c to 11¾c.

UTICA, Oct. 22.—Utica dairy board of trade—Cheese, 95 lots of 6,795 boxes sold; large cheese, 10¼c to 10½c; small, 10½c to 10⅝c. Creamery butter, 60 tubs sold at 22c to 23½c; 40 cases of prints at 23½c to 24c.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Seven lots of cheese, 4,448 boxes; all sold at 10½c, except 5 lots of small white at 10¼c. No butter reported.

SKEPTICISM.—This is unhappily an age of skepticism, but there is one point upon which persons acquainted with the subject agree, namely, that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is a medicine which can be relied upon to cure a cough, remove pain, heal sores of various kinds, and benefit any inflamed portions of the body to which it is applied.

THE CAMPAIGN

Liberal Nominations in Russel and South Ontario.

Middlesex Conservatives Organize for a County Election.

MR. CALVERT'S MEETINGS.

At Middlemiss, Thursday, Oct. 25.
At Wardsville, Friday, Oct. 26.
At Napier, Monday, Oct. 29.
At Melbourne, Tuesday, Oct. 30.
At Appin, Thursday, Nov. 1.
At Newbury, Friday, Nov. 2.
At Glencoe, Monday, Nov. 5.

Hon. G. W. Ross, premier of Ontario, will be present at the Appin and Newbury meetings; Hon. David Mills, minister of justice, is expected to deliver an address at Glencoe; and Malcom McGugan, of South Middlesex, will address the Melbourne meeting. Meetings begin at 8 o'clock in the different town halls.

RUSSELL LIBERALS.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 23.—At the Liberal convention at Vaars, Russell county, yesterday, W. C. Edwards was unanimously nominated.

SOUTH ONTARIO.

Brooklin, Ont., Oct. 23.—The Liberals of South Ontario met here yesterday to nominate a candidate for the House of Commons, and chose Wm. Ross, of Port Perry. Mr. Ross announced his acceptance.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY ELECTION.

Conservative delegates of the townships of Caradoc and Lobo met in the town hall, Mount Brydges, on Friday, Oct. 19, to select a candidate for the coming county election. Mr. James Ferguson, of Caradoc, took the chair, and in the election of officers which followed he was appointed president, Mr. Bert. Robinson, Lobo, vice-president, and Edwin R. Seabrook, Lobo, secretary-treasurer. Five names were brought before the convention—Messrs. Grey, Lobo; James, Lobo; Young, Caradoc; Donaldson, Caradoc, and Robinson, Lobo. All retired in favor of Mr. A. Grey.

MR. MULOCK AT STRATFORD.

Stratford, Oct. 22.—Arrangements have been completed for Hon. Mr. Mulock's meeting at the city hall on Monday night. It is expected that there will be a large attendance of G. T. R. men, special arrangements having been made for their accommodation.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER IN LONDON

The reception accorded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier during his tour of Ontario has greatly disturbed the peace of mind of the Conservative managers. The intense enthusiasm which was displayed everywhere the premier went has diminished the confidence the Conservatives expressed of their ability to carry the province to the vanishing point, and in the hope of restoring some degree of enthusiasm and confidence in the ranks of his supporters, Sir Charles Tupper has determined to make another tour of the province in an attempt to rally his shattered forces. Arrangements have been made for meetings to be addressed by Sir Charles as follows: Lindsay, Wednesday, Oct. 24; Smith's Falls, Thursday, Oct. 25; Brockville, Friday, Oct. 26; Cornwall, Saturday, Oct. 27; Windsor, Monday, Oct. 29; Londo,n Tuesday, Oct. 30; Hamilton, Wednesday, Oct. 31; Orangeville, Thursday, Nov. 1.

A WORKMAN'S VOTE.

Hamilton, Oct. 21.—Saturday's Herald says: Thomas Mundy, a rolling mill man, while in the Herald office a day or two ago inserting an advertisement, volunteered this statement: "It looks as if Wood and Teetzel would sweep the city. I have always voted for protection and the Conservative ticket. This time I am going to vote for Wood and Teetzel, and it will be my first Reform vote. I believe in letting well enough alone. I am now getting good wages and steady work."

NOTES.

The Conservative Association of Huntingdon tendered the nomination for the county to R. N. Walsh, D.V.S. Mr. Walsh accepted.

Sir Charles Tupper arrived at Ottawa on Monday morning, and put in a heavy day's work. He returned to Toronto at night.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier speaks at Moncton, N. B., tomorow night.

Sir Richard Cartwright will speak at Goderich on Thursday night.

The Premier.

ADDRESSES ENGLISH-SPEAKING MONTREAL CITIZENS.

Montreal, Oct. 22.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues addressed a meeting in Windsor Hall tonight in support of the candidates in the English-speaking division of the city. The monster demonstration at Sohmer Park a few weeks ago was naturally, as a mass meeting, largely French, but Sir Wilfrid felt it was a duty he owed to the English electors to address them in their own language. Although there was no organization and little advertising, the hall was packed to the doors and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. While waiting the opening of the meeting a body of McGill students, mindful of the fact that Sir Wilfrid is a graduate of McGill, shouted: "What's the matter with Laurier? He's all right!" Hon. W. S. Fielding made a very important speech. Something after the Scotch fashion, the finance minister was "heckled," but his replies were happy, prompt and to the point. It so happened that the questions asked were of the greatest interest, and his replies were of corresponding value. It has been his privilege to announce the British preference, the admission of Canadian bonds to trustee securities in England, and other notable achievements of the Laurier government, and tonight he added the establishment of a Canadian mint as a branch of the royal institution. Sir Wilfrid used as a text the imitation of the Globe sent out by the Conservatives, and holding up the document before the audience replied seriatim to the charges it contained. His frankness in dealing with the question of the contingent caught the audience, and he was most enthusiastically applauded.

Mayor Prefontaine, who presided, and is himself the Liberal candidate in Maisonneuve, on behalf of the city of Montreal tendered a welcome to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and briefly introduced the city candidates. Mr. Tarte was not on the programme, but the people insisted on hearing him and he made a brief, pointed speech.

THEY CLEANSE THE SYSTEM THOROUGHLY—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills clear the stomach and bowels of bilious matter, cause the excretory vessels to throw off impurities from the blood into the bowels and expel the deleterious mass from the body. They do this without pain or inconvenience to the patient, who speedily realizes their good offices as soon as they begin to take effect. They have strong recommendations from all kinds of people.

CENSUS BOOMED!

Five Children at a Birth—Two Sisters Become Mothers of Triplets.

Huntington, W. Va., Oct. 23.—Mrs. Walter J. Swanson gave birth to triplets on Thursday afternoon. An hour later Mrs. Howard E. Swanson similarly surprised her husband. The circumstances are remarkable. Less than a year ago Dorothy and Parthenia Freeman, twin sisters, were the belles of Breden, W. Va. They had many suitors, and finally they chose Walter J. and Howard E. Swanson, young timber men and also twins.

Walter Swanson has named his 27 pounds of girls after Bryan, calling them Willie, Jennie and Bryana, while his brother Howard, who is a staunch Republican, glories in being the happy father of Hanna, McKinley and Teddy. Judge John H. Holt, Democratic candidate for governor, acted as godfather for the Democratic triplets.

FIVE AT ONCE!

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 23. — Mary Bailey, a negro woman, living at No. 117 Lee street, in Lavilla, gave birth to five children Thursday afternoon, three boys and two girls. The children were joined together, but were perfectly developed in all parts of the body. They did not live and the bodies will be preserved in alcohol. The curious have been flocking to the Bailey home today to see the children, but the mother, who is reported to be quite ill, did not satisfy their curiosity.

FATAL TORNADOES

Killed Fifteen Persons in Lodi, Tex., and Six at Atlanta, Ga.

Fort Worth, Texas, Oct. 23. — In the tornado near Lodi it is now reported that between 10 and 15 persons were killed. Six of the dead were negroes, occupying one house. Names are unobtainable.

It is feared that a number of persons were killed in the country to the north, as many farmhouses are known to have been wrecked.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 23.—A tornado cut a swath 200 feet wide, 15 miles west of this city, and six negroes were killed.

LUD'S LUCK

Death of the Judge Saves a Convicted Murderer's Life.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—A special to the Record from Wheeling, W. Va., says: Just a year ago the circuit court of Fayette county, Judge Montgomery presiding, sentenced Lud Madison, colored, to be hanged Jan. 14, in the state penitentiary at Moundsville, for the murder of another negro.

Two days before the date of the execution Gov. Atkins issued a respite for nine days, and the judge, who had passed sentence, died before the respite expired.

Two days ago Madison's case was forced upon the authorities by a report of it to Governor Atkins. The governor decided that the judge being dead and the time for resentence having passed, no one can now resentence Madison. Further, the date of legal death having passed, Madison cannot be hanged on the original sentence. As he was never sentenced to imprisonment he cannot be kept in the penitentiary, so Madison will probably be released in a few days.

LINEMAN DUNN

Of Dundas, Indorses Dodd's Kidney Pills for Rheumatism.

Dundas, Oct. 22.—"Gentlemen,—I have been troubled with Rheumatism for a year past, and have used several so-called cures. None of them did me a particle of good, however, until I started on a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills. Since then my sufferings have been brief as my story is. Three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me completely, and you are welcome to make my statement public. William Dunn, Telephone Lineman."

Here is information, more precious than a gold mine to men who follow the same occupation as Mr. Dunn, and who are great sufferers from Rheumatism. Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure them as they cured Mr. Dunn.

DR. KESTER DEAD.

Ingersoll, Ont., Oct. 23.—The death of Dr. Kester occurred at his residence, Thames street, on Sunday, after a lingering illness, the immediate cause of death being typhoid. The late Dr. Kester practiced his profession in Mount Elgin for a number of years, until health failed, and he sold his practice and moved to Ingersoll. A wife and one child are left. The doctor was a very popular man.

NORTHWEST CROPS SHOW UP WELL.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 23. — In an interview in regard to the threshing results, Mr. F. W. Thompson, general manager of the Ogilvie Milling Company, said: "Reports all continue very satisfactory, indeed, fully confirming my late estimate. The new wheat has shown to be excellent in quality as a whole. The yield in most localities is far beyond earlier expectations, and I now give it as my undoubted opinion that the yield of the province and Territories will not be less than 25,000,000 bushels, and that over 95 per cent of this quantity will be good milling wheat. I regard the present position of Manitoba as exceptionally favorable, and in my opinion there will be about as much realized to the farmers on this year's crop as was netted on that of last year, so that all fear as to a possible stringency is removed."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

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

CHOLERA MORBUS, CRAMPS and kindred complaints annually make their appearance at the same time as the hot weather, green fruits, cucumbers, melons, etc., and many persons are debarred from eating these tempting fruits, but they need not abstain if they have Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, and take a few drops in water. It cures the cramps and cholera in a remarkable manner, and is sure to check every disturbance of the bowels.

FALL FAIRS.

Muncey (Indian) Fair, Oct. 23, 24, 25.
Chippewa Indian Agricultural Society, Muncey, Oct. 30-31.

Spiked!

Mr. H. H. Cook's Gun Is Harmless.

Mr. W. C. Edwards Tells of His Threats—A Letter From Peter Ryan—British Columbia Is All Right.

[Special to Advertiser per C. P. R.]

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 23.—W. C. Edwards, M.P., who was again nominated in Russell yesterday in his speech, said: "I pledge you my word of honor that H. H. Cook came to me three times and threatened to make it hot for the Liberal party if I did not do my best to get him a senatorship." There are others in Ottawa who have a similar story to tell.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ALL RIGHT.

Mr. P. Donnelly, local manager of the York County Loan and Saving Company, has received a letter from Mr. Dan Stewart, a prominent Liberal in Vancouver, stating that British Columbia is all right for the Liberals—that they are sure to have 4 to 2 in their favor.

MR. PETER RYAN

Makes a Plain Statement—Had No Idea of Contesting North York—Wishes the Laurier Government Success.

The Toronto Evening News of Monday night had the following reference to Mr. Peter Ryan:

"In North York there is heard one clear call for Peter Ryan, but not from Wm. Mulock."

This is one of many similar references to Mr. Ryan that have recently appeared in the local Conservative papers, and in order to put a stop to this unauthorized and objectionable use of his name Mr. Ryan has addressed the following letter to the editor of the Evening News:

"Sir—The statement which you make in your issue of this evening, that it is whispered on the street that I may run as an Independent candidate against Mr. Mulock in North York, is absolutely false in every respect, and can only have been inserted by you for the purpose of creating a feeling in the province that the relations between Mr. Mulock and myself are the reverse of cordial. Permit me to say in the most emphatic manner that I never entertained any idea of contesting North York against Mr. Mulock, nor as a no-party candidate in any constituency. I don't think my Liberal friends need any asssurance from me that while I entertain views on certain questions not always in accord with the government policy, my best wishes are for the success of the Federal Government. In one respect you have rendered me a service by the publication of the statement which has caused me to write this, since it affords me an opportunity to put an end to street whisperings about me, as one capable of playing the roll your party evidently desire me to assume. My true friends, like myself, will be able to judge the motive which governs you in publishing such unwarranted statements. In conclusion, let me say that I would not defeat Mr. Mulock if I could, and I am not so vain as to imagine that I could, even if backed up by the full strength of the Tory party, which I have always opposed. I am politically just where I have been all my active life. Pray insert this and oblige yours,

"Oct. 22, 1900. PETER RYAN."

Dr. Dewart's Address.

Rev. Dr. Dewart, one of Toronto's grand old men, who for many years wielded a vigorous pen as editor of the Christian Guardian, made a stirring address at a recent meeting of the Reforms of East Toronto. He said:

"They must reach out among the people and give them the actual facts of the political situation, because a desperate attempt was being made to mislead them by the Conservatives. He had been blamed as a minister of religion because he had taken an active part in politics, but he had always since a boy taken a deep interest in the affairs and welfare of his country, and he saw nothing derogatory to him as a minister in discussing what he believed was healthful to the country, or what would promote its best interests. He believed that if the facts were placed before the public, if the disgraceful tactics of the opposition were exposed, if the electors of East Toronto were fully informed of the true position of affairs, many Conservatives would rise above partisanship, would find patriotism stronger than party, and persons would vote Reform who had never done so before. He advocated a campaign of instruction, and contrasted the position of the two parties, showing what a splendid record the Liberal government had made during their four years of office, how the country had prospered to a wonderful degree under their sway, and on the other hand pointed to the mischievous policy of the Conservatives in misrepresenting facts persistently, and in stirring up prejudice. The most striking instance of their deliberate and wilful perversion of the truth was cited in the case of the preferential tariff, in relation to which they continued, in spite of repeated denials, to state that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had refused trade concessions offered by England. He showed how ridiculous it was to think that the British Government or the British people ever thought of reversing their policy of having the food of the masses untaxed. There would be a great struggle, he concluded, at the elections, and a great crisis was upon them, but he thought that the country would safely pass through it if the Liberal party proved but true to itself and alive to its responsibilities.

