Last Edition.

London Advertiser.

Your advertising should be a continuous story, but complete in its announcement.

VOL. XXXV., NO. 236. LONDON, CANADA, MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1898. WHOLE NO. 10,899.

Amusements and Lectures

Advertisements under this heading, two cents per word, or ten cents per line, each insertion.

-Championship Baseball-
HAMILTOM VS. LONDON.
Wednesday, Aug. 3.
Two games, commencing 2:30 p.m.
Next games—St. Thomas, Friday and Saturday. 99n

$1 TO SARNIA—MAPLE LEAF CLUB excursion, Civic Holiday. Best outing this summer. Two days. 99k zyxt

KEEP KOOL—SULPHUR SPRINGS swimming pond. Hot and cold baths daily and evenings. Dundas street west. Phone 707.

$12.70 LONDON TO MACKINAC and return, including meals and berth. Steamer leaves Detroit Saturday night 8 p.m. This is the total cost of your trip. You can retain state room in Mackinac while steamer is in port. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Advertiser.

MUSIC AND DANCING—OUR ORCHESTRA can be engaged for picnics and parties during the summer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dayton & McCormick, 241 Oxford street.

Domestics Wanted.

YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST WITH housework. Mrs. R. Dennis, 509 William street. b

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM girl. Apply at once. City Hotel. 95c

GIRL WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply 97 Center street, West London. 98u

WANTED—RESPECTABLE GIRL AS general servant. Apply at 410 Oxford street. 95tf

GIRL WANTED TO ASSIST IN HOUSEWORK. Apply 153 Colborne street. 97c

WANTED—COOK—AT ONCE—$13 PER month. Apply at Clarence House. 97c

Male Help Wanted.

WANTED—A PUSHING, ACTIVE CANVASSER to take charge of the London branch of Family Savings and Infantile Insurance Department of the Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada. John Milne, manager. 99u

TEACHERS WANTED—1,000 NEEDED now to contract for next term; Cuban war causes many vacancies. Union Teachers' Agency, Pittsburg, Pa. 99k

THREE MEN OR YOUTHS WANTED—$40 security; light, easy employment. Box 40. 97c

Female Help Wanted.

GIRLS WANTED TO STRIP TOBACCO —Apply Vallens & Co., corner Richmond and King. 98c

Situations Wanted.

WANTED—SITUATION BY MARRIED man, to make himself generally useful in store, warehouse or elsewhere; does not smoke or drink. Apply Box 41, Advertiser office. 98u

Wanted.

WANTED—TYPEWRITING MACHINE—State name and price. Address Box 287, London. 98c

WANTED—BY LAD OUT OF TOWN, 14 years old, anxious for an education, board and lodging near High School, London preferred. Willing to make himself generally useful outside school hours until further remuneration is possible. Good chance to give boy helping hand. Best references given as to character. Apply "Student," this office. 98c

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GENTLEMEN'S cast-off clothing. A. P. Salisbury, 99 King street. Mail orders attended to

FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED OR REPAIRED by Wm. A. Gaze. Notify me or call at my shop, 412 Pall Mall street.

Lost and Found.

ASTRAY—DARK BAY MARE—WHITE spot on nose; white on two hind legs; no shoes and sore on left front foot. Any information rewarded at McLean's Hardware. 99tf zxy 2tf

DOG LOST—BEAGLE HOUND, MARKED tanned head and black saddle on back. Finder please return to F. W. Leathorne, butcher, Gray street. Reward. 97c

Business Chances.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $500 CASH to take half interest and full management of livery business in this city. Address E. A. W., Advertiser office. 97c

Real Estate.

NICE TWO-STORY BRICK—FOUR BEDROOMS, bath, mantel, grate, large lot; choice location. Cheap. 185 St. James street. 96bu

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, stable and grounds belonging to the estate of the late Arthur Wallace, situated on the corner of King and Colborne streets, 88 feet on King street, with right of way in rear. Apply on the premises or to Fraser & Fraser, Barristers, London. zxt

HOUSE FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—Residence, No. 567 Queen's avenue, almost new furnace, bath, and all modern improvements. Must be sold. Can be inspected any afternoon. Apply on the premises. 64tf

Bicycle Liveries.

LARGE STOCK OF NEW HIGH GRADE Stearns wheels to rent; afternoon and evening, 35c; tandems, 75c. Telephone 1,223. Wheels delivered. J. H. Cunningham, 778 Dundas street. 8tf

Musical Instruction.

INEZ ETHELYN SMITH—SOPRANO soloist, voice teacher. Visitors received Thursday afternoons. Studio, 443 Park avenue. zwt

MRS. AND MISS NOBLE, TEACHERS OF piano, organ and harmony. Residence 526 King street. zxv

LONDON CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC and SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION, 374 Dundas street. Reopens MONDAY, SEPT. 5. List of fees, etc., furnished on application.

W. H. HEWLETT—ORGANIST DUNDAS Center Methodist Church, conductor London Vocal Society, teacher of piano, organ, harmony and composition. Telephone 1,218. 18 Queen's avenue.

J. T. WOLCOTT—ORGANIST FIRST Methodist Church, teaches piano, organ and composition. 5 Prospect avenue.

Business Cards.

D. DODD & CO.—PRACTICAL BUILDERS, carpenters and joiners. Jobbing and repairing promptly attended to. Shop 154 Fullarton street.

GEO. ROUGHLEY—FELT AND GRAVEL roofer, repairing a specialty; estimates on application. 290 South street, London. Telephone 883.

No Mistake.

We mean it—we will do it—every day this week we will sell you these Shoes at these prices:

Men's Tan Box-Grain Laced, golf pattern, new French back-stay, regular $2 50, now.....$1 49

Ladies' Chocolate Kid Oxfords, fancy silk vesting top, J. & T. Bell's make, regular $2 50, now..... 1 50

Ladies' Golden Brown Laced Boots, fancy vesting top, regular $2 50, now.....1 50

J. P. COOK,
173 Dundas Street

Articles For Sale.

1 COMBINATION TANDEM—IN FIRST-CLASS order—Only $40. Best Cork Grips, 25c per pair. D. McKenzie & Co., 374 Richmond street.

FOR SALE—QUANTITY OF OAK PILE timber, 18, 24, 30 and 36 feet. W. T. Hawken, Warwick Village, Ont. 99n

SPLENDID CAMPING TENTS—CIRCUMference 40 feet; cost $25; only $3. 195 Dundas or 813 Colborne. b

FOR SALE—GOOD CANVAS CANOE—16 feet long, with two sails and a gib. Apply 179 Ann street, between 7 and 8 o'clock. 98n

CLEARING OUT SALE OF SPORTING goods, baseballs, bats, etc., at greatly reduced prices. R. V. S. SAUNDERS, 650 Dundas street, East London.

ELECTRIC FAN MOTOR FOR SALE cheap. Apply Box 35, this office. 84tf

PAMPHLET WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, clean and quick, at Advertiser Job Department.

A SNAP—NEWCOMBE PIANO, 7⅓ OCTAVES, only 4 years old, only $200; James & Co., 6 octave organ, 10 stops, only $50. Easy terms of payment. Heintzman & Co., 236 Dundas street.

CUSTOM PAPERS OF ALL KINDS ALWAYS on hand at Advertiser Job Department. You can have them in large or small quantities.

SHIPPING TAGS—AT CLOSE PRICES—Advertiser Job Department.

POSTERS—ALL STYLES—HANGERS and dodgers. Advertiser Job Department

BOLOGNA, PORK SAUSAGE, HEADCHEESE, 4 pounds, 25c; 2 pounds, 14c. Hams, Bacon, Butter, Eggs, lowest prices at Park's, corner Market Lane. Dressed hogs wanted.

SUMMER WOOD AT THE SAW MILL, East London. Satisfaction both in quality and quantity. Prompt delivery. Phone 1,312. S. Gillies & Son.

MEDICAL BATTERIES REPAIRED IN a first-class manner and satisfaction guaranteed. Prices moderate. The Ontario Electric Co., 141 King street. 8tf

KEENE'S, MASONIC TEMPLE, IS THE cheapest place to buy stoves or furniture. Large stock on hand.

CATALANO & SANSONE—FRESH BANANAS have commenced to arrive daily. Could give very low price on quantities (whole sale or retail); lemons and oranges also. 306 Dundas street.

Board and Lodging.

TO LET—TWO LARGE FRONT ROOMS—Apply 463 Colborne street. 97c

Houses, Etc., To Let.

STORE TO LET—137 CARLING STREET —Apply Parke, Purdom & Purdom, Masonic Temple. 99tf

TO RENT OR SELL—TWO-STORY BRICK house, 212 King street, suitable for a doctor, artist or dressmaker. Apply 185 Dundas street.

STORE TO LET—233 DUNDAS STREET—with or without dwelling. Apply J. C. Trebilcock, next door. 9tf

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK COTTAGE—512 Colborne street, near Dufferin avenue. All modern conveniences. Apply to E. Meredith, Hiscox building, Richmond street. 74tf

TO LET—ON KING STREET, NEAR Colborne street—Inside half double brick house. Apply 409 King street. 12tf

Miscellaneous.

AFTER AUG. 1 THE FACTORY OF THE Robinson Corset Company will be closed for their usual two weeks holidays, resuming business on Aug. 15. b

MADAM SKARP, THE RENOWNED clairvoyant and mind reader, has taken rooms at City Hotel, where she can be consulted on all affairs of business. Room 7. 94n

Livery Stables.

LILLEY'S LIVERY—NO. 619 DUNDAS street, East London, Ont. Telephone 666.

THOMAS TREBILCOCK—STAR LIVERY —633 Richmond street. Best hacks, coupes, etc. Light livery a specialty. Careful attention to orders. Phone 423. Open night and day.

TILE SEWER AND TILE DRAIN.

TENDERS for tile sewer and tile drain on Duchess avenue will be received at this office, up to 5 o'clock, on

Thursday, Aug. 4.

A. O. GRAYDON, City Engineer.
ALD. H. M. DOUGLASS, chairman Board of Works. 95c eod

MAPLE LEAF SALMON

Is the Best Packed in Canada.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. 91h vz

In view of the criticisms that have been made with respect to exhibiting his cattle at fairs in competition with other farmers, Premier Greenway has decided not to show his stock again at any Manitoba fair.

THERE is not a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil—a pulmonic of acknowledged efficacy. It cures soreness and lameness when applied externally, as well as swelled neck and crick in the back, and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial claim to public confidence.

Profit-Sharing

We give you the profits otherwise payable to stockholders, because we have been successfully established without the aid of stockholders, and have paid dividends to policyholders only for 27 years. Our record is worth examining.

The Ontario Mutual Life.

O. E. GERMAN, General Agent.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH

Sudden Death of the Venerable Prelate at Toronto.

Attacked by Heart Failure While Chatting With a Friend.

His Long and Busy Career—The Funeral on Thursday.

Toronto, Aug. 1.—Archbishop Walsh died last night very suddenly. He had been confined to his room for days from the effects of a recent accident, but no serious consequences were anticipated until 10 o'clock last night. He had been chatting with Mr. Eugene O'Keefe until that hour, when symptoms of heart failure became evident. Dr. Dwyer, of St. Michael's Hospital, was hastily summoned. The archbishop, however, rapidly sank, and expired at 20 minutes to 11 o'clock in the presence of Dr. Dwyer, Mr. O'Keefe and Father Walsh, his secretary.

Archbishop Walsh was born May 23, 1830, in the parish of Mooncoin, county Kilkenny, Ireland, and was educated at St. John's College, Waterford, and the Grand Seminary, Montreal, having come to Canada in April, 1852. He received the tonsure from Bishop Larocque in 1853, and minor orders from Bishop Bourget. A year later he was ordained by Bishop Charbonnel at Toronto. His first charge was the Brock mission, on Lake Simcoe, Ontario, where he was also the first resident pastor, and endured much hardship. In 1857 he was appointed to the charge of St. Mary's parish, Toronto, and in 1859 was promoted to the rectorship of St. Michael's Cathedral, being further promoted to the vicar-generalship of the diocese in 1862. He visited Rome in 1864, and was received with marked attention by the Pope. In 1865 Mgr. Walsh succeeded Bishop Pinsonneault as bishop of Sandwich, subsequently removing the episcopal center of the diocese to London, the title of the see being changed accordingly. He did much important work in this diocese in the way of building churches, etc., the magnificent cathedral in that city being an evidence of his untiring energy. He was regarded as the natural successor to Archbishop Lynch in the archdiocese of Toronto on the death of that prelate in 1889, and was appointed in August of that year, the installation taking place in St. Michael's Cathedral on Nov. 27. Archbishop Walsh took no public part in the Manitoba school question, and on most subjects occupied a cautious and conservative position.

When he realized death was near, Archbishop Walsh asked for the last rites of the church, and also nominated Vicar-General McCann as administrator of the diocese.

The funeral will take place on Thursday. All the R. C. bishops of Canada have been notified, and it is expected most of them will be in attendance. It is expected that Bishop Dowling, as senior bishop of Ontario, will officiate at the funeral service at St. Michael's Cathedral on Thursday morning. The body will lie in state all day Wednesday at the cathedral.

ALVINSTON SUICIDE

John Gillies, Former G. T. R. Station Agent, Shoots Himself.

[G. N. W. Special to Advertiser.]

Alvinston, Ont., Aug. 1.—Mr. John Gillies, formerly station agent for the Grand Trunk Railway here, committed suicide last evening while the family were at church by firing a revolver into his mouth, killing himself instantly. He had been unwell for some time, and had become despondent.

Brave Volunteers

Endured the severe marching of the Northwest campaign with admirable fortitude. The government should have supplied them with a quantity of the celebrated Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. It never fails to remove corns painlessly, and the volunteers and everybody else should have it. Beware of substitutes. Get Putnam's Extractor and take no other.

The postoffice department will shortly issue the new postal note to all accounting postmasters, in three denominations, 25, 50 and 75 cents.

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

Now the season has opened, don't lose sight of the Fly. 34 tf

Will Spain Accept Them?

The Terms of Peace Offered by the Americans.

United States Wishes to Retain Manila and Bay.

Pending the Settlement of the Philippine Question

By a Commission Representing Both Governments.

United States to Retain Cuba, Porto Rico and a Coaling Station in the Ladrones — Spain to Withdraw From the Continent — Alarming Message From Dewey.

Washington, Aug. 1.—After a day of anxious deliberation and important consultations, the reply of the United States Government to the Spanish overture for peace was at last placed in the hands of M. Cambon, the French ambassador, to be by him transmitted to the Government of Spain. It was half-past 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon before the minister received the answer, and it makes about 1,100 words in all.

At half-past 10 o'clock on Saturday the members of the cabinet began to assemble at the White House. Secretary Day had prepared a draft of the answer. It was expected that only a short time would be consumed in going over this and giving it formal approval. It turned out otherwise, however. Probably over night new factors had suggested themselves, or fresh influences had been brought to bear, for the cabinet was soon engaged in an animated discussion of the Philippine settlement.

On the other points of the answer there was no disagreement, and these propositions were ratified as they stood on Friday, namely:

Cuba to be freed; Porto Rico to be ceded to the United States; one of the Ladrone Islands (probably Guam) to be ceded to the United States as a coaling station, and, as an immediate step, all Spanish forces in the West Indies to be withdrawn, with the formal relinquishment by Spain of her sovereignty over any possessions among those islands.

As to the Philippines, the cabinet agreed upon the following point:

That Manila Bay, with the city and surrounding territory, should be retained in the possession of the United States, at least for such a length of time as is necessary to devise and put in operation some plan for the future government of the entire group.

After that point the main divergence of opinion began, and all sorts of propositions were put forward, and urged by individual members as the best means of dealing with the future of the islands.

In the very midst of the discussion the element that had strongly urged the necessity of protecting Aguinaldo in any settlement we should arrange, received a severe check through the receipt of a cablegram from Admiral Dewey stating that the insurgent chief had assumed a defiant attitude, and Admiral Dewey expressed the opinion that the United States would be obliged to make war upon them, necessitating 150,000 troops to subdue the islands.

The discussion lasted two hours and a quarter before the cabinet hit upon the best course for the United States to adopt. It was finally decided that what was desired could be best done by the appointment of a joint commission, limited in its representation to the Governments of the United States and Spain, which commission is to endeavor to settle the details of the government of the Philippines and determine what treatment shall be accorded the insurgents, the United States army and navy meanwhile occupying Manila and Manila Bay and thus retaining a position to enforce speedily the verdict that shall be finally reached by the commission.

THE TERMS MODIFIED.

Washington, Aug. 1.—It is learned that the cabinet's original draft of its answer to Spain was amended through the efforts of M. Cambon, the French ambassador. The first instructions to M. Cambon made him merely a medium of communicating Spain's first note, but now he appeared with all the attributes of the direct diplomatic officer of Spain, empowered to act for the government. The meeting was held in the president's library, and both in the subjects discussed and the impressive manner in which the argument proceeded, it was a conference to become memorable. After M. Cambon had presented his credentials, as plenipotentiary, and they had been examined and his status recognized as the envoy of Spain, the first business was the presentation of the terms laid down by the United States. Secretary Day read the terms, pausing at the end of each sentence to allow M. Thiebaul to interpret. The reading by Secretary Day and interpreting by M. Thiebaul took but fifteen minutes. Then began the discussion. The president and ambassador addressed each other direct with the greatest freedom and frankness, each stoutly maintaining the justice of his position on the several points involved. When at last, after an eloquent plea by the ambassador, it was agreed to modify the conditions in one particular, Secretary Day withdrew for half an hour and attended to drafting the modification. This accomplished, the ambassador addressed himself to the president, not so much as the advocate of Spain, but personally. M. Cambon is a man of fervid eloquence, and he spoke with an intensity of feeling which made a deep impression on the president and others present. He spoke in French, each sentence being caught up and interpreted by M. Thiebaul with rapidity, so that the earnestness of the ambassador's expression lost little by this indirect method of communicating. The president spoke with equal frankness, and in the lengthy discussion there was scarcely a point in the whole range of the war which was not met and freely considered. What the modification is that has been agreed on can be only conjectured, but there is reason to believe that it relates either to the time when actual hostilities will be suspended, or else to the extent of America's interest in the Philippines. It is now for the Madrid Government to give final approval to what was partially accomplished. It is even possible that this approval may come very speedily or there is no need of extended conferences or correspondence. All that was accomplished today, when M. Cambon acted as plenipotentiary. From the fact that he acted under instructions, the prospects would seem to be hopeful for Spain's ratifying what has been done; but it is for Spain herself to determine between peace and war as now presented. At 4:40 p. m. the French ambassador left the White House, his call having lasted two and three-quarter hours. It was announced that the United States answer had been placed in the hands of the French ambassador, and that nothing could be said as to its nature until it had been received by the Spanish Government.

SPAIN'S ANSWER.

Washington, Aug 1.—The persons best informed as to the probabilities declare that the answer of the Spanish Government to the terms of peace outlined by the government of the United States is not to be expected before Tuesday. It is not meant by this to question in any manner the full plenipoientiary powers of M. Cambon, the French ambassador, in dealing with the subject. On the contrary, they are in latitude wider than those usually conferred in such cases. But his position is somewhat similar to that of the president himself, who is obliged to secure the sanction of the United States Senate to any treaty of peace that he may prepare for the ambassador, and must submit to the Madrid cabinet for its approval any agreement that he may enter into. But, in the drafting of such an agreement, he is fully authorized to proceed in his discretion, and to guard against any possibility of repudiation of his action, he has been given the minutest definition of the concessions that will be made by the Spanish Government on every point that by any possibility could be expected to arise in the course of the negotiations. Technically the United States is now treating with Spain without the intervention of any third party.

WHAT IS THE AMENDMENT?

There is much speculation as to the nature of the amendment in the answer of the United States that the ambassador succeeded in inducing President McKinley to make after the document had been so carefully constructed by his cabinet. All that can be knowingly stated is that it relates to that part of the answer which deals with the future of the Philippines. It is known that the Spanish efforts were concentrated upon the retention of the islands, and the Madrid cabinet was willing to make almost any sacrifice in its power to secure that end. Whether or not the ambassador prevailed in this is not known, but there is reason to believe that the success he attained was limited, and that the United States proposes to retain some foothold a little more important than a simple coaling station in the islands. Had its demand been limited to a coaling station there would have been no doubt of its acceptance, and it is even probable that the concession might have been made of a considerable tract of land for a naval station and a supporting zone. But it is believed that there was strenuous objection to the cession of the city of Manila, the metropolis of the group, and particularly to the reference to a commission of the question of the future government of the island, for the Spanish Government is desirous that its full sovereignty shall remain unaffected and without question. It is assumed that it was this point which was the subject of amendment at the hands of the president yesterday. Regarding the acquisition of one of the Caroline Islands, it may be stated authoritatively that the matter has not been considered by the cabinet up to this time. It was made clear to the French ambassador that hostilities will not be suspended except upon the assurance of a full acceptance of America's conditions, and he has informed the Spanish cabinet that it depends upon Spain when the war shall cease.

MORE TROOPS FOR PORTO RICO.

Meanwhile, as an earnest that the United States Government has not interrupted the execution of its campaign, an order was issued from the war department yesterday for the dispatch of an entire army division to reinforce Generals Miles and Brooke in Porto Rico. This will be known as the provisional division, and will be commanded by Major-General Wade, at present in command at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga. He is ordered to turn over that command to Major-General Breckenridge, inspector-general of the army, and to report to Secretary Alger in Washington for instructions before departing for Porto Rico, bringing with him his adjutant-general and his aides. The provisional division will consist of fifteen full regiment, and General Wade will select them not from the troops under his old command alone, but with particular reference to an equitable representation in the Porto Rico campaign of all the states.

AGUINALDO DEFIANT.

Washington, Aug. 1.—A dispatch received from Admiral Dewey announces that Aguinaldo has assumed a bold attitude of defiance, and that it would take a large force from this country to subdue the insurgents. Without mincing his words, Admiral Dewey announced that there were strong indications that the Philippine insurgents themselves would have to be fought. Based on his depiction of the gravity of the situation there, it would take 150,000 soldiers from this country to cope with the insurgents throughout all the islands.

SHAFTER'S ROW WITH GARCIA.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The war department received the following from Gen. Shafter at Santiago de Cuba:

"Have the Sun of Saturday, July 23, in which comments are made as to my treatment of Gen. Garcia. I desire to say that Gen. Garcia was invited by me personally to go into the city of Santiago at the time I entered it, but he declined, upon the ground that the Spanish civil officers were left in power; it was fully explained to him that these officials were continued in power until it was convenient to change them for others.

"Gen. Garcia's assistance to me has been purely voluntary on his part, and he was told at the beginning that I did not exercise any control over him except as he chose to give. The trouble with Gen. Garcia was that he expected to be placed in command at this place; in other words, that we would turn the city over to him. I explained to him fully that we were at war with Spain, and that the question of Cuban independence could not be considered by me. Another grievance was that finding that several thousand men marched in without opposition by Gen. Garcia, I extended my own lines in front of him and closed up the gap, as I saw that I had to depend on my own men for any effective investment of the place."

COLORED TROOPS FOUGHT WELL.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Six colored noncommissioned officers, who rendered particularly gallant and meritorious services in the face of the enemy in the actions around Santiago, on the first and second instants, have been appointed second lieutenants in the two colored immune regiments recently organized under special acts of congress. These two regiments were in the fiercest fighting at El Caney and San Juan, and won high praise for their courage and efficiency.

RAILWAY MEN DISMISSED.

Ottawa, Aug. 1.—Two dismissals from the service of the C. P. R. are recorded as a result of the collision near Pembroke last Sunday morning—Mr. Howard Moore, conductor on the local train that left here Saturday evening, and Mr. F. A. Tonnor, the telegraph operator at Pembroke, who failed to hold the Soo express. Conductor Moore carried a red signal on his train as far as Pembroke, which indicated that a special was following. At Pembroke he registered the special in a book kept for that purpose. Mr. Moore's offense is that he did not secure a receipt for this registration. It is claimed, however, on his behalf, that it has not been customary to ask for such receipts.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

Odontine

(Cairncross & Lawrence.)

An Elegant Antiseptic Tooth Wash.

This ideal dentifrice preserves, cleanses and beautifies the teeth, removes tartar, destroys fermentation —the cause of decay—makes the gums firm, rosy and healthy. In 25c bottles.

FOR SALE ONLY BY
Cairncross & Lawrence,
PHARMACISTS, ETC.,
216 Dundas St., London, Ont.
Branch corner Richmond and Piccadilly.

No, It's Not the Same

It is altogether different from every other make of Canadian oil. It's better, and equal to American oil in every respect, and cheaper.

SARNIA LAMP OIL WATER WHITE. SARNIA WATER WHITE LAMP OIL.

stands very high in the opinion of all who have used it, and thousands of people are using it.

The Queen City Oil Co., Limited,
SAML. ROGERS, President, Toronto.
CALL UP LONDON BRANCH. Phone 1,240

IN THREE WEEKS

The Americans Expect to Capture Porto Rico.

Spanish Volunteers Deserting to Them in Large Numbers.

Invaders Ready to Begin the March to San Juan.

Waiting for the Other Troops—They Are Having a Walk-Over—A Message From Miles—Savage Natives.