SEVEN CONVICTS RECAPTURED.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 23.—All of the seven convict patients who escaped from the Matteawan state hospital on Sunday evening, have now been captured. Superintendent Allison received a message this morning that McCarthy, Foster and Johnson, the last of the fugitives to remain at large, have been apprehended during the night near Middle Hope.

HAVE YOU TRIED HOLLOWAY'S CORN CURE? It has no equal for removing these troublesome excresences, as many have testified who have tried it.

CATASTROPHE!

Fifty Persons Killed on Board a Russian Steamer.

London, Oct. 23. — According to St. Petersburg correspondent of the Express 50 persons were killed and many others terribly scalded by a boiler explosion on board the steamer Eugenie, running between Tomsk and Barnaul.

FIVE CHILDREN

Suffocated as the Result of a Fire in Montreal.

Montreal, Oct. 22.—A fire which broke out in a small tenement house on Archambault Lane at 1:30 this morning resulted in the death by suffocation of five children. The father, Arthur Leblanc, a shoemaker, was badly burned, but will live. The mother was only slightly injured. The children were in an upper room, and were dead before the firemen could get near them.

FIREMEN PERISH

Four Killed and Others Injured by the Explosion of a Gasoline Tank During a Fire.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 23.—As a result of a fire which broke out in the slaughtering pen of A. Hinman & Co.'s packing house, four firemen are dead, and a number of others injured, and property to the amount of about $130,000 was consumed.

The dead are—Second assistant Fire Chief William H. Irvine, Lieut. Frank N. Edey, Burt Irish, fireman; Louis Wagner, fireman. The injured are: Wm. Field, Andrew Johnson. From the packing house the flames spread to the warehouse of the Northwestern Lime Company, thence to the McCormick Harvester Company's large brick warehouse, filled with valuable farm machinery. It was here that the fatalities occurred. A tank containing 200 gallons of gasoline in the rear part of the building exploded, shattered the walls, and burying the men in the debris. The total loss is about $130,000.

FOR MUTUAL PROTECTION

Massachusetts Young Women Organize to Foil Unprincipled Men.

"Oh, for a man! any kind of a man!" is not the heart cry of all young women. There are some of the sex who much as they desire to "settle down in life," have too much good sense to jump at the first man who offers himself in marriage, irrespective of his moral character or financial standing. Among these are a considerable number of the leading society girls of Plymouth, Mass., who have organized themselves into a society for mutual protection against worthless members of the opposite sex.

The organization was prompted by an incident that occurred last summer. A young man summering at Plymouth became engaged to one of the pretty little Puritans there and their marriage was thought to be one of the future's surest premises. But to the utter amazement and great shock of the good townspeople, a dark beauty turned up one day, claimed the prospective bride-groom as her husband, and took him away with her.

The shocked young woman who had thought herself soon to be married collapsed at the revelation and was very ill for a long time. She had friends in town and about the countryside, and some of them, remembering for their part the evanescent character of the wooing of summer men, quietly banded together for mutual protection.

No member will tell who another member is; no one will hardly admit that she is a member, but still the society does exist and no one can say how many have been the unhappy marriages which it has prevented.

To be a member of the society one must be between 17 and 30 years of age. It is during this period of life, say the young ladies, that one is most apt to be sought by swains, sincere or otherwise, and so needs protection. Meetings are held at stated intervals, or a member can call a special meeting if she wishes that the others may consider some especial and pressing case.

The first president of the society, elected last October, and who will hold office for a year, is Miss Jeanette B. Corley. The vice-president, and the young woman who will, says Miss Corley, be made president next, is Miss Alice Pierce. Under Miss Corley's leadership, the association has grown to a strength of nearly half a hundred, and it is said that almost every young woman who has been approached and asked to join has done so.

The method of looking into the character of a young man is simple. The society holds one of its stated meetings and each young woman who has a swain of whom she is at all doubtful, gives his name and as many particulars as she deems desirable to the club. All is held in strict secrecy. A committee is appointed from among those present, and then there comes an investigation. Woe to the young man who has been engaged and broken it off without very good cause, to him who runs off to Boston— to "the city," as they call it—and puts poison into his mouth to steal away his brains, or to him who is mixed up in any matrimonial entanglement.

Quietly inquiries are made, and when by half a dozen curious young women there are not many stones left unturned, one may be sure. Then at the next meeting the young women come together with their judgments formed. That no one may know just who does the blackballing, should any be necessary, ballots are dropped into a hat, as at any club, and then read by the president. While the committee works together as a whole, still individual members may find something alone, and it is on the result of these findings that the young man's chances rest.

"Drinks and swears," "Was engaged to two girls at once," "Has been divorced," "Has no money," and a "saloon loafer" are some of the wordings of the little cards which are tossed into the box.—Boston Herald.

FOSSIL PILLS.—The demand is proof of their worth. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are beating out many fossil formulas at a quarter a box. They're better medicine, easier doses, and 10 cents a vial. A thousand ailments may arise from a disordered liver. Keep the liver right, and you'll not have Sick Headache, Biliousness, Nausea, Constipation and Sallow Skin. Sold by C. McCallum & Co.—61.

Rev. George Extence of Immanuel Congregational Church, Hamilton, has given notice of his resignation.

LAMBETH.

Dedication of the New Methodist Church—A Handsome Structure Paid For.

Lambeth, Oct. 23.—Sunday, Oct. 21, was a memorable day in the history of Methodism in the village of Lambeth, being the dedication of their beautiful new church. The church is a square brick structure, trimmed with stone. It contains a beautiful auditorium, finished in black ash. The ceiling is a handsome metallic one, painted a blue gray, while the walls are tinted a pale pink. There are five fine memorial windows, placed in position as follows: By Mrs. J. Routledge, in memory of her husband and son; by Miss Ray Moore, in memory of her mother; by Mr. and Mrs. D. Lown, in memory of their daughter Alma; by Mr. J. Thornicroft, in memory of his wife, and by the Workmen and Foresters. The orchestra contains a handsome organ, purchased by the Epworth League.

The basement is complete in all details, containing six class rooms, a kitchen and two pantries, besides the lecture room. In the tower a sweet-toned bell, the gift of the Woman's Auxiliary, peals out the hour of worship. The whole church is lighted by acetylene gas. In fact, the church is probably the finest country church in Western Ontario, and the people of Lambeth have every reason to be proud of their new edifice. It reflects credit on the architect, Mr. Matthews, of London; the contractors, Messrs. Woodhull, of Lambeth, and Gordier, of London; the painter, Mr. Clark, of Lambeth, and especially on the zeal and energy displayed throughout by the building committee, composed of the pastor, Rev. J. S. Fisher, and Messrs. W. B. Woodhull, R. M. Piper, A. Jones and W. Tye, in pushing the enterprise to a successful issue.

The first service of the day was opened by Dr. Carman, general superintendent of the Methodist Church. This grand old veteran of Methodism preached an impressive and powerful sermon, taking for his text I. Timothy, iii., 14 and 15. Dr. Williamson, of B[illegible]lin, preached an able and eloquent sermon in the afternoon, taking his text from Exodus xiv., 15. Dr. Carman preached again in the evening on "The New Birth, or Regeneration," taking his text from Ephesians iv., 21, 22, 23. The subject was handled in an exhaustive manner by the reverend gentleman and was thoroughly appreciated by the large and intelligent audience. Dr. Carman is one of whom we can say that though ripe in years his natural force is not abated. Subscriptions and offerings were received at the close of each service.

The church, which cost nearly $10,000, was $3,300 in debt at the beginning of the services, was formally presented for dedication at the close of the evening service by the trustees, represented by Mr. W. B. Woodhull, entirely free of debt, and with a surplus of $1,000. The people of the church had great expectations, but the result of the opening services far exceeded the expectations of even the most sanguine. The church was commenced with fearful hearts on the part of a great many, but they obeyed the voice of the Lord to go forward, and he has been with them and prospered them.

The edifice was filled to overflowing at every service, owing in a great measure to the courtesy of the people of the Anglican Church, the Westminster and the Talbotville circuits, who kindly withdrew the services in their churches for the entire day. Along with the pastor, Dr. Carman and Dr. Williamson, there were present on the platform, Rev. Messrs. Saunders, of Talbotville; Vollick, of Oneida; W. Cosens and J. E. Hunter, of the Westminster circuits, and Mr. B[illegible], of Lambeth.

The music was furnished by the Lambeth choir in the morning, the North Street choir in the afternoon, and the Littlewood choir in the evening.

The members of the church extend their heartiest thanks for the support, courtesy and good-will extended them by the friends from neighboring churches.

Mr. John Neno is here from the west.

Mr. Alex. Bannatyne has secured Mr. Robert Boyd, late of Chicago, as woodworker, and they are turning out some very fine wagons and carriages.

Miss Eva M. Burch, of Blaine, Mich., is spending a few days with her sister.

Mrs. Garrick, of London, is the guest of Mrs. J. R. Routledge.

Mr. and Mrs. Jordan, of St. Thomas, spent Sunday with Mrs. Jordan's brother, Mr. A. K. Sa[illegible].

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

Toronto, Oct. 22.—The convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew closed last night with a consecration service [illegible] convention [illegible] Americans next year at Detroit. The [illegible] are: Council—[illegible] A. Wiswell, Halifax; [illegible] G. Smith, Truro; H. C. Tilley, [illegible] John; [illegible] M. Stewart, Montreal; H. J. Webb, Montreal; G. F. [illegible] Smith, Hamilton; J. D. Christie, [illegible] A. B. Kinder, Strathroy; D. [illegible] Kyle, [illegible] J. A. Catto, [illegible] W. H. Smith and [illegible] Toronto. [illegible] Davidson, C. H. [illegible] Toronto; International [illegible] Toronto; C. P. Tippets, Montreal; [illegible] Junior Department Committee [illegible] Rev. S. Woodroofe, Sydney, C. B.; [illegible] Rev. C. B. Kenrick, St. John, N. B.; [illegible] C. A. Kinnear, London; D. M. [illegible] R. J. Smith, St. John; [illegible] George Garratt and F. H. Brigden, [illegible]

FAT BABY

Fat is the cushion that nature fills out and surrounds the little ones with, to protect their tender parts—the same with kittens and puppies—fat is not tender. Fat they must have; and fat they must be.

If your baby is any way short of his rights, give him Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, C[illegible]

F. H. BUTLER,
STOCK BROKER.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margin. Send for vest pocket manual. Long distance Phone, 1278 OFFICES—Tecumseh House, London.

A Good Investment.

The Canadian Savings & Loan Company

are issuing debentures bearing four per cent interest, payable half-yearly. Parties having any amount over one hundred dollars to invest should avail themselves of this opportunity. As the amount remaining to be issued at this rate is only

$50,000.00,

application should be made at once at the office of the Company, 420 and 422 Richmond street.

ywt M. H. ROWLAND, Manager.

TODAY'S MARKETS

Toronto Stock Market.

TORONTO, Oct. 21.

	Ask.	Off.
Montreal	..	..
Ontario	126½	126
Toronto	..	236
Merchants	..	156
Commerce	155	153½
Imperial	219	217
Dominion	230¼	229
Standard	198½	195
Hamilton	191⅝	177
British America	..	100
Western Assurance	117	115
Consumers' Gas	216	212½
Montreal Gas	189	187
Northwest Land Company, pref.	50	48
Canada Pacific Ry Stock	87¼	87⅛
General Electric	169½	168½
London Electric	114	113
Commercial Cable	168⅛	167⅝
Cable Coup. Bonds	101½	..
Cable Reg. Bonds	101½	..
Dominion Telegraph	..	..
Bell Telephone Company	171	168
Richelieu and Ontario	105	104½
Toronto Street Railway	106	105½
London Street Railway	..	155
Dominion Savings and Invest.	73	..
Huron and Erie L. and S	..	173
Huron and Erie, new	..	..
Lon. and Can. L. and A	75	..
London Loan	..	108
London and Ontario	..	..
Ontario Loan and Debenture	..	121

Montreal Stock Market.

MONTREAL, Oct. 23.

	Ask.	Off.
Canadian Pacific	87½	87¼
Duluth, common	5	4½
Duluth, preferred	15	12½
Commercial Cable	168	167
Com. Cable Coupon Bonds	..	100
Commercial Reg Bonds	100	..
Montreal Telegraph	168	164
Richelieu and Ontario	105½	104⅞
Montreal Street Railway	279	278⅞
Montreal St. Railway, new	270	269¾
Toronto Railway	106	105¾
Montreal Gas Company	190	187½
Bell Telephone	175	168
Royal Electric	202¾	201¾
Bank of Montreal	265	258
Ontario Bank	..	124
Molsons Bank	185	183
Bank of Toronto	247	234
Merchants' Bank	165	158
Merchants' Bank of Halifax	..	..
Quebec Bank	124	123
Union Bank	..	..
Bank of Commerce	..	150
Northwest Land, pref	49½	47½
Montreal Cotton Co.	150	142½
Canada Colored Cotton	88	82
Dominion Cotton	98	95

New York Stocks.

New York, Oct. 23.

Rep[illegible] by F. H. Butler, stock broker, Tecumse[illegible]use, for The Advertiser.

	Yesterday's Close.	Open.	High.	Low.	2 p.m.
Anacond	47	46½	46½	46⅛	46⅛
Atcheson	31	30⅞	31	30½	30¾
Atcheson [illegible]d	74½	74⅜	74⅜	73¾	74
B. & O.	75⅝	74⅞	75	74½	74⅞
Brooklyn [illegible]n	58½	58	58¾	57¼	57½
C. B. & Q	128½	128¾	128⅞	128⅛	128¾
C. C. C.	63½	..	..	..	..
C. F. I.	40	39	39¼	38¾	39
Gen. Electri	145	142½	144	142½	144
Jersey Cent	136½	..	..	..	..
K. & T. Pfd	31¾	31⅝	31¾	31½	31¾
L. & N	76	76½	75¾	75¼	75½
Manhattan	98¾	9[illegible]½	99	98	98½
Metropolitan	[illegible]61	161	161	158½	159½
Mo. P	54⅞	54½	54¾	54	54⅜
N. Y. Central	[illegible]3¼	133	133⅛	132⅝	132¾
Norfolk and W	[illegible]7½	37⅜	37⅜	37	37⅛
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	55⅜	56	54½	55⅞
Ont. and Western	[illegible]	22⅛	22¼	22	22
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	40	41	39¾	40⅝
Pennsylvania	1[illegible]	133⅝	134	133	133⅛
People's Gas	[illegible]	94½	95⅛	94¼	94⅛
R. I.	10[illegible]	109⅛	109⅜	108¾	108⅞
Reading	5[illegible]	59⅛	[illegible]	58½	58⅞
St. Paul	116	116	1[illegible]	115⅝	115⅝
Southern Ry. Pfd	56	56½	[illegible]	56⅜	56¾
Southern Pacific	35	35⅛	[illegible]	35⅛	35⅛
T. C. I.	60	59½	6[illegible]	59½	59½
U. Pacific	61⅞	61⅝	61½	61⅛	61⅝
W. U.	80½	80½	80⅝	80½	80⅝
TRUSTS—					
Leather	72	[illegible]	71½	71½	71½
Leather Com	12½	[illegible]	12⅞	11⅞	12
Sugar	123⅛	[illegible]	124⅞	122⅞	124½
Federal Steel	39½	[illegible]	40¼	39	39¼
Rubber	33⅛	[illegible]	34	33⅛	33⅜
Steel and Wire	36½	[illegible]	36[illegible]	35⅞	35½
Tobacco	97¾	9[illegible]	97	97⅛	97½
Continental	..	..	30½	29⅛	29⅛

English Markets

Liverpool, Oct. 23—Closing.

Wheat—Spot, No. 1 Cal., dull, 6s 5½d; No. 1 northern spring, easy, 6s 4d; No. 2 red western winter, steady, 6s 1d; futures, easy; Dec., 6s 11⅛d; Feb., 6s [illegible]d.

Corn—Spot dull; American mixed, new, 4s 5d; do, old, nominal; futures quiet; Nov., 4s 1⅛d; Dec., 4s 1⅜d; Jan., 3s 10½d.

Peas—Canadian, quiet, 5s 8½d.

Beef—Extra India mess, steady, 70s; prime mess, nominal.

Pork—Prime mess, fine western, firm, 7[illegible]s.

Flour—St. Louis fancy winter, steady, 8s 6d.

Lard—American refined, in pails, steady 38s 9d; prime western, in tierces, steady, 37s 9d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, steady, 43s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, steady, 47s; short ribs, 18 to 22 lbs, steady, 49s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lbs, steady, 45s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, quiet, 43s 9d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs, steady, 43s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, steady, 49s.

Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lbs, steady, 33s 6d.

Tallow—Prime city, steady, 24s 9d; Australian in London, firm, 28s.

Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, spot in barrels, quiet, 23s.

Cheese—American finest white, steady, 53s; do, colored, steady, 54s.

Butter—United States finest, quiet, 35s; do good, easy, 82s 6d.

Hops—At London, Pacific coast, steady, £2 5s to £3 5s.

Linseed oil—Dull 35s 3d.

Turpentine spirits—Firm, 31s 3d.

Rosin—Common, firm, 5s.

Petroleum—Refined, 6⅞d.

Receipts of wheat during the past three days were 233,900 centals, including 178,000 American. Receipts of American corn during the past three days, 105,700 centals. Weather dull.

Toronto Produce Market.

Toronto, Oct. 23.—Wheat—Market dull and unchanged; red and white are offering at 6[illegible]c west; goose, 64c west; spring, 67c to 68c east. Manitoba steadier, at 92[illegible] for No. 1 hard Toronto and west; 94[illegible]c grinding, in transit; 84½c afloat, Fort William, and 83c Goderich. Flour—Steady, cars of 90 per cent patents offering at $2 67½, in buyers' bags west, and exporters are bidding $2 65; choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher; Manitoba steady, at $4 65 for cars of Hungarian patents, and $4 40 for strong bakers in car lots, bags included, on track, Toronto. Millfeed quiet, at $14 for shorts and $12 for bran west. Barley steady; No. 1 is quoted at 43c west and No. 3 extra at 37c to 38c west. Buckwheat—Firmer, at 45c west. Rye—Dull, at 47½c west. Corn—Steady; old Canadian yellow is quoted at 41½c west. New is quoted at 36c west; prompt shipments, and 35c for shipments before the end of this month; American No. 3 yellow is quoted at 49c. Oats—Firmer; 23½c is quoted for No. 3 white, middle freights, and 23c west. Peas—Firmer, at 57c, north and west. Butter—Receipts larger; market steady; dairy pound rolls, 18c to 19c; pails and tubs at 17c to 18c; low grade is dull, at 14c to 16c; creamery tubs and boxes, 20½c to 21½c and prints, 22c to 23c. Eggs—Prices easier, at 17c for fresh gathered and 15c to 16c for ordinary held and picked. Dressed hogs 50c lower on Toronto street market, at $7 25 to $7 50. Live hogs—Receipts today, 400; prices unchanged; choice bacon, heavy, 5¾c; light fat, 5⅝c.

American Markets

BUFFALO, Oct. 23.—Spring wheat—No. 1 northern, old, 81½c winter, No. 2 red, 77c; No. 1 white, 76c bid. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 45½c; No. 3 yellow, 45¼c; No. 2 corn, 44¾c to 45c; No. 3 corn, 44½c on track. Oats—No. 2 white, 26½c; No. 3 white, 25½c; No. 4 white, 25c; No. 2 mixed, 24c, on track.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 23.—Wheat—No. 1 white, cash, 73¾c; No. 2 red cash and Oct., 75⅝c; Dec., 77⅝c.

TOLEDO, Oct. 23.—Wheat—Cash and Oct., 76c; Nov. 76½c; Dec., 77⅝c. Corn—Oct. 42½c; Dec., 36c. Oats—Oct., 22½c; Dec., 23¼c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Flour—Receipts, 33,761 bbls; sales, 2,500 pkgs; state and western market was weak and 5c to 15c lower to sell. Rye flour—Steady. Wheat—Receipts, 155,825 bu; sales, 1,365,000 bu; options weak and considerably lower this morning; the chief selling motives included bearish cables, weakness west and northwest, small clearances and absence of outside trade; Dec., 77 15-16c to 78⅜c; March, 81 3-16c to 81¾c; May, 81¼c to 81¾c. Rye—Dull; No. 2 western, 57½c, f.o.b., afloat. Corn—Receipts, 170,425 bu; sales, 120,000 bu; options opened steady on bad weather conditions, but weakened later with wheat; Dec., 42 3-16c to 42½c; May, 41¾c to 42⅛c. Oats—Receipts, 81,800 bu; options dull and barely steady; track, white state, 27c to 33c. Butter—Receipts, 8,220 pkgs; firm. Eggs—Receipts, 13,315 pkgs; steady. Sugar—Raw weak; fair refining, 4⅛c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4⅝c; molasses sugar, 3⅞c; refined quiet. Coffee—Easy; No. 7 Rio, 8⅛c. Tallow—Easy; city hogsheads, 4½c; country, 4½c to 4¾c. Lead—Dull; exchange price, $4 37½. Wool—Dull. Hops—Quiet.

Chicago Exchange.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.

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

	Open.	High	Low.	Close.
Wheat—Oct	72⅛	72½	71¾	71¾
Nov	73	73	71⅞	72
Dec	73⅝	73¾	72⅜	72⅝
Corn—Oct	40¾	41	39½	39½
Nov	38¼	38¼	37⅛	37¾
Dec	35½	35⅞	35	35⅛
Oats—Oct	21⅛	....	....	....
Nov	21⅞	21⅞	21⅛	21¼
Dec	22⅛	22¼	21⅞	21⅞
Pork—Oct	....	....	....	....
Nov	10 60	10 75	10 60	10 75
Jan	11 30	11 37	11 07	11 07
Lard—Oct	....	....	....	....
Nov	6 92	6 92	6 85	6 85
Jan	6 77	6 77	6 55	6 55
Ribs—Oct	6 80	6 90	6 80	6 85
Nov	6 80	6 32	6 20	6 20
Jan	5 97	5 97	5 85	5 85

THE CPC LARD
THE CANADIAN PACKING CO. LIMITED
PHONE 909.
Sirloin Roast, Porterhouse Steak [illegible]d Bacon in [illegible] qualities.

Strong's Drug Store

—FOR PURITY,
—ACCURACY AND
—DISPATCH,

TELEPHONE 56

A prompt delivery to all parts of the city.

W. T. STRONG & CO.
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
184 Dundas St., London.

☞ Marriage licenses issued at above address

IN TROUBLE AGAIN

Walter Stephenson and His Son Arrested, Charged With Using Foul and Abusive Language.

Walter Stephenson, who lives on St. James street, just outside the city limits, and his 14-year-old son Daniel, will appear before Squire Lacey tomorrow to answer to charges of using abusive, profane and grossly insulting language. The father's alleged offense occurred on Monday last, the complainant being Stina Petersen, a Danish woman. The complainant in the other case is Sarah Brooks, and the offense is alleged to have taken place on Saturday last. Stephenson is the man who spent some time in jail last spring for refusing to put his premises in a sanitary condition. It is alleged that he bought aged and diseased horses and fed them to his hogs. He is also said to have been some years ago concerned in the death of a soldier, who received fatal injuries at Stephenson's house on Adelaide street.

NOTHING IN IT

Story of J. O. Donahue's Appointment to a High Court Judgeship is Without Foundation.

[Special to Advertiser per C. P. R.]

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 23.—The report sent out from Ottawa that J. O. Donahue, of St. Thomas, has been appointed to the vacant Ontario high court judgeship, caused by the promotion of Justice Falconbri[illegible]ge, is not correct. No appointment [illegible]as been made. A high authority st[illegible]es that the matter was not even dis[illegible]sed by the cabinet. There is no bette[illegible] foundation for the story than that C[illegible]rles Murphy, of Ottawa, has been ap[illegible]inted to a position. No such appoint[illegible]nt has been made. The whole matte[illegible] has been made for electioneering pu[illegible]ses.

Latest Probabilities

Toronto, Oct. 23—10 a.m.—Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes region: Fresh southerly and southwesterly winds; showers.

Wednesday—Fresh to strong southwesterly and westerly winds; fair and warm.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS

—Walter Foote, the boy who has been serving a two-months sentence in the jail for vagrancy, was released this morning. He left for Cleveland, where he has an uncle who sent money for his railway fare.

—Louis Whitehead, the peddler charged with the theft of a wagon from a farmer near Nilestown, appeared before Judge Edward Elliott this morning, and pleaded not guilty to the charge. He was remanded till Oct. 31.

—Mrs. Scripps-Ellis, soprano soloist, and Mr. Harold Jarvis, tenor soloist of the First Presbyterian Church, Detroit, and Mr. W. H. Hewlett, of this city, have been engaged by the local union of Christian Endeavor to give a grand concert in the Auditorium on Thursday, Oct. 25.

—The Electrical Construction Company of London (Limited) are asking for tenders for the erection of a new factory. It is the intention to have a three-story building, 40 by 100 feet. The Electrical Construction Company are fast making a reputation for themselves in Canada. From a small concern it has risen to great proportions, until their electrical work is now sent to all parts of the Dominion. This will be another addition to the manufacturing interests of this city, as the increase in their business will without doubt demand more help.

—The Children's Aid Society is elated over the receipt by their treasurer, Mr. J. I. A. Hunt, of a donation of $50 just received from an anonymous source. The gift, which is a handsome one in itself, is accompanied by expressions of the highest appreciation of the exceptionally good work among the children resulting from the society's efforts. These marks of public confidence in its operations are valued by the members of the board much beyond their money equivalent, because of their showing that the society's operations, though along novel lines, are being appreciated as they are becoming understood. To the donor of this handsome contribution the board ask the privilege of returning their most sincere thanks.

—Detroit Free Press: The marriage of Miss Edna Margaret Wright, daughter of Mrs. M. A. Wright, and Thomas Gibling Smith, took place Wednesday evening, Oct. 17, at Grace Church, this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. John McCarroll, in the presence of relatives and friends. The wedding march was played by Mr. Edward T. Remick, assisted by the choir. The bride was gowned in white Swiss mull, trimmed with chiffon and ribbon, and carried white carnations. She was given away by her uncle, Mr. Robert Allan, and attended by her cousin, Miss Edith Allan, who wore white batiste trimmed with lace and ribbon, and carried pink carnations. Mr. Albert Blett was best man. The ushers were Masters Fred Smith and Arthur Benson. The happy couple received many costly and useful presents. The out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Allan and daughter Edith, of London, Ont. Mr. and Mrs. Smith will be at home after Nov. 1 at 163 Greenwood avenue.

MR. GILSON'S MEETINGS.

Meetings in the interest of Mr. John Gilson, the Liberal candidate in East Middlesex, have been called for Thursday night in West London, and Friday night in East London. The candidate and a number of prominent speaker will address the meetings.

HIGHLANDS OF ONTARIO.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company have just issued a dainty folder that tells by descriptions and attractive illustrations of the great sport of deer hunting in the Highlands of Ontario. An increasingly large number of local sportsmen go to the north every fall, and to them—in fact, to all who are interested in the rich possibilities for enjoyment that exist in that district—"The Trail of the Red Deer" as the pamphlet is named, will be highly interesting. In the introduction it says: "There is certainly something peculiarly fascinating about deer hunting, or the thousands of sportsmen that each year penetrate into the forests of the Highlands of Ontario and undergo the hardships necessarily incident in the life of the successful deer hunter, would not repeat the journey annually. Bankers, lawyers, doctors, merchants, clerks, and in fact, all sorts and conditions of men, early in the fall, as soon as the green forests begin to give way to their autumn hue, take down the rifles and accoutrements, oil and grease them, sight them, and make ready for the opening season, when the law allows the killing of deer. At that time the prevailing topic of conversation in all sporting circles is deer hunting." The booklet contains much information concerning rates, districts and seasons that is of exceeding interest to all hunters.