Port of Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 1.—Without seeing or hearing anything of the enemy, the advance guard of Gen. Henry's division, which landed at Guanica on Tuesday, arrived here on Friday, taking en route the cities of Yuaco, Tallaboa, Sabana, Grando and Penulas. Attempts by the Spanish to blow up bridges and otherwise destroy the railroad between Yuaco and Ponce failed. The American troops have fired up the locomotives and are now operating the road from end to end, carrying supplies, messages and men. At Yuaco the Americans were welcomed in an address made by the alcade, and a public proclamation was issued, dated Yuaco, Porto Rico, United States of America, July 27. Major Webb-Hayes, of the Sixth Ohio, son of former President Hayes, hauled up the flag on the palace amid cheers from the populace. The people seemed really glad that the Americans were here, but they fear an uprising of the natives in the interior, who, it is asserted, will rob, kill and destroy property in revenge for many years of Spanish misrule. Gen. Henry has made a report to this effect to Gen. Miles, and advises that a guard be left to protect the captured cities. The empty transports have left for Tampa. A delegation of nurses of the Red Cross Society from the hospital ship Lampasas waited on Gen. Henry at Guanica yesterday and asked to be allowed to return home with the sick. They said their supplies had given out, and that the condition on board their ship, which was crowded with patients, was terrible. They are wild to go back at once. Gen. Miles is in constant communication with all his forces, and is keeping the artillery steadily in advance. By tonight he will have the entire army encamped along the military road to San Juan, but he does not say when he will put them in motion. He is acting throughout, however, with a promptness which indicates quick action all along the line as soon as the transports containing the remaining troops arrive.

The news that Spain had consented to sue for peace was received here in a dispatch to the Associated Press, and was at once taken to Gen. Miles. The general wrinkled his grave brow when he read it, and said he did not know what effect it would have on his expedition, but he proposed to push ahead and take San Juan, pending orders from the president. The associated Press dispatch boat carried the information out to the fleet, and there was a celebration at this indication of weakening on Spain's part.

Outside of the typhoid fever on the transports and in Guanica, the general health of the army continues excellent, and there has been no trace of yellow fever thus far.

No forward movement of the army is expected for several days. The transports with Gen. Brooke and army corps and the remainder of the first corps are arriving slowly. The troops will probably remain here quietly until the bulk of the army has disembarked. Only three transports have arrived since Thursday. They have just appeared in the offing, and only one has been made out. It has on board the Fifth Ohio Cavalry.

SAVAGE NATIVES.

Many Spanish volunteers deserted to General Wilson's force, but they were savagely treated by the natives. Bloodhounds could not have been more savage. Most of the Spaniards in hiding, upon being discovered, were hauled in triumph by hooting, jeering mobs to General Wilson's headquarters or to the provost marshal's office in the municipal building. Some of the natives even began looting the residences of the Spanish. They mistook liberty for license, and were crazed with a thirst for vengeance. General Wilson, however, peremptorily ordered that the arrest of Spanish suspects should cease. Such volunteers as presented themselves were, however, received, and after their names had been taken they were formally paroled. Many of them had been forced into the service of Spain to escape persecution.

THE SPANISH MOVEMENTS.

The Spaniards will probably retire as far back as Ai Bonito, about 35 miles on the road to San Juan, where they are likely to make a stand if they receive reinforcements. They left Port of Ponce entirely without artillery, which makes it even more obvious that an attack at this point was never dreamed of by them. Not a gun was mounted. The garrison was small and poorly armed. All the guns, with one exception, that were abandoned in the arsenal when they beat their hasty retreat Wednesday night, were Remingtons, not Mausers. There was not a mine in the harbor of Ponce, although two ancient affairs, covered with barnacles, were found at Puerto de Guancia. These had been placed there years ago, and resisted every effort to explode them. It is evident from the wholesale desertion on the part of the Spanish volunteers that Captain General Machias must depend in last resorts upon the regulars. These do not number over 8,000 in the whole island, and everything thus far indicates an easy conquest. General Wilson thinks he could take the island with his own troops, unaided, and he predicts that if the troops now expected arrive, Porto Rico will be captured in less than three weeks.

MILES HEARD FROM.

Washington, Aug. 1.—General Miles, in command of the Porto Rican expedition, sent the following dispatch to Secretary Alger, which was made public at 10 o'clock Sunday night:

"Ponce, July 31, 3:35 p. m.—Secretary of war:—Your telegrams received and answered by letter. Volunteers are surrendering themselves, with arms and ammunition. Four-fifths of the people are overjoyed at the arrival of the army. Two thousand from one place have volunteered to serve with it. They are bringing in transportation, beef, cattle and other needed supplies. The custom has already yielded $14,000. As soon as all the troops are disembarked they will be in readiness to move. Please send any national colors that can be spared to be given to the different municipalities. I request that the question of the tariff rate to be charged in the ports of Porto Rico occupied by our forces be submitted to the president for his action, the previously existing tariff remaining meanwhile in force. As to the government and military occupation, I have already given instructions based upon the instructions issued to me by the president in the case of the Philippine islands, and similar to those issued at Santiago de Cuba. (Signed)—Miles, Major-General, commanding."



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is manufactured for medical use, is prescribed by leading physicians, and sold by all druggists. It is the

Standard Malt Tonic

of America for the convalescent.

Canadian Depot: PABST MALT EXTRACT, 66 McGill St., Montreal. (7)

THE PRINCE AT COWES

He Makes the Journey on an Ambulance Couch.

Zola's Friends Resigning From the Legion of Honor

As a Protest Against His Expulsion—The Notorious Monson Convicted—New British Minister to Colombia.

THE PRINCE AT COWES.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Aug. 1.—The royal yacht Osborne, having on board the Prince and Princess of Wales, has arrived at this place.

NOTED DIVINE DEAD.

London, Aug. 1.—Prof. John Caird, D.D., LL.D., is dead, at the age of 73 years. He was a native of Greenock, and was graduated by the University of Glasgow in 1845. In 1862 he was appointed professor of divinity in the University of Glasgow; eleven years later he became principal and vice-chancellor of the same institution. For a time he held the office of one of her Majesty's chaplains for Scotland.

ZOLA'S FRIENDS RESIGN.

Paris, Aug. 1.—The expulsion of M. Emile Zola from the Legion of Honor promises to create a serious division in the ranks of that organization. The well known author, Mr. Jules Barbier, resigned Saturday on account of M. Zola's expulsion, and yesterday M. Depressense, the distinguished editor of the Temps, took a similar course, saying it is "repugnant to wear a decoration which still ornaments the breast of a man like Esterhazy, while it has been removed from that of a great writer, simply because he demands that the most elementary principles of the law and justice be respected."

BRITISH MINISTER TO COLOMBIA.

London, Aug. 1.—Sir Charles Bean Euan-Smith, formerly British minister to Morocco, has been appointed British minister to Colombia. Sir Charles Euan-Smith, who was born in 1842, was at one time first assistant British resident at Hyderabad, and subsequently resident at Oodeypoore and at Bhurtpoore and Dholepoore. From 1887 to 1891 he was British agent and consul-general at Zanzibar. He entered the British army in 1859, retiring with the rank of colonel. In the Abyssinian expedition of 1867 he served with distinction, and was mentioned in the dispatches. He was with Sir Frederick (now Lord Frederick) Roberts' force on the march from Kabul to Kandahar in 1880, when he was mentioned in the dispatches, and received the medal with two clasps and bronze star for distinguished services.

THE NOTORIOUS MONSON SENTENCED.

London, Aug. 1.—In the Old Bailey today Alfred John Monson, of Ardlamont murder mystery notoriety, who was arrested on July 1, charged with inciting to forgery and with attempt to defraud the Norwich Union Assurance Society, and Victor Honoré, a money lender and confederate of Monson, were each sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Alfred John Monson, who is about 38 years of age, is the grandson of the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Monson, fifth son of the second Lord Monson. He was graduated at Oxford and eventually became tutor of Cecil Hambrough, a wealthy young man, for whose murder Monson was, in 1893, tried and acquitted after one of the most sensational trials on record.

THE PRINCE'S AMBULANCE COUCH.

London, July 30.—The Prince of Wales started for the Solent at 2:50 this afternon. He was carried from his room in Marlborough House on an ambulance couch, which was placed bodily in a hospital ambulance. The Princess of Wales then took a seat beside her husband, who was also accompanied by a physician. The party was heartily cheered as the ambulance was driven away. Similar methods will be observed in transferring the prince to the train, and from the latter to the royal yacht Osborne, and in taking him ashore again. A number of sailors have been specially trained to carry the couch on board the yacht, which will immediately proceed to Cowes. Alterations have been made in the deckhouse so as to allow the prince's chair to pass easily in and out, and a special pavilion has been erected astern, where his royal highness will witness the regatta. The Princess of Wales will remain on board the yacht. It appears that when the Sultan of Turkey telegraphed his condolences and inquiries at the time of the accident to the Prince of Wales, his majesty offered, as a special demonstration of his solicitude, to send the well-known Turkish surgeon, Djemal Pasha, to attend the prince.

This is the weather for Flys. 34 tf

If you're a tenderfoot, use Shake in Your Shoes: 25 cents. 36 tf

WILL KEEP UP THE ARMY

Uncle Sam to Retain 75,000 Regular Troops.

They Will Be Needed to Garrison His New Possessions.

Russia, Germany and France Said To Be Chagrined

At Being Left Out of the Philippine Settlement—Hostilities Regarded as Ended Except in Porto Rico.

New York, July 30.—Special to the Herald:—Manila, July 26, via Hong Kong, July 30.—Captain General Augusti has sworn before a concourse of officers of the naval and military that he will not surrender Manila, and that he will die defending it. His successor, General Jandenes, to whom the Spanish wired to confide the military command, can then prove his capability.

All eatable animals in Manila are being seized without payment and taken into the walled city. Sickness from bad food is prevalent in every house. Children suffer the most. The rebels continue to attack the Spanish outposts daily. The casualties are heavy. There is rain day and night, and fevers are prevalent.

HAS M'KINLEY STOLEN A MARCH

New York, Aug. 1.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says: President McKinley has stolen a march on the powers of Europe in the making of peace. His reported leaving of the Philippine question to future settlement between Spain and the United States is a cleverly concocted scheme. Behind Spain's diplomatic maneuver to draw the United States out on the question of conditions, the continental government had spread a snare. Jealouse of political and ecommercial influence, the old world powers, instigated by Russia and abetted by France and Germany, sought to coax America from the insulated position, which is her principal strength, and to coerce her into acting consort with them. The serious international aspects of the settlement of the disputes between Spain and the United States must be borne in mind if the conduct of the Spanish Government is to be understood at all. Spain knew that the game was up for her in the West Indis, and that she could not expect even platonic, much less material assistance, to retain any of her possessions there.

From the very first Russia has viewed with the utmost displeasure America's success at Manila. She is as much opposed as Germany to an American protectorate and naval coaling stations in the Spanish archipelagos. So Russia prompted the attitude of France in that regard with the entire approval of Germany.

Spain had also received assurances that France, Russia and the triple alliance would not tolerate an actual war policy of the United States in the Mediterranean Sea or along the coast of the Spanish Peninsula or Morroco, should the war be prolonged. All this determined the Madrid cabinet to make peace overtures, with a view of coming to an understanding with the United States, if President McKinley did not insist upon too great concessions in the Philippines. But if American sphere of influence in Oceania be considered excessive Premier Sagasta was to simply go on with the war and await the developments and complications in which he had been led to expect European support.

The underlying object of this finesse was to make the question of the Philippines and the limitation of the American sphere of inuencfle in Oceania one of many international points that could not be settled except by a conference of the powers. But most Spaniards accept as inevitable the details which the press published relative to the American peace proposals. So convinced is everybody that the two governments will come to an understanding, that few papers, and they but feebly, attempt to keep up a warlike spirit by opposing some of the points laid down in the American reply. Even the Madrid papers point out that it is evident that even President McKinley will not permit interference like that which curtailed Japan's victory over China.

Gen. Augusti reports a not very promising condition unless he can be immediately relieved. All rumors of Carlist risings are unfounded. The instructions of the pretender prohibit anything until the peace is signed.

THINK THE WAR OVER.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Army and navy officers consider the war practically ended so far as actual hostilities are concerned, and that there will be no occasion hereafter to fire a hostile shot except in the slight resistance that may be offered by Spaniards to the advance of the American forces participating in Gen. Miles' Porto Rican campaign. At any rate, it is inconceivable that any new offensive operations will need to be undertaken, and that even if the peace negotiations are conducted in the dilatory manner which has come to be inseparable from the Spaniards, an armistice can hardly be delayed beyond a week or ten days, or by that time the Spanish garrisons at San Juan and Manila will have laid down their arms as they did at Santiago. Under the circumstances it is not surprising to find that in the war department, as well as in the navy department, preparations for the new conditions of peace are rapidly going forward, and some of them, at least, will be carried into effect immediately. With the future of the Philippines still in doubt, the directors of the naval and military services are devoting their attention chiefly to the West Indies and the forces ashore and afloat in the Atlantic and east of the Mississippi. The necessity for the maintenance of a large army of occupation for Cuba and Porto Rico will militate to prevent any reduction in the military and the establishment for some time to come, although most of the volunteers who have not up to this time left American soil will probably be mustered out of service within a month after a treaty of peace is concluded.

THE ARMY TO BE KEPT UP.

The regular army, which has been expanded during the war from a strength of 25,000 to 75,000 men, will, in all probability, remain upon its war footing for several years, the country having been awakened to the expediency of maintaining a standing army at home, while the enlarged responsibilities in Alaska, Hawaii, Cuba and Porto Rico, with, perhaps, the Philippines, imperatively demand a considerable force for garrison duty. For some time, at least, Cuba cannot be trusted to work out the problem of home government without the guardianship of at least 50,000 trained American soldiers, and Porto Rico will undoubtedly require another 10,000.

NEWS FROM SAN JUAN.

New York, Aug. 1.—Freeman Halstead, who is in prison at San Juan, Porto Rico, was allowed to send, by permission of the Spanish officials, the following dispatch to the New York Herald: The landing of American troops in Porto Rico has caused great excitement among the residents of this city. For several days following the landing at Guanica there was a steady immigration from the city into the interior. But with all of the excitement there has been no rioting or disorder. San Juan now has settled down into a state of strained readiness for the American attack. It is expected at any time. Everything indicates that the city will not be taken without great bloodshed. Some talk of surrender has been heard, but the Spanish troops have sworn to fight to the end. It is an heroic spectacle this, of a comparative handful of men, on a small island encircled with a hostile fleet, with no hope of asistance, and threatened with a scarcity of food, coolly preparing to fight the Americans to the death. The American army of invasion, according to the reports received here, are advancing slowly towards the capital, meeting with little resistance, but a concentrated and determined stand will be made by the Spaniards when the invading army arrives in front of San Juan. The property of foreign residents in this city is amply protected.

THE FEELING IN SPAIN.

London, Aug. 1.—A special from Madrid says: Some of the leading members of the Conservative party question the utility of preserving the Philippines, because of the enormous expense that the suppression of the insurrection would entail. El Nacional urges their sale. The Carlist newspapers have been suspended since Friday. It is asserted, however, on good authority, that all reports of serious Carlist unrest are unfounded. The latest dispatches from Capt.-Gen. Augusti are so desponding about the resources at his disposal, that is is surmised that the fall of Manila is imminent.

Ponce, Island of Porto Rico, July 31, via St. Thomas, D. W. I., Aug. 1. — Major General Miles hourly expects the arrival of the transports having on board Brigadier General Schwan's division of 6,000 men, and also the Mohawk with the Fifth regular cavalry.

General Henry's division, consisting of 3,400 men, and including 26 pieces of artillery, have been ordered to march immediately from Yanco to Ponce in order to be ready to join the movement north to San Juan.

The Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiment was sent this morning toward Juana Diaz, eight miles north of Ponce, en route to San Juan, where it is reported the Spaniards will make a stand. Word reached here this afternoon that the Spaniards were murdering native Porto Ricans and indulging in general outrages. The Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiment will be reinforced if necessary.

The first real resistance is expected when the American troops reach Aibonito, 35 miles northeast of here. Aibonito has a thousand feet elevation.

Gen. Miles says he has no intention of making a landing of troops at Cape San Juan, especially as there is only a road-stead, where transports are sure to suffer from the prevalent storms.

The railroad from Ponce to Yauco is now in the possession of our troops. Gen. Stone found five mines on the track and destroyed them.

Our troops found 17 Spaniards in the Yauco hospital, all of whom had been wounded in Tuesday's fight. Two of them have since died. Proclamations have been issued by Yauco, as a U. S. city, expressing delight at annexation and the administration of Gen. Miles and the American troops.

The mayor of Ponce has called upon all the residents of that place to exercise calmness and circumspection under the new and desirable conditions. He also urges forbearance towards conquered enemies.

Gen. Miles has issued a lengthy order of instructions to Gen. Wilson, who will be military governor of Ponce province and city until Gen. Brooke's arrival. The local mayor, judges and police will remain in authority, subject to the orders of Gen. Wilson. The customs house office will be conducted as formerly for the present. The receipts amount to a considerable sum of money. The question of the proper discount on Porto Rican silver gives Gen. Miles some trouble, but he says this will settle itself in due course of time.

Chaplain Chadwick, of the Cincinnati, formerly of the Maine, introduced to Gen. Wilson this morning two of the leading Jesuits of Ponce, representing a thousand churches, and their dependents, in this province. The priests wanted information regarding their support, and Gen. Wilson said that, under the constitution of the U. S., it was not possible to apply any governmental money for church purposes. Father Chadwick said it will be all the better for the church if its own people learned to contribute to its support.

Spanish volunteers continue to come in and give themselves up. The health of the troops so far is good, though the weather is hot.

THINK THE TERMS HARSH.

London, Aug. 1.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: The conflicting accounts of the American peace terms and a suspicion that the Washington Government was temporizing in order to confront Spain with the occupation of Porto Rico and the capitulation of Manila originally caused irritation and provoked strong language; but it is now seen that the suspicion was unfounded. The terms, however, are regarded as very hard; and the annexation of Porto Rico and the repudiation of the colonial debts is characterized as flagrantly unjust.

"Happily, the question of the Philippines is reserved, and I am confident, the more it is considered the less will America be inclined to annexation. Spain has only maintained severeignty there by the aid of the religious orders, who supplement administrative authority by enormous religious influence. Even the least clerical of the captain-generals have admitted in their official reports that without the friars, who are mostly able men and ardent Spanish patriots, an army corps of peninsular troops will be permanently required to maintain order. Any other power seizing the Philippines would be obliged to abolish this mediaeval administration and introduce a much more costly system.

BRITISH MAJOR IN HAVANA.

Havana, Aug. 1.—The British cruiser Talbot, from Jamaica, has arrived here, bringing Major Geo. F. Loverson, of the British Royal Engineer corps, who is accredited to the British consulate, and is authorized on General Blanco's staff for the purpose of watching the military operations. Major Loverson, accompanied by the British consul, paid a visit to General Blanco.

BILIOUS "Last summer I was troubled with Sick Headache and Biliousness, and could not sleep at night. I tried several doctors but to no effect, and got completely discouraged. At last I saw an advertisement telling about Burdock Blood Bitters. My husband induced me to try it, and today I am using the third bottle, and can truly say it has done me a wonderful amount of good. I feel better than I have for years, and am confident I owe my restored health to B. B. B." MRS. EDWARD BECK, Riverside, N.B.

SPELLS B.B.B. is the best remedy for Biliousness, Constipation, Sick Headaches, Coated Tongue, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Scrofula, Blood Humors, and all Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels.

Burdock Blood Bitters

A SERIOUS SITUATION

Thousands in the Klondike in Danger or Famine.

One Result of the Senate's Action—The Coming Conference—Imperial Defense—Our Ottawa Letter.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, Aug. 1.—The latest reports from Dawson City of the outlook for provisioning the thousands at the gold fields through the coming winter are sufficiently serious to warrant attention. There are probably 30,000 people scattered through the Canadian Yukon, and only a moderate percentage of these are fairly supplied with even the necessities of life to enable them to stand a winter's siege. Relying upon increased facilities in bringing in provisions by rail, which would have been provided in ample time had the government's policy been carried out, vast numbers went in comparatively light; a year's provisions, which they were compelled by the authorities to take in with them will soon be exhausted, and then, with the fancy prices that will prevail, there will be a gold mine for the lucky possessors of the scant surplus while it lasts, and nothing for the average miners to show for their season's privation and toil.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

The fate of these practically rests with the steamers that are slowly making their way up the Yukon River, but the proportion that will reach their destination without damage to hull or cargo will be small indeed. The best prospects for many a luckless miner is in selling out and getting back to civilization at all costs. They will come out far poorer than they were in mind, body and estate, probably, but they will escape with their lives, and they will not have the Senate of Canada to thank even for that. Because the dire results that were anticipated, if railway facilities were not quickly provided, did not materialize instanter, considerable shouting was done that ministers were misstating the facts, and that scheme was being worked by the wily contractors upon a gullible government. But it is proverbially unwise to shout before you are out of the woods, and independent and entirely unbiased testimony is unfortunately pointing, all too surely, to an anxious time for the unfortunate victims of senatorial obstinacy away back in the frozen fastness of the golden north.

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

If the present government has nothing else to show for its tenure of office than the accomplishing of negotiations which have made the Quebec conference possible, it will have earned the lasting gratitude of the English-speaking peoples of the world. Of course, it will readily be admitted that no government could have brought this important meeting about under the old conditions of unreasonable antagonism on the part of the United States to everything British, but it is equally true that a government which had always shown itself hostile to our neighbors to the south as did the late Conservative administration, would have had a much harder row to hoe and would have gone into the convention with far less weight and prestige than will the representatives of a government and party that have always shown a friendly, though self-respecting and dignified attitude towards the States.

SCARED TO CRITICISE.

While not daring to belittle the convention, the Conservative press has unfortunately done very little to help it on. Partyism is too strong in some cases to be set aside even in the interests of our common country's cause. It is fortunate that the official utterance of Mr. Foster as opposition leader, when first the announcement of the convention was made on the floor of the House, was or a commendatory character, and that has to some extent given the keynote for subsequent articles on the subject.

It may be safely stated that the eyes of the world will be upon the council chamber in Quebec while this conference is in session. The list of subjects to be considered includes: The trade relations; the definition of international boundaries; the Behring Sea dispute; the Atlantic fisheries; fisheries preservation; the alien labor law; the bonding privileges and several other questions that have been bones of more or less serious contention for many years, some, indeed, since the war of independence.

A LIST OF NOTABLES.

If anything can be done to bring order out of chaos upon these points, surely the men who represent the various interested parties will prove equal to the task. Lord Herschell, who has arrived in Canada as representative of the Imperial Government, has twice been lord high chancellor of Britain, besides holding other high offices of the state; Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Louis Davies and John Charlton require no introduction or commendation; Sir James Winter has shown himself able to protect the interests of his native Newfoundland, while the quintette from Washington, viz., Senator Gray, Senator Fairbanks, Nelson Dingley, John W. Foster, John A. Kasson and Thos. Coolidge, have grown grey in the service of their country, and merit the confidence imposed in them in the present instance.

IMPERIAL DEFENSE.

The visit of the British Empire League to the first lord of the admiralty to urge the enrolling of colonial seamen in the naval reserve is of interest and importance to Canada. Mr. Goschen, the minister who was interviewed, declared that he was in thorough sympathy with the movement, and that the colonies should appreciate the fact that the empire has the right to look to them to bear their proportion of the cost of defense. He added that the home government would provide funds to pay the men if the colonies would bear the expense of outfitting and training. The home government promises to instruct commanders of British naval stations to communicate with the several colonial governments in order that a practical scheme may be developed for carrying out the idea. The cable adds that Mr. Mulock, who was present on the occasion, assured Mr. Goschen of the cheerful co-operation of Canada in any movement having for its object the safety and stability of the British Empire. This sort of thing used to look very pretty on paper, but never got any further, but the imperial authorities will not think it necessary today to ask Canada for substantial guarantees that her assurances will go further than words, for the present Liberal administration has admittedly done more to consolidate the empire than all the previous administrations put together since the days of confederation.

THE FOSTER ITINERARY.

Having marshaled his forces on the Atlantic coast and "organized for the coming fray," with a great flourish of trumpets, the Hon. George Eulas Foster has turned his face to the setting sun and is now traveling toward the Pacific coast. Of course his trip has no political significance—he is going out entirely on business—at least, so we are told; but incidentally he may address a few gatherings of supporters and admirers. The men of the west have hard heads as well as strong arms, and it will be the biggest job Mr. Foster has ever undertaken to convince them that Canada is being ruined by the acts of the Liberal administration. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper seems to be having a good time out west also.

THE PLEBISCITE.

Particulars of the Vote to Be Taken Sept. 29.

The Provincial Lists May Be Used—The Last Prohibition Votes.

Ottawa, Aug. 1.—Thursday, the 29th of September, is the date fixed by the government for the vote all over the Dominion on the subject of prohibition. The question to be submitted is as follows: "Are you in favor of the passing of an act prohibiting the importation, manufacture, or sale of spirits, wine, ale, beer, cider, and all other alcoholic liquors for use as beverages?" All Canadians qualified to vote at provincial elections will be entitled to vote on this question. To defray the expenses of the plebiscite the sum of $250,000 was appropriated at last session of parliament. The new franchise law calls for the printing of the provincial voters' lists, as intended for federal purposes, at Ottawa. The work has, however, not yet been commenced, consequently it is more than likely that the lists as printed for provincial purposes will have to be used. A large vote should be cast, as there were 1,353,735 names on the old federal lists. These were divided among the several provinces as follows:

Ontario	650,021
Quebec	351,076
Nova Scotia	111,124
New Brunswick	91,697
Prince Edward Island	25,245
Manitoba	65,684
Northwest Territories	20,878
British Columbia	38,010

In four of the provinces there have already been popular votes on the liquor question. These provinces are Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island. Manitoba was the first province to have a prohibition plebiscite. The voting took place theore on July 23rd, 1892. In the following year, Dec. 15, 1893, Prince Edward Island voted. In 1894 Nova Scotia and Ontario went on record, the former voting on March 15 and the latter on June 19. In every instance the result was in favor of prohibition. The votes recorded were as follows:

	For Prohibition.	Against Prohibition.
Ontario	192,497	110,757
Nova Scotia	43,756	12,355
Prince Edward Isl'd.	6,118	1,923
Manitoba	18,037	7,115

Majority for prohibition, 128,858.