POLICE COURT.

The long-standing charge of fraud laid by A. C. Grant against William Morrow was disposed of at this morning's police court, Morrow being sentenced to four months' imprisonment in the central prison. Morrow was employed by Grant on the waterworks dam, and drew some money to which he was not entitled. A charge of assaulting and wounding one David Gilmour was also heard against Morrow. It was shown that he forced himself into a pleasure party and attacked one of the guests. He was found guilty of common assault and fined $10 or one month in jail.

Fred Adams and Gordon Dingwall, the two Toronto youths who were captured at Pottersburg yesterday afternoon, after being chased from a house which it is alleged they were endeavoring to enter, were remanded till tomorrow, when they will answer to charges of attempted housebreaking and vagrancy.

Karl Vitt, a Dane, who is on his way back to his native land, became boisterously drunk on a G. T. R. train coming to this city, and broke several panes of glass. He also inflicted on his right hands wounds of a painful and dangerous nature. He was ordered to pay $4 to the G. T. R. for damage done, and $2 25 court costs. He was detained at police headquarters till the leaving of the afternoon express, when he was seen safely on board, en route for New York, where he takes his ship tomorrow.

Alex. Lauler and Wm. Sicley were each fined $3 or ten days for being drunk and disorderly. One drunk was discharged.

ORCHARD — HASELGROVE WEDDING.

No. 63 Cavendish street, London West, the residence of the bride's mother, was the scene of a pretty wedding this afternoon, when Miss Naomi, daughter of Mrs. Eliza Haselgrove, was united in marriage to Mr. Wm. T. Orchard, son of Mr. John G. Orchard. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. M. Walker, of the London South Baptist Church, and was solemnized under an arch of smilax in the parlor, which was effectively decorated with flags, palms and ferns. The bride, who was gowned in navy blue broadcloth, with turban to match, was attended by Miss Belle Mackenzie, of John street, who wore brown broadcloth, trimmed with sable, and picture-hat. After the ceremony the guests partook of a dainty wedding breakfast. The young couple left on the eastern flyer to spend their honeymoon in Toronto. Among the many handsome gifts received by the bride were a silver pudding-dish from Rev. John and Mrs. Smith, of Brandon, Man., and some beautiful porcelain bric-a-brac from Mrs. Callum, of Windsor.

HIRED A HARBOR

Britain Will Utilize the Works at Ching Wan Tao.

French Proposals Considered and Approved by Ministers of Pekin—Russell Scandals Coming Up in Court.

London, Oct. 23.—The Globe this afternoon announces that Great Britain has leased from the English contractors the harbor works of Ching Wan Tao, now in course of construction, for a period of eight months, with the object of landing men and stores there and utilizing the branch railroad thence to Tang Ho, where it joins the main line to Pekin.

FAVORED FRENCH PROPOSALS.

Paris, Oct. 23.—At a cabinet council today M. Delcasse, the minister of foreign affairs, announced that the ministers of the powers at Pekin, met recently to semi-officially examine the French propositions as a basis for peace negotiations, and showed themselves favorable thereto.

THE RUSSELL SCANDALS.

London, Oct. 23.—Countess Russell, wife of Earl Russell, whose matrimonial and other difficulties have been aired in the courts several times, has again sued for divorce. The co-respondent named in the papers is Molly Somerville, whom the earl married in Nevada some months ago.

A MURDER MYSTERY

In the Way of Being Unraveled—Four Men Under Arrest.

New York, Oct. 23.—It is said that a physician has given the police information which has cleared up the mystery of the murder of Jeannie Bosschetter whose body was recently found by the roadside in Paterson, N. J. Four men, according to his story, on the night of the girl's death, took her to a saloon in Paterson, where she drank drugged wine. She was then placed in a carriage and driven for several hours through the outskirts of the city. When she was bought back the men found that they could not revive her, and in a fright they called upon a doctor for aid. He found that she was dead. The four men then drove back over the road they had traversed earlier in the night, and hid her body beside the thoroughfare, trusting to chance to escape detection.

George Kerr, Walter McAllister, William Death and Andrew Campbell have been arrested and accused of having caused the girl's death. The police say Death has made a confession saying that the four were drinking with the girl and gave her "knock-out" drops.

Telegraphic Briefs.

Signor Marconi, according to London Daily Mail, has invented a means of insuring the privacy of wireless telegraphy.

Percy Lawless, formerly a well-known barrister of Toronto, has been committed for trial on a charge of stealing $77 from a client.

At a Conservative convention, held at St. Genevieve, Que., on Monday, Dr. Marcotte was unanimously chosen as the Conservative nominee for Champlain.

Seattle detectives have arrested C. F. Mather, accused by several wholesale jewelers and diamond merchants of New York city of the theft of jewels valued at not less than $45,000.

Rev. John Wesley died on Monday at Harper Hospital, Detroit, where he had been for several weeks past. He was 82 years of age and one of the oldest members of the Detroit Conference.

It is reported that a filibustering expedition, headed by a well-known Haytian exile, is being prepared at Kingston, Jamaica, for the overthrow of the government of Gen. Simon Sam, the president of Hayti.

ILDERTON.

Ilderton, Oct. 20.—Mr. and Miss Graham, of the Ilderton House, have returned home after visiting friends in St. Marys.

Patrick Bros. shipped three carloads of fine sheep yesterday to the Western States.

Thanksgiving service was held in the Presbyterian Church here.

At the earnest request of the trustee board, the choir of the Ilderton Methodist Church resumed their respective places last Sabbath evening.

A large number from Ilderton attended the Epworth League convention at Birr.

Mr. G. Gall, of the asylum staff, was among the many visitors to our burg on Thursday.

Miss H. C. Elliott, of Toronto, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. John Paisley.

Mr. Dan Fraser, our popular apple merchant, shipped another carload of apples yesterday.

LORD WOLSELEY COMING HERE.

London, Oct. 23.—Lord Wolseley, on retiring from the post of commander-in-chief of the British army, will make an extended tour in Canada.

For Whooping Cough and Children's Colds Griffiths' Menthol Liniment is the safest and surest remedy. It gives immediate ease and comfort to the child.

Sold by Anderson & Nelles, London.

FAMILY RECIPES CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED

A. J. LOGAN,
DRUGGIST,
Successor to Barkwell, 268 Dundas Street.
ywt

THE STRIKE SITUATION

Miners Believe That the End Is Near—Waiting for United Action of the Operators.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 23.—There was not one person around the national headquarters of the United Mine Workers today who did not believe that the end of the strike would come within a very short time. As soon as all the operators signify their willingness to pay the 10 per cent advance in wages until April the national executive board will be called into session, and will vote to end the contest.

President Mitchell appears to be more anxious about the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and the Delaware and Hudson Coal Companies than any of the others. These companies have taken such a prominent part in the struggle that it is believed that as soon as they post supplementary notices the other operators will fall into line.

Pottsville, Pa., Oct. 23. — The efforts of the labor leaders in the Schuylkill regions are being directed to keeping the men in line.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 23. — Last evening there was a disturbance at the Stanton washery of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company. When the workmen started to go to their homes, under the protection of coal and iron police, fully five thousand people had gathered, and policemen were called to disperse them. The men who had been at work were put on board on a small mine locomotive, but before the locomotive could get under headway someone fired. The police returned the fire, but no one was struck. Another volley from the windows of some houses followed. Every pane of glass in the cab of the locomotive was broken, but no one was wounded. Two of the workmen on the locomotive jumped off and were knocked down and kicked, but were rescued by the police. As the officers were returning to headquarters the electric car on which they rode was stoned, all the windows on one side of the car on which they rode were broken, and a police sergeant was slightly injured.

SHOTS FIRED.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 23.—No attempt was made this morning to resume work at the Stanton washery of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, which was closed yesterday, following an attack on the men by a crowd of women and boys. Shots were fired this morning from the windows of houses near by at the coal and iron policemen who were guarding the coal bank. The company, rather than see any loss of life, withdrew the policemen from the bank and stationed them at the coal breaker. As soon as the policemen took their departure a crowd of men, presumably strikers, marched on the company's property, tore up 200 feet of railroad track and set fire to a tool-house.

This afternoon all is quiet at the works.

MINERS' MEETING CALLED.

olls, president of district No. 1, of the Scranton, Pa., Oct. 23.—Thoas Nich- United Mine Workers, today admitted that the end of the strike would come in a very few days. A meeting of all the district and national officers had been called for tomorrow, he said, and at this meeting positive action would probably be taken.

SHOT HERSELF TO PROVE HER BRAVERY.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—With a laugh of scorn at a friend who had questioned her bravery to commit suicide Miss Gertrude De Wade shot and probably fatally wounded herself last night. She was talking merrily to a number of friends when the question of bravery was raised, and acted at once.

MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE.

New York, Oct. 23.—A handsome and richly dressed woman committed suicide last night at the Park Hotel in Newark. She registered at the hotel as Edith Barrett, of New York. She left a card notifying August P. Loring, of 22 Congress street, Boston, of what she had done. A doctor, who was summoned, says she died from morphine poisoning. The body was taken to the morgue.

SENT THE WITNESS TO JAIL.

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 23.—Judge Wing, of the common pleas court today ordered D. B. Steurer, of the city council sent to jail for contempt, in refusing to testify in the councilmanic bribery investigation. The court held that the council committee had full authority to compel witnesses to answer questions, and if they refused to do so they were guilty of contempt. The writ of habeas corpus sought by Steurer, was denied.

LOVE'S WEATHER.

[By Richard Stillman Powell.]

When you're away the skies are gray,
And all the world is lying,
Sea, vale and hill, forlorn and chill,
And every joy is dying.
But when you're near clouds disappear,
Blue skies and sun together
Reign till your frown again brings down
The sad and somber weather.

Then pray what need have I to heed
The weather man's deciding,
Since well I know that when you go
The sun goes into hiding?
More useful he, I'm sure, would be
Were he but prophesying
A fair, kind day when I may pray
Your heart to end my sighing.

Steamship Arrivals.

Oct. 23.	At	From
Kaiserin Maria Theresia	Southampton	New York
Wilhelm der Grosse	New York	Bremen

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.
ywt

Special Prices for the Week

Bailey's Planes, Disston's Saws,
All Kinds Carpenters' Tools.

Royal American and Royal Canadian Wringers at each $2 50
Washing Machines, each ....$3 00 to $4 50
Carpet Sweepers, each ....$2 00 to $3 00
ROGERS "1847" KNIVES, FORKS AND SPOONS.

COWAN'S HARDWARE,
127 Dundas Street, London.

A DUDE SAVED THE GAME

A Story That Goes to Show That All Men Can't Be Judged by the Clothes They Wear.

Citizen James Manning, the well-known ball player of Kansas City, related the following experience to a group of admirers a few days ago:

"By long odds, the greatest exhibition of catching I ever saw was given at the Kansas City Ball Park a few years ago by a young college chap, who was dressed as carefully and exquisitely as the leading man in a society drama.

"It happened in this way: Kansas City was in the old American Association at the time and on that eventful day we were playing the old St. Louis Browns. It was a closely contested game, and at the end of the fourth inning neither side had scored. Both pitchers were doing magnificent work, and the crowd was fairly bubbling with excitement and enthusiasm. Just as the fifth inning opened our catcher had the ill-luck to break his finger. Things looked mighty blue for us then, for our other two catchers were in the hospital, and there was not a man in the field capable of even taking a chance of holding speedy curves and in-shoots of our twirler.

"Of course there was a delay, and while we were all wondering what to do, and I had, of course, surrendered all hope of winning the game, the president of a local bank, who sat in one of the private boxes, called me over and said:

"'Mr. Manning, that young man in the adjoining box caught great ball for Yale this spring. If you can only induce him to go in, I am sure that the game may yet be saved.'

"Then he introduced me to a slender young man, dressed in the height of fashion, and wearing that blase air a good many college men always wear in public.

"'Why,' I said, 'surely there must be some mistake. That chap does not weigh over 120 pounds, and it would be simply murder to put him behind the bat and ask him to face such speed as the big fellow has today.'

"'Just try him,' suggested the bank president. 'You must find somebody to try and win the game. I am sure he can make good.'

Well, I went over to the young fellow and asked him if he wanted to try, and told him that if he did I would take him over to the club house and give him a uniform.

"'Oh, I'm willing to help you out, Mr. Manning,' he answered, with a drawl; 'but I don't think it is worth while to take the trouble of putting on a uniform just to catch four or five innings. Just give me a cap and a mask and I will do the best I can for you.'

"Then, to my undisguised astonishment, the youth removed his coat, rolled up his shirt sleeves, discarded his cigarette, and walked out on the field. When the bleachers caught a glimpse of this young exquisite they howled in derision and filled the atmosphere with taunts and gibes. My pitcher was disgusted. When I walked out on the diamond he said to me:

"'Jimmy, are you getting dopey? What do yez t'ink I'm a-goin ter do? Why, say, if I pitch a fast one at dat baby it'll go clean t'rough him, and de coppers will have me fur murder.'

"'Well, Bill,' I answered, 'this is the best I can do. If the boy gets hurt they cannot blame you for it.' Then we resumed the game, and from almost the very first ball pitched the work of that young collegian proved a revelation to all of us.

"As luck would have it the pitcher struck a wild streak, but a little thing like that did not seem to feaze my new catcher. He dug them out of the dirt, pulled them out of the sky, and by rare generalship quickly steadied his pitcher, who, as he regained confidence and control, began to shoot them in at tremendous speed. Before the end of that inning every man, woman and child in the stand and on the bleachers had forgotten the fancy store clothes of the stranger and was cheering him to the very echo.

"The St. Louis crowd started in to guy the man, but he took their chaff good-naturadly, and proved his gameness by blocking off two base runners who attempted to slide in to the home plate feet first. And how that boy could throw. Buck Ewing in his best days never snapped the ball down to second base on a truer line, or got the ball away any quicker. Of course, the players gradually enthused and began to strain every nerve to win the game. The Browns fought desperately, and I can honestly say that I never saw so many tricks attempted, and desperate chances taken in a ball game before or since. The score was a tie at the ninth inning. It was still a tie in the fourteenth.

"Then came the climax of the young collegian's exhibition. I had succeeded in working Dave Foutz for a base on balls, and the new catcher was the next man up. He had been hitting the ball savagily all the afternoon, and Foutz was too old and wise a pitcher to take any chances. So he deliberately started to give the man his base on balls. But the youngster did not take kindly to the idea of getting a free ticket to first. He wanted to hit the ball, and when Foutz pitched one of those sharp, speedy in-shoots that just cut the inside corner of the plate the man from Yale stepped back and swung his bat. The impact of that blow between the sphere and the bat sounded as sharp and clear as a pistol shot, and then the ball sped on a line to deep right center.

"I was a pretty fast runner myself in those days, and I put on all steam when I started on that sprint around the bases, but fast as I was the youngster was at my very heels when I crossed the plate, and the ball had not been gathered in by the outfielders who were chasing it.

"That home run, of course, gave us the victory, and fairly made the populace crazy. The air was full of flying cushions, hats and umbrellas. The din was something terrific. Even the old, seasoned players on the team were trembling with excitement, but the Yale man was as cool as a frozen river. The first thing he did was to carefully bursh the dust off his patent leather boots with his silk handkerchief. Then he put on his coat, lighted a fresh cigarette, and turning to me said:

"'Manning, that's a pretty fair pitcher of yours. If he had only a little more speed and control he would make a crackajack.'

"'Never mind about that pitcher,' I replied. 'All I want from you is your terms and you can sign a contract right here now. Name your own figure.'

"'My dear Mr. Manning,' he answered, 'I really could not think of playing professional baseball, and I just jumped in today to help you out, as I saw that you were in a bad box. I'd like to catch tomorrow's game for you, but, unfortunately, I have already accepted an invitation to attend a lawn party.'

"'How about the day after that?' I answered.

"'Impossible,' he said, with a sigh. 'I am already engaged for that afternoon at a 5 o'clock tea I really cannot miss.'

"Then he jumped into a cab and that was the last we ever saw of him. But any player who took part in that game will, I know, bear me out when I say that the young lightweight from Yale was the greatest catcher that ever worked either in a professional or amateur game."

GLASSES FOR NEAR BY
....AND....
GLASSES FOR DISTANCE.

Some find glasses perfect for reading but useless for distance We supply double vision glasses When looking out, you see through the upper section, which is just right for distance, and when looking down you see through the lower, which is suitable for near work.

N. I. McDERMID,
DRUGGIST AND OPTICIAN,
(Spencer Block),
Corner Dundas and Wellington Sts.

Clean Coal

When you buy from us you get the very best coal —free from dust and slate. That is what you want —and what we furnish.

COAL

DALY, 19 York St. Phone 348.

FRIEND'S
Regular Dinner 20c.
PROMPT SERVICE.
DUNDAS STREET, NEAR TALBOT

You're Not So Warm that you can do without fuel from now until spring. We've got lots of it.

Gas Coke at $5 and $5.25 a ton makes an ideal winter fuel.

City Gas Company, 401 Clarence Street.
86n wty

Fall Overcoats.

If yours is soiled or needs pressing bring it to us. We make clothes look almost as good as new. Phone 601.

Stockwell's Dye Works,
269 DUNDAS STREET.

Last Week.

The books will be removed after
Saturday.
Last Chance.

Horton & Manville
231 Dundas Street.

THERE are no boots made anywhere that for style, fit and wear are superior to

King Quality

King Quality, in kangaroo kid, is not only the handsomest boot made, but with the Patent Flexible Insole (controlled by King alone), it is as well the EASIEST BOOT ON EARTH.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS

For King Boots in London, and have now in stock a large range in men's, women's and children's. Every pair guaranteed.

MUSSELMAN,

C. D. Johnston's Old Stand,
198 Dundas St.

Lola's Secret,

A Romance.

After the wedding breakfast Lord and Lady Rhysworth departed for Deerhurst Manor for their honeymoon. Lady Fielden kindly consented to remain at White Cliffe to superintend the ball which the squire intended to give in honor of the event.

Lola had acted as chief bridesmaid, and on her face there was a look of triumph. All was safe now that Dolores was married; there would be no likelihood that Sir Karl would let his thoughts wander in that direction again. She had spoken a few words to Dolores before she departed for Deerhust.

"It has been a pretty wedding, Dolores," she said, as she followed her to her room to bid her farewell. "Indeed, I may say more than that. I have never seen a more beautiful one. I shall tell Sir Karl about it when I write." She wished to let Lady Rhysworth know that she corresponded with Sir Karl. "He will be greatly interested in it," she continued.

But no crimson flush of pain or embarrassment rose to her friend's face—only a calm sweet smile; and Dolores' fervent response disarmed Lola.

"I am sure he will."

Still Lola was not quite satisfied. She kissed the fair face and said:

"I hope you will be happy, Dolores. I never thought you would be married first. It is stealing a march on me, but I will forgive you. You must not be surprised, if you hear of a marriage when Sir Karl returns."

She had the satisfaction then of seeing the sweet face grow pale; and, with a kiss, Lola withdrew.

To the day of her health Dolores remembered the close of her wedding—the chiming of the bells at Deeping, the cheers of the crowd, the hall of the old house lined with friends and servants, the pretty group of bridesmaids, with Lola prominent among them, the white head of the father, the shower of old slippers and rice, the dear happy home she was leaving forever. She recalled it all through a mist of tears—tears which her husband kissed away.

"You shall neve regret it, Dolores, my darling," he said. "This shall be the beginning of a new and happy life."

And it was a happy life. When the honeymoon was over Lady Rhysworth declined to go abroad as her husband suggested, and they came back to Deeping Hurst. There was a series of brilliant wedding festivities, to which half the country were invited; and Lord Rhysworth, in his anxiety to please his young wife, pressed her to invite Lola de Ferras to remain at Deeping Hurst until they were ended.

'You would like a young companion, Dolores," he said, "and I was much struck with the high spirit and vivacity of Miss de Ferras."

He little guessed how his young wife in her heart longed for rest and peace—nothing more. Her husband's wish was, however, law to her, and she never, even in thought, rebelled against it. He wished her to invite Lola; she did so at once; and the beautiful French girl was only too pleased to accept the invitation.

"May and December," she said to herself. "May finds herself lonely, and December would rather have me there to amuse her than intrust that task to a fine jeune homme. I go to Deeping Hurst in a kind of missionary capacity."

But even Lola, with her critical eyes, could not find fault with the pleasant life at Deeping Hurst. Lord Rhysworth was a perfect husband, attentive, kind, gentle, living only to promote the happiness of his young wife, lavishing costly presents on her, and carrying out every wish that she expressed. It was, in fact a model household; and Dolores was a model hostess. She had been admired and liked as Miss Cliefden; but as Lady Rhysworth she was almost worshiped. People were enthusiastic in praise of her fair loveliness, her gentle gracious manner, her great kindness and attention to all her visitors, her warm sympathy, the earnest manner in which she entered into the sorrows and joys of others. In all the county there was no one so popular as the young Lady Rhysworth. And Lola could find nothing to criticise. Dolores never looked sad or discontented; she was always cheerful, always ready to do anything that would amuse her visitors. As for any such fanciful notion as having been disappointed in love, who could look at her and even dream of such a thing? Lola could find no trace of discontent. If Dolores had any heartpain, it was well concealed. If at times, in the morning, unable to rest, Dolores would rise from her pillow, and wander into the park, and there wringing her hands and with weeping eyes, give vent to her sorrow, no one knew it; if at night sleep fled from her because a pair of blue eyes and the sound of a manly voice haunted her, no one knew it; nor did anyone know that under the calm sweet face there was burning a passion of regret.

Lola never heard a word of disagreement between husband and wife. There was never the least coolness. On one side were devoted attention and lavish love; on the other was cheerful obedience.

"It is not my notion of a married life," thought Lola. "I should feel compeleld to quarrel with my husband at times for the pleasure of making it up."

Lola thoroughly enjoyed her visit to Deeping Hurst; and perhaps what she enjoyed most was having the opportunity of talking to Lady Rhysworth about Sir Karl. She reveled in it. She liked to watch the lovely face as she recounted all the different interviews she had had with him, and all what she was pleased to call his protestations to her. Lady Rhysworth listened in silence; the time was coming when she would know all.

CHAPTER XII.

Two years had passed, and few changes had come with them. The old squire, a rich man now, through the generosity of Lord Rhysworth, declared that he was growing younger; he was so thoroughly happy that Dolores felt every time she saw him, she could have made a sacrifice twice as great for him. He thoroughly enjoyed his life and began to take his favorite rides and walks. His was indeed a new existence.

Sir Karl had not returned to England. Scarsdale was still in the hands of the servants. Lola, whose letters interested him because they were always full of news about Deeping Hurst, heard from him often; but in none of his letters were there ever the faintest allusion to his coming home. At Deeping Hurst itself there had been one event. Dolores had presented her husband with a little daughter, a tiny beautiful child whom she idolized; and Lord Rhysworth had been nearly beside himself with joy. After his long loveless life to have a sweet wife and infant daughter—it seemed a marvel to him that heaven had blessed him so. His loving fondness for his daughter was beyond conception; that there had been, was, or could be such a baby he refused to believe. Little Kathleen was not like Dolores; she had the Rhysworth face, dark eyes, and hair, and a mouth like a rosebud. It was touching to see the old squire with his little grand-daughter—to him she was Dolores in her sweet helpless infancy over again.

The child thrived and everything at Deeping Hurst seemed to promise uninterrupted prosperity and happiness. Lord Rhysworth, in his devoted love and affection for his little daughter, settled Deerhurst Manor, with a handsome yearly income, upon her. Deeping Hurst was entailed, and would go to his son, or, if he had no son, to the next of kin; but Deerhurst Manor and Burbage Grange were his own, and he could leave them to whom he pleased. Many a description of this wonderful baby had Lola sent over the sea to Sir Karl, but when the little one was just a year old, able to call Lord Rhysworth by name, and to gladden the heart of Dolores by saying "Mamma," a terrible and unforeseen event occurred. One November evening Lord Rhysworth was caught in a thick mist, and, being at some distance from his home, he was compelled to remain in his wet clothes; the consequence was he caught a bad, feverish cold. Like most healthy men he laughed when Dolores begged him to give up outdoor sports for a time and take care of himself. It was all right, he affirmed; a cold was nothing. It would not hurt him.

The result was that one day he was unable to rise from his bed; inflammation of the lungs set in, and he was soon brought to the very verge of death. Then the noble character of Dolores shone forth. From the first hour of her husband's illness until the last, she never left him. What rest she was compelled to take she took in his room. She was the most assiduous and careful, the most gentle and loving of nurses.

"You make even death sweet, Dolores," he whispered to her while the death-damp gathered on his brow. "We have not been long together, but you have made me very happy."

His little daughter was brought to him, and he passed away with his head on the breast of the wife whom he had loved so dearly and so well.

His death, so sudden and unexpected, coming in the midst of his great happiness, and so soon after his marriage, created a profound sensation in the country. People could hardly believe it at first. Its effect on Dolores was terrible. It seemed to her that she could never bear the common routine of life again. It was a mystery to her, far above her comprehension, this sudden coming of death into the midst of life; this awful wrenching of a great human tie. She stood with weeping eyes by her husband's dead body. Was this indeed the man who had loved her with such lavish love? Where was the light that had shone in his eyes for her; where the kindly, tender smile? The grim, terrible mystery filled her with awe and wonder. She had never seen death before; it had been but an empty dream word to her. She bent down to kiss the silent lips.

"I have been true to you, my dear, in thought, word and deed," she said. "May we meet again in heaven!"

[To be Continued.]

TEA.

All grocers sell Tea, but all Teas are not the same. Some are good and some are not. We have had a great many years' experience, and after carefully studying the productions of all the countries we recommend the use of

Pure Indian or Ceylon.

Make your Tea in an earthen pot, use boiling water, let it draw seven minutes.

Buy our 25c or 35c Indian or Ceylon.

Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co
169 DUNDAS ST.

If your stomach is weak it should have help. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives strength to the stomach and cures dyspepsia and indigestion. d

Dikes of Japan cost in the aggregate more money than those of the Netherlands.

There are in the United States 30 Berlins, 21 Hamburgs, 23 towns bearing the name of Paris and 13 London.

THEY ADVERTISE THEMSELVES—Immediately they were offered to the public, Parmlee's Vegetable Pills became popular because of the good report they made for themselves. That reputation has grown, and they now rank among the first medicines for use in attacks of dyspepsia and biliousness, complaints of the liver and kidneys, rheumatism, fever and ague and the innumerable complications to which these ailments give rise.

THE DANISH ANTILLES

To Be Acquired by the United States.

Bishop and Two Priests Terribly Tortured and Then Killed—Tribute to the Late Ex-Secretary Sherman.

London, Oct. 23. — Reliable advices from Copenhagen assert that the sale of the Danish Antilles to the United States will soon be effected. Next Thursday the Danish minister to the United States, Dr. Constantine Brun, will start for Washington, bearing the formal terms of sale. A bill authorizing the alienation of the price fixed by the present cabinet, $7,000,000, will reach the Danish Riksdag in a few weeks.

TERRIBLY TORTURED.

According to a correspondent of the Shanghai Mercury, Bishop Fontosati in South Honan was tortured for four hours by Chinese. The members of his body were removed singly. Two priests were covered with coal oil and placed in a pattern of sticks, which were then set on fire. Bishop Fontosati and others were frightfully tortured. Three thousand converts, led by French priests, in defending their church, were massacred.

JAPAN'S NEW CABINET.

The Yokohama correspondent of the London Daily News, who describes the new cabinet formed by Marquis Ito on Oct. 19, as a "curious experiment," says: "Demagogues who had been fighting the government for years have been admitted. Some of them have had remarkably checkered careers. One, the son of a plasterer, has been in prison for opposing the government, and was expelled from the diet and deported. Another suffered three years' imprisonment for conspiring to overthrow the government."

A BRITISH OPINION.

London, Oct. 23.—The Pall Mall Gazette says that "while the result of Sherman's secretaryship in President McKinley's administration showed that he had outlived his usefulness, his services to his country for the preceding 40 years were great, and will be remembered with gratitude."