TOOK A TUMBLE.

Mr. Timothy Winegarden Falls From the Belmont Stage—His Ankle Injured.

Mr. Timothy Winegarden, of Belmont, met with a very painful accident on Saturday afternoon at the corner of York and Adelaide streets. He was going home on the Belmont stage, when he fell out. One of the wheels passed over his ankle, and severely injured it. Dr. English was summoned, and ordered him removed to the hospital. Winegarden had come to the city to appear before Squire Lacey on a charge of disorderly conduct. The case was adjourned owing to the illness of Mrs. Winegarden, who was charged with the same offense The patient was doing nicely today.

CONFESS THEIR CRIMES

Port Arthur, Aug. 1.—The Moses brothers, the Indian murderers, on Saturday made a full confession through Chief Antoine Morrison, as to their connection with the Huron Bay massacre. The story, as told by their sisters the other day, they acknowledged to be substantially correct. It appears that the motive for the crime was, that after the brothers had killed the two Davids, father and son, six or seven years before, they had taken to the woods, and were outlaws to all intents and purposes when Lemaise and the two Frenchmen went to visit the family on Pic Island. It was the first time that Louis and Joseph Moses had been seen since the first murder. They were afraid that if the party ever got back to the main land they would tell that they (the Indians) were there, and they would be arrested and punished, so they concluded to murder the men, which they did. They capsized the boat with the bodies and the stones in it, in a bay, and claim the bodies may yet be found in that locality. They state in their confession that they expect to die for their connection with massacre, and are apparently relieved by making a clean breast of the whole matter. Detective Rodgers and Provincial Constable Whealan deserve great credit for the manner in which they have unearthed the evidence and the complicity of these men in the various crimes.

Easy For London

The Chathams Could Neither Hit Nor Field.

St. Thomas Again Defeated by Hamilton.

Close of the Races at Bel-Air, Montreal.

Several Hundred Horses at Windsor—National and Eastern League Scores—Baseball Flys.

BASEBALL.

CANADIAN LEAGUE STANDING.

CLUBS.	Chatham.	Hamilton.	London.	St. Thomas.	Won.
Chatham		1	0	1	2
Hamilton	5		2	4	11
London	6	2		2	10
St. Thomas	3	2	4		9
Lost	14	5	6	7	

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Hamilton	11	5	.687
London	10	6	.625
St. Thomas	9	7	.563
Chatham	2	14	.125

ANOTHER EASY WIN.

The Chatham team is said to have been strengthened, but there was no sign of it at Tecumseh Park Saturday afternoon. The Londons had too easy a time of it for public interest. The Chathams played like the amateur team it used to be, making the most doleful errors at the wrong time, and showing a Spanish incapacity for hitting anything, except in one inning. It is understood Captain Lowney intends to do a little more strengthening this week by signing Twineham, the Detroit catcher, and Sechrist, late of London. Something ought to be done in a hurry. Owing to the threatening weather only a small audience witnessed the comedy of errors, as Umpire Black called it, but it was too one-sided to be even funny. The visitors got their only runs in the second inning, when Jones' pretty triple and successive singles by Phelps, McGamwell and McIlvaine netted two. After the fourth inning they gave up hitting altogether, and only one man reached first. That was McKinney, who got a charity. It was a picnic for Lipp, who atoned for his disaster at St. Thomas.

The Londons started to maul McIlvaine at the outset by making five singles and a double, in addition to a base on balls. They continued to hammer the ball with regularity, and were helped along by the antics of McGamwell and McKinney, who threw like schoolgirls. The Londons played a right smart game all through, and Laroque kept things moving all the time. The score:

LONDON.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Meara, l.f.	6	2	2	1	0	0
Mohler, 2b.	6	3	3	2	2	0
Smink, r.f.	5	2	1	1	0	0
Laroque, 1b.	6	3	3	9	1	1
Keenan, 3b.	4	1	1	2	3	1
Carey, c.f.	3	1	1	5	0	0
Ward, s.s.	5	1	2	0	3	0
Lohman, c.	4	1	3	7	0	1
Lipp, p.	4	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	43	15	17	27	10	3

CHATHAM.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Lowney, s.s.	4	0	0	0	2	1
Miles, 2b.	4	0	1	2	3	0
Snyder, r.f.	4	0	0	4	0	0
McKinney, 3b.	3	0	1	3	1	3
Conklin, c.f.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Jones, l.f.	3	1	1	2	2	0
Phelps, 1b.	4	1	2	10	0	0
McGamwell, c.	4	0	1	3	1	3
McIlvain, p.	3	0	1	0	6	1
Totals	33	2	7	27	14	8

London	4	1	0	0	3	3	0	4	—15
Chatham	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Stolen bases—Smink 2, Carey, Miles, McKinney. Two-base hits — Smink, Lohman, Carey, Ward. Three-base hits —Mohler, Laroque, Lohman, Jones. Sacrifice hit—Keenan. Base on balls—By Lipp 1, by McIlvaine 5. Struck out —By Lipp 6,by McIlvaine 1. Hit by pitcher—By Lipp 1. Double play—Jones to McGamwell. Triple play — Keenan to Laroque to Mohler. Left on bases—London 7, Chatham 6. Passed ball—Lohman. Umpire—Mr. Black. Time—1:50.

ST. THOMAS STILL SLIDING.

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 1.—Hamilton outplayed St. Thomas both at the bat and on the field, and won a close and exciting game Saturday. Pitcher McCann was very wild for the first two innings, and was responsible for St. Thomas getting three runs, but after that he settled down to steady and very effective work. Baker tied the score in the eighth, with a fine two-base hit, driving in a run, but in the same inning he lost the game by dropping a fly after a long and hard run. Score:

HAMILTON.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hagerty, 3b.	4	2	1	0	2	1
Elton, 1b.	3	1	1	9	1	0
Congalton, c.f.	4	1	1	3	0	0
Phillips, s.s.	4	0	2	1	2	0
Schrall, l.f.	4	0	2	1	0	0
McKevitt, r.f.	3	1	1	1	0	0
Dean, 2b.	4	1	1	6	2	1
Conwell, c.	4	0	0	6	2	0
McCann, p.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	6	9	27	9	2

ST. THOMAS.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Sheehan, s.s.	5	0	0	0	5	1
Martin, l.f.	5	1	1	1	0	0
Tiebald, c.f.	4	0	0	1	0	1
Lyons, c.	5	1	1	6	0	0
Kuehne, 2b.	4	0	3	1	3	0
Busse, 1b.	2	0	0	13	0	1
Rodden, 3b.	3	2	1	1	3	0
Baker, r.f.	2	0	1	1	0	1
Kerns, p.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	4	7	24	11	4

Hamilton	1	0	0	2	0	1	2	*	—6
St. Thomas	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4

Two-base hits — Kuehne, Baker. Home run—Elton. Sacrifice hits—Elton, McKevitt. Stolen bases—Elton, Hagerty, Martin, Rodden. First on balls—By McCann, 4. Hit by pitcher—By McCann, 1. Struck out—By McCann, 4; by Kerns, 4. Double play — Rodden to Kuehne to Busse. Passed ball—Conwell. Wild pitch — McCann. Umpire—Geo. H. England. Time—1:40. Attendance—1,100.

NATIONAL LEAGUE—SATURDAY.

At Philadelphia—	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	1	2	1
Baltimore	2	7	1

First game. Batteries—Young and Criger; Maul and Robinson.

Baltimore	1	5	2
Cleveland	4	6	0

Second game. Batteries—Hughes, Kitson and Robinson; Powell and Criger.

At Cincinnati—			
Cincinnati	8	9	0
Brooklyn	2	6	0

Batteries—Breitenstein and Peltz; Miller, McKenna and Grim.

At Chicago—			
Chicago	13	13	2
Washington	3	9	3

Batteries—Griffith and Chance; Donovan, Webber and Farrell.

At Louisville—			
Louisville	3	8	2
New York	7	8	1

Batteries—Frazer and Kittridge; Garrick and Grady.

At Pittsburg—			
Pittsburg	3	12	3
Philadelphia	8	12	1

Batteries—Killen and Bowerman; Orth and McFarland.

EASTERN LEAGUE—SATURDAY.

At Ottawa—	R.	H.	E.
Ottawa	6	6	7
Wilkesbarre	5	7	3

Batteries—Horton and Gunson; Jamieson and Smith.

At Toronto—			
Toronto	11	16	4
Springfield	3	11	2

Batteries — Williams and Snyder; Friel, Korwan and Nichols.

Toronto	6	12	1
Springfield	3	8	4

Second game. Batteries—Gaston and Snyder; Friel, Korwan and Nichols.

At Montreal—			
Providence	1	6	2
Montreal	2	5	0

Batteries — Evans and Leahy; Abbey and Jacklitz.

NATIONAL LEAGUE — SUNDAY.

At Cincinnati—	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	9	13	4
Brooklyn	5	9	2

Batteries—Dwyer and Peitz; Kennedy and Ryan.

At Chicago—			
Chicago	7	11	1
Washington	4	9	0

Batteries—Kilroy and Donahue; Weyhing and Farrell.

At Louisville—			
New York	7	12	3
Louisville	3	9	1

Batteries—Gettig and Grady; Cunningham and Kittridge.

EASTERN LEAGUE — SUNDAY.

At Ottawa—	R.	H.	E.
Ottawa	5	10	5
Wilkesbarre	7	12	2

Batteries—Herndon and Boyd; Patton and Smith.

At Montreal—			
Montreal	2	12	6
Providence	6	5	1

Batteries—Payett, McFarlan and Butler; Braun and Leahy.

At Syracuse—			
Syracuse	5	11	0
Buffalo	6	18	2

Batteries—Buckley and Burrill; Gray and Diggins.

FLYS.

London will play at Petrolia on Thursday, Aug. 4.

Thre new leagues were formed last week—New Hampshire State, Mohawk Valley and Pennsylvania.

Freeman, of the Torontos, has not made an error on the home grounds this season.

Montreal has not won a game from Toronto at Toronto this season.

Anderson, of Washington, seems to be the champion long-distance batter of the league, his record to July 26 including 15 doubles, 9 triples and 7 home runs.

Bill Everitt, of Chicago, has the honor of making more hits than any batsman in the league. He is pushing the 125 mark.

Shortstop Fox, ex-Toronto, did not sign with Wilkesbarre, but went to Rome instead.

Atlantic League Umpires Betts, Brennan, Ford and Howard have resigned. Brady is the only old member of the staff at work.

They do say that Ted Sullivan has already mapped out one baseball league for Cuba, another for Porto Rico and a third for the Philippines.

Bridgeport, of the Connecticut League, has the honor of leading all clubs of all leagues for 1898 in the matter of consecutive victories—fourteen.

The Washington club has purchased Third Baseman Jud Smith from Syracuse, paying $1,000 for the man who was tried by Cincinnati some year ago and turned down.

The injury sustained by Hamilton, of the Bostons, is more serious than was at first supposed. It is now believed that he will be unable to play again this season. Stafford, late of Louisville, has been signed to take Hamilton's place.

The new Ottawa club's troubles are beginning. The local clergymen are denouncing Sunday ball.

The Cincinnatis are credited with more double plays than any team in the league. This shows fast infield work.

Five clubs are bunched for honors in the Western League. It is the prettiest race that organization ever has seen.

The Boston club has lost nearly six games up to date by refusing to sacrifice at times when all the fine rules of play called for that kind of work.

Joe Bates, late of the disbanded Port Hurons, who met with a painful accident to his hip during one of the final games with the Hamiltons, is resting quietly at his boarding-house, 175 Cannon street west, Hamilton, and is mending slowly.

It is officially denied that at the special meeting of the Western League, held at Chicago on July 17, the question of shortening the championship season was considered. The sole purpose of the meeting was to legalize the Omaha club's transfer to St. Joseph, and to give the Columbus club permission to transfer its remaining championship games at will. The Indianapolis club refused to pay any of the losses of the Omaha club from its share of the reserve fund in the treasury.

George Cuppy, the Indians' twirler, is trying to get his arm in shape by pitching for amateur teams in Cleveland.

Jimmy Collins has not missed a game in the 82 played by Boston. In 67 games he has not made an error.

McGANN'S REMARKABLE WORK.

Big Dan McGann, Baltimore's first baseman, has not made an error in the last 23 games. He has accepted in these games 223 chances, with never a misplay. That is a record that will probably not be beaten this year. And, by the way, is there a first baseman in the league who comes anywhere near McGann in consistently steady, excellent work in fielding, batting, and base-runing? If so, he has not shown himself this year.—Baltimore Sun.

HIGH SCORES IN THE LEAGUE

Boston's top score in runs is 15, against Baltimore; Baltimore, 18, against Boston; Brooklyn, 13, against Baltimore. Chicago, 20, against Baltimore; Cleveland, 14, against Louisville; Cincinnati, 14, against Philadelphia; Louisville, 16, against Washington; Philadelphia, 17, against Cincinnati; Pittsburg, 14, against Louisville; St. Louis, 14, against New York; Washington, 16, against Philadelphia; New York, 20, against Washington.

LAWN TENNIS.

ADVANTAGES OF LAWN TENNIS.

J. Parmly Paret, the noted tennis player, contributes an article to the August St. Nicholas on "Lawn Tennis for Schoolboys." M. Paret says:

Golf may be more popular with our older relatives, but for boys and younger men, in whom the vigor of youth and the love of excitement have not yet faded, it cannot take the place of lawn tennis. Any sport that offers the coveted excitement, and is without the danger of overdoing the exercise through enthusiasm, deserves popularity, and lawn tennis is particularly adapted to young men for this reason. It has proved a wonderful training school for immature organs; for the play develops a keen eye, steady nerves, strong arms, quick judgment, and furnishes plenty of exercise in great variety, without the severity of physical strain that produces the abnormal lungs of the runner, the hollow chest of the bicycle rider, or the enlarged heart of the oarsman.

It is a game, too, that does not call for unusual qualifications in the beginner, and physical capabilities do not argue particularly in his favor. To play the game well—even to become an expert—does not require powerful arms or legs, great height or weight, or even particular speed or agility. Height undoubtedly is an advantage to a good tennis player; but strength is little in his favor, and weight not at all. Tall men and short men, stout men and thin men, strong men and weak men, all have been successful tennis players. I have even known a tennis player with but one arm, one who was badly lame at the hip, and still another who had the use of only one eye, and yet all played the game well.

WHEEL.

Teddy Edwards, the Welch cyclist, claims that he never could have made his record of a century every day this year without his chainless wheel.

The Washington Post suggests that scorchers be sent to war. "Put that corps in the very vanguard of our invading hosts," it says, "and the American people will be as safe at home as the honor of the American flag will be secure abroad." But why massacre the Spaniards? Warfare in these days should be humane; it couldn't live with scorchers in the game.—Cycling Gazette.

George A. Banker, Paul Bourotte and John Alexander Robertson have sailed for foreign parts. Banker goes abroad to duplicate his previous successes on European tracks, and all France will welcome him with open arms. Bourotte and Robertson leave America feeling none too good over their experiences. The war with Spain has made racing unprofitable in the States this year, and the foreigners in common with the home riders have suffered in consequence.

Bicycle riders may look for an advance in the price of tires, judging from the conditions which govern the rubber market. The supply of the article from Central and South America is becoming inadequate to the vast increase in the demand for it, occasioned by the immense amount now required for bicycle and carriage tires, electric insulation and other forms in which rubber is now used.

TURF.

THE WINDSOR RACES.

Windsor, Ont., Aug. 1.—The advance guard of the Montreal contingent arrived at the Windsor track Saturday. The lot included the stables of C. H. Williams, P. Stanton and John Ferris. In the former string is the speedy filly Contravene, who is entered in all the 2-year-old stake events to be run at the coming meeting, and the good campaigner, What Next, who will be a dangerous element in the handicap. When the stables that have been racing in Montreal arrive here today there will be nearly 700 horses at the track or in the vicinity. The candidates for the consolation stakes, which will be the feature of the opening day's programme next Wednesday, are all reported to be in fine trim, and a great race will undoubtedly result. The Canadian filly, Maratane II. has been pointed for the consolation, and her fast trials during the week have caused the horsemen to think that if Miss Gussie or Alice Farley beat her that they will have to run faster than they have ever done during their career. Another candidate that is looked upon as a dangerous factor in the race is Simon D., who will get a five-pound allowance. He is possessed of a great turn of speed, and many think the one that beats him will get the thousand dollar prize. Miss Gussie and Alice Farley are in fine trim, and may be looked on as certain starters. Many improvements are under way at the track, and when the gates are opened on Wednesday the grounds and buildings will be as bright as a new dollar.

THE BEL-AIR WIND-UP.

Montreal, Aug. 1.—The fifteen days' meet of the Bel-Air track was brought to a successful close on Saturday. There was a big attendance on the closing day, and some splendid racing. There were eight races, and the bookers and public broke even, as the visitors had most of the favorites down pat. The starting was excellent save in one race. There was no leaving of horses at the post, and Starter Brown won golden opinions from the racing men. A feature of the afternoon was the speech of Mr. E. King Dodds, who thanked the public on behalf of the Bel-Air Jockey Club, and said that next year the present lessees, the Highland Park club, would modernize the stand, and make Bel-Air into a Canadian Saratoga. Summary:

First race, 3-year-old fillies, selling, 7 furlongs—Cissy Chance, 100 (Vittitoe), 5 to 1, won by four lengths; Florida Rose, 105 (Gleason), 4 to 1, 2; Belle of Corsica, 100 (Powers), 3 to 1, 3. Time, 1:31¾. Fontumka, Lady Dorothy, Louisa K., Onette and Emmence also ran.

Second race, 2-year-olds, 5 furlongs—Triune, 92 (Vittitoe), even, won by four lengths; Record, 92 (A. Morrison), 7 to 2, 2; Ergo, 92 (McQuade), 4 to 1 and 9 to 2, 3. Time, 1:04¼. Sir Casimir, Fred Perkins, Miss Fordham, Tortugas, Heroics, Lucy Blazes, and Lizzie Kelly also ran.

Third race, 2-year-olds and up—What Next, 115 (Powers), 4 to 5, won by a length and a half; L. B., 98 (Castro), 15 to 1, 2; Governor Russell, 108 (McGlone), 20 to 1, 3. Time, 1:46¼. Red Monk, Bob Leach, Earl Fonso and Patron also ran.

Fourth race, 3-year-olds and up, selling, 6½ furlongs—Annie Lauretta, 92 (Tully), 2 to 1, won by two lengths; Harrington, 103 (Sherland), 5 to 1, 2; Nimrod, 112 (McGlone), 6 to 1, 3. Time, 1:24. Helmsdale, Sir Aric, Altadena, Savarin, Doglida, Our Bishop and Waterford also ran.

Fifth race, Hunters' handicap, steeplechase, short course—Kingtop, 115 (Bullcroft), 10 to 1, won by a head; Lapwing, 160 (Dufresne), 7 to 5, 2; Lady Invar, 147 (Hueston), even, 3. Time, 4:31. The Lady and Lochinvar also ran. Lochinvar fell at fifth jump.

Sixth race, 2-year-olds, 5 furlongs—Rene Campbell, 95 (A. Morison), 3 to 1, won by thre lengths; Contravene, 107 (Powers), 7 to 5, 2; J. E. Clines, 106½ (McGlone), 8 to 5, 3. Time, 1:04¼. Lady Scarlet, Floridan, Gypsy, Rollin and Rebus also ran.

Eighth race, handicap, steeplechase, full course—Longbrook, 140 (Roy), 4 to 1, won by a length and a half; Parson, 158 (Pierce), 11 to 10, 2; Martello, 134 (Duffin), 12 to 1, 3. Time, 4:47. Lady Stella, Mr. Dunlop, Dom Pedro, The Kelp and Lady Maud also started. Of these only Lady Stella finished

At Saratoga: First—Flavius, 9 to 5, won; Diminutive, 4 to 5 and even, second; Chrystor, 50 to 1, third; time, 1:03¾. Second—Hurly Burly, 1 to 3, won; Bangle, 2 to 1 and out, second; Handpress, 12 to 1, third; time, 1:41. Third—Poetess, 9 to 10, won; Havoc, 9 to 10 and out, second; Premier, 20 to 1, third; time, 1:55. Fourth, Kearny stake—Irish Reel, 1 to 4, won; Maceo, 3½ to 1 and out, second; Hanlon, 50 to 1, third; time, 1:15. Fifth, hurdle—Right of Way, 5 to 1, won; Hurry Up, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Governor Budd, 8 to 5, third; time, 2:54½.

At St. Louis: First—Verify, 2 to 7, won; Rebel Jack, 9 to 2, and even, second; Reefer, 60 to 1, third; time, 1:33¾. Second—Maddalo, 7 to 2, won; Mamie G., 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; Helen M. Gardner, 7 to 2, third; time, 1:59½. Third—Mona B., 7 to 1, won; Be True, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second; Leo Planter, 9 to 10, third; time, 1:18. Fourth—Laureate, 8 to 5, won; Basquil, 4 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Elkin, 8 to 1, third; time, 1:53¾. Fifth—Miss Marion, 2 to 1, won; The Chemist, 3 to 2 and 2 to 5, second; Belle of Memphis, 2 to 1, third; time, 1:15¾. Sixth—David, 3 to 2, won; Horseshoe Tobacco, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Gibraltar, 4 to 1, third; time, 1:16¾. Seventh—Fireside, 6 to 1, won; Pinochle, 7 to 2, and even, second; Belle Bramble, 3 to 1 third; time, 1:46¾.

At Harlem: First—Marzella, 4 to 1, won; Borden, 4 to 1, second; Bethlehem Star, third, time, 1:19¾. Second—Donna Rita, even, won; Morte Fonso, 7 to 10, second; Braw Lad, third, time, 1:54¾. Third—Frank Bell, 4 to 5, won; Cheval D'Or, 5 to 1, second; Andes, third; time, :52. Cathedral finished first and Espionage third, but both were disqualified for fouling. Fourth—Fresco, 2 to 1, won; Traverser, 2 to 1, second; Eddie Jones, third; time, 1:47½. Fifth—Mary Black, 9 to 10, won; Imp, 8 to 5, second; Storm King, third; time, 1:17¼. Sixth—Boanerges, 6 to 5, won; Moncreith, 1 to 2, second; Paul Kauvar, third; time, 1:52. Seventh—Tartarian, 2 to 5, won; Primate, 2 to 1, second; Eleanor Holmes, third, 1:18¾.

AQUATIC.

THE TORONTO REGATTA.

Toronto, Aug. 1.—Ed Hanlan's regatta will take place on Aug. 8 and 9. Already 400 entries have been made. These include a dozen from Philadelphia, three or four from New York, the same from Chicago, and a number of other cities. Ten Eyck, Goldman, Cresser, Alward, E. A. Thompson, Lew March, Kenny, and A. J. Jary are entered in the senior singles, which should be the event of the regatta.

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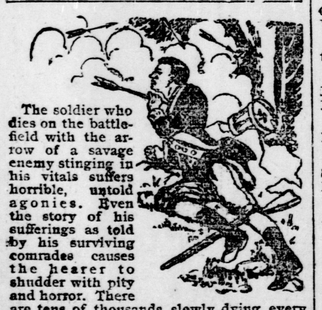
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W. R. LAIDLAW—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., Bank of Commerce Building. Money to loan at lowest rates.

JARVIS & VINING—BARRISTERS, ETC. —101 Dundas street. Private funds to loan on real estate.

STUART, STUART & ROSS—BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Offices, London, Strathroy and Glencoe. Alex. Stuart, Duncan Stuart, Duncan C. Ross, LL.B. London offices, corner Dundas and Richmond; Glencoe, Main street.

U. A. BUCHNER—BARRISTER, ETC. 88 Dundas street, London. Telephone 99. Money to loan at lowest rates.

MAGEE, McKILLOP & MURPHY—BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Offices, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. James Magee, Q.C., J. B. McKillop, Thomas J. Murphy, Phillip E. Mackenzie, LL.B.

Hotel Cards.

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

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

CITY HOTEL—LONDON—BEST $1 A DAY house in Canada; good stables in connection. J. McMartin, proprietor.

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

"THE RICHMOND—CORNER OF KING and Richmond streets. James Fallahe, new proprietor. A call solicited.

TECUMSEH HOUSE—LONDON, ONT.—Largest and best hotel in Western Ontario. No charge for baggage or sample rooms. Rates $2 and $2 50 per day. C. W. Davis, proprietor.

GBIGG HOUSE—LONDON, ONT.—REFURNISHED and renovated throughout. Large and light sample rooms for commercial men. Rates $1 50 and $2 per day. M. O'Meara, proprietor.

Marriage Licenses.

J. G. SHUFF ISSUES MARRIAGE LICENSES at 540 Dundas street, corner William. Private office. No witnesses required. Trolley cars pass the door.

WM. H. WESTON, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE licenses, 64 Stanley street. No witnesses required.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY James Adkins. Office, Adkins Jewelry Store, East London.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN, Jeweler, 402 Richmond street.

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

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT Johnston's shoe store, 198 Dundas street. No witnesses required. Residence 394 Dundas.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT Strong's Drug Store, 184 Dundas street. Residence 289 Dufferin avenue.

Dental Cards.

DR. REYNOLDS, DENTIST, SUCCESSOR to Dr. Swan. First-class honors, Toronto University. 207½ Dundas street. Phone 1,131.