APPROVAL IN WASHINGTON.

A Washington cable says: "At the conclusion of the cabinet meeting today it was stated that the agreement between England and Germany, as to their future policy in China, is especially satisfactory to this government, particularly as it is a recognition of the principles laid down in the Hay note of July 3."

CABLE NOTES.

Dr. Parker, the famous London Congregationalist preacher, pastor of the City Temple, who has announced his intention to retire next year is 70 years old.

Prince Oscar Bernadotte, a second son of King Oscar of Norway and Sweden, has just returned home from his tour of inquiry into the welfare of the Laplanders. Twice a year he makes this trip, accompanied by a clergyman of the Lutheran Church.

The youngest of the British generals in South Africa is Major-General Sir Archibald Hunter. Scotsmen are particularly proud of him because he is an Ayreshire man, and after the Soudan war of 1897-98 they presented him with an eighteen carat gold sword of honor.

Sir Thomas McIlwraith, who died recently in London, arose from a poor emigrant boy to be three times premier of Queensland, Australia. In this position he achieved fame by trying to annex New Guinea to his colony without the consent of knowledge of the home office. A furore arose, but was checked by the prompt disavowal of the act by Lord Derby, then the British premier.

Middlesex.

The following changes in property have taken place lately in Biddulph: Mr. George Cobleigh has taken possession of the George Crawley farm on the second concession; James Atkinson has sold his 50-acre farm to Mr. W. W. Revington; Richard Thompson has sold 50 acres to Mr. F. G. Abbott, of the same line; Mr. James McFalls has bought the farm of Mr. William Dauncy, and Mr. Dauncy has bought a farm on the eleventh concession of McGillivray.

Mr. Cunningham has disposed of his hotel property at Clandeboye to Mr. Marshall Atkinson, of Biddulph. Consideration, $800.

On Wednesday evening, Oct. 17, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Charlton, South Dorchester, their only daughter, Ethel, was married to Mr. John Dawes, a prosperous young farmer, of Fairview Farm, one and a half miles north of Springfield. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. G. Charlton, of Mapleton, in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends from St. Thomas, Aylmer, Belmont, Woodstock, Tilsonburg and Springfield.

The remains of the late Mrs. Haggerty of Ekfrid, were interred in the Roman Catholic cemetery, at Mount Brydges, on Saturday, and were followed to their last resting-place by a large number of friends and relatives of the deceased.

The funeral of the late Andrew Small, of Mount Brydges, took place on Sunday from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Wm. Trott, and was attended by a large number of friends and relatives. Mr. Small was one of the early settlers of the township of Caradoc, and was a man of sterling Christian character, highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Atwood Bee: On Thursday afternoon, while on his way to a shooting match in the township, an unfortunate accident happened to William J., 18-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. James Coulter, of Newry. The gun which he was holding exploded at the lock, shattering his left hand and wrist in a frightful manner, the hand, with the exception of the little finger, being blown away by the concussion of the gun. Drs. Kidd and Langrill amputated the shattered member at the middle of the forearm.

The Torture of ECZEMA Prevented Sleep.

Mr. Paul Lariviere, Meadowville Station, Pictou Co., N.S., writes as follows: "I shall always praise Burdock Blood Bitters as the best remedy for skin diseases. I had been suffering from Salt Rheum or Eczema for the past five years and could not get any rest from the terrible burning and itching, which was worse at night and prevented me sleeping.

"Hearing of B.B.B. I thought I would try it, and after using one bottle I was so much relieved that I continued using it, taking six bottles in all, and am now completely cured."

It is a blessing that there is such a reliable remedy as B.B.B. for those tortured day and night with terrible skin diseases and who can get no relief from their misery.

Apply it externally and it takes out the fire and itch and aids in the healing process.

Take it internally and it purifies the blood of all those poisons which are the source of skin eruptions.

B.B.B. Cures Eczema and all Burning, Itching Skin Diseases.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Is Now Being Used by the Wise and Prudent.

It Saves Sleepless, Nervous and Despondent People From Insanity.

BUILDS UP THE DEBILITATED AND BROKEN-DOWN.

Those who are wise are now using the most reliable of all health-building medicines, and are getting back their proper weight, nerve vigor, good appetite and healthy color. No long, anxious waitings and disappointments when Paine's Celery Compound is used.

At this season there are thousands of restless, fretful, nervous, despondent and gloomy men and women. They find it impossible to obtain restful and natural sleep, and, as a consequence, they are almost physical wrecks some are desperately near the abyss of insanity. It is not safe for sufferers to trifle with their difficulties. The weakened, irritated and nervous system must be toned, strengthened and built up at once.

There is but one reliable and honest remedy before the public that guarantees renewed health and a long lease of life; it is Paine's Celery Compound, the prescription of a noble physician, and strongly indorsed by his professional confreres.

Paine's Celery Compound is now within the reach of all classes of our people and it is a very simple matter to test its efficiency; the expense is trifling. As there are miserable imitations sold by some dealers, see that you get "PAINE'S," the kind that has wrought such marvelous cures.

CURRENT NEWS

Dowie is going to bring 82 skilled Nottingham lace workers to Zion City, Illinois.

The shortage of H. F. Latham, a Hamilton ticket agent of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway, exceeds $4,000, and may be more.

Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty, New York, is in a deplorable condition, and an expenditure of from $75,000 to $100,- will be required to put it in proper repair.

Martin Bergen, employed by the West Shore Railroad, at Kingston, N. Y., was struck by the special train carrying Gov. Roosevelt and party, and will probably die.

Joseph L. Abroint, a French-Canadian, long a resident of Ogdensburg, N. Y., is believed to have been the oldest man in Northern New York to register this fall. He is in his 101st year.

A special from Agassiz, B. C., says that 200 Indians are in a starving condition at Humberton Meadows, 150 miles north of Agassiz. Supplies are being rushed from Vancouver to their relief.

Twenty patients in the Matteawan, N. Y., State Hospital for Criminal Insane, attacked eight keepers simultaneously Sunday night, took their keys and escaped. All but seven were recaptured.

A body has been found 35 miles from Charlotte, N. Y., which is supposed to be that of Dick Gordon, of Hamilton, who was lost off the yacht Clytle, of Hamilton, on the night of Sept. 15, during a big storm.

A letter from Rice Lake, Wisconsin, states that a man named Michael, or William, Dugan, whose mother is supposed to be in Toronto, was buried at Rice Lake, on Oct. 8. He lost both legs in a railway accident and died of his injuries.

A coroner's jury at Toronto has found that Mrs. Mary McKennish, a young married woman of 68 McGill street, died as a result of swallowing noxious drugs, self-administered. They also urged that the advertisement and sale of such drugs be made a criminal offense.

ALLEGES SLANDER.

St. Thomas, Ont., Oct. 23. — J. A. Robinson, barrister, issued a writ yesterday on behalf of Gunner George A. Barrett, who has just returned from South Africa, against Rev. Dr. Philp, pastor of First Methodist Church, for alleged slander in a sermon Sunday evening, when the doctor said he was sorry to see in connection with the return of one brave boy a carnival of drink and dissipation which he hoped would not be repeated.

COL. OTTER'S BAD MISTAKE

Prevented Canadians From Remaining in South Africa.

Plenty of Fighting Yet to Do—Trouble in Orange River Colony.

Toronto, Oct. 23.—Letters received today from officers of the first Canadian contingent show that the departure of the regiment from South Africa was preceded by a regretable misunderstanding. Some time ago Lord Roberts wrote to Col. Otter, asking him if the Royal Canadians could remain until the end of the war. He received a reply from Col. Otter in the affirmative. This answer, it was stated, was given by Col. Otter without consulting the regiment, which at that time was broken up in small detachments and stationed at various garrison points. When the men learned that they had been pledged to remain without their knowledge or consent they were angry, saying that they would have willingly consented to remain had they been asked, but objected to Col. Otter giving the promise off-hand. So strong was the feeling that eventually all the men in the regiment who had volunteered for the militia corps were ordered home. The remainder, consisting of soldiers from the permanent corps, were grouped together, and now form A and B Companies, which remain under the command of Col. Otter.

WORK TO DO.

London, Oct. 22.—The South African war has again spread southward. The heaviest fatalities of the week have been in the Orange River Colony, near the border of Cape Colony.

The Transvaal refugees at Cape Town and Durban are now penniless and destitute, and riots are probable if they are not allowed to return in a few weeks. This is impossible, as the plight of those in the Transvaal is even worse.

The military position has been materially unchanged for a month. The British hold all the key positions, but are not active enough to prevent the Boers from gathering and sweeping down upon weak garrisons. The Boers are now acting on their individual initiative, without a government or without orders from the commandant-general. More Boers are under arms than a fortnight ago, and the military district commissioners have failed to gain the allegiance of the burghers through their incapacity.

BULLER.

Durban, Natal, Oct. 22.— Gen. Buller had an enthusiastic reception on his arrival here. The buildings were all decorated in the national colors, and the people turned out in great numbers to welcome the British commander. In the afternoon Gen. Buller embarked on a steamer for Cape Town. All the ships in the harbor were gaily decorated in his honor.

KRUGER.

London, Oct. 22. — Before his departure from Lorenzo Marquez, Kruger's baggage was carefully examined by Delagoa Bay customs officers. There were 24 boxes, but nothing contraband was found. They contained nothing but Kruger's effects and his title deeds to property.

The Canadians.

AT ST. VINCENT.

The Idaho's arrival at St. Vincent coincided with the Aurania's. The Canadians shared in the magnificent reception accorded to the London City Imperials. A dance and supper were given on Friday evening, at which the governor-general of St. Vincent was present, attended by Canadian officers.

The governments of New South Wales, Queensland, New Zealand and Tasmania have agreed to recommend to the imperial government that a date be fixed for rejoicing throughout the empire on the close of the South African war.

Ottawa, Oct. 22. — The continental desire to give a warm welcome to the returning members of the first contingent is universal. The splendor and brilliancy of the decorations on the central parliament buildings during the jubilee celebration in 1897 will be surpassed when the Ottawa soldiers get home. The minister of militia, upon Mr. Belcourt's suggestion, has decided to decorate the buildings elaborately. The plans will be ready in a few days. Electricity will play the principal part in the decorations.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

I wish to correct an error which appeared in your issue of Oct. 11 in regard to the West Nissouri Agricultural Society. I wish to say, in honor of the past directors and officers, instead of the society being in arrears, when all expenses were settled up there was a small balance left to the credit of the society.

A. BAILEY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Steamship Arrivals.

Oct. 22.	At	From
Sarmatian	Glasgow	Montreal
Rydal Holme	Father Point	Maryport
Tunisian	Innishowen Head	Montreal
Hurona	Father Point	Newcastle
Ems	Genoa	New York
Iverna	Liverpool	Boston
Grosse Kufurst	Bremen	New York
Trave	Bremen	New York
City of Rome	Greenock	New York
Montserrat	Barcelona	New York
Cambrian	Boston	London

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.
Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

Seal Brand Coffee

(1 lb. and 2 lb. cans.)

is selected from the very highest grades grown. It is HIGH GRADE PURITY—its fragrance proclaims its excellence.

ALL GOOD GROCERS.

CHASE & SANBORN,
MONTREAL AND BOSTON.

ENGLISH TEETHING SYRUP

Comforts Crying Children

Largest sale in the World.

25¢ Everywhere.

Ample Evidence of the Purity and Excellence of

Cowan's....

Royal Navy Chocolate,
Famous Blend Coffee,
Hygienic Cocoa,

Is found in their great and growing popularity.

EVERYBODY USES THEM.

78i y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

James F. Hunt & Sons'

Bed and Mattress Cleaning Factory. We have New Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Cushions, Brass and Iron Bedsteads. Feathers sold by the pound. Ticks filled with feathers. Upholstering and repairing. Stoves bought and sold. 593 Richmond street north. Telephone 997.

Many Lines to New York.

There are many lines who advertise their service to New York, but there is only one whose trains enter the city, and that is the New York Central, and its depot is right in the heart of the city, where passengers are landed without transfer or other annoyances. Ask for tickets by the New York Central. 78un

Electric Turkish Baths.

Dr. G. A. Fish, of Clifton Springs, N. Y., and Miss Eleanor Bennet, of Buffalo, N. Y., were in the city this week, taking the Electric Turkish Baths at 320 Dundas street, and were greatly improved in health.

Science in Piano Building.

The building of a piano may be a matter of indifference with some makers, but with the old firm of Heintzman & Co., who have a reputation of 50 years to sustain, science and conscience enter into the manufacture of their instruments. Science is needed to build a good piano like that of Heintzman & Co—a something entirely lacking in the ordinary piano. London warerooms are at 217 Dundas street. *

Railways and Navigation

ALLAN LINE—For Liverpool, calling at Moville.

	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
Corinthian (6 a.m.)	Oct. 27.	Oct. 27
Parisian (6 a.m.)	Nov. 3.	Nov. 3
Tunisian (6 a.m.)	Nov. 11.	Nov. 12

New York to Glasgow—Laurentian, Oct. 27; Sardinian, Nov. 3.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin, $50 and upwards. Second cabin, $35 and upwards. Steerage, $25 and $26. New York to Glasgow. First cabin, $40 and upwards. Second cabin, $30. Steerage, $26. Reduction on first and second cabin return tickets.

London agents—E. De la Hooke, W. Fulton and F. B. Clarke.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Low Rates to Winter Resorts of

FLORIDA, GEORGIA, LOUISIANA, ALABAMA, MEXICO,

and principal points in the South.

Rates and all information at City Ticket Office, 395 Richmond street.

JOHN PAUL, City Passenger and Ticket Agent. O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

HUNTERS' EXCURSIONS

From Brockville and stations west in Canada to Penetang, Midland, Lakefield, Severn to North Bay, inclusive; Argyle to Coboconk, inclusive; Lindsay to Haliburton, inclusive; and all points on Muskoka Lakes and Magnetewan River, via Muskoka Navigation Co., and on Huntsville and Lake of Bays Navigation Route. Tickets will be issued Friday, Oct. 26, to Saturday, Nov. 3, also 8, 9 and 10, 1900, at Single First-class fare (except on business passing through Toronto), good to return leaving destination not later than Saturday, December 15, 1900, or until the close of navigation (if earlier), to points reached by Muskoka Navigation Co., or Huntsville and Lake of Bays Navigation Route. Muskoka Navigation Co.—The Muskoka Navigation Co. will run a special steamboat, leaving Muskoka Wharf at 7 a.m., Saturday, Oct. 27, for all points on Muskoka Lakes. Northern Navigation Co.—Steamer City of Toronto will leave Penetang and Midland, Saturday, Oct. 27, for Moon River and Parry Sound District, after arrival of evening trains from the south. Stop over only allowed at points Severn and North. E. De La Hooke, City Passenger and Ticket Agent. M. C. DICKSON, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

Railways and Navigation

Intercolonial Railway.