DR. W. S. WESTLAND—DENTIST—Post-graduate in crown and bridge work, Chicago. Edge Block, Richmond street. Phone 900, residence 420.

DR. C. H. KENNEDY—DENTIST—SUCCESSOR to the late Dr. Davis. Specialty preservation of natural teeth. 170 Dundas street. Phone 975.

J. ELLIOTT HOLMES, L.D.S.—ROOM 3—Duffield Block, Dundas and Clarence streets. Phone 897.

DR. L. H. DAWSON—DENTIST—CORNER Dundas and Lyle streets, East London.

DR. JEFFERY N. WOOD—DENTIST—Over Runians, Gray & Carrie's, Dundas street. Telephone 1,236.

L. MCDONALD—DENTIST—Office 183½ Dundas street, London. Telephone 702.

WOOLVERTON & BENTLEY—DENTISTS—216 Dundas street, next Edy Bros., over Cairncross & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone 822.

Viavi Treatment.

MRS. STEIN AT HOME SATURDAYS TO ladies of the country. 311 Hyman street, London.

Jewelers.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO REPAIRING—J. T. Westland, Engraver and Manufacturing Jeweler, 340 Dundas street (up stairs), London, Ont.

Bismarck Is Dead

Somewhat Sudden End of Germany's Greatest Statesman.

Was Apparently Recovering, But Suffered a Relapse.

His Family and Physician at the Death Bed.

The Kaiser Hears the News in Norway and Returns Home.

All Germany in Mourning—Description of the Last Hours—Bitter References in Paris Papers—Sketch of Bismarck's Great Career.

Berlin, Aug. 1.—Prince Bismarck died shortly before 11 o'clock Saturday night.

The death of the ex-chancellor comes as a surprise to all Europe. Despite the family's denials, there was an undercurrent of apprehension when the sinking of the prince was first announced, inspired more by what the family left unsaid than by any information given. But when the daily bulletins chronicled improvements in the prince's condition, detailed his extensive bills of fare and told of his devotion to his pipe, the public accepted Dr. Schweninger's assertion when he said there was no reason why Bismarck should not reach the age of 90 years. The reports were deemed to be a repetition of the alarm that Prince Bismarck was in extremis, which had been oft repeated in the past. All the Saturday papers in Europe dismissed Bismarck with a paragraph, noting the improvement, while his condition was completely overshadowed in the English papers by the condition of the Prince of Wales' knee.

It appears that the ex-chancellor's death was not precipitated by sudden complications, but was rather by the culmination of chronic disease—neuralgia of the face and inflammation of the veins—which was borne with the iron fortitude which might have been expected.

The beginning of the end dates from July 20, when the prince was confined to his bed. He had been several days prostrated before an inkling of his decline reached the world. On Friday Dr. Schweninger said:

"For the past nine days I have hardly changed my clothes, having been travelling nearly all the time between Berlin and Friedrichsruhe, as you may notice by my shabby velvet jacket."

He then declared that his patient's lungs, stomach and kidneys were sound; in fact that his whole gigantic frame was sound. "As yet," said Dr. Schweninger, "there is no calcification of the blood vessels, but the pains in the face and legs worry him and shorten his sleep."

Dr. Schweninger added this verdict: "With his extraordinary robust nature he may, excluding complications, reach 90."

During Dr. Schweninger's brief absence from Friedrichsruhe, Dr. Chrysander was in constant attendance upon the patient. Although Prince Bismarck was extremely low on Wednesday, he so rallied on Thursday that he was wheeled to the dinner table to celebrate, with his assembled family, the fifty-first anniversary of his wedding. He never for a moment believed himself in danger until the last day. On Monday he ordered some new pipes, and smoked one on Thursday, and then conversed brilliantly on the topics of the day, discussing the trial and sentence of M. Zola and the peace negotiations between Spain and the New States. Count von Rantzau, the prince's son-in-law, read to him from a newspaper an obituary notice of himself, at which he was greatly amused. He perused the papers daily, and this was one reason why the family deprecated the alarmist reports as to his health.

The French press showed unabated enmity when discussing his possible death. The Temps compared his end with that of Gladstone, remarking that, though the British statesman had failed in his policy and had compromised his party, he died regretted by all on account of the grandeur of his moral influence; whereas Prince Bismarck, whose life had been successful, would perish execrated by many, even in Germany, and inquired grimly: "What sort of funeral will be given him by the millions of Socialists who have been hatched by his tyrannical laws?"

The Lokal Anzeiger publishes a dispatch from Friedrichsruhe saying that Dr. Schweninger was present when Prince Bismarck died, having arrived from Berlin at 10:30 o'clock. The prince was unsconscious for several hours before the end came, and his breath almost failed repeatedly. He died without a struggle.

THE KAISER INFORMED.

Perge, Norway, Aug. 1.—When Emperor William was informed of the prince's death early yesterday, he was deeply affected, and ordered his yacht to return immediately. The Hohenzollern, with the emperor on board, will reach Kiel today. The flag on the yacht is half-mast.

THE DYING HOURS.

London, Aug. 1.—A special dispatch says the news of Bismarck's death reached Berlin at a late hour, and was only generally known Sunday morning. The Nachrichten gives the fullest details of the last days an death of Bismarck. It says: On Tuesday evening an improvement set in in the prince's condition, in which repeated changes for the worse had occurred since October last, and he was able to appear at the table and take part in the conversation, drinking champagne and afterwards smoking several pipes, which he had not done lately. His condition was so satisfactory that Dr. Schweninger, after the prince had gone to bed, left with the intention of returning on Saturday. His condition was comparatively satisfactory throughout Friday and Saturday morning. He received papers, and conversed on politics, particularly referring to Russian affairs. In the forenoon he took luncheon, grumbling particularly at the small proportion of spirits in his drinking water. Then a sudden change for the worse occurred, in consequence of an acute attack of pulmonary oedema, and in the course of the afternoon he frequently became unconscious. Recently, besides periods of unusual mental clearness, the prince had had intervals of drowsiness, falling into long, sound and beneficial sleep, on awakening, from which he would be completely refreshed. On Saturday evening grave symptoms appeared. Death came easily and painlessly. Dr. Schweninger was able, to some extent, to lighten the last moments. The last words Prince Bismarck uttered were addressed to his daughter, Countess Von Rantzael, who wiped away the prespiration from his forehead. They were: "Thanks, my child.' The whole family were assembled at the bedside at the time of his death. Dr. Schweninger, Dr. Chrysander and Baron and Baroness Merek were also present. As no breathing movement or pulse were perceptible for three minutes, Dr. Schweninger declared quietly and simply that the prince was dead. Dr. Schweninger telegraphed the news to Emperor William in Norway. The prince lies as he used to sleep, in an easy position, with his head slightly inclined to the left. The expression on his face is mild and peaceful.

GERMANY MOURNS.

Berlin, Aug. 1.—The news of Prince Bismarck's death, which became generally known only through special editions of the papers produced, created profound sorrow, as so sudden a realization of the fears of his demise was not expected. Several papers yesterday printed public articles with mourning borders, expressing in feeling terms the national sorrow, and dwelling on the brilliant and immortal services of the prince to the fatherland, his heroic greatness, and his truly German character. Sorrowful sympathy over Prince Bismarck's death is manifested in many ways. The news is constantly discussed in public places, and a feeling of sadness prevails among all classes of the people. Particulars of the last moments of the prince and other circumstances are eagerly sought. Many private houses show flags at half-mast. Secretary of State Von Bulow will return from Semmeringen, Austria, immediately.

A special dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Friedrichsruhe says: "The death chamber is on the ground floor of the castle. The prince died on an oaken bedstead, made specially for him from wood from Sachenwold. The end was preceded by a severe deathstruggle and terrible pain. As he lies his head is slightly fallen forward on his breast and the hands are folded on the counterpane. At the foot of the bed stands two watchers."

The city looks hardly different from its wont, except that flags are at half-mast. The first to go to that position was the flag over the chancellory, which was lowered by the personal order of Prince Von Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor. Then followed the flags of the foreign office, and the various public buildings.

His last will and testament was deposited yesterday at the Schwarzenbach court house, near Friedrichsruhe. On the family retiring, Count Herbert personally locked his father's private rooms, taking the keys along with him. Two of the late prince's foresters, in uniform of gray and green, watch the remains.

The death scene was very painful. Up to late yesterday no arrangements had been made or orders given. Probably everything will await instructions from the emperor. The press comments are still rather scant.

Bismarck's Career.

Prince Carl Otto von Bismarck-Schoenhausen, statesman, born at Schoenhausen, April 1, 1815; studied at Gottingen, Berlin, and Griefswald; entered the army, and was afterwards a lieutenant in the Landwehr. He became a member of the diet of the Province of Saxony in 1846, and of the general diet, in which he made himself remarkable by the boldness of his speeches, in 1847. On one occasion he argued that all the great cities should be swept from the face of the earth, because they were the centers of democracy and constitutionalism. Nor did the events of 1848 modify his opinions. In 1851 he entered the diplomatic service and was intrusted with the legation at Frankfort. Regarding Austria as the antagonist of Prussia, he was sent in 1852 to Vienna, where he proved a constant adversary to Count Rechberg. In 1858 a pamphlet entitled "La Prusse et la Question Italienne" appeared, the authorship of which was generally attributed to him. In this publication, reference was made to the antagonism existing between Austria and Prussia, and a triple alliance between France, Prussia and Russia was advocated. In 1859, M. von Bismarck was sent as ambassador to St. Petersburg, which post he held until 1862, and having conciliated the czar, was decorated with the Order of St. Alexander Newski. In May, 1862, he was appointed ambassador to Paris, where he received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor from the Emperor Napoleon, and he was made minister of the king's house and of foreign affairs in Prussia, Sept. 22 The budget having been rejected by the deputies, but adopted by the upper chamber, M. von Bismark, in the name of the king dissolved the former after a series of angry altercations. The newspapers which protested against this despotic act were proceeded against with great severity, as were numerous public officials, magistrates and others who openly expressed views hostile to the government. In January, 1863, he protested against an address which the deputies presented to the king, in which he was accused of having violated the constitution. Shortly after the affairs of Poland caused fresh difficulties. The Chamber of Deputies, by a majority of 5 to 1, censured the ministry for having concluded (Feb. 8) a secret treaty with Russia. After the close of the aggressive war waged by Prussia and Austria against Denmark, in which Austria had very reluctantly taken part, Bismarck thought his time had arrived for carrying out his long-cherished project of making Prussia the real head of Germany. His preparations for another aggressive war were completed, and, aided by an alliance with Italy, in a campaign of a few weeks' duration, Austria and her allies were defeated. It is probable that dread of a still more formidable alliance induced M. von Bismarck to stop short in his career of victory, as the Emperor Napoleon, in his speech to the French chambers, declared that he had arrested the conqueror at the gates of Vienna. A preliminary treaty of peace with Austria was concluded at Nikolsburg, July 26, 1866, and as Austria consented to retire from Germany, the terms of a general pacification were arranged. M. von Bismarck was created a count on Sept. 16, 1865, on which occasion he received from the King of Prussia a valuable estate in Luxembourg. He lost no time in turning to account the victory gained by Prussia over Austria, and in advancing his favorite scheme for the unification of Germany, provinces and kingdoms were at once annexed. The free town of Frankfort received a Prussian garrison in spite of the indignant protests of the population; Hanover was incorporated in the German confederation, and at the close of the year 1866 Count Bismarck succeeded in concluding with Bavaria, Baden and Wurtemberg treaties of peace and of alliance offensive and defensive, with a proviso that in the event of war the King of Prussia should have the chief military command. In 1867, Count Bismarck organized the North German confederation, which comprised 22 states, representing a population of 29,000,000. The King of Prussia was at the head of this powerful confederation, and a federal council composed of delegates of the different states was established, together with a diet or common parliament, the members of which were elected by universal suffrage. The new federal constitution was adopted by the Prussian chambers in June, and came into operation on the first of the following month, Count Bismarck receiving as the reward of his services the post of chancellor of the confederation, and president of the federal council. The Luxembourg question now gave rise to serious differences between the Prussian and French governments, and Count Bismarck strenuously opposed the projected cession of that province of Holland to France. Eventually, the dispute was settled by the Luxembourg territory being neutralized and the fortresses dismantled. After this both powers declared their intention to be pacific, but nevertheless they both increased their already bloated armaments. Ill-health compelled Prince Bismarck to retire from public life for a short period in 1868, but he returned to Berlin in October of that year, and resumed the direction of affairs. On the first of January he entered on his functions as foreign minister of the North German confederation. In July, 1870, it transpired that Gen. Prim had sent a deputation to Prussia to offer the crown of Spain to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern. The French people were greatly agitated at the receipt of this intelligence. Some of their leading statesmen declared that France would never consent to see a Prussian prince seated on the throne of Spain, and explanations were demanded from the Berlin cabinet. It was alleged by Prince Bismarck that the King of Prussia gave his consent to the acceptance of the crown by the prince only as the head of the Hohenzollern family and not as an act of the government. A few days later the withdrawal of the prince's candidature was announced; but in spite of this France declared war against Prussia, and the campaign began, the latter power receiving great assistance from the troops sent into the field by the King of Bavaria, and the Dukes of Baden and Wurtemberg. This is not the place to record the complete success of the German armies. Suffice it to say that Count Bismarck accompanied the king throughout the campaign, and that after the capitulation of Paris he dictated the terms of peace, which were adopted by the assembly then sitting at Bordeaux. He succeeded in uniting Germany, and on Jan. 18, 1871, he had the satisfaction of seeing King William of Prussia crowned Emperor of Germany in the palace of the French kings at Versailles. In the same month he was appointed by his imperial master chancellor of the German Empire, and in the following March raised to the rank of prince. In September of the same year he was present at the memorable meeting of the German and Austrian emperors at Gastein. Subsequently, Prince Bismarck greatly offended the Roman Catholic party throughout Germany by promoting the legal measures which were directed against the freedom of the church, and which resulted in the expulsion of the Jesuits, and the incarceration of several bishops. In December, 1872, he resigned the presidency of the state ministry, although he continued to confer with the emperor on the affairs of the empire and its foreign policy. The emperor also authorized him, in the event of his being unable to appear personally at a meeting of the ministry of state, to give his vote on matters concerning the interests of the empire through the president of the imperial chancellory. On this occasion Prince Bismarck received from the emperor the Order of the Black Eagle, set in diamonds. In October, 1873, he was reappointed Prussian premier. On July 13, 1874, as the price was driving in the country at Kissengen, he was fired at by a young man named Kullman, and slightly wounded by a shot which grazed his right wrist. The culprit was apprehended, and eventually sentenced to 14 years' hard labor, with a further 10 years' loss of civil rights, police inspection and costs. An attempt was made to prove that Kullman was connected with the Clerical party, and a statement to that effect made by Prince Bismarck himself afterwards led to an exciting scene in the German parliament. Towards the close of 1874, at the instigation of Prince Bismarck, Count Arnim was imprisoned, and tried on the charge of having abstracted documents from the archives of the German embassy at Paris. Prince Bismarck presided over the congress of the representatives of the great powers which assembled at Berlin to discuss the provisions of the treaty of San Stefano in 1878. Of late years his activity has been as great and as unceasing as of old.

In his domestic legislation Prince Bismarck has been far less fortunate than in his diplomatic negotiations. In his economical policy, after beginning as a free trader, he adopted a protectionist policy. He first largely reduced the customs tariff, and ten years later imposed heavier duties than ever.

While he thus alienated the Liberals his May laws, which were afterwards repated, interfering with the religious liberty of the Catholic priesthood, led to a long and bitter struggle with the Catholic Church, and made all its adherents his bitter enemies. Equally severe was his policy with regard to Social Democrats, his drastic measures against whom produced the profoundest discontent among the working classes in the large cities.

Prince Bismarck took a prominent part in connection with the triple alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy, which is understood to be directed against a possible alliance between Russia and France against the German powers.

The publication of the late Emperor Frederick's diary in September, 1888, threw a new light upon some of the imperial transactions in which Prince Bismarck had been engaged. Much sensation was created, both in Germany and elsewhere, by the revelation of the diary respecting the authorship of the idea of German unity. The late emperor claimed to have proposed this policy, and to have experienced great difficulty in persuading Prince Bismarck of its practicability.

The reported resignation of Prince Bismarck as Prussian prime minister and chancellor was announced in February, 1890, but did not actually occur until March 17 of that year, when divergencies of opinion between himself and the emperor led to his retirement. His departure from Berlin was made the occasion of a great popular demonstration.

Since then Prince Bismarck has remained at his country seat, and as many of his utterances have hardly displayed that command over his feelings which might have been expected, especially in the early months after his retirement, considerable friction existed between him and the emperor; and after his visit to Vienna in June, 1892, on the occasion of Count Herbert Bismarck's marriage to the Countess Hoyes, the Reichanzeiger significantly published the particular instructions sent to the imperial representatives abroad in May, 1890, just after the prince had retired. This document stated that "his majesty discriminates between the Prince Bismarck of modern times and of today," and deprecated the attachment of "any practical importance to the press publications claiming to reproduce Prince Bismarck's views."

In 1893, however, the prince fell seriously ill, and the emperor sent him a telegram of sympathy, and offered him the use of one of his castles to assist his convalescence. This offer the prince gratefully and gracefully declined, but the exchange of courtesies between him and the emperor served to make very manifest the desire of the German people for a reconciliation. This desire was granted in 1895. The emperor sent a present of wine to Friedrichsruhe, and an autograph letter congratulating the prince on his recovery from an attack of influenza. Prince Bismarck at once responded to this gracious advance by going to Berlin and paying his first visit to the emperor since he had left office. The emperor afterwards returned the visit at Friedrichsruhe.

A Bismarck museum, containing all sorts of objects relative to the chancellor's career, has been founded at Berlin. Of the extensive literature on Prince Bismarck, the chief original sources in German are Poschinger's edition of Prince Bismarck's Frankfort letters and dispatches; his correspondence by Koppen; his political life and labors, and his cabinet speeches, by Hahn; his biography by Hezekiel, and the work of M. Busch, entitled "Bismarck and His People." There is an excellent English work, "Prince Bismarck," by Mr. Charles Low.

Princess Bismarck died at Barzin on Nov. 27, 1894.

COST OF WAR

More Expensive Than Ever Before to United States.

The war for independence lasted eight years, and is cost is officially recorded as $135,000,000, using round figures. There were about 310,000 troops engaged in that war—one-third as many more as have been so far called out in the present conflict with Spain. It follows, that, accepting Mr. Dingley's estimates, it is going to cost four times as much to fight Spain for one year in 1898 as it cost to fight Great Britain for the eight years from 1775 to 1783.

The war of 1812, which lasted two years and eight months, cost the United States a little over $17,000,000, and to carry it on we put in the field 576,000 troops, nearly three times as many as we have now under arms. The Mexican war, which lasted two years and three months, cost the American people $100,000,000, and 112,000 troops were engaged in it. If the number of troops who carried our flag victoriously to the capital of Mexico had been doubled, they would have about equaled the number of the army now in the field against Spain, and the cost of their two years and three months of operations would have been about $200,000,000. From which it is a plain deduction that, with the same number of men under arms, a year of war in the 1898 style is about five times as expensive as was a year of war of the 1846 style.

No fair comparison can be made between the cost of a civil war and a foreign war. In the nature of the case a civil war is far more destructive of property and values, and, by reason of its menace to the very existence of the nation, far more expensive, because, when a nation's life is at stake its credit is at the lowest point, and money can be raised only on the most exacting terms. The cost of our great civil conflict has been put down at $6,189,929,909, but that estimate includes all expenses growing out of the war, as well as the actual cost of the military and naval operations. The direct outlay of the United States Government in carrying on the war for four years was $3,400,000,000, and in the course of the struggle 2,859,132 Union troops were engaged. It is estimated that the number of troops actually engaged on the Union side averaged 2,326,168 for three years. Hence, it appears that the direct cost of the war, counting it on this three-years' basis, was really about $1,466,000,000 per year. But Mr. Dingley tells us it is going to cost $500,000,000 to keep 200,000 men fighting Spain for one year, which is more than one-third as much as it cost the government to keep 2,326,000 men fighting the Confederate States for the same length of time.

These comparisons serve to show that in war as in peace, we are doing things on a far more expensive scale than we did a generation ago. If the cost of war increases at the same ratio for the next 30 years that it has for the 30 years past, it will require the expenditure of at least $1,000,000,000 a year, which is equivalent to $3,000,000 a day, to keep 200,000 American men fighting on land and sea in the year 1928. Suppose the number of men engaged to be 1,000,000, which would surely happen if we went to war with a first-class power, and the cost of war a generation hence will be $15,000,000 a day. That will be $625,000 an hour, or over $10,000 for every minute the war lasts. It may at last come about that war will disappear because it will cease to be possible "at popular prices."—Baltimore Sun.

LIFE SAVED.—Mr. James Bryson Cameron writes: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs and was given up by physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, stating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on this advice, I procured the medicine, and less than half a bottle cured me; I certainly believe it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me good.

The Fly is made of the right stuff.

WESTERN ONTARIO

St. Thomas prohibitionists have organized for the plebiscite.

The corner stone of the St. Thomas city hall will be laid on Civic holiday with honors.

The steam barge Marion is unloading 77,000 bushels of oats at the Grand Trunk elevator at Point Edward.

The Maccabee lodges of Essex county will run an excursion to Bois Blanc Island Aug. 11, Windsor's civic holiday.

A Waterloo county farmer, near Berlin, had to have thirteen hogs destroyed on account of hog cholera. The authorities are trying to confine it within limits.

It is claimed to have been shown by a recent test of the gas wells at Leamington that the pressure has not materially diminished since the gas was first discovered.

Mr. John McPhee, of the Elora road, north of Paisley, is the champion mower for an octogenarian. Though 83 years old, he cut with a scythe an acre of hay in 4½ hours.

D. W. B. Spry, of the Chatham Banner, who has been confined to his room since Monday, suffering from a slight attack of malaria, was removed to the hospital Thursday.

Editor Clark, of the Comber Herald, forgot the combination of his safe during the recent hot weather and required the services of a blacksmith to get his strong box open.

Bert, a little son of Reeve Martin, of Mount Forest, was playing around the cooper shop at the mills one day the past week, when his finger was caught in a knife, taking the digit off between the first and second joints.

The Berlin Telegraph says the 5:36 train Saturday morning was an hour late, in consequence, it is said, of discovering a number of ties piled on the track near Parkhill. Fortunately an accident was averted.

Edward Rogers, baker, St. Thomas, died Saturday from the effects of a fall, which he received two weeks ago, aged 71 years. He leaves to mourn a wife and three sons. The deceased had lived in the city for the past thirteen years.

The People's Telephone Company has dropped out of the contest in Windsor and the Bell Company have a clear field. The People's Company claim they were blocked by the city council, which decided to call for new bids after the special committee had reported in their favor.

The creditors of Mr. J. W. Brownell, bicycle manufacturer, met Saturday in St. Thomas. B. F. Honsinger was confirmed as assignee and W. B. Doherty and J. A. Robinson appointed inspectors. The liabilities amount to $2,100, and the assets about $1,000. The estate will be wound up.

The Essex county's wheat crop is exceptionally heavy this year. Some of the farmers are reporting yields of 50 bushels to the acre. The tobacco growers in that section are likely to receive good prices for their crops this year. As high as 17 cents per pound has been already offered.

Louis Diedrich, a resident of Glenwood, Essex county, was arraigned in the Windsor police court Saturday on a charge of having seduced an 18-year-old girl named Grace Kinester, of the same place, and his examination was set for next Thursday. He was released on $500 bail, which was furnished by his friends.

John Carruthers, barrister, Tilsonburg, and William Imrie have started on a coaching tour with Mr. Carruther's elegantly appointed Gladstone turnout, fine team and an experienced driver to take charge of the horses. Ahe first part of the trip will take them to St. Mary's, thence on to Goderich, Kincardine and to Southampton.

John C. Caldwell, proprietor of the Central Hotel, Galt, obtained an injunction at Toronto Tuesday from Mr. Justice MacMahon, preventing the town authorities from removing the veranda of his hotel. A recent town bylaw calls for the removal of verandas and porches, which the town councilors believe mar the beauty of their streets.

A special train of eight coaches arrived in Port Huron on Thursday from Detroit, carrying 415 civil engineers. At the tunnel station the whole party was transferred to a train of ten coal cars, which were pushed through the tunnel, making the run through in about eight minutes. The engineers were delighted with the experience.

Miss Eva Booth, field commissioner of the Salvation Army, together with Major Southhall, divisional officer of London, and a number of officers from the headquarters' staff in Toronto, visited Woodstock Friday night, and conducted a special meeting in the Central Methodist Church. They journeyed to Stratford on Saturday on their wheels and were caught in the rain at Tavistock. Miss Booth spoke at Stratford Sunday morning and evening.

The Detroit river got a dose that was out of the ordinary daily routine of its treatment, when 128 cases of Angostina bitters were poured into it by the Windsor customs authorities. These 128 cases were from New York, and were seized for an infraction of a trade mark, and were shipped over here. Not being called for within the time specified, they have been ordered destroyed. The customs officials here, under the direction of Collector Allen, consigned them this afternoon to the waters of the Detroit river.

Jailer Moore, of St. Thomas, has received a letter which would indicate that his son Fred was recently drowned in the Smoky river. He is 30 years of age, left St. Thomas years ago, and of late was prospecting for gold mines in British Columbia. A letter received from one James A. Harsen, of Barkerville, B. C., says that Mr. Moore started up the Smoky river in a canoe, and that the boat was afterwards found upturned, and Mr. Moore's hat was also found. A man spent two days in searching, but could obtain no trace of Moore.

A very sad fatality occurred on the Lake Huron shore on Thursday last, the victim being a young man about 19 years of age, Montagu Braybrook, of Marthaville, who was drowned in shallow water close to shore. Braybrook was attending the Baptist picnic at Galley Grove. He waded out from the shore a little distance, and was standing in water about shoulder-deep, when he suddenly disappeared beneath the surface. Those near by at once endeavored to rescue him, but when brought to shore it was found that life was extinct. It is supposed that deceased was suddenly seized with cramps of so violent a nature that he was unable to stand up or do anything towards making his way out of the water.

A lady of refinement is known by her graceful carriage, which is quite impossible if her feet are tired or sore. Shake in Your Shoes will give you ease and comfort. 25 cents. 86tf

Croesus of ancient times possessed about $20,000,000.

R R R RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

PAIN CURED IN AN INSTANT.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic or prostrated with diseases may suffer

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Will Afford Instant Ease.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French brandy or bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and lumbermen should always be provided with it.

A CURE FOR ALL
SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

From half to a teaspoonful in half a tumble of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Flatulency, and all internal pains.

MALARIA,
Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague Conquered.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Typhoid and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quickly as Radway's Ready Relief.

Price 25c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

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.

Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Biliousness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation and All Disorders of the Liver.

"Better Than a Whole Drug Store."

Dr. Radway—Dear Sir: I have been using your medicines—that is, your Pills and Ready Relief. These two medicines have done me and my family more good than a whole drug store. I am 53 years old. I used about six boxes of your pills since last spring, I am as regular now and feel like a healthy man of 20 years. Now, I want to find out about your Resolvent, to use in a case of a young lady (etc., etc.). Respectfully,
AUGUST WITMER,
542 East 134th street, New York.
April 8, 1898.

"Good Health Instead of Feebleness."

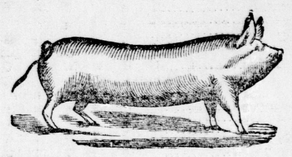
Gentlemen: Please find money order inclosed for which send me one dozen boxes of Radway's Pills. Those previously sent me were received in good order. They are a highly esteemed family medicine with us. For them to be known is to be appreciated. To my own knowledge they have created good health where feebleness and weakness dominated before using them.
J. M. ALEXANDER, Ada., Ind., Ter.
April 22, 1898.

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 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.

Price 25c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail.

RADWAY & CO., No. 7 St. Helen street, Montreal, Canada.

Be sure to get "Radway's" and see that the name is on what you buy.



Hams, large.....10c lb.
Hams, small.....12c lb.
Backs, smoked.....10c to 11c
Breakfast Bacon.....10c
Long Clears.....8c to 9c
Sausage, small.....3 lb. 25c
Sausage, large.....4 lb. 25c
Bologna.....4 lb. 25c

Canadian Packing Co'y,
LONDON.

Don't Burn Your Rags

We use enormous quantities in our paper mills. Sell your rags to the nearest rag man. We buy them and make them into paper, which we sell throughout Canada.

The E. B. Eddy Co., Limited.

Mammoth Mills at Hull. Branches and agencies at Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Hamilton, Kingston, St. John, Halifax, London, Winnipeg, Victoria, Vancouver, St. Johns, Nfld.

WESTERN SCHOOL OF ART
Spencer Block, Dundas Street.

Only one class a week until further notice.

Saturday afternoon, 2:30 to 4:30 o'clock.

For circulars apply
J. H. GRIFFITHS, Principal.

Cheap Summer Wood

Hemlock and Cedar Slabs.
Mixed Soft Wood.
Maple and Beech.
Cut to Order - - Lowest Prices

Campbell & Chantler,
176 Bathurst St. Phone 347.

Head and Limbs

All Covered With Eruptions—Could Not Work, the Suffering Was So Great—Hood's Has Cured.

"I was all run down with complaints peculiar to my sex, and I broke out in sores on my body, head, limbs and hands, and my hair all came out. I was under the doctor's treatment a long time without benefit. They called my trouble eczema. Finally I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after I had used three or four bottles I found I was improving. I kept on until I had taken several more bottles and the sores and itching have disappeared and my hair has grown out." MRS. J. G. BROWN, Brantford, Ontario.

"I was all run down and had no appetite. I had a tired feeling all the time. I was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and it benefited me so much that I would not be without it." MRS. G. I. BURNETT, Central Norton, N. B.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

THE MARKETS.

Local Market.

London, Monday, Aug. 1.

Wheat, new, per bu	66c to 66c
Wheat, white fall, per bu	66c to 66c
Wheat, red fall, per bu	66c to 66c
Wheat, spring, per bu	66c to 66c
Peas, per bu	52c to 54c
Oats, per bu	29c to 31¼c
Corn, per bu	44¾c to 47½c
Barley, per bu	38½c to 40¾c
Rye, per bu	39c to 39c
Beans, per bu	40c to 60c

Two or three loads of oats and a few of wheat were the only receipts in this market today. Prices were much the same as on Saturday:

Binder Twine.

We have still a few bundles of Plymouth Twine left. Call early before it is all gone

A. M. Hamilton & Son.

373 Talbot Street. Phone 662.

American Markets.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The leading futures closed as follows: Wheat—July, 66c; Sept., 64c to 64½c; Dec., 61c to 61¼c. Corn—July, 33½c; Sept., 33½c; Dec., 33¼c to 33⅝c; May, 36c. Oats—July, 21c; Sept., 20¾c; May, 23½c to 23¾c. Mess pork—July, $9 47½. Lard—Sept., $5 50; Oct., $5 55. Short ribs—Sept., $5 67; Oct., $5 52½. Cash quotations: Flour, dull; winter patents, $3 80 to $3 90; straights, $3 50 to $3 60; clear, $3 40 to $3 50; spring special brands, $5; Minn. hard, $4 40 to $4 60; soft, $4 20 to $4 40. No. 3 spring wheat, 68c to 68⅝c; No. 2 red, 67c. No. 2 corn, 33¾c to 33½c; No. 2 yellow 33c to 33⅝c. No. 2 oats, 21½c to 22c; No. 2 white, 28½c; No. 3 white, 26½c to 27½c. No. 2 rye, 42¾c. No. 2 barley, 32c to 35c. No. 1 flaxseed, 87c; Northwest, 90½c. Prime timothy seed, $2 55. Mess pork, $9 40 to $9 45. Lard, $5 45 to $5 47½. Short ribs, $5 35 to $5 70. Shoulders, 4¾c to 5c. Short clear sides, $5 80 to $6. Sugar, cutloaf, $6 02; granulated, $5 52. Eggs, easy; fresh 11c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 barrels; wheat, 78,400 bushels; corn, 316,400 bushels; oats, 242,900 bushels; rye, 12,600 bushels; barley, 3,700 bushels.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,300 barrels; wheat, 3,200 bushels; corn, 332,900; oats, 94,400 bushels.

Oil Markets.

PETROLIA, Aug. 1.—Oil opened and closed at $1 49.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 1.—Oil opened 96c.

Live Stock Markets.

EAST BUFFALO, July 30.—Cattle—Receipts were fairly liberal. Hogs—Receipts fairly liberal; market opened quiet and full easy to lower and weakened still further on light grades; good to choice Yorkers, $4 05 to $4 10; mixed packers, $4 07 to $4 10; prime light Yorkers, $4 05 to $4 10; mediums, $4 10; heavy hogs, $4 10 to $4 12½; roughs, $3 50 to $3 70; stags, $2 75 to $3 25; pigs, $3 75 to $4. Sheep and lambs—Receipts light; market ruled easy for lambs, with even the light supply on offer, while sheep were full; spring lambs, choice to extra ewes and wethers, $5 50 to $5 85; bucky and fair, $5 to $5 40; culls, $4 to $5; common to choice yearlings, $4 25 to $4 85; native clipped sheep, choice to selected wethers, $4 70 to $4 85; fair to choice mixed sheep, $4 25 to $4 65; culls and common ewe sheep, $2 25 to $3 75.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Business in cattle was fair today, at steady prices; choice steers, $5 25 to $5 65; medium, $4 75 to $4 95; beef steers, $4 to $4 70; stockers and feeders, $3 to $4 75; bulls, $2 75 to $4 30; cows and heifers, $3 to $4 20; calves, $3 25 to $7; western steers, $3 85 to $5 25; Texans, $2 50 to $4 85. There was a good demand for hogs from local packers and eastern shippers; prices ruled stronger and largely 2½c higher; fair to choice, $3 92½ to $4 05; packers, $3 75 to $3 90; butchers, $3 75 to $4; mixed, $3 75 to $3 95; light, $3 70 to $3 95; pigs, $2 85 to $3 85. A good share of the supply of sheep was consigned to the slaughter houses, and the few offerings that came on the market sold at steady prices; good to choice natives, $4 50 to $4 90; culls, $2 50 to $3 75; Texans, $3 40 to $4; western range, $4 to $4 35; yearling lambs, $4 to $6 25. Receipts—Cattle, 500; hogs, 17,000; sheep, 3,000.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Beeves—Receipts, 547; no trading; exports, 1,240 cattle and 2,331 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts none; no trading; feeling firm. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,879; market active; sheep sheep steady; lambs higher; sheep, $3 to $4 62½; lambs, $4 50 to $6 25. Hogs—Receipts, 1,832; none for sale; nominal quotations, $4 25 to $4 50; state pigs, $4 60.

LONDON LIVE HOG MARKET.

Paid Drovers off Cars.

Long, lean, pea-fed singers	$6 00
Thick, fat, pea-fed	5 50

Dairy Markets.

COWANSVILLE, Que., July 30.—At the cheese board today 38 factories offered 2,545 boxes cheese; 67 boxes sold to G. W. Brock for 7⅛c; 71 boxes sold to H. F. Ferguson for 7 3-16c—total sold, 138 boxes; bidding dull. Six buyers present.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., July 30. — Twenty lots, 1,311 boxes, cheese offered; market very dull; 6⅞c bid; no sales.

WATERLOO, N. Y., July 30.—Sales of cheese on the board of trade today, 6,000 boxes at 6⅞c to 7⅛c ruling.

CORNWALL, Ont., July 30.—Fourteen hundred cheese were boarded at the cheese board here today, of which 137 were American and 69 colored. McGregor got 400; Wood, 310; Alexander, 169; balance unsold. Prices were 7⅝c to 7 9-16c for white, and 7½c for balance.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Butter firm; western creamery, 14½c to 18½c; factory, 11c to 14c; Elgins, 18½c; imitation creamery, 12½c to 15½c; state dairy, 13c to 17c; do. creamery, 14½c to 18c. Cheese steady; large white and colored, 7¼c; small white, 8⅛c; small colored, 8¼c; light skims, 5¾c to 6¼c; part skims, 4¾c to 6¼c; full skims, 2c to 2½c.

CHICAGO, July 30. — Butter firm; creamery, 13½c to 17½c; dairies, 12c to 15c. Cheese slow; creamery, 7c to 8¼c.

LONDON CHEESE MARKET.

The cheese market continues in the same unsettled condition that has characterized the board since the first meeting in May last. The calls go on as usual, but their only usefulness is to fix a price for the buyers, who hold forth in the arcade, to buy by private sale. Out of the 22 factories, representing 4,165 boxes, only one sale, 182 boxes, resulted. The price realized was 7½c, and this was the price for which many more factories sold privately. The way the transactions are carried on at present is pronounced a farce of the first water, and until there is a hard and fast agreement between buyers and sellers, not only here, but elsewhere, it will remain so. That the rules are being violated by both buyers and sellers is demonstrated by the fact that all the make is dieing disposed of at the prices fixed on the board, and that, too, by the very men who attend. The rules of last year were good enough had they been lived up to, and if they failed to have the desired effect, it was only because certain buyers and sellers had axes to grind. The rule expelling members from the privileges of the board for violation of its bylaws would be found quite adequate to cope with present difficulties, if the buyers and sellers would abide by the rules of the board, and be more faithful and less kind.

New blood and a thorough reorganization of the board is advocated. The following factories were represented:

	Boxes.
Warwick	120
Proof Line	118
North Street	165
Belmont	177
Delaware	200
Ridgetree	200
West Nissouri	210
Forest, Uttoxeter, Gallabank and Anderson's	340
Vyner	125
North Branch	110
Pond Mills	200
Payne's Mills	100
Thompson's	182
Union Hill	92
Gladstone	182
North Middlesex	110
Muncey Road	90
Mapleton	350
Westminster	365
Glanworth	210
Yarmouth Center	200
Appin and Mayfair	191

Sales—Thompson's, 182 at 7½c.

FIVE PERISH

In a San Francisco Lodging House—Lumber Mills Near Campbellford Destroyed

San Francisco, Aug. 1.—A fire which broke out shortly after midnight Saturday in the three-story building at 113 Oregon street, caused the loss of five lives. Five others were badly burned. The building was a cheap-looking house, and most of the people were longshoremen and people who work along the water front. The explosion of an overturned lamp caused the fire.

LUMBER MILLS BURNED.

Campbellford, Ont., Aug. 1.—About 2 o'clock Saturday morning fire destroyed the Gilmour Company's lumber mills here. The cause of the fire is unknown, as the mill has not been working this season. The residence, stable, office and lumber were saved. Loss and insurance unknown.

BOSANQUET.

Bosanquet, July 30.—Mrs. H. J. Hurlburt, of Mitchell, is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. Johnson, here, and is accompanied by her two daughters, Misses Daisy and Hattie, and her son, Herman Stanley. Mrs. Hurlburt will spend a fortnight, and the others will remain till school starts.

Fall wheat is about all in the barns in this part of the township, and is a fair crop.

At Kettle Point John Henry has a very sick horse, but under the skillful treatment of Veterinary Clemens it is getting well.

SNOW IN NEBRASKA.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 1.—An unprecedented cold is giving Nebraska a premature taste of fall. At Kimball, near the Wyoming line, it snowed for several minutes yesterday. No damage to crops is anticipated, save a check in the growth of corn.

Steamship Arrivals.

July 30.	At	From
Vancouver	Father Point	Liverpool
Numidian	Father Point	Liverpool
Buenos Ayrean	Glasgow	Montreal
Concordia	Montreal	Glasgow
Lake Winnipeg	Torr Head	Montreal
Umbria	Queenstown	New York
Noordland	Southampton	New York
Catalonia	Boston	Liverpool
July 31.	**At**	**From.**
La Touraine	New York	Havre
Amsterdam	New York	Rotterdam
Corinthia	Liverpool	Boston
Prinz Regent Luitpold	Southampton	New York
Milwaukee	London	Montreal
Monmouth	Father Point	Bremen
Zola	Father Point	Shields
Simonside	Quebec	Sunderland

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The Fly has come to the front. 34 tf

Women's Worst Enemy

Some hesitate before giving an answer, but those who know best will immediately say HEADACHE.

Thousands of women live in misery day after day, and week after week, suffering untold agony from these dreadful headaches. Husbands are disheartened, children neglected, and happy homes ruined. Most women strive to bear in patience the suffering which they consider part of life without looking into the cause or searching for relief. Food cannot digest without the bile which the liver supplies and hence the necessity of keeping the liver in good working order. To cure the headaches you must cure the liver and thus remove the cause of disease.

Dr. Chase spent years of his life in perfecting a medicine which acts directly on the kidneys and liver. Thousands of grateful women have testified during the past ten years to the effectiveness of this remedy for sick headaches. Many a home has been restored to happiness as a result.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, the greatest discovery of this great scientist, are put up to sell 25 doses for 25c. All dealers.

GENERAL SORROW

Death of Archbishop Walsh Felt Keenly in London.

Where He Ministered So Long—Recollections of His London Career—His Accident and Illness.

The sad news of the death of Archbishop Walsh came this morning as a great shock to his host of friends in this city. During his life in London he completely won the hearts of his people, nor were his ardent admirers confined within the pale of the church of which he was such a worthy pillar, but embraced all creeds. His loss will be most keenly felt.

A dispatch from the administrator at Toronto announcing the death of the late archbishop was received this morning by Bishop O'Connor. No intimation had been given of the archbishop's illness, and the sorrowful intelligence was entirely unexpected. The Bishop of London told an Advertiser reporter that he last saw the late archbishop on the evening of July 20, and he then seemed in excellent health, and remarkably well preserved for his years. He was troubled slightly with an injured knee, but this was not considered serious. Throughout the Diocese of London particularly his death will be greatly mourned.

THE ACCIDENT.

Three weeks ago, on Saturday, July 9, the archbishop, in company with Sir Frank Smith and some other gentlemen, was inspecting the new cemetery (Mount Hope, in Eglinton,) when his foot caught in an unequality of the ground, and he stumbled, wrenching his knee and fracturing one of the ligaments. The archbishop's advanced years caused the accident to tell heavily upon him, and he was confined to his room, Dr. Dwyer and Dr. Nevitt attending him; but no danger was anticipated, and he apparently made good progress toward recovery.

HIS LAST HOUR.

About 10 o'clock last night the archbishop retired. His nephew, Father Walsh, was with him at the time. His niece, Miss McMahon, of St. Catharines, came in shortly afterwards and sat talking to the archbishop. About half-past ten his grace, who was dozing fitfully, started up, saying: "I feel that I am going." Father Walsh then administered the last sacrament, and the archbishop lay back in his bed. He passed peacefully away a few minutes later, with a smile on his face. Dr. Dwyer hastily summoned Dr. Nevitt, but nothing could be done. Fathers McCann, Teafy, Hand, Treacy, Cline and Mungovan were all in the room at the end. Undertaker Rosar was then called in, and performed the last offices for the dead.

HIS WORK IN LONDON.

The Toronto Mail and Empire says of Archbishop Walsh's London career: The cathedral of London may, without exaggeration, be termed the great work of his episcopate. Its lofty and majestic form attracts the eye of every stranger visiting the Forest City.

The bishop had long set his heart upon raising in God's honor and that of holy religion a temple in some manner worthy the solemn and sublime rites of the Church of Christ. There were, however, difficulties in the way. Upon his lordship's assumption of the chief pastorship of this diocese he had, as already pointed out, an enormous debt to remove, while various works of religion and charity of the most pressing necessity called for immediate attention and energetic action. It was only after a presthood had been formed, schools and presbyteries built, churches constructed or renovated throughout the diocese, a magnificent college placed on a solid footing, religious communities established—in a word, piety, learning and religion everywhere made flourish—that his lordship consented to entertain the purpose dear to his heart, of erecting a cathedral for his diocese that would for ages stand in testimony of the depth and sincerity of the faith of the Catholics of Western Ontario. The good time at length came, and the bishop of London invited Mr. Joseph Conally, of Toronto, one of the very ablest gentlemen of his profession, to draw up the plans for a structure befitting the times. The plans drawn up, his lordship at once took steps, in view especially of the encouragement from priests and people, to have ground broken, and work commenced. The turning of the first sod for the new cathedral took place in July, 1880, and its corner-stone was laid on the 23rd of May, 1881.

The cathedral of London was solemnly dedicated and opened for religious worship on the 28th of June, 1885; bishops and priests from all parts of Canada and the United States being in attendance. The ceremony was the most gorgeous and impressive ever witnessed in Ontario. More than $10,000 was subscribed on the occasion in aid of the building fund.

One of the most pleasing incidents in the life of Archbishop Walsh, who has ever characteristically shunned popular favor and demonstration, was the receptions tendered him by the citizens of London on his return from Ireland in 1882. He was presented with an address representing all creeds. It was accompanied by a purse containing $1,000, a voluntary testimonial of esteem. His lordship, who was much affected by this hearty welcome of the citizens of London, after expressing his sincere thanks for the address and its accompanying munificent gift, said he was glad to be once more at home in London. Upon the conclusion of his lordship's address a display of fireworks was given, after which the crowd, fully 3,000 in number, dispersed. On Thursday evening, Oct. 5, his lordship was entertained at dinner in the London club by a number of citizens. Amongst the gentlemen present were: Hon. J. Carling, M. P., Col. Walker, Major Leys, B. Cronyn, C. Goodhue, James Mahon, P. Mulkern, M. Masuret, J. Blackburn, F. W. Fitzgerald, J. Reid, Dr. Sippi and about thirty other representative citizens. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, the chairman proposed the health of the guest of the evening, which was very warmly received. He made a very happy reply, expressive of his thanks for the honor done him by so distinguished a body of his townsmen, and of the duty resting on every citizen to promote, in every possible manner, that harmony amongst all classes without which the country could not prosper. On the following Sunday he lectured to an immense audience in St. Peter's Cathedral on "Ireland and the Irish."

HIS GRACE IN TORONTO.

On the death of Archbishop Lynch in May, 1889, the bishop of London was considered his most fitting successor, and he was accordingly appointed by a brief from the See of Rome dated Aug. 20, 1889. On Nov. 27 of that year he said farewell to his London flock, and came to Toronto. Before leaving London high mass was celebrated in the cathedral, at which the late Archbishop Cleary, of Kingston, was present, and Rev. Father Bayard, of Sarnia, was celebrant. A purse of $2,000 for the purchase of archiepiscopal vestments was also presented to him.

172 and 174 Dundas Street

HALF HOLIDAY.

Store closed Wednesday afternoon. Our salespeople need all the fresh air they can get these days. We respectfully ask the ladies to assist us in closing sharp at 1 o'clock.

Do Your Shopping Early.

As an inducement for early shopping Wednesday morning we offer special bargains. We want no falling off in trade. A day's business must be done in the morning. There'll be a lively time here Wednesday morning:

FANCY HOSE.
Choice of Ladies' Fancy Hose, were 50c and 75c, Wednesday morning 25c.

TABLE LINEN.
Two pieces bleached, regular 75c and 85c, Wednesday morning, 50c.

TOILET SOAP.
Regular 15c per box of 3 cakes, Wednesday morning 5c.

EMBROIDERIES.
Lot of Embroideries, regular 10c and 12½c, Wednesday morning 5c.

CORSETS.
Choice full dollar corset, including P. D., Wednesday morning 69c.

RIBBONS.
One lot of Fine Millinery and Sash Ribbons, some were $1, Wednesday morning, 25c.

BELTS.
Choice of stock of Leather Belts, were 25c and 35c, Wednesday morning 15c.

TABLE LINENS.
Remnants, good lengths, were 40c and 50c, Wednesday morning 25c.

MUSLINS.
One lot of Fancy Organdies, real fine goods, Wednesday morning 10c.

Come Early, Prices Good for Wednesday Morning Only.

Bayley's

"BY DE MOONLIGHT"

Spend an Evening at Springbank and Enjoy the Musical Society Band—Tomorrow's Programme a Popular One.

Last week was a very successful one at Springbank, but this week promises to be even more so. The hot weather has tempted thousands to this cool retreat, and the excellent music provided by the Musical Society Band on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings has proved a strong attraction. The programme provided for tomorrow night will be composed of popular selections, and will, no doubt, attract a large crowd of music lovers to the River Park. An excellent car service will be provided.

The People's Telephone Company.

The following letter, which shows the results of the independent telephone movement in Lansing, Michigan, has just been received here:

Lansing, Mich., July 15, 1898.

The People's Telephone Company, London, Canada:

Dear Sir,—Your favor of the 13th inst. received. The new company here has 592 telephones in actual use at this time, while the Bell, as nearly as I can learn, has something less than 500 in use. While we have done very little work during the past two years, our patronage has increased from about 250 phones to our present number, while the Bell Company, during the past year and a half, have made a thorough canvass of the city to get patrons, and at the same time have cut the rates very considerably, in many instances giving free phones. The Bell people in certain respects had a decided advantage over us, such as an established business and connection throughout the entire lower peninsula and the various states. This was no small matter for us to contend against, yet in spite of it, we have grown remarkably fast, and are likely to continue to do so.

We are now connecting up with good copper service throughout the state, and within three or four days will have the Detroit connection. The poles are all up, with cross-arms, etc., to this point, and the wire is being strung between here and Howell. We already have western connections reaching Benton Harbor, Kalamazoo, Grand Rapids, Muskegon and numerous other points, and can talk with them as satisfactorily as if they were right here in the city. Very many of the patrons of the Bell Company assure us that they will forsake the Bell and join our company at the beginning of the next quarter.

I have not seen our mayor, who has so far never patronized our company, but has been a constant patron of the Bell. Just how he may view the matter I am unable to state, but he must certainly understand that it was our coming into competition with the Bell Company that compelled it to reduce its rentals for business places from $48 to $20 a year, and residences from $36 to $12 and less. These reductions they made for the purpose of driving us out of the field, as we believed, but it has never seemed to sensibly affect us. We look for much greater things in the near future. There is no question but what if we were out of the field the Bell Company would revive its former tariffs. The people, you will find, will be with the new movement, while a few who fatten at the people's expense will cling to the Bell. I certainly feel confident that you will succeed in your undertaking, and that the people in London will readily appreciate all that you are striving to do for them. One system is all that is needed, and that means that the Bell must go. Very truly yours. WM. A. FRASER.

[Advt.]

A. Screaton & Co.

CLEARING SALE OF ART DRAPERIES

To Make Room for Our New Stock.

Art Muslins	10c, 12½c, 15c.
Japanese Crepes	10c, 12½c.
Silkalines	12½c, 15c, 18c.
Art Sateens	15c, 18c, 25c.
Grenadine Sash Net	18c, 20c, 25c.
Double-Fold White Curtain Materials	18c, 20c, 25c.

These Are Genuine Bargains.

WE GIVE S. H. & C. TRADING STAMPS

A. SCREATON & CO.

STREET CAR ROBBED

Two Indians Arrested Charged With Stealing the Cash Box From a Springbank Car.