On and after Monday, June 18, 1900, the trains leaving Union Station, Toronto (via Grand Trunk Railway), at 10:00 p.m., connects with the Maritime Express and Local Express at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows:

The Maritime Express will leave Montreal daily, except on Saturday, at 12 noon, for Halifax, N. S., St. John, N. B., The Sydneys and points in the Maritime Provinces.

The Maritime Express from Halifax, The Sydneys, St. John and other points east, will arrive at Montreal daily, except on Monday, at 7:30 p.m., and daily from Riviere du Loup.

The Local Express will leave Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 7:40 a.m., due to arrive at Levis at 1 p.m., Riviere du Loup at 5 p.m., and Little Metis at 8:25 p.m.

The Local Express will leave Little Metis at 4:25 p.m., daily, except Saturday; Riviere du Loup at 7:40 p.m., and Levis at 11:45 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 6:30 a.m.

Through sleeping and dining cars on the Maritime Express.

Sleeping and dining cars on Local Express.

The vestibule trains are equipped with every convenience for the comfort of the traveler. The elegant sleeping, dining and first-class cars make travel a luxury.

The Intercolonial Railway connects the West with the finest fishing streams, seaside resorts and tourist routes in Canada.

Tickets for sale at all the offices of the Grand Trunk system, at Union Station. Also at the office of the General Traveling Agent.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, General Traveling Agent, 80½ Yonge street, Toronto.

H. A. PRICE, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 143 St. James street, Montreal. d

CPR ✣ CPR ✣ CPR ✣ CPR ✣ CPR ✣ CPR

CANADIAN PACIFIC

GOOD SHOOTING

Will be found in the Havelock, Mattawa, Nepigon, Kippewa and Temiskaming Districts.

Return tickets will be issued at SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE Good going Oct. 26 to Nov. 8, good to return until Dec. 15, 1900, to all points Mattawa to Nepigon and and Garden River, inclusive, Kippewa, Temiskaming and Havelock to Sharbot Lake, inclusive, from all stations in Canada, Brockville, Smith's Falls and West.

Where business passes through Toronto, no lower fare will be charged than the return fare to Toronto with 25c added.

A. H. NOTMAN, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 1 King St. east, TORONTO.

W. FULTON, City Passenge Agent, 161 Dundas, corner Richmond street, London, Ont.

CPR ✣ CPR ✣ CPR ✣ CPR ✣ CPR CPR

WHITE STAR LINE

New York to Liverpool via Queenstown

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Winter Rates Now in Force.

*S.S. MAJESTIC	Oct. 24, noon
S.S. CYMRIC	Oct. 30, 10 a.m.
*S.S. OCEANIC	Oct. 31, 11 a.m.
*S.S. TEUTONIC	Nov. 7, 12 noon
S.S. GERMANIC	Nov. 14, noon
*S.S. MAJESTIC	Nov. 21, 12 noon

*Excellent Second Cabin [illegible] o these s[illegible]

E. De L[illegible]ke,
Sole Agent for Lon[illegible]orner

At Toronto, Mo[illegible]th was committed f[illegible]e magistrate on a[illegible] with intent to[illegible] that the bulle[illegible] intended for M[illegible]

SHORTHAND
BOOKKEEPING,
COMMERCIAL LAW,
WRITING,
CORRESPONDENCE,
BUSINESS PAPER,
TYPEWRITING, ETC.,
Thoroughly taught at
FOREST CITY
Business & Shorthand
College
LONDON, ONT.
Catalogues free.
J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal

Fall and Winter
Suits and Coats....
We have a splendid assortment of patterns in a quality of goods both serviceable and very stylish. It's a good time to order now.
O. Labelle, 372 Richmond.

Telephone 1103.
We do all kinds of electrical work, from the smallest to the largest job. Give us an opportunity to estimate on your contract.
The Electrical Construction Co.
of London (Limited).

FAIRBAIRN
MERCHANT
TAILOR.
Opp. City Hall Upstairs

The
Difference..
Sweet Home Soap—
6 bars for 25 cents.
Other kinds—5 bars for 25 cents.
1 Bar.
YOU WANT
THIS BAR.

GEO. TAYLOR & SON
HARDWARE,
236 DUNDAS STREET.
Wringers.............$1 90 to $4 00
Carpet Sweepers..$2 00 to $3 50
Carvers...............$1 00 to $5 00
Meat Choppers...............$1 35
Rubber Door Mats............$1 25
Wringer Rolls...................$1 00

IF YOU WANT
A Situation,
A Servant,
A Salesman,
An Apprentice,
A Boarding Place,
Work of Any Kind,
To Find Anything Lost,
To Find an Owner,
To Rent a House,
To Rent a Room,
To Rent a Farm,
To Buy House and Lot,
To Sell House and Lot,
To Borrow Money,
To Loan Money,
To Save Money,
To Go Into Business,
To Sell a Business.
Or Anything at All,
ADVERTISE IN
The
London
Advertiser,
THE OLD HOME PAPER.
Rates—One cent per word for first insertion, and one half cent per word each subsequent insertion

HIGHEST SH PRICE
paid fo d silver, lead an
copper
Cana y and Re-
any,

A SMOOTH,
CLEAN SHAVE
is obtained by using one of our good Razors. We sell good Razors from 75c to $1 50. They are made from the best material, well hollow ground, and will stay sharp.
Wm. Gurd & Co
185 DUNDAS STREET.

Cooler Weather.
It's a sign that your Fall Over coat or Suit should be selected. Place on order with us; we have a large range of new goods.
Southcott's, 361 Richmond St.

W. A. PIPER, D.D.S.,
Specialty Gold and Porcelain work.
Hours—9 to 5 p.m.
Drs. D. H & W. A. Piper
D. H. PIPER, M.D.,
Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs.
Hours—10 to 2, 7 to 8 p.m.
Telephone 804. 332 Dundas St. (cor. Waterloo)

METEOROLOGICAL

Toronto, Oct. 22—8 p.m.—Cooler weather has set in over Alberta, and from present indications will be general in the Territories and Manitoba. Showers have occurred today in Western Ontario and Eastern Quebec, but the weather generally in Canada between Manitoba and the Atlantic has been fair and warm. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 46-52; Kamloops, 36-50; Calgary, 26-42; Qu'Appelle, 42-54; Winnipeg, 34-64; Port Arthur, 50-56; Parry Sound, 46-66; Toronto, 44-66; Ottawa, 46-70; Montreal, 46-68; Quebec, 42-62; Halifax, 44-68.

Local temperatures—Oct. 22: Highest, 62.5 degrees; lowest, 47 degrees.

WHEN A
MAN IS HUNGRY
It's a good idea to give him good Bread to eat. There's nothing better, more wholesome or sweeter than
JOHNSTON'S BREAD
Eat none other. You can always get Johnston's, which is delivered all over the city.

RINGS
TO WEAR. Call and see our large assortment of Ladies' Gem Rings—single stone, clusters, gypsy settings, etc. Note some prices:
Ruby and Pearl Rings..........$1 00
Single Stone Birthday Rings.....$2 00
Three-Stone Opals..............$4 00
Single-Stone Diamond..........$5 00
Thos. Gillean,
402 RICHMOND STREET.
Phone 803.
Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

London Advertiser.
TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL LONDON, No 133

Cooler...
Now FURS will be comfortable these cool evenings.
Ruffs, Boas and Caperines in all styles of this season—and made to order.
Beltz, Leading Furrier.

NO BIRDS IN LAST YEAR'S NEST.

"No establishment can long continue to do business on the strength of former prominence," says a persistent newspaper advertiser. "In every growing community the population is constantly changing, old citizens dying or retiring to private life, while new men are coming to the front. The public has a short memory. With new establishments as well as old showing daily enterprise, people cannot keep in mind business houses that have ceased to advertise." Keep your announcement in The Advertiser.

Before. After.
Wood's Phosphodine,
The Great English Remedy.
Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. Six packages guaranteed to cure all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package $1, six, $5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlets free to any address.
The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.
Wood's Phosphodine is sold in London by all druggists.

LUNCHES, DAY
AND NIGHT
Served on European plan in comfortable parlors where the service is up-to-date. Cooking will suit the most fastidious. Open on Sunday.
PALACE CAFE, OPPOSITE CITY HALL
ywt

In Diamond Rings
we give as good value as any firm in Canada, and better than most. You have only to try us to find out this fact. No customer ever comes back to say he's dissatisfied. In a Diamond Ring of good quality you have a safe investment.
WARD, The Jeweler, 374 Richmond Street.

A LOCAL BUDGET

—The Western University annual games are being held this afternoon.

—Three hundred and fifteen manhood suffrage voters registered in No. 5 ward last week.

—Miss Margaret Cowan has returned to New York to resume the study of vocal music.

—Mr. George Hammett, contractor, of King street, is reported very low, and his physician holds out no hope of his recovery.

—Mr. R. J. Blackwell, public librarian of this city, has been elected second vice-president of the Ontario Public Library Association.

—Miss C. Lawrence has returned home after spending Thanksgiving with her friend, Miss G. Belton, Beechwood Farm, Wyton.

—Mr. W. H. Hewlett, of this city, has been invited to give a series of organ recitals at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo next year.

—The Imperial Waltz Club's dance, to have been held Wednesday of this week, has been postponed until the Wednesday following, the 31st inst.

—Berlin Record: Miss Rebecca Musselman has returned to Berlin, after an extended visit to her sister in Brown City, Mich., and her brother in London.

—Mr. Joseph C. Judd yesterday signified his intention to accept the nomination tendered him on Saturday, and contest South Middlesex in the Conservative interests.

—In this city, on Sunday, the death occurred of Elizabeth Ethel, second daughter of Mr. David Ward. The funeral will take place from the residence of her sister in Toronto.

—Rev. J. H. Hector, the Black Knight, lectured in the Auditorium last night to a fair-sized audience. His subject was "Don't," and he handled it in his customary able manner. Mr. W. M. Spencer occupied the chair.

—The remains of the late William Bruce, who died at Victoria Hospital on Saturday, were conveyed to Watford, his home, for interment. Mr. Bruce, who was 32 years of age, had been ill with typhoid fever for some time.

—The trustees of the Protestant Orphans' Home very gratefully acknowledge the kind donation of $14 91, being proceeds of collection taken at the annual services of the Foresters, Oct. 21, and received per Mr. W. E. Leng, secretary.

—Mr. W. L. Coraunt, of Detroit, the heating and ventilating expert, in company with City Engineer Graydon, visited Victoria Hospital yesterday and inspected the heating and ventilating apparatus. Mr. Coraunt will report the result of his inspection to the hospital committee.

—A farewell was tendered last night at the Palace Dancing Academy to Mr. Thomas Hodgins, who is returning to Mexico, after a visit of several weeks in this city. About 60 young people were present. Mr. James McCormick was master of ceremonies. Refreshments were served at midnight.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Grace Cummings, relict of the late David Cummings, died yesterday morning at her residence in Hyde Park, at the age of 72 years. Mrs. Cummings was one of the oldest and best known residents of the township. Two married daughters and a son survive. The funeral took place this afternoon.

—Mr. J. W. Jones yesterday afternoon sold by auction lots No. 43 and 44, corner of Richmond and Regent streets. The property belonged to the Frances Hynes estate, and there were two frame cottages upon it, one of which was bought by Mr. Thomas Knapton for $840, and the other by Mr. D. H. Tennent, for a client, for $375.

—Mr. J. W. Jones will tomorrow and Thursday hold a sale of rugs at his auction rooms, 242 Dundas street. The rugs comprise some of the most handsome that have every reached this city, and include Persian, Indian and Turkish rugs, also carpets and portiere curtains. The sale will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, at 2:30 and 7:30 p.m., both days. This is a good opportunity for anyone desiring to secure something unique at moderate cost.

—At the Cove ranges on Saturday, Major Hayes, Lieut. and Adjutant McCrimmon, and Lieut. Murphy shot off the tie which they made in the extra series match, No. 1, at the 7th Rifle Association matches on Thanksgiving day. The possible was 15 points, with shots at 200 yards range, and Lieut. Murphy took first prize, making 13 points. Lieut. and Adjutant McCrimmon was second, with 11 points, and Major Hayes third with 10 points.

—A letter was received yesterday by Mr. James W. McLaren, of Victor street, from his son, Chester D., dated at Cape Town, Sept. 22, in which he mentions that in a few days he, with others unnamed, would board the steamship Idaho en route for home. He gives no information regarding the other members of B Company, possibly because he had for some time previously been stationed at Cape Town, doing duty on the staff of Col. Biggar, adjutant-general and acting Red Cross commissioner.

—In the non-jury assize court at Toronto yesterday, Thomas Baker, of this city, a former partner of the lumber firm of Dyment & Baker, sued the Royal and North British and Mercantile Insurance Company to recover $2,618, the value of three policies on a pile of hemlock lumber destroyed by fire at Gravenhurst on June 24, 1897. The defense is that the lumber was not the property of the plaintiff, but that of Robert Thompson & Co., and Mr. Justice Falconbridge is accordingly asked to decide the question of ownership.

—Fred Adams and Gordon Dingwell, two 17-year-old Toronto boys, were arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of attempting to enter the residence of Mrs. Adams, of Miles street. They were discovered by a colored boy named Logan climbing through a back window, which had been left open, and when an alarm was raised they took to their heels and ran as far as Pottersburg. They were followed by Logan, who called County Constable Spicknell, and assisted in capturing them. The boys are supposed to be tramping the country.