Wm. Doxtater, aged 17, and Louis Kennedy, aged 20, two Indians from the Oneida reserve, boarded a Springbank car in charge of Conductor Frizelle, at the corner of Dundas and Richmond streets, about 9:30 Saturday night. They sat on the back seat, on which the conductor's cash box rested. The Indians rode to Springbank, and when the car had turned the loop Conductor Frizelle went for his box to collect the fares, but it was nowhere to be found. When the Indians were questioned concerning it, they both confessed to having seen a man throw the box into the bushes a short distance west of the pump house. The Indians left the car at the pump house, and Frizelle notified the police. P. Cs. Johnston and Ralph located the two Indians at a camp on Taylor's property, southwest of Springbank. They said they expected to see the police at any time. The two men were brought to Springbank, but said little about the box. They hunted with the police, and after half an hour's search the box was found in a small, swampy thicket, north of the track. The Indians were placed under arrest, charged with the theft. They were brought before Squire J. B. Smyth, and remanded until this afternoon. The box had not been emptied all day, and it is estimated that it contained about $20 in money and tickets.

CITY HALL NOTES

The prospect of a two months' adjournment of the city council tonight is doubtful, although the programme for the coming session is so comprehensive that by the time it has been run through the "dads" will be in good shape for a long vacation. The feeling expressed by the mayor is, however, that it would be better not to adjourn for a lengthy period, as a special meeting would most probably have to be called to deal with new business likely to arise.

* * * *

The recommendation of the board of works re the adoption of the McDougall system of sewage disposal, which will come up tonight, is precisely the same as was brought in at the last meeting and, without any ado, sent back to the committee. It will be accompanied this time by consulting Engineer Chipman's adverse criticism of it.

* * * *

The hospital committee did not meet Saturday night, as decided upon, but postponed the meeting until Friday next, when the tenders for the electric wiring will be in. A report of the recent trip will likely be looked for in vain by some of the aldermen tonight.

* * * *

The telephone bylaw, to confer upon the city the right of purchasing the plant of the People's Telephone Company at the expiration of the 15-year franchise, is also on the list of items to which the attention of the aldermen will be directed tonight. The new company are about ready to begin construction work. Engineer Ross has his estimates and plans of the work practically completed.

* * * *

Tenders for the new school to be built on Richmond street north will be opened by No. 2 committee of the board of education tonight, and will be finally considered at the regular meeting of the board tomorrow.

* * * *

The vital statistics at the city clerk's office for the month of July show the following totals: Births, 62; deaths, 32; marriages, 20.

SHOT IN THE NECK.

[G. N. W. Special.]

Peterboro, Ont., Aug. 1.—Archie Seymour, aged 16 years, was shooting with a 22-calibre rifle at a can attached to a clothes-line in the back yard of his father's place on Saturday, when a bullet went through the fence and struck Miss E. Thornton, daughter of T. Thornton, a neighbor, in the neck, narrowly missing one of the principal arteries. The girl is now at the Nicholls Hospital, in a critical condition. The ball has not yet been located.

Cheaper and Better Than Doctors.

Don't take one physician's advice, but take Merrill's System Tonic, which is compounded after the suggestions of three of the most eminent doctors in America. It purifies the blood, builds up the system, strengthens the nerves and regulates the bowels. A Fifty-Cent bottle lasts three weeks.

HINTON & RUMBALL
THE UNDERTAKERS.
360 Richmond Street.
Private residence, 48 Becher
Telephone—Store 440; House, 432. xxv

BLOOD POISON

HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling? Write Cook Remedy Co., 1,667 Masonic Temple, Chi. cago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital $500,000. Worst cases cured in 15 to 35 days 100-page book free.



D & A Corsets

are made in great variety of styles. Whether tall, slim, stout or short you can get a D & A that will fit you comfortably, and at the same time add a little to the natural grace of the figure.

D & A Corsets Wear as well as they fit. (1)

Sold by most dry goods houses.

When You Want

Electric work of all kinds call on

The Ontario Electric Co.,

141 King Street.

SATISFACTORY WORK —AT— MODERATE PRICES.

John Ferguson & Sons
FUNERAL DIRECTORS and EMBALMERS.
FIRST-CLASS IN ALL APPOINTMENTS.
174-180 King Street.
Telephone—House No. 373; Store No. 543.

SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS

French Magnetized Razors.



"Eye Witness" Pocket Cutlery.

Hand Forged Butcher Knives.

Hobbs Hardware Co.

American South Bend Plows
(Iron and Wood Beam.)
Syracuse Plows
Threshers' Supplies
....AT....
A. Westman's
111 Dundas Street West.
Branch Store 654 Dundas Street East.

Latest Weather Forecast

Toronto, Aug. 1—10 a.m.—Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes region: Light variable winds; cloudy, with local rains today. Tuesday, light variable winds, and fine and warm.

TODAY'S MARKETS

Montreal Stock Market.

MONTREAL, Aug. 1.

	Ask.	Off.
Canadian Pacific	84⅞	84¼
Duluth, common	3½	3
Duluth, preferred	7	5
Commercial Cable	183	183
Com. Cable Coupon Bonds	..	104½
Commercial Registered Bonds	..	104½
Montreal Telegraph	180½	179½
Richelieu and Ontario	102	99⅝
Montreal Street Railway	275¾	275
Mont. Street Railway, new	271½	270
Toronto Railway	98⅝	98⅝
Montreal Gas Company	193	192¼
Bell Telephone, xd	..	160
Royal Electric	160	158½
Bank of Montreal	256	..
Ontario Bank	..	..
Molsons Bank	..	..
Bank of Toronto	250	236
Merchants' Bank	..	177
Merchants' Bank of Halifax	..	180
Quebec Bank	..	120
Union Bank	110	103
Bank of Commerce	..	140½
Northwest Land, pref	54	51
Montreal Cotton Co	155	147½
Canada Colored Cotton	..	40
Dominion Cotton	95	98

SALES—Can. Pacific, 275 at 84⅛, 50 at 84⅞; Mont. Tel., 2 at 179½; Mont. St. Ry, 451 at 276, 20 at 275, 25 at 275, 25 at 275½; do, new, 50 at 271½, 50 at 271¼; Toronto Ry, 50 at 97½, 125 at 97¾, 400 at 98, 125 at 98⅛, 50 at 98¼; Bank of Mont., 4 at 248; Merchants' Bank, 22 at 179; Bank of Commerce, 34 at 141½; Dom. Cotton, 25 at 93½, 75 at 93¼.

New York Stocks.

Reported by F. H. Butler, 15 and 16 Masonic Temple, for The Advertiser.

New York, Aug. 1.

	Saturday's Close.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atcheson	..	..	..	..	..
Atcheson Pfd	34⅛	34¼	34	34¼	34¼
C., B. & Q.	106½	106⅜	107½	105¾	106⅞
C. & N. W.	131⅜	131¼	131⅞	131	131¼
Bay State Gas	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
Chicago Gas	99¾	99½	99½	98	99
N. Y. Gas	198⅛	196½	199	198½	199
Gen. Electric	39⅝	39¼	40¾	39¼	39⅞
L. & N.	53⅞	53¾	54	53¾	54
Man.	107	107	107½	106½	107
Mo. P.	..	35⅝	36	35⅝	36
Omaha	..	83½	83¾	83⅛	83¼
P. M.	..	29⅜	30¼	29⅜	30¼
R. I.	96¾	96⅛	97⅜	96¼	96⅞
Reading	17½	..	..	..	..
N. Y. Central	118½	118¾	118¾	118⅝	118⅝
St. P.	100	100	100½	99⅞	100¼
T. C. I.	..	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
Wabash	19¼	19⅜	19½	19⅛	19¼
W. U.	93	92¾	93	92½	92¾
Brooklyn Transit	59¼	59¼	59¾	57½	58⅞
U. Pacific pref.	61½	61¾	61⅞	61¼	61⅝
Leather Trust	68¼	68¼	68¾	68¼	68½
Lead	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar	135⅛	139½	139⅞	138¼	139⅛
Tobacco	121⅞	121⅞	123⅜	121½	123½
Southern Ry. Pfd	..	31⅜	31½	31¼	31¼
Jersey Central	..	90½	90½	90½	90½
K. & T. Pfd	35	34½	34¾	34¼	34½
N. P. Pfd	71¼	71⅜	72	71¼	71⅞
Can. Southern	..	..	..	..	..

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.

OFFICES 15 and 16 Masonic Temple, London

Chicago Exchange.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.

Following are the fluctuations on the Chicago Board of Trade furnished by F. H. Butler, broker, Masonic Temple. Phone 1,578.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—Sept..	64⅜	64½	63⅝	64⅜
Dec.....	64½	64½	63¾	64¼
Corn—Sept.....	33⅛	33½	32⅞	33½
Dec.....	30⅜	34	33¾	34
Oats—Sept.	20⅞	21	20½	20⅞
Pork—Sept....	9 35	9 47	9 35	9 47
Lard—Sept....	5 45	5 47	5 40	5 45
Ribs—Sept....	5 42	5 45	5 40	5 45

Puts—64. Calls—64¾.

Geo. McBean & Son.

We are open for offers of GRAIN, FLOUR and MILL FEED. If offering please state quantities and lowest prices.

P. O. BOX 807 - - MONTREAL

American Markets.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Opening—Wheat, Sept., 64¼c; Dec., 64½c. Corn, Sept., 33⅜c; May, 35¾c; Dec., 33¾c. Oats, May, 23⅞c; Sept., 20⅞c. Pork, Sept., $9 35. Lard, Sept., $5 45. Ribs, Sept., $5 42½.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Flour—Receipts, 19,355 bbls; sales, 2,700 packages; state and western quiet and weakened by wheat; Minnesota patents, $4 50 to $4 85; do, bakers, $3 40 to $3 60; winter patents, $4 15 to $4 60; do, straights, $4 to $4 50; do, extras, $3 15 to $3 60; do, low grades, $2 75 to $3. Rye flour—Dull; $2 50 to $2 90. Wheat—Receipts, 205,350 bu; sales, 175,000 bu; options quiet and weaker, because of short selling and a disappointing visible supply decrease; Sept., 68 13-16c to 69¼c; Dec., 68¾c to 69⅛c. Rye—Easy; state, 45c; No. 2 western, 44c, c. i. f., Buffalo. Corn—Receipts, 262,675 bu; sales, 45,000 bu; options weakened by further good rains; Sept., 37⅝c to 37⅝c; Dec., 38c to 38⅛c. Oats—Receipts, 226,300 bu; options dull and easy; on track, white state and western, 31c to 38c. Butter—Receipts, 9,920 packages; very firm; state dairy, 13c to 17c; do, creamery, 14½c to 18¼c; western creamery, 14½c to 19c; Elgins, 19c; factory, 11c to 14c. Cheese—Receipts, 8,850 packages; large white, 7c to 7¼c; small white, 8c to 8⅛c; large colored, 7¼c; small do, 8c to 8¼c. Eggs—Receipts, 9,852 packages; very firm; state and Pennsylvania, 14c to 15c; western, 14½c. Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 3½c; refined firm; crushed, 5⅞c; powdered, 5⅝c; granulated, 5⅜c. Coffee—Market quiet; No. 7, 6c. Hops—Steady; state common to choice, 1896 crop, 6c to 7c; 1897 crop, 12c to 13c; Pacific coast 1896 crop, 6c to 7c; 1897 crop, 12c to 13c. Lead—Steady; bullion price, $3 80; exchange price, $3 92½c to $3 95.

BUFFALO, Aug. 1.—Spring wheat—Dull; No. 1 northern, 85c; No. 2 northern, 83c. Winter wheat—No. 2 red, 70c; No. 1 white, 70c, on track. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 40c, on track; No. 2 yellow, in store, 35¼c. Oats—No. 2 white, 28c; No. 3 white, 26½c, on track.

A Baking Powder...

whose only merit is that it can be sold cheap is not one that is altogether calculated to inspire confidence.

Strong's Baking Powder

always gives satisfaction, is absolutely pure and should always be used to insure results.

W. T. STRONG & CO
CHEMISTS,
174 Dundas St., London.

Live Stock Markets.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Hogs—Estimated receipts for today, 35,000; opened strong to shade higher; later weak, at Saturday's prices; light, $3 70 to $3 95; mixed, $3 75 to $4; heavy, $3 75 to $4 05; rough, $3 75 to $3 80. Cattle—Receipts, 16,000; steady; beeves, $4 15 to $5 50; cows and heifers, $3 15 to $4 75; Texas steers, $3 60 to $4 65; stockers and feeders, $3 10 to $4 65.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS

—A water main is being laid on Wilson avenue, West London.

—The remains of the late Mrs. Williams, who died in the city hospital from cancer yesterday, were conveyed to Exeter for interment today.

—Little Miss Riddell, the well-known dancer, of this city, has been engaged for the Scotch gathering of Chathamites and Blenheimites at Erie Eau on Aug. 4.

—Mr. Timothy Winegarden, who was injured by falling from the Belmont stage on Saturday, was removed home today. His head was also badly cut, and required several stitches.

—An old man was knocked down and badly cut on Richmond street this morning. He was riding a bicycle, when a rig collided with him. Dr. Wilson attended his injuries.

—The rush of American travel is very heavy down the St. Lawrence to Montreal via the boats, according to reports received by F. B. Clarke, agent of the Persia and Ocean, next to The Advertiser.

—Mr. Geo. H. Crooker and wife, of Buffalo, are on a visit to Mr. J. E. Vodden, of the C. P. R. Mrs. Crooker will spend a period with her mother at 537 Piccadilly street before returning home.

—A number of youths started a free-for-all fight in the station in Port Stanley on Saturday night. Before the melee ended a number of them nursed black eyes and some nasty cuts. No arrests were made.

—The Musical Society Band rendered an excellent programme of music at Springbank Saturday night. The weather made the crowd somewhat small, but the concert was much appreciated by those who attended.

—John Murphy, a hostler employed at Barnhardt's express stables, was arrested this morning by Detective Egerton on a warrant charging him with furnishing liquor to Indians. The penalty for this is from one to six months in jail and a fine of from $50 to $300.

—It is reported that Mr. O. W. Smith, formerly G. T. R. agent at London and St. Thomas, but at present stationed at Niagara Falls, will be appointed to the position vacated at St. Thomas by the resignation of Mr. T. L. Cochrane.

—Wm. Taylor, employed in the car barns, fell from the roof of a trolley car yesterday, and was severely injured. Just how the accident happened, Taylor does not know. Dr. McDonald was called, and examined the man. No bones were broken.

—Mr. T. W. Williams and his staff of operators are now located in London, and resumed business at the old stand, the C. P. R. depot. The staff of tickers is composed of A. L. Smith, J. K. Savage and W. Killingsworth. Mr. Williams has taken up his residence at the corner of Colborne and Central avenue. He is in Toronto today on business.

—At the police court this morning, Annie Williams, a daughter of the man Williams who was killed in the city hall disaster, was charged with vagrancy. She was discharged. Susan, another daughter, was charged with insanity and remanded for a week. Several statute labor delinquents paid their taxes with the addition of costs.

—Word was received today by President George Taylor, of the Veterans' Association, that British regulars who served in the Red River expedition or against the Fenians, are entitled to gold medals. They should apply to the chief staff officer at Halifax, giving their corps, regiment, number, rank, company and name of commanding officer.

—Miss Laura Ayling, of Byron, who was taken to the general hospital on Wednesday last suffering from appendicitis, underwent an operation on Friday, and died at 1:45 p.m. on Saturday. She suffered acutely, but bore it with great fortitude. Miss Ayling was a member of the Byron Methodist Church, and died in the full hope of a Christian. She was universally beloved by the neighborhood. The funeral was held at Byron at 2 p.m. today. Miss Ayling was only 16 years of age.

—William H. Currie, a well known former London boy, is in the city for a few days. Mr. Currie is an actor of well known ability, and has for years been connected with Charles H. Hoyt's productions. Mr. Currie appeared in London last season with one of Hoyt's companies. He is now on his way to New York for rehearsal of Hoyt's new play, "A Day and a Night," which will be put on at the Garrick Theater, and probably have a season's run. Mr. Currie has the leading role in the play. From minor roles the Canadian boy has gradually worked his way into the dramatic profession, and is now one of the leading lights of the stage. His friends and relatives in this city are proud of the distinction he has earned.

REV. J. G. STUART ABROAD.

Rev. J. G. Stuart writes to a member of his congregation of his safe arrival at Glasgow after a pleasant ten day's voyage. The ship encountered a large number of icebergs in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. They were of fantastic shapes and enormous size, one being about half a mile in length. He describes the scenery on the Clyde as magnificent, but the odor from the chemical works on the banks and the sewage of the city as abominable. Every Scotchman, however, assures one that the odor is healthy, and conducive to longevity. Mr. Stuart, before returning, purposes to visit Edinburgh, London and portions of Ireland. If the time at his disposal will permit, he is also desirous of taking a trip up into the highlands of Scotland.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Mr. F. Mutch, Montreal, is in the city.

Mr. Wm. Gordon, Detroit, is visiting friends in this city.

Lieut. Thomas Brown, Woodstock, is attending Wolseley Barracks.

Mr. A. G. Calder has returned from a trip to Toronto and Montreal.

The Misses Belle and Louie Brown, city, are holidaying at Port Stanley.

Messrs. T. Hickey and T. Breen, city, are spending a week at Port Stanley.

Mr. Will Sheehy, of Windsor, spent Sunday with his parents on Hill street, city.

Mr. J. T. Lackie and family, of West London, are spending two weeks at Port Stanley.

Miss Florence Elson, of London, was the guest of Mrs. Diehl at the rectory, Florence, last week.

Miss Mabel Welch, of 622 Princess avenue, is visiting friends in Detroit.

Miss H. Heard, of Rochester, N. Y., is visiting her mother, Mrs. George Heard, of Princess avenue.

Miss Perle Ashwell, of Piccadilly street, is the guest of Miss Anna Edwards, McNab street, Hamilton.

Miss Maude McGeary, of this city, left this morning for Detroit, where she will spend two weeks visiting friends.

Mr. J. F. Taylor, of Strathroy, with Mrs. Taylor and family, leave today for Toronto, where Mr. Taylor has accepted a position.

Miss Bertha Hesselbacher has returned home to Detroit, Mich., after visiting her cousin, Miss Ida G. Hawkins, of Arva, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Selinger (nee Miss Frances Alberstadt) are visiting with Mr. Fred Alberstadt, 272 Colborne street, and Mrs. Thompson, 520 Piccadilly street.

BIG FIGURES

Remarkable Increase in Custom Returns at the London Port.

Duties for July, 1898, More Than Double the Total for July, 1896—Statement for the Year.

The work of the customs officials has increased a great deal of late. The returns for the month of July show that the duty entered at the port of London has amounted to considerably more than double the duty in July, 1896, and is a very large increase over the same month last year. The figures are as follows: July, 1896, $30,473.05; July, 1897, $49,181.54; July, 1898, $84,258.27. Increase of July, '98, over July, 1897, $35,076.73, and over July, 1896, $53,585.22.

The report for the twelve months ending June shows that the whole year has been an unusually heavy one.

In the quarter ending September, 1897, the value of free and dutiable goods imported was $805,908, on which $150,291 97 duty was collected. The imports in the next quarter amounted to $625,503, while the duty was $123,613 80. The March quarter was the heaviest of the year, $950,567 being the value of the goods imported, and $193,733 69 the amount of the duty collected. In the June quarter the imports were valued at $713,299, on which $130,461 56 duty was received. The total imports for the year amounted to $3,095,277, and the duty collected, $598,101 02.

A comparison of the total duties for the year gives an idea of the extra amount of business done over the twelve months previous. The total for the year 1896-7 was $447,875 54, and for the year 1897-8 it was $598,270 64, or an increase of $150,395 10.

The exports for the year ending June 30 amounted to $1,154,265, by quarters as follows; September, $164,409; December, $290,507; March, $311,507; June, $387,842.

THE GRAND TRUNK

Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson's Arrival—A Conference With the Wabash.

[G. N. W. Special to Advertiser.]

Montreal, Que., Aug. 1.—J. Ramsay, general manager and vice-president of the Wabash Railroad, accompanied by several members of his staff, has arrived in the city from St. Louis for the purpose of meeting the officials of the Grand Trunk to discuss matters affecting the two roads, the interests of which are closely allied.

Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk, is on his way today to this city from New York, where he landed from the steamer Lucania yesterday. He will arrive late tonight in company with the general manager, Charles M. Hays.

GOT TEN YEARS

A Notorious Jail Breaker Sentenced in Toronto—Escaped Four Times.

[G. N. W. Special to Advertiser.]

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 1.—In the police court here, Tom Carlyle, the desperado and well-known pickpocket, who has made four successful attempts to escape from different Canadian prisons, was this morning sentenced to 10 years in Kingston penitentiary for attempting to shoot Detectives Porter and Slemin while they were endeavoring to arrest him after his recent break from the Central Prison. After being sentenced Carlyle handed a long statement, in which he accused the detectives of dogging his footsteps, and preventing him from succeeding whenever he tried to become an honest man. He was taken back to the Central Prison heavily manacled and in charge of five officers.

ATHLETICS.

John Davidson, of Brantford, and Miss Fanny Davidson, his sister, the celebrated fancy skaters, have received a very flattering offer of six months' engagement to give exhibitions every afternoon and evening at the Palace de Glace, Paris. They will likely accept, and will leave for Paris in September. Jack is at present in St. John, N. B.

TURF.

THE BIRMINGHAM MEET.

London, Aug. 1.—At the first day's racing of the Birmingham August meeting today, the Lorillard-Beresford stables' chestnut filly Algeron won the Wellesborn Juvenile plate. King Patsy was second and Procher third.

BASEBALL.

BASEBALL cal, WdLo ..6 ..6 ..6 .. ..

TWO GAMES ON WEDNESDAY.

London and Hamilton will play two games here on Wednesday afternoon, commencing at 2:30 for the price of one admission. The attendance should be large, as this will likely be the only chance of witnessing two games in one afternoon during the rest of the season.

FLYS.

Pitcher Lipp has been released by the London management. He has signed with the Mohawk Valley League. London will play in Petrolia on Thursday.

Steamship Arrivals.

Aug. 1	At	From.
Nomadic	New York	Liverpool
Carthagenian	St. John	Liverpool

Oh, boys, was that Fly a buzzard?

ALARMING NEWS FROM MANILA

Merritt and Dewey Have a Hard Task Before Them.

Rebels on the Rampage—It Will Be Difficult to Restrain Them—No Attack on Manila Yet.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Gen. Merritt has again cabled the war department relative to the situation in Manila, which he finds very unsatisfactory and dangerous owing to the attitude of the insurgents. In the opinion of Gen. Merritt, the attitude of the insurgents is similar to that assumed by Garcia's Cubans upon the question of their right to enter and possess themselves of the city, although in this case the insurgents are a much more formidable element, being not only more numerous, but better armed, and filled with the arrogance following numerous victories over their Spanish foes. General Merritt, however, indicates that he will do his utmost to protect the citizens from the savagery of the insurgents, though his task is a delicate and difficult one, because of the fact that he must, while fighting the Spaniards, be ready at any moment to repel the insurgents. The general gave notice that he was about to combine with Admiral Dewey in a joint demand for the surrender of the city to the U. S. forces, thus forestalling the insurgents, and this may cause a rupture.

It is possible, in view of the fact that Gen. Merritt's cablegram was sent from Cavite last Thursday, that this movement has been made already by the combined American military and naval forces, although there is some doubt about this on account of a statement from Merritt that he may need all his soldiers before attacking. Still it is possible that the demand might be made without being immediately followed by an attack, which might be deferred until all the troops have reached Cavite.

Up to the date of the report, Gen. Merritt had with him about 12,000 soldiers. So far seven expeditions have left San Francisco, carrying soldiers to the Philippines, and it is the intention to furnish Merritt at least 8,000 men more than his present force. If he delays his attack until all these may have reached him, Manila will not be taken in that way before September, for the last of the troops have not yet left San Francisco. It may be, however, that the arrangement as to the Philippines, which it is expected will be included in the peace treaty, will obviate the necessity for further action on the part of the American commanders.

DISCUSSING THE SITUATION.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Secretary Alger and Secretary Long are in conference with the president over the serious situation in the Philippines. They have important dispatches from Gen. Merritt and Admiral Dewey. Secretary Alger admitted the significance of these dispatches, but declined to state their exact nature.

NO ATTACK YET.

Hong Kong, Aug. 1. — The United States transport Zafiro has arrived in these waters, and is anchored outside the Lusnm Pass. She reports that no Americans or insurgents had made any charge on Manila up to July 29. The remainder of the San Francisco expedition was expected to arrive at Cavite during the evening of July 29.

SPAIN CONFERRING

With the French, German and Austrian Ambassadors—Rumored American Repulse.

Madrid, Aug. 1.—The minister for foreign affairs, Duke Almodovar de Rio, has received a telegram from Paris saying that the reply of the United States to the Spanish note on the subject of peace would be forwarded to Madrid immediately. The French, German and Austrian ambassadors had a conference with the Spanish minister for foreign affairs yesterday.

A suru tax of 6 pesetas will probably be imposed upon grain imports.

A dispatch received here says the Cuban blockade is maintained in the most vigorous manner.

An American warship is reported to have bombarded San Matanzas.

A dispatch to the Imparcial from Havana says that a force of 400 infantry and cavalry under the United States flag recently attacked a detachment of Spanish engineers at Greicoso. The dispatch then says that some volunteers from Cardenas went to the assistance of the engineers, "and the enemy was driven off, leaving ten men dead on the field." The Spanish losses are said to have been an officer and two men wounded.

HAWAII TO PAY UP.

Yokohama, Aug. 1.—It is reported here that Hawaii has agreed to pay Japan £40,000 sterling in settlement of the dispute which arose out of the exclusion of Japanese immigrants from the Hawaiian Islands.

Telephone Competition.

Competition, on ordinary business principles, is a good thing for the public. It insures the best attention to their wants, it cheapens prices, and prevents all the evils of a monopoly.

The city council have expressed themselves in favor of a competing telephone company in this city, and the citizens are showing that the council knew their wants by becoming subscribers to the People's Telephone Company.

The list is being daily increased, as the people learn that the new company really means business.—Advt.

The C. P. R. land sales for July totaled 39,500 acres, realizing $123,000.

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

Winnipeg clearing house returns for last month were $6,316,236. For the same month in 1897 the figures were $5,616,603.

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

CANADIAN TRIBUTES

The German-Canadians of Berlin Appreciate the Old Prince's Services to His Country.

Berlin, Ont., Aug. 1.—The news of the death of Prince Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor, was received with profound regret in this city, the home of the German citizens of Canada. Many of the Germans living here knew the prince personally, while living in Germany, before coming to Canada. As soon as the news was received flags were raised at half-mast in all parts of the city, and the huge German ensign now waves at half-mast on the pole in Victoria Park. There are many German societies in Berlin, and these will pass resolutions of condolence and forward them to the bereaved family. Bismarck had a great many admirers among Canadian Germans, judging by the demonstrations here when his death was announced.

THE DEATH CHAIR

Martin Thorn Executed at Sing Sing—He Met the End Coolly.

Sing Sing, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Martin Thorn was executed at 11:17 this forenoon.

Thorn slept soundly until nearly 6 this morning. Then he put on the new suit of clothing provided by the state in which to meet his death. He looked at it carefully and inspected the slit in the leg where the electrode was to be applied. A 8 o'clock Warden Sage went into the death-house. The warden talked with Thorn for a little time, and when he came out said: "Thorn told me he was not nervous, and would die bravely. He said he was perfectly reconciled to his fate, and that he had made his peace with his God. He slept well, and had no fear of death. There is not the slightest change in his actions. He is the same cool man who came to the prison six months ago. His nerve is stronger than any other murderer who has been in the death-house."

When Thorne rose this morning he told his keepers that his only dread was the wait from the time he awoke until he was summoned to the chair, Rev. Father Hauselman, of Brooklyn, the spiritual adviser of the murderer, called at the prison shortly after 8 o'clock, and remained with Thorne till the end. Thorne was reading the Bible when the priest entered the death-house. He greeted the priest affectionately. Father Hauselman heard his confession, after which the last sacraments of the church were administered Thorn. Then he read his prayer-book and prayed until he was summoned to the death-house.

THRILLING ESCAPES

From a Burning Chicago Hotel—Three Lives Lost—Many Injured.

Chicago, Aug. 1.—Guests of the Berwyn Hotel, 148 North State street, were aroused at 3 o'clock this morning to find the hostelry on fire. So rapidly did the blaze spread that men and women found themselves cut off from escape by the stairs.

Three lives were lost, and a number of others were maimed and bruised in jumping from high windows to the pavement. When the fire was discovered it was burning fiercely on a lower floor. A pedestrian raised a cry of warning which aroused the guests, and they appeared at the upper windows of the hotel in their night attire. Below them roared the fire with gradually increasing fury, and clouds of smoke made uncertain the extent of the flames. One of the guests on the second floor swung himself out upon the ledge of the window, peered at the menacing flames for a moment, and then deliberately jumped to the sidewalk. He landed on his feet, but fell into the gutter helpless. A number of others followed. A man who jumped from the fifth floor was killed. There were many thrilling escapes and rescues.

A BICYCLIST DROWNED.

[G. N. W. Special to Advertiser.]

Peterboro, Ont., Aug. 1.—Fred Foote, a prominent business man of Peterboro, was drowned in Jackson's Park here this morning. He was riding down the hill near the park on his wheel, when he lost control of the pedals, and went over the bank into the artificial lake. The body was recovered soon after. Mr. Foote leaves a large family.

A PAY CAR WRECKED.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 1.—From officials of the Southern Pacific Railroad in this city, the particulars of the wreck of a pay car west of Benson were obtained last night. The accident occurred at 6:20 in the morning. The engine jumped the track on a curve. Fireman A. J. Taylor was killed; Engineer Walker was badly injured, and Conductor Crowder was injured internally and will probably die. The other trainmen and officers of the road on the car were shaken up but not seriously hurt. The engine was a complete wreck, and the pay car was consumed by fire, but the records and money were saved.

McKINLEY'S MESSAGE TO GERMANY.

Berlin, Aug. 1.—The United States ambassador, Mr. Andrew White, has received the following cable message from Washington: The president charges you to express in the proper official quarter to the bereaved German nation and to the family of the deceased statesman, the sorrow which the government and people of the United States feel in the passing away of the great chancellor, whose name will be ever associated with the greatness of the German Empire.

Baron Von Buelow tells the Associated Press that nothing definite regarding Prince Bismarck's funeral will be decided upon until the wishes of Emperor William and the family of the deceased are ascertained.

The People's Telephone Company would like to know if you want

1. Cheap phones?
2. The best modern service?
3. Competition?
4. Local control of the telephone system?
5. $50,000 spent in construction work?

The subscription department of the company, where contracts may be signed, is at 394 Richmond street.—Advt.

Toronto Firemen Testify.

M. McCartney, Lombard street fire hall, Toronto, dated March 4, 1897, states: "Am subject to very painful conditions of costiveness and other troubles resulting therefrom, but I am glad to say that I have found a perfect remedy in Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I trust this may be of benefit to others."

Bathing Suits

have now become a necessity. We are selling them at wholesale prices. See the goods and be convinced. Also large stock of

Bathing Trunks

just what the boys want, and at popular prices, 8c, 10c, 13c, at

ROSS'

196 Dundas Street.

GLEN. ALE.

Glendale, July 30.—Miss Edythe Haldane, of Strathroy, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Joseph Haldane.

Mrs. George Russel, of Alton, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

We hear with regret of the serious illness of Mr. Hourd. Some weeks ago, while building a fence, he met with an accident, which has now resulted in a hemorrhage of the lungs. The sympathy of the neighbors is well shown by their timely assistance in attending to his crops.

Miss F. Cleveland is spending a vacation with friends at Exeter.

On Friday, the 22nd inst., a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Hourd.

Miss Ethel Wyatt, of South London, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Thomas Teeple. Mr. Teeple returned on Tuesday from a visit with friends at West Zorra.

NILESTOWN.

Nilestown, Aug. 1.—The seventh annual garden party of the Nilestown Royal Templars was a great success in every respect. Much credit is due the council for the excellent entertainment they provided, which was pronounced by all to have been the best ever given at a social of this kind. Messrs. McDonald and Carpenter surpassed all our expectations, and we will all look forward to their next annual visit to our well-known summer festival.

JEWS IN THE UNITED STATES.

It is estimated that the Jews of the United States number about 1,200,000, although that may be somewhat in excess. Although in common with the great mass of the population they prefer the cities, they are found scattered in every section from Bangor to the Klondike, and their synagogues, which were a novelty a few decades ago, save in places like New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, Savannah and Richmond, can be met everywhere.

Chicago, recently witnessed the 50th anniversary of its oldest synagogue—the new edifice on Indiana avenue, with its impressive architecture, tells the story of successful growth. The new temples in Cleveland, Little Rock, Kansas City, St. Louis, Detroit, are eloquent reminders of western progress. The president of the United States was present at the recent corner-stone laying for the new Washington Temple, which will be worthy of the capital of our country. In New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Baltimore, the synagogues are in the broad places, and convey a favorable idea of American Israel. According to Rev. Dr. Caroll's statistics there were, in 1897, 570 Jewish congregations in the United States, and 143,000 communicants—the last term is misleading. As a rule, the father alone counts as a member of the synagogue. Besides, in the smaller towns in which there are no regular synagogues, there will be found many Jews, and these are not included in the estimate, while a large proportion of Jewish residents of the chief cities may be unattached to any synagogue, membership being voluntary, not compulsory.—From Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for August.

DR. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE, BLOWER INCLUDED, 25c, acts magically and cures quickly. One application allays pains, clears the passage, reduces inflammation and gives comfort. Cures cold in the head, Hay Fever, Rose Fever, Catarrhal Deafness and all head and throat afflictions, which, if not taken in time, will lead to Chronic Catarrh and later consumption. It is sure, pure and harmless, easily applied.

The Fly is a bald-headed fact. 34 tf

Ladies, beautiful feet and neat shoes come through using Shake in Your Shoes. 25 cents. 86tf

BORN.

McDERMID—On July 9, at 534 Dundas street, to Mr. and Mrs. J. K. McDermid, a daughter.

Look Here

These are the inducements THE PEOPLE'S TELEPHONE COMPANY have to offer to the citizens of London in return for the privileges which have been granted them:

1. Cheap Phones. Rates—$26 for business (unlimited); $18 for house (unlimited); $42 for both (unlimited).
2. The best modern service, with the Latest Telephone Improvements. Metallic Circuits and Long Distance Instruments.
3. The privilege of owning all the stock and enjoying profits at home.
4. The expenditure of $50,000 on construction work before Jan 1, 1899.
5. Competition in the telephone business, securing the best attention to the wants of the public.

The only question for the people to decide is: Do you want these advantages? If so, THE PEOPLE'S will supply both, and are deserving of encouragement.

96m

E. J. WEBB

is removed to 290 1-2 Dundas street between Wellington and Waterloo streets, and she is now prepared to wait on ladies favoring her with orders for corsets and waists. Prices ranging from $1 50 upworth $2.

WM. SLATER,

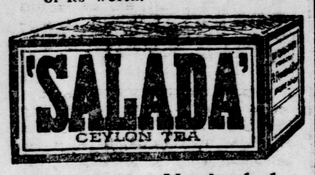
MERCHANT TAILOR,

581-3 Richmond Street,

OPPOSITE THE V.

We Shall Not Be

more anxious to sell it than you will be to buy it once you know of its worth.



Positively Unrivaled.

Sealed Lead Packets Only. 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c. By All Grocers.

In the Net.

"No," was the hesitating reply; "he had gone away."

Valeria was silent.

"It will soon be time to pay for you again here," Miss Pendleton said. "You know it must be paid three months in advance."

"But I am not going to be paid for again," Valeria exclaimed in astonishment. "I have already told you that I am going to leave this place on the 18th of next month. I shall have stayed too long in staying three months."

"But what will you do for money?" Miss Pendleton said, rising, and showing a slight anger.

"The same money that pays for me here will pay in another place," Valeria said. "I have drawn for money and never received it, though the draft was given almost six months ago. I shall have money now every month from my serial. And there is my new book. I shall have enough after a while."

"You haven't any place now," Miss Pendleton said, with a shade of insolence, and that little vindictive tightening of the lips which, through all her smiles, Valeria had always felt was possible to them. "And you can do nothing without money," she opened the door. "I must go. It is late," she said, and went out into the corridor.

Valeria followed her, smitten with a sudden trembling and terror. "I am sorry that I left my house," she exclaimed. "I am sorry that I ever trusted myself in your hands."

Miss Pendleton went downstairs, and Valeria followed her, and stopped her in the ante-room, which was vacant.

"You must go to the director and liberate me, as you put me into his hands," she said. "You are too bold to treat me so. I will not stay here after the three months are out."

"You cannot go out without money," Miss Pendleton said. "If you stay here everything will be done for you; if you go out, nothing will be done for you." And her face showed that if Valeria went out everything would be done against her.

"I do not wish to have anything done for me!" Valeria exclaimed. "There has been too much done already. I have been betrayed. I should have got well in my own house. I was able to walk out the second day after I came here."

"You were sick a month here," Miss Pendleton said.

"I was sick three weeks; but I took the sickness here."

"No, you didn't!" exclaimed the other rudely.

"I did, and they all know it. Besides, that makes no difference. I am well now, and I want my liberty."

Miss Pendleton's mask of smiles and sweet speeches was quite off now, and the vulgar, cruel woman stood revealed.

"You are not well!" she cried out. "Your head isn't right."

Valeria recoiled. It was not possible for her to answer in words to such brutality. Helpless, terrified, insulted, she burst into tears.

"You can stay here till spring, and then go to America," Miss Pendleton added, seeming to think that she had conquered.

"Who are you, to tell me when I shall come and go?" Valeria replied, sobbing, yet fired with anger. "I will appeal to the American consul for protection."

"You may appeal to him," was the cool reply.

The other looked at her with a taunting smile. "Where will you go?"

"I will go into the street sooner than be shut up here!" Valeria cried with imprudent heat.

"Oh, why did I trust her? Why did I put myself into her power?" cried Valeria while the sister was trying to soothe her. "I had an impression from the very first that there was something hard and strange hidden under her affected sweetness. It wasn't natural. She has betrayed me. Oh, what shall I do?"

The confident insolence of her enemy showed a consciousness of strength. She would never have dared to be so brutal if she had not an assurance of support. Yet what that support was, Valeria had no conception. She could understand nothing. All was confusion.

The morning found Valeria calmer; for all were so kind, and so much displeased at the insult that had been offered her that she could not but be comforted. "She should not have addressed even an insane person so," Sister Agnes said, in commenting on Miss Pendleton's conduct.

The director came up and ordered that Valeria should not see her again.

"I do not wish ever to see her again," she replied. "I will not willingly ever glance at her, even. But suppose that she should come?"

"Excuse yourself," answered the director. He was walking to and fro in the sala, talking with Valeria and Sister Agnes.

"You do not know her if you think that an excuse will answer, if she should wish to come in. She would walk into my room in spite of me. And you know there is no lock inside the door."

"Tell her if she comes that I forbid here seeing Madamigella," he said to Sister Agnes. "I will not allow it, mind!"

He then went, advising Valeria to go out for a walk into the city.

They went up the avenue to the excavations, and found the deputy there, looking at some new baths that had just been uncovered. He explained the ruins to them and gave Valeria permission to take away some records of the place. There were fragments of beautiful pillars in porta-santa and white marble, a great deal of cipolline, and numerous fragments of sculpture, earthen vessels, beautiful opaline glass and serpentine, alabasters of different sorts giallo-antico and rosso-antico.

From there they went round to a knoll called monticella in the corner of the villa nearest St. Peter. Here a grove of shrubs shielded the back of a bench, and an olive tree strewed its black berries over the ground. From this spot they looked down into the piazza of St. Peter's, which was scarce more than a stone's throw from them, and off up the Tiber and across the fields to Ponte Molle, and the country, and the beautiful mountains beyond. A little to the right lay the Castel Sant' Angelo, with all the city rolling away southward. It is one of the few supreme views of Rome.

They seated themselves on the bench and looked about awhile, then walked silently back to the casino, and Valeria went up to her chamber and her writing, and tried to forget her troubles in her heroine, and to call up scenes of New England to blot these scenes of old Rome from her mind. The next day would be soon enough to go to look at Madame L.'s rooms. She thought it probable that Miss Pendleton would come to see the director that day.

She did not come however, and the next morning Valeria prepared herself to go out into the city, and sent one of the nurses down for her pass.

"Make haste," she said, "for I want to go early. "I don't know that a pass is necessary now, for the director said that I was to do as I please; but it is better to have one, in case the porter should make a difficulty."

She dressed and went down, waiting for the nurse in one of the lower gardens. Presently the girl appeared.

"The director says that you cannot go out," she said.

"Impossible!" Valeria exclaimed.

"The Sister Agnes told me so," said the girl. "She asked the director herself, and he said that you cannot go out."

"I will not believe it unless he tells me so himself. Go and find Sister Agnes, and tell her I want her to go to the director with me."

"Sister Agnes is in the community."

"Come with me yourself, then," Valeria said; and the girl, though unwilling, accompanied her over the arch of San Spirito, downstairs, and through passages, to where, near the Lungara door of the Manicomio, the director's offices were.

"The director is not in, but will return in fifteen minutes," the porter told her. "If you will wait inside there, I will call you when he comes."

Fifteen minutes passed by and she was not called.

"I am afraid they have forgotten me. I had better go out into the passage," she said, going toward the great prison-like door that shut in the third-class patients.

"You cannot pass, signora," said the portress, laying her hand on the lock.

It was useless to contend. With what patience she could, she seated herself again.

Another fifteen minutes passed and then the lady superior appeared. She was very grave and silent. "Come with me, Mademoiselle," she said; and, taking Valeria by the hand, led her out to the doctor's office. "Wait here till he comes," she added, and left her without another word.

Presently the director appeared.

"How did you come here?" he exclaimed.

[To be Continued.]

Of Interest to Women.

Washing Day Hints.

All housekeepers do not yet understand that what goes on in the kitchen on washing day affects the condition of the clothes if, as often happens, laundry work and kitchen work must be done in the same room. The smell of broiled or fried fish, or even broiled steak, or those odors which come from strong vegetables while cooking—such as onions, cabbage and the like—cling to the clothes with great pertinacity even after they are ironed and sent upstairs. This is especially true if the smells are absorbed during the sprinkling of the clothes, and when the latter are quickly rolled up tight and are opened to have the odors ironed into them. Persons who have occasion to send their linen to a city washerwoman often notice the unpleasant flavor which they have on their return. Laundered as they are in stuffy tenement rooms, where all the processes of life go on, it would be strange, indeed, if they came out of the ordeal sweet and odorless. The housekeeper should be watchful on their point, even in washing on her own premises, and she who is obliged to trust to the outside laundress will find a suggestion to that often ignorant but emenable woman productive of excellent results.

An Expensive Luxury.

One thing that the American woman is doing is wearing miniatures. Perhaps she does that to preserve the only part of the reputation she has abroad which really belongs to her, that of being a reckless money spender. A good miniature is expensive. One well painted on ivory will cost $125 at least, and such a treasure to be worn must have a worthy setting. A New York woman recently had the miniature of her little daughter set in a brooch with two solid rows of jewels, one of diamonds and one of pearls, around it.

"I wore it to the theater the first night I had it," she told a friend a little later, "and I think everyone in the theater saw it; it seemed to me they looked at me instead of at the stage."

Such a setting would cost $300 at least.

Other women who do not care to spend as much money have plain photographs mounted in gold, which they wear, portraits, sometimes of a child who has died, and still others have colored protographs imitating the ivory miniature.

Nothing is more beautiful, however, than cameo head portraits. A woman or child with classic features can be beautifully reproduced in the stone.

The Dalmatian Dress.

The women wear dark blue skirts and red stockings, with shoes which turn up at the toes, embroidered sleeveless blouse and a great sleeveless upper garment, open at the front and descending to the ankles, writes a traveler in Dalmatia. They have always a white or a red handkerchief tied over the head and under the chin. Speaking of dress, we made a most interesting discovery in ancient ecclesiastical costume. Those who are learned in the history of ecclesiastical dress know that the "dalmatic," or peculiar robe of the "deacon," was originally the distinctive dress of the Dalmatian peasant, and that just as the frieze coat of the Irish peasant became the modern "ulster," so the Roman fashionable tailors, urged thereto by that young scamp, the Emperor Heliogabalus, took the idea of a "novelty" from the Dalmatian peasant dress and produced the garment called the "dalmatic."

It was at first a fashionable Roman article of dress, then it came to be a portion of the distinctive consular and senatorial costume, and at last was appropriated by the clergy, who, with their conservative instincts, persisted in wearing it when its origin had been long forgotten. These learned persons, however, do not seem to know that the old original "dalmatic" is still worn in a remote part of Dalmatia. We were greatly excited when we first saw it on women coming into the market at Spalato. It is now an upper robe, open in front, coming down to the middle of the thigh, and with a short slit at the thigh. It has long, wide sleeves. It looks exactly like the clerical garment that is figured in the oldest pictures of clerical dress. We were told that the wearers were women of Cissa, a little upland village which is perched on the rocks at the top of the mountain pass leading from the ancient Salona over the mountain range. It is curious to reflect that a modern mark of belonging to the Catholic Church, according to some good people, should be to wear the overcoat of the peasant women of Clissa.

Taking Care of Clothes.

It is not so hard to care for one's clothes as it is to get them in the first instance, says an exchange. Yet, strangely enough, those who have the fewest garments take least pains to preserve their freshness.

Rich women, having French maids, have their gowns and bonnets looked after with a jealous care that women who need such service scarcely dream of. It is not wear that makes a drabbled mass of your best gown in two months. It is lack of care when it is off your back. If you fold it up or hang it, ten to one, you do it badly.

Hang all your dress waists and skirts but suspend them on "coat hangers," not on hooks or nails. The way shopkeepers care for ready-made garments is an excellent object lesson. A large supply of coat hangers can be bought for a dollar, or if you are out of reach of the ready-made article, manufacture them. Half a barrel hoop, with a loop or string in the middle, makes a satisfactory substitute.

Hanging only serves for stiff or heavy fabrics, not when they are of thin goods. In that case garments are apt to become stringy. Light materials must be folded, sleeves and bows stuffed out with tissue paper, and all given plenty of room.

Skirt bags are a luxury, even a necessity, for handsome garments. They are great square sacks of white cotton, longer than the skirts, and into which the skirt can be slipped without crushing. A sachet suspended in the center imparts to the skirt a fragrance which makes it as sweet and fresh as a flower.

Skirts should not only be brushed when taken off, but the silk lining ought to be well equipped with a dry cloth. This should be done at once, and the skirt then put away properly. It is tumbling about on chairs, waiting to be disposed of, that ruins many clothes. Gloves must be pulled in shape as soon as they are taken off, and not put away till they are dried. — New York Observer.

How to Make Jams.

In making jams of small fruits with seeds, as berries, it is better not to cook the fruit with the sugar, as it hardens both fruit and seeds. Put the fruit on the stove where it will heat slowly, mashing it with a wooden spoon to help the juice-freeing process. When it has reached the boiling point and cooked five minutes, strain out the pulp and return the juice to the stove. Boil twenty minutes, add a scant three-fourths of a pound of sugar for each pound of fruit—weighed before cooking—boil fifteen minutes longer, put in the pulp, heat to the boiling point, fill into jars and seal.

Children's Food.

"By much bolting and refining of that noble grain, wheat, we have taken away from it nearly every element but starch."

If our children were allowed to eat bread made from flour that has not been put through the spoliation they would, chemists tell us, be provided with fourteen different elements, carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, chlorine, iron, potassium magnesium, sodium, sulphur, phosporous, calcium, florine and silicon.

The truth must no longer be blinked; newspapers and magazines have been pouring out articles upon the subject, doctors have talked until they are tired; even the paragraphers have begun to beg mothers not to give their children "stones for bread," and still we are a "nation of starch eaters." It is a pity about the well-to-do "grown-ups," but some of them "fill-in" with other food, and bread is not their staple, but working people, and the children, why may they not have the fourteen elements due to them?

Help is wanted when the nerves become weak and the appetite fails. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives help by making the blood rich and pure.

Table Jellies

Fresh Stock of
Lazenby's
Solidified
Table Jellies
Just received.
Complete assortment
Of flavors.
Two packages—25c.

Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co
169 Dundas Street.

LAKE WARSHIPS

The Question To Be Considered by the Quebec Conference.

Americans Want Permission to Build Small Warships on the Great Lakes —The Rush-Bagot Treaty.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The fruit of Don M. Dickinson's latest visit to Washington is shown in the statement given out at the state department that the joint high commission to meet at Quebec on Aug. 23 will consider, among other things, the advisability of the revision of the agreement of 1817 respecting war vessels on the lakes.

When Mr. Dickinson was in Washington several weeks ago he had a long conference with the state department on the subject, and he subsequently took it up with the British ambassador. The assurances which he undoubtedly received in both quarters must have been very flattering, for soon after his return to Detroit he filed an elaborate brief in the interest of lake shipbuilders, urging the revision of the treaty. The fact that it is now to be included in the topics under discussion at Quebec is believed at the state department to mean that, while the agrement may not be wholly abrogated, it will be so amended as to permit lake shipbuilders to compete with plants along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts in the construction of small war vessels, which not necessarily receive their armaments until they reach tide water.

The restrictions imposed by the old agreement upon the maintenance of war vessels upon the lakes are regarded as salutary for both countries, and are not likely to be materially modified.

Backache

THE BANE OF MANY A WOMAN'S LIFE.

A Berlin Lady Tells How to Get Rid of It.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS THE REMEDY

Mrs. Eliza Reitz, 33 Wellington street, Berlin, Ont., says: "For ten years I have been afflicted with kidney and back trouble, suffering freatly from dizziness, nervousness, weak eyesight, loss of sleep and appetite, and an almost constant tired, weak feeling. In February last I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and received so much benefit from them that I continued their use until I had taken three boxes in all, and was completely cured. They removed every vestige of pain, dizziness and nervousness, and enabled me to get restful sleep; so that from being a sick woman I am now strong and well again."

Doan's Kidney Pills cure Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Backache, Gravel, and all Kidney and Bladder Diseases. Sold by druggists at 50c. a box or three for $1 25. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Prof. Von Zenker, who in 1860 first discovered the trichina disease, died recently in Mecklenburg at the age of 73 years.

The Root of the Trouble.

It surprises some people when you tell them their nervous trouble is caused by a defective liver. Liver trouble causes constipation. Next comes dyspepsia, then impure blood with heart strain, and the result is nerve trouble. Merrill's System Tonic is a positive cure for liver trouble and constipation, and in this way removes the cause of other ills. 50c per bottle at Strong's Pharmacy.

The amount of gold coin in actual circulation in the world is estimated by the Bank of England officials to be about 865 tons.

IN INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN DR. SIEGERT'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS are well known as the most efficacious remedy for Diarrhea and all diseases of the digestive organs.

Shake in Your Shoes has cured thousands of feet. Will cure yours. 25 cents. 86tf

Did you see the Fly? 34 tf

Navigation and Railways

Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company...

AMERICA'S SCENIC LINE
NIAGARA TO THE SEA.