—The speakers engaged to address the Sunday afternoon meetings in the Auditorium for November and December include some of the most able men in the religious world. Mr. W. A. Hunton, of Richmond, Va., international secretary in charge of work among colored men, will speak Nov. 4. On Nov. 11, Mr. Anthony Comstock, New York city, secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, will give an address. Other speakers will be the Black Knight, John F. Moore, Albany, N. Y.; Joseph Gibson, Ingersoll; W. G. Smith, Detroit; Rev. Elmore Harris, Toronto; and Rev. C. H. Yatman, of Ocean Grove.

DUNN—GOUGH WEDDING.

On the evening of Thursday last, Thanksgiving Day, the home of Mr. William Gough, London township, was the scene of a pleasing event, when his only daughter, Margaret, was united in marriage to Mr. Edward Dunn, of West Nissouri. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Wm. Quance, of Siloam. The bride was attired in a dainty gown of cream nun's veiling, with pearl trimmings, and the bridesmaid, Miss Mary Elliott, in white organdie over pink. The best man was Mr. Wm. Dunn, of Evelyn. The house was beautifully decorated with evergreens and flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn will reside in their new home in West Nissouri.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS.

At the drill shed last night a number of veterans of the Fenian raid, in 1866, who had not previously received recognition of their services, were presented with their medals by Lieut.-Col. Holmes, officer commanding No. 1 district. The presentation took place at the close of the regular 7th Regiment drill, and the veterans who had medals pinned on their breasts were Lieut. D. C. Hannah, Color-Sergt. W. Leslie, Corp. R. Southam and Ptes. R. W. Bennet, Charles Bragg, J. Hislop and J. Marsh. Col. Holmes was accompanied by Surgeon-Major Belton and Lieut. Uniacke, of Wolseley Barracks. The prizes won at the 7th Regiment matches on Thanksgiving day were also distributed during the evening.

PERHAPS you'd like a sample loaf of our bread,
(and you don't want to commit yourself to a call.)
Ask your grocer for it. Every grocer keeps it; they will supply you with it; only be sure and ask for Parnell-Dean's Home-made.
THE PARNELL-DEAN STEAM BAKING COMPANY,
Drop us a card or Phone 939. LIMITED.
OFFICE—75 Bruce Street, London, Canada.

Morning Music Club Concert.

A large audience assembled in Cronyn Hall last night, and thoroughly enjoyed the "Artists' Concert" given by the Women's Morning Music Club, of this city, to inaugurate the coming season. The artists were Mrs. Clara Barnes-Holmes, of Buffalo, a brilliant and sympathetic mezzo-soprano; Mr. Thomas Martin, the well-known piano virtuoso, of this city, and Mr. Maurice Poure, an exceptionally promising young violinist, from St. Thomas. The following delightful programme was given:

Polonaise in A major (Chopin), Larghetto (Henselt), Walzer (Moszkowski), Mr. Thomas Martin; "A May Morning" (Denza), "A Song of Seasons" (Hawley), Mrs. Clara Barnes-Holmes; "Legende" (Wieniawski), Mr. Maurice Poure; "Gift from Heaven" (from Von Weber's "Abu Hassan"), Mrs. Barnes-Holmes; "Fantasie Caprice' (Vieuxtemps), Mr. Poure; "Thy Name" (Mary Knight Wood), Mrs. Barnes-Holmes; Mazurka, B minor (Chopin), Andante Finale, from "Lucia di Lammermoor" (Leschetizky), Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 11 (Liszt), Mr. Martin; "The Blackbird" (Victor Harris), "The Dream-Maker Man" (Nevin), "I'm Wearing Awa', Jean" (Foote), Mrs. Barnes-Holmes; Scene de Ballet (De Beriot), Mr. Poure.

Mrs. Barnes-Holmes, who won many admirers on the occasion of her appearance here last winter, was warmly welcomed by the audience, and gave a thoroughly artistic interpretation of the dainty ballads allotted her. The most pleasing were probably "The Dream-Maker Man" and "Thy Name." Mrs. Barnes-Holmes was compelled to grant encores in three instances, and though her voice showed signs of fatigue towards the close of the evening, was very gracious in responding to the demands of the audience. Her encore numbers were Max Vogich's "Loch Lomond," Carrington's "A Little Dreaming by the Way," and the repetition of "I'm Wearing Awa, Jean." Mr. Hewlett acted as accompanist for Mrs. Barnes-Holmes.

Mr. Maurice Paure, a young violinist, who made his first appearance, fairly won the plaudits bestowed on him. His first number, "Legende," was interpreted in a masterly way, while in his execution of the "Scene de Ballet" he showed marvelous bowing. The audience insisted on an encore to each number. The dainty "Serenade" by Pierce was given in a delicate, artistic manner as was also the beautiful "Cavatina" by Raff. Too much cannot be said of this rising star, who has undoubtedly a brilliant future before him. His accompaniments were played by Miss Minnie Raymond.

It is a matter of regret that Mr. Martin is so seldom heard in this city. He was accorded a most hearty reception on making his appearance, and his masterly rendering of the varied numbers chosen won tremendous applause. Henselt's beautiful "Larghetto" and the B minor "Mazurka" of Chopin were exquisitely interpreted; the "Lucia di Lammermoor Finale," for the left hand alone, was a revelation of dexterity. The "Liszt Rhapsody" No. 11, was played with a brilliancy veritably dazzling. As an encore Chopin's exquisite "Berceuse" was given.

The club will continue their fortnightly series of afternoon concerts, and will give two more artists' concerts during the season. The ladies of the club are doing a great deal for the cause of musical advancement in London, and they deserve and will undoubtedly receive hearty encouragement in their work.

Quietly!

Chinese Minister Visits the Russian Court,

Probably to Make Arrangements Regarding Manchuria.

Russians Waging a War of Extermination—Position of the Other Powers in Relation to Anglo-German Agreement.

London, Oct. 23.—The Times publishes the following from its correspondent in St. Petersburg: "It is safe to say that the visit of the Chinese minister to Livadia, where the Russian court, and the principal ministers are now staying, and whence the Russian Government is directed with more secrecy than would be possible here, is connected with an endeavor to make a separate arrangement concerning Manchuria.

"The Russians will continue to exterminate the Chinese in the most ruthless manner in order to protect the future of the railway. A critical study of the official report shows that Chinese resistance has been a mere farce. The Russians have been only too glad of the opportunity to kill every Chinese sailor and to destroy every vestige of Chinese authority in Manchuria, and they have taken advantage of this farcical resistance with a vengeance."

QUIET AT CANTON.

Hong Kong, Oct. 23.—The situation at Canton is comparatively quiet.

It is reported that the consuls have received letters warning them of dangers.

Refugees from Hui Chow say the rebels are welcomed everywhere. They take nothing without payment, and are treated as guests instead of enemies. Their leaders are supposed to number ten, each commanding a separate band. The one operating in the How Lung hinterland is a mere stripling, but is everywhere successful. He is reported to have defeated a large body of imperial troops, killing a hundred of the Chinese soldiers. The surnames of four of the rebel chiefs are Fong, Ho, Ching and Chang.

LEAVING PEKIN.

Pekin, Oct. 21.—Via Shanghai, Oct. 23.—The Fourteenth United States Infantry has departed from the city. It was escorted beyond the walls by the other American troops.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers have also departed.

The date of the meeting of the foreign ministers with Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang has not yet been definitely fixed.

Some of the ministers have not yet received instructions from their governments; two are absent from the capital and one is ill.

ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

London, Oct. 23.—A dispatch from Berlin says: Although no formal answers have yet been received from the powers regarding the Anglo-German agreement, Count Von Buelow, the imperial chancellor, has been assured by the diplomatic representatives here that their governments will readily accede to the arrangement.

It is asserted that the Russian ambassador to Germany, who was the first representative Count Von Buelow told about the agreement, giving him oral explanations, tending to show that its point was not directed against Russia, gave assurances amounting to a declaration that Russia would join in the agreement.

GERMAN PRESS VIEWS.

While most of the papers approve the agreement, the Russophile press, which means the Anglophobe section, expresses a fear that coolness between Germany and Russia, which arose recently, as evidenced by several incidents relating to Count Waldersee, will be intensified by the agreement. The Frankfurter Zeitung hails the agreement as "accentuating the open door," and confidently predicts that the United States will join. The Hamburg-American Line, the North German Lloyd Line, the Association of Shipowners at Hamburg and Bremen, and various chambers of commerce, have telegraphed to Count Von Buelow their hearty approval of the agreement.

With reference to the speculations as to the existence of secret clauses in the Anglo-German agreement, the National Zeitung, after carefully inquiring, affirms that no such clauses exist.

NOT AIMED AT ANY POWER.

The inspired organs declare in chorus that the agreement is not aimed to any power, and, least of all, Russia. They point out the importance of Great Britain's protection of the Yang Tse region, where German trade would be ruined unless the principle of the open door were maintained.

RUSSIAN VIEWS.

The St. Petersburg Viedomosti thinks the Anglo-German agreement is "enigmatical, since the maintenance of the integrity of China is accepted as the fundamental principle by all parties." It adds: "The agreement therefore aims to the protection. To the question as to who will threaten the integrity of China, there is only one answer — those who have arranged to crush anyone who thinks of preventing them from taking as booty those ports in China which they have regarded as belonging to them. Russia's will, in the meanwhile, know how to protect China." The Novoe Vremya regards the territory north of the Pei Ho River as belonging to Russia, "who will not admit the application of the open door to that territory."

John Bach McMaster, author of "A History of the People of the United States," will begin in the November Century a series of papers on Daniel Webster. The opening installment, profusely illustrated with portraits, drawings, etc., will cover the "Thirty Years of Preparation" of this typical American statesman of the nineteenth century, whose first popular address was delivered a hundred years ago.

The world seemed gloomy; his heart was sad
When he boarded the car, but ere
He left it the world was bright—he was glad—
The conductor forgot his fare.

We Cater to
Fastidious Dressers.
The enthusiasm of youth causes a young man to bring the same intense interest to the subject of clothes as to everything else. He becomes excessively particular—what to wear? How to wear it? Latest color and make up? All must meet his ideas.
For such good dressers ordinary ready-made won't do. That is where Fit-Reform comes in with the very best tailor-made garments ready-to-wear. Your money is not ours till you're satisfied.
Overcoats, $10, $12, $15, $18, $20.
Trouser, $3, $4, $5, $6.
This Sack Suit is the business suit. Made up with three or four buttons, with or without seam down back, and conforms slightly to the figure, with a fullness at the hips.
Single or double breasted. Prices, $10, $12, $15, $18, $20.
FIT-REFORM WARDROBE
ROBERT M. BURNS, 180 Dundas Street, London.
The Only Store in the City.

BUY
REGISTERED Bow Park BRAND
HAMS
DELICIOUS,
EXCELLENT FLAVOR
AND PERFECTLY CURED.

Questions Answered.

WELLAND.—Overseer of highway cuts a ditch across an old given road to take the water off the highway. The given road has been closed by the council for seven years, and the land given to the adjoining farms. B, living by the place where the ditch is made, fills at up. Is it the duty of the council or of the overseer to make him open it up? If it is the overseer's, what course will it be wise to take? Ans.—The overseer should report facts to the council, who should proceed to have it opened up under the ditches and watercourses act.

BELMONT INQUIRER.—Cheese was shipped at a station. Buyer did not show up to see whether the weights were all right or not. The check for same forwarded to the bank was short $10, docked for short weight. Had he any right to dock us after the car was shipped? Should he not have had a man at the car when the cheese was delivered to see that the weights were all right? There has been no fault found with weights from any other shipment this season. Ans.—The buyer's right to dock depends upon the fact of whether short weight or not. He was not bound to have a man at the car. If the weight was ascertained by vendor and railway company at time of shipment, his claim for short weight is against the railway company, and not the vendor. You had better consult a lawyer upon all the facts. The vendor is only entitled to be paid for weight of cheese actually delivered, and the fact of no fault found with previous shipments does not affect the question.

A PERFECT CURE.
The Doctor's Opinion Regarding Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.
They Cure Dyspepsia and All Other Stomach Diseases by Curing Stomach and Bowels—They Are the Only Cure on Earth.
They were talking about Dyspepsia. The doctor said it causes more misery than whisky does. But, he said, he could cure it. He knew of one remedy—for Dyspepsia and every other stomach trouble—that always cures. That one is Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. But he knew of no other.
The lawyer agreed with the doctor as to the misery caused by Dyspepsia. But he claimed that Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Foul Breath, Wind on the Stomach, Biliousness, Waterbrash and Catarrh of the Stomach were responsible for equally as much torture.
"You are correct," said the doctor. "But I will wager $1,000 I can cure the worst case of any one of these diseases with Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. They are the natural digestive. They digest the food when the worn-out, exhausted stomach fails to do so. Digest the food and there will be no stomach disease.
"Every case of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and other stomach trouble is accompanied by constipation, more or less severe. To make their cure complete The Dodds Medicine Co. put in every box of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets a package of small brown tablets that are simply perfection as a regulator of the bowels.
"Thus Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets digest the food perfectly, the small Tablets stimulate the bowels to healthy action and the waste matter is carried off, instead of remaining in the stomach to poison the system. The cure is perfect."
"Where can I buy Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets? queried the lawyer.
All druggists sell them at fifty cents a box, six boxes $2.50, or they will be sent on receipt of price, by The Dodd's Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

No
Wife...
can afford to undervalue the influence of the little things of life, for life is made up of them. One of those little things which often starts a day on the wrong track is a poor dish of that favorite starter—the porridge.
You can't expect that it will be a success unless you first get good Rolled Oats. It will surely be a success if you insist on getting
Tillson's
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The Canada Business College,
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Stands unrivaled among Canadian business schools, both as to its course of instruction and the assistance it gives its graduates in placing them in good positions.
302 of our pupils secured good positions in the year ending Sept. 1.
Since our last list was prepared, which appeared in a recent issue of this paper, nearly 40 others have been placed. Pressure of business has prevented us from getting it ready for this week, but watch for it next week.
Write for catalogue and list of pupils placed.
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SOME POPULAR PHRASES.

Ex-President Cleveland is widely credited with originating the phrase: "Public office is a public trust." Two years before his death in 1874 Charles Sumner wrote: "The phrase 'Public office is a public trust" has of late become common property." Dorman B. Eaton said in 1881: "The public offices are a public trust." Calhoun said 1835: "The very essence of a free government consists in considering offi as public trusts." Thomas Jeffers said in 1807: "When a man assum a public trust he should consider h self as public property."—Kansas Journal.