Steamers leave Toronto at 2 p.m. daily (except Sunday) for Montreal, passing through the Thousand Islands and down all the rapids of the St. Lawrence. Experienced pilots on all our steamers. Connecting at Montreal with the palatial upper tier steamers of the company for the Lower St. Lawrence, Murray Bay, Cacouna, Tadousac, Ha Ha Bay, Chicoutimi, Roberval, Lake St. John.

Steamer Hamilton leaves Hamilton every Monday, at 12 noon, for Montreal, calling at all intermediate points, leaving Montreal every Thursday, at 4 p.m. Tickets include meals and berth on the Steamer Hamilton.

JOHN PAUL, E. DE LA HOOKE, T. R. PARKER, Ticket agents, London.
C. F. Gildersleeve, General Manager. G. A. Browne, Traffic Manager.
Head office—228 St. Paul street, Montreal.

Merchants' Line.

MONTREAL,

Down the St. Lawrence, sailing from Port Stanley and Toronto.

F. B. CLARKE,
416 Richmond street, next to Advertiser. 2xv

WHITE STAR LINE

New York to Liverpool via Queenstown

S.S. TEUTONIC, Aug. 3
S.S. BRITANNIC, Aug. 10
S.S. MAJESTIC, Aug. 17
S.S. GERMANIC, Aug. 24
S.S. TEUTONIC, Aug. 31
S.S. BRITANNIC, Sept. 7
} 12 noon

Rates as low as any first-class line.

E. De La Hooke,
Sole Agent for London
"Clock" Corner. 82v

WHAT IS

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

EVERY WRAPPER BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Servants

are easily procured if you advertise in The Advertiser. Cheap rates. Three insertions

For 20 Cents.

Male Help

such as porters, hostlers, gardeners, etc.—costs but

20c for 3 Insertions.

The Advertiser

circulates in all the homes. That's where the people read the advertisements.

Two Editions Daily.

Railways and Navigation

L. E. and D. R. R.

Semi-Weekly Excursions
—TO—
PORT STANLEY.

Wednesdays and Saturdays during the season. Fare 30 cents round trip. Trains leave London 10:25 a.m., 2:30, 5:30 and 6:50 p.m.

C. and P. S. Line Steamer Flora to Cleveland, Ohio.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays during the season. Fare, one way from London, $2, Round trip, $3. Saturday to Monday trip, only $1 50 for round trip. Boat leaves on arrival train leaving London 6:50 p.m. Get tickets "Clock" Corner and G. T. R. Station.

Intercolonial Railway OF CANADA

The direct Route between the West and all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and Baie des Chaleur, Province of Quebec; also for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward and Cape Breton Islands, Newfoundland and St. Pierre.

Express trains leave Montreal and Halifax daily (Sunday excepted) and run through without change between these points.

The through express train cars of the Intercolonial Railway are brilliantly lighted by electricity, and heated by steam from the locomotive, thus greatly increasing the comfort and safety of travelers.

Comfortable and elegant buffet, sleeping and day cars are run on all through express trains.

The popular summer sea bathing and fishing resorts of Canada are all along the Intercolonial, or are reached by that route.

Canadian-European Mail and Passenger Route.

Passengers for Great Britain and the Continent can leave Montreal Tuesday morning and join outward Mail Steamers at St. John on Wednesday, or they can leave Montreal on Wednesday morning and join outward Mail Steamers at Halifax on Thursday.

The attention of shippers is directed to the superior facilities offered by this route for the transport of flour and general merchandise intended for the Eastern Provinces, Newfoundland and the West Indies; also for shipments of grain and produce intended for the European markets, either by way of St. John or Halifax.

Tickets may be obtained and all information about the route, also freight and passenger rates, on application to

A. H. HARRIS,
General Traffic Manager,
Board of Trade Building, Montreal.
D. POTTINGER, General Manager.
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., May 21, 1897.

ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamships, Liverpool, Calling at Rimouski and Moville.

	From Montreal 9 a.m.	From Quebec 6 p.m.
*NUMIDIAN	Aug. 4	Aug. 4
PARISIAN	Aug. 11	Aug. 11
*LAURENIAN	Aug. 18	Aug. 18
CALIFORNIAN	Aug. 25	Aug. 25
*NUMIDIAN	Sept. 1	Sept. 1

*Do not call at Rimouski or Moville.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin, Derry and Liverpool, $52 50 and upwards; return, $105 and upwards. Second cabin, Liverpool, Derry, London, $36 25 and upwards. Steerage, Liverpool, Derry, Belfast, Glasgow, London, everything found, $23 50.

Glasgow-New York service—Mongolian, sails from New York, Aug. 12; cabin, $45 and upwards; return, $90 and upwards; second cabin, $35; return, $64 12; steerage, $23 50.

AGENTS—E. De la Hooke, "Clock," corner Richmond and Dundas. Thomas R. Parker, southwest corner of Richmond and Dundas streets, and F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street.

Fifteen thousand people are employed making violins in Germany.

Navigation and Railways

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

MACKINAC
Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Duluth and Upper Lake Ports,
MUSKOKA
Lakes and Georgian Bay Ports
EXCURSION

Tickets now on sale at company's offices "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas street and at G. T. R. depot.

A variety of Summer Trips at low fares.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

A First-Class Line for First-Class Travel
—TO—
BUFFALO,
NEW YORK,
BOSTON

And all Eastern and New England Points.

DETROIT, TOLEDO, CHICAGO

And all Western Points.

For information and tickets call at city ticket office, 395 Richmond street.

JOHN PAUL, City Passenger Agent.
O. W. RUGGLES, General Pass. and Ticket Agent.
JOHN G. LAVEN, Can. Pass. Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

WHERE MAY I SPEND
A Delightful Vacation

Is a question easily decided by referring to "Summer Tours," a publication in four editions, issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

No. 1. "Quebec, Maritime Provinces, White Mountains, and Atlantic Sea Coast."
No. 2. "Holiday Resorts of Ontario, Niagara, River St. Lawrence, Ottawa and Montreal."
No. 3. "The Upper Lakes."
No. 4. "Across the Continent to Banff, Glacier, Kootenay and Pacific Coast."

Any edition you desire and also a copy of "Fishing and Shooting," will be cheerfully given on application to any Canadian Pacific Agent, or to C. E. McPHERSON, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 1 King street east, Toronto.
THOS. R. PARKER, City Passenger Agent. 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond.

NORTH-WEST TRANS CO'Y. LTD.

STEAMER UNITED EMPIRE

Is intended (weather permitting) to leave Windsor on THURSDAY, AUG. 4, at 6 p.m., and Sarnia on FRIDAY, AUG. 5, at 3 o'clock p.m., for Soo, Port Arthur, Fort William and Duluth, making direct connections at these points for Manitoba and the Northwest, Kootenay, British Columbia and Pacific Coast Points.

For rates and information apply to E. DE LA HOOKE, London, or your nearest G. T. R. agent.

JAS. H. BEATTY, General Manager, Sarnia, Ont.

Do You Need Some Wall Paper?

Clean up, cheer up and brighten up the home with new Wall Paper. The sitting-room, dining-room and bedrooms will look and feel better to stay in. Borders to match any style of paper. A pleasure to show samples.

O. B. GRAVES,

222 Dundas Street.

UP TO THE TIMES.

Modern, progressive people always take advantage of modern methods. They are the successful people of the day. Among other things they use

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

which is as far ahead of all other forms of illumination as anything can be. To learn all about it, telephone 958.

London Electric Co.

DR. S. J. CAMPBELL,

DENTIST, 439 PARK AVENUE, Between Dundas and Queen's Ave. Phone 992.

R. K. COWAN,

BARRISTER, ETC., County Buildings, Court House Square

PATENTS

P. J. EDMUNDS,

Solicitor of Patents, Mechanical and Patent Law Expert. 358-91 Richmond, corner King, London, Ont. Telephone, 591.

PLAIN OR ORNAMENTAL

Wall Papers can be selected from our stock, which is large and varied. If you cannot get what you want at our store you will not be able to buy it in the city.

H. & C. Colerick, 484 Richmond Street

Do You Fish?

Why buy trashy tackle when you can get the best so cheap at Brock's? We keep only first-class goods, and our prices are right.

W. A. BROCK,

192 Dundas St., London.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

We have just opened out a fine line of furniture coverings, imported direct from England. All the latest shades and designs. You should see them. At Trafford's, 95 to 97 King street.

Look After Your Dogs

This hot weather. We make a specialty of treating the diseases of the dog. Office, 137 King street; residence and infirmary, corner of King and Wellington streets. R. C. Barnes, V.S., honor graduate, O. V. C., assistant. J. H. Tennant, veterinary surgeon. Telephones—House 278, office 688.

Long & Dyer, Wood Finishers.—Houses and offices oil finished. All kinds of wood finishing a specialty. Pianos highly repolished. Furniture, etc., oak and walnut picture frames made to order. Notice we have removed from 290½ Dundas street, to Turner's old carriage shop, Richmond street.

Shake in Your Shoes cures bad odored, sweaty and sore feet. 25 cents. 86 tf

No use trying to stop our Fly. 34 tf

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.—Cheap Cook Stoves, Square Baseburners, Parlor Stoves, Extension Tables, Bedroom Suites, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Goose Feather Pillows, Down Cushions, made to order at the Feather Bed and Mattress Cleaning Factory, 593 Richmond street north. HUNT & SONS. Telephone 997.

Don't use inferior bicycle oil, when you can get the best for 5 cents per bottle at Perry David's, 589 Richmond street, near Albert. z x v

Liberia is the only more or less civilized country where clocks are almost entirely dispensed with. The sun rises exactly at 6 a.m. and sets at 6 p. m., and is vertically overhead at noon.

FAGGED OUT.—None but those who have become fagged out know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength has gone, and despondency has taken hold of the sufferers. They feel as though there was nothing to live for. There, however, is a cure—one box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do wonders in restoring health and strength. Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the articles entering into the composition of Parmelee's Pills.

The Belgian Government offers a prize of $10,000 for the invention of a match paste containing no phosphorus and not otherwise dangerous to health in its manufacture. Of course, other points are required, but the object of the offer is to find a way to do away with a dangerous employment.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

Meat Quality...

is made the test in every animal we buy for the block. Each is of the proper age, of the right degree of fatness for delicious steaks, roasts and chops. There's a mighty big difference in meat. The meats we weigh out are cut from the choicest animals that money will buy or grain will fatten. Prices are cheaper than you pay for the common quality.

J. H. GATECLIFF,

267 Dundas Street.

STOVES! STOVES!!

We commence early next month to receive our fall stock of Heating Stoves and Ranges, and will be prepared to show the largest and best selection in the city.

Oil Stoves and Gas Stoves, Screen Doors and Windows, and other Summer Goods at cost in order to clear out the balance of the stock.

STEVELY'S.

882 Richmond Street. - - Phone 452

CLOUDY AND RAINY.

Toronto, July 31—11 p.m.—Pressure is comparatively uniform over the Dominion between Manitoba and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and there is a marked low area in the far northwest. The weather today has been fair, and moderately warm, with light variable winds, everywhere, except in British Columbia, where it is unusually hot. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Kamloops, 60-94; Calgary, 46-78; Prince Albert, 52-72; Qu'Appelle, 44-74; Winnipeg, 44-76; Port Arthur, 40-64; Parry Sound, 62-78; Toronto, 64-82; Ottawa, 60-80; Montreal, 62-78; Quebec, 60-74; Halifax, 64-74.

Probabilities: Toronto, Aug. 1—1 a.m. —Lower lakes: Easterly and northerly winds; mostly cloudy, with local rains, particularly in the southern portion.

Local temperatures: The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory here on Saturday were 70 and 60 above; on Sunday, 85 and 52 above.

MIND YOU

Our reputation—our business—is built on "The Best of Everything in Flowers and Floral Accessories."

Cor. Dundas & Clarence. Gammage & Sons.

THE WATSON-JOHNSTON CO.

Importers of Fine Woolens

239 Dundas Street.

London Advertiser.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

107.....Business Offices
184.....Editorial Room
175.....Job Departments

UNION LABEL TYPOGRAPHICAL LONDON, No 133

A LOCAL BUDGET

—Rev. Dr. McKay, of Woodstock, will occupy the pulpit of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church here next Sunday morning.

—The condition of Assessor William Westcott, who is suffering from typhoid fever, was materially worse yesterday.

—Conductor Peter McDonald, of the C. P. R., and his crew, have been called east and given charge of Main's circus train.

—The Rev. Professor Burgess, of Huron College, preached morning and evening in Trinity Church, Chatham, yesterday.

—A fishing party, comprising the following Londoners, left Saturday for Wiarton: Fred Hammond, A. McCormick, D. Stuart, A. Bodley, A. McLean, John Hunt, Thos. C. Knott, A. Screaton, Geo. Macbeth, John Wright, C. A. Morley, C. McCallum and Mr. Gaythorn.

—Mr. George M. Reid has been in town for a day or two and has been a heavy patron of the rowing club's swimming baths. The actual displacement has not been ascertained, but one thing is certain, Mr. Reid started for New York clean and cool.—Brockville Recorder.

W. Brewer, a lad of 17 or 18 years, was brought to jail by Chief Dodds, of Strathroy, on Saturday, on a charge of stealing a bicycle from Harry Brittain. The offense is alleged to have been committed at Strathroy on July 26. Brewer will appear before Magistrate Noble on Aug. 6.

—Mr. Samuel Leaman, a North Dorchester farmer, returned to his home on Friday night with his family, after a ten days' absence. He discovered that while away a rear window had been forced open by burglars, who ransacked the house, helped themselves to everything, and carried off a promissory note for $402 payable to Mr. Leaman.

—The Bishop of Huron occupied the pulpit of the Church of St. John the Evangelist yesterday morning, and preached an eloquent sermon. The rector, Rev. W. T. Hill, is confined to his room, and is not expected to assume his duties for a few weeks. In the evening Rev. Principal English conducted the service.

—A C. P. R. train, composed of ten cars of horses from the Bel-Air race track, Montreal, passed through London, en route to Windsor, yesterday. The run between Montreal and Toronto was exceptionally fast, but that between Toronto and Windsor was much faster, the distance being covered in 5 house and 55 minutes. The run between Toronto and London took three hours, and the other 2 hours and 55 minutes were consumed between here and Windsor. Conductor Ayers was in charge.

If you want a good, bright, cheerful light for the long nights get Lillywhite Oil. Ask your grocer for it. It's the best lamp oil now offered. We don't supply peddlers. Gasoline, benzine, cylinder and machine oils at lowest prices. 'Phone 307—Empire Oil Co.

IF YOU NEED SHIRTS

We can help you to the Nicest, Coolest, Best Soft Shirts you ever saw for the price. Pretty colors, guaranteed absolutely fast. Stylish patterns, made with separate cuffs. Dollar and a half quality,

98c.

Boughner

18c Each, Two for 35c.

12-Mo. Cloth-Bound Books, Imported from England. 150 different titles. Authors: Scott, Lytton, Dickens, Kingsley, Aguilar, Marryatt, Wilson, Grant, Thackeray, Twain, Lover, Cooper, Prentis, Pansy, Dumas, Hugo, Kingston, Whitney, Reid, etc., etc.

SEE THE EAST WINDOW

Large Line of Summer Reading at all prices.

ANDERSON'S,

183 Dundas Street.

—Ottawa Journal: Two important changes have been made in connection with the Presbyterian Ladies' College in Ottawa. A conservatory of music will be established in connection with the college, and will be under the direction of Mr. Harry Puddicombe. The other change is that Rev. Dr. Armstrong has been elected managing director of the institution. Rev. Dr. Armstrong will take charge at once. Mr. Puddicombe is a well known young Londoner, son of Mr. John Puddicombe, of Sydenham street.

GET THEM PRINTED BY THE ADVERTISER.

The Ottawa Free Press says: "We have been requested to draw attention to the circular recently issued by the postmaster-general with reference to the desirableness of senders of letters having their names and address written or printed on the 'upper left-hand corner' of the envelope or wrapper, so that as the postal authorities say, 'in case there may be any deficiency in the postage or address, the article may be returned or the sender communicated with by the local postmaster, and further trouble and delay thus avoided.' The advantage of following this course is at once obvious, and it will not only cause a saving of time, but also, owing to the letter being returned direct to the sender, save the charge of three cents which would otherwise have to be paid to the dead letter office." Now, one moral of all this is to have The Advertiser Job Printing Department print you a batch of properly-printed envelopes.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES.

A society in a neighboring town has arranged as one if its topics for September "The Ideal Young Man." Papers are to be written by young women, and read by several young men, the writers to remain unknown. The subject, if handled properly, is one which may be made most interesting and instructive, and no doubt the young men who choose to be present will receive many pointers as to their walk and conversation.

For a twelvemonth Christian Endeavor eyes will be turned towards the city of Detroit. The great international convention will be held there, July, 1899. Tents for the meeting will be pitched on Detroit's charming river-girt park, Belle Isle. Canadian Endeavorers are delighted with the selection of next year's convention home. It will be so near that all who are interested may attend at small expense.

SUMMER HOLIDAYS.

Those Who Are Spending Them in London—Londoners Abroad.

Miss Ethel Barry, 506 Adelaide street, is holidaying at Port Stanley.

Orville Hutchinson, Colborne street, is visiting relatives in Guelph.

Miss Mary Richardson, of this city, is visiting friends in Ingersoll.

Miss Etta Lightheart has returned from a trip to Toronto and Buffalo.

Miss Butler, of this city, is visiting friends at Stirling, near Belleville.

Miss Mamie Bending is home, after spending her holidays in the country.

Wm. Bray, of this city, is visiting his sister, Miss Ethel Bray, Wingham.

Miss Smith, of Wardsville, is the guest of Miss Lou Clark, West Lorne.

Mrs. Wellsteed, of this city, is the guest of Rev. Dr. Dempsey, of Ingersoll.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Wright and boys are holidaying at Point Farm, Goderich.

Miss Lizzie Hodder and Miss Eva Chapman, are holidaying in Toronto and St. Catharines.

Mr. L. G. Ryder, of Toronto, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lightheart, of Adelaide street.

Mr. Lorne Cosby, of Toronto, has returned home, having concluded his military course here.

Misses Maud Pavey, London, and Mamie Pavey, St. Thomas, left for Bowmanville, on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Clement, of Toronto, are visiting his sister, Mrs. Charles Lightheart, 483 Adelaide street.

Dr. and Mrs. T. J. Page and daughter Estella, of Toronto, are visiting their cousin, Mrs. W. S. Boath, 143 William street, city.

Miss Ethyle Martindale, Horton street, is summering at "The Lilacs," Talbotville, the guest of her uncle, Mr. J. Hetherington.

Mrs. A. R. Simpson, of this city, is holidaying at Whiteside, Lake Erie, with her uncle, Dr. Blackwell, and family, of Glencoe.

Mrs. Levy and sister, Miss Cole, of Portland, Oregon, are on an extended visit to their aunt, Miss M. Payne, corner Grey and Richmond streets.

Rev. Mr. Hobbs, of this city, has received a telegram announcing the arrival at Quebec of his daughter, Miss Gertie Fellman, and Mr. D. Buckburrough and daughters, of Waterloo, who have been doing the continent. Mrs. Hobbs has gone to Waterloo to meet the party, and Rev. Mr. Hobbs goes today.

FOOT CRUSHED OFF

Amy Wheeler Tries to Climb Between Two Freight Cars

At the Maitland Street Crossing of the Grand Trunk—Sad Result of Her Visit.

A painful accident happened to Miss Amy Wheeler at the Maitland street crossing of the G. T. R. Saturday night about 9:30. Miss Wheeler is about 17 years of age, and employed as a domestic in the family of Rev. Mr. Hague, Millbank, Ont. She came to London on Saturday, and in the evening, in company with Miss Clara Allen, a companion living on the Hamilton road, went to visit Mrs. Coombs, one of her former employes, on Waterloo street. While on the way back to Miss Allen's home a freight train barred the way across Maitland street. The girl was full of life, and, not wishing to wait, she climbed up between two freight cars, in order to get past. She clung to the brake rods, while her feet rested on the drawheads. While in this position the train gave a jerk, and Amy's right foot was caught between the drawheads and the toes crushed off. She held on to the brake rod and screamed terribly. This brought Engineer Kermath to her assistance and he released her from her perilous position. Dr. Macarthur was called, and ordered the girl removed to the hospital in the ambulance. The foot was badly crushed, and had to be amputated at the ankle.

FIRE AMONG RAGS

The Storehouse of Jacob Harris, Junk Dealer, Burned—Loss $2,000.

Fire broke out on Saturday afternoon in the three-story frame building in rear of the premises of Jacob Harris, junk dealer, near Richmond street, and did $2,000 damage.

The building was stored with tons of baled rags ready for shipment. It was the Jewish Sabbath, and no work was being done. The children, however, were in the second story playing, and they are supposed to have been the cause of the conflagration. The flames spread rapidly, and soon enveloped the upper part of the building, burning all the goods on the third flat. What remained on the second story were greatly damaged by water. Mr. Harris said his loss would be easily $2,000. All the goods, he said, had not been burned, but they were of such a character that when once wet it would cost all they were worth to put them in shape again. The building was insured for $800. No insurance on the stock. Chief Roe thinks $1,000 would cover the loss.

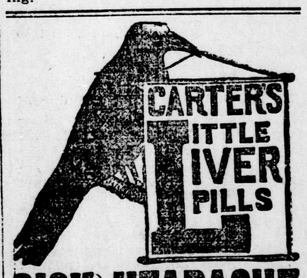
A second alarm was sent into the Central station from the corner of Richmond and Bathurst streets shortly after the one from Harris' place. The East End brigade was crossing the tracks, when one of the trucks on the hose wagon broke down, and they could go no further. Fortunately their services were not required. All concerned lament the condition of the fire appliances.

MADE MERRY

The Hobbs Hardware Company, Perrin's, Wortman & Ward's and the Globe Casket Company Picnic at Port—A Pleasant Outing.

Saturday morning looked anything but a likely day for a picnic. For some time previous to the hour for starting it certainly looked as if the annual picnic of the Hobbs Hardware Company, Perrin's, Wortman & Ward, and the Globe Casket Company at Port Stanley would have to be canceled. However, shortly before 10:30 the rain ceased, and it was decided to "risk it." The morning train was well filled, and the 2:30 took another crowd of merry-makers. Towards evening the sky began to brighten, which assured the success of the outing. At dinner hour the crowd gathered in the dancing pavilion and spread their lunches. After the baskets had been explored with satisfaction, and the numerous dainties sampled, the crowd wandered at will, some took to boating, others a swim in the surf, and a large number promenaded the piers and beach. On the morning train, candy was supplied the picnickers by the Perrin company employes.

Three lively baseball matches were held during the day, and created great amusement for spectators. The first was between the Globe Casket Company and Wortman & Ward's, resulting in a win for the latter by a score of 16 to 4. The second was between the hardware department and the woodworking department of the Globe Casket Company, resulting in a victory for the former by a score of 10 to 5. No other games or sports were indulged in. The crowd returned home early in the evening after an enjoyable day's outing.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Store of Surety

When you deal at Kingsmill's you deal at a Store of Surety—a store among whose business methods exaggeration and misrepresentation, shoddiness and bogusness, have no place. The stock is the largest, the goods are the best, and the prices as low as the lowest. And with every article you purchase there goes the guarantee of the biggest, brightest and best house in Western Ontario.

KINGSMILL'S.

BIG SNAPS IN..... **Soft Shirts**

All our stock must be cleared at big reductions

GRAHAM BROS.

ASSAULTED A WOMAN

Miss Gower Attacked by a Tramp Near the Chemical Works.

The Villain Boarded an East-Bound Freight Train—Was Arrested at Woodstock and Breaks Jail—Still at Liberty.

Another dastardly attempt at highway robbery and brutal assault was made on Saturday night. Miss L. Gower, an employe of the Fraser Cap and Fur Manufacturing Company, who lives with her sister, Mrs. Frank Ball, at 744 Queen's avenue, was walking along Rectory street south, about 10 o'clock, on her way to visit her brother, who lives at 208 Rectory street. She passed the G. T. R. tracks, and when going by the chemical works, she observed a man ahead of her in the darkness, leaning against the fence. She stopped a moment, but as the man continued south she went a little farther away from the light of the little station into the darkness. She stopped, afraid to proceed, as the man had turned and appeared to be coming toward her. As he came up he caught her round the waist and threw her down, but her cries of "Murder!" and "Help!" attracted the attention of a train crew near the place, who were waiting for their train to pull out east. The tramp, for such was the scoundrel, as soon as he saw the train men approaching, aimed a blow at Miss Gower's face, but struck her in the left side. She sank on the ground in a faint, and the tramp escaped along the fence of the chemical works to the G. T. R. yard, where he boarded the freight that was just pulling out east. Conductor Walker saw the fellow mount the train, and word was wired ahead by Conductor Pinch, whose crew had saved the lady, to have the fellow arrested. The train crew captured him, and at Woodstock handed him over to Chief Wills about 11 o'clock. The latter, in the meantime, had received a telegram from Detective Rider to be on the lookout for the tramp. The fellow pleaded ignorance of the crime, but he was taken to the station, searched and locked up. Detective Rider was informed of the arrest, and yesterday went down to Woodstock to bring him back. The detective visited the cells under the town hall about 11:30 yesterday morning in company with Chief Wills. As there was no train until the evening, both officers went away to dinner, and on returning about 4 o'clock found the cell empty and the prisoner gone. He had sawed one of the iron bars, about three-quarters of an inch thick, through at the bottom, bent it upwards, and squeezed himself through. He escaped without being seen by anyone.

Detective Rider thinks the man was a hard character, possibly a noted burglar. The saw he used must have been concealed in his boots or hatband.

Miss Gower, after being assaulted, was taken in charge by friends, who removed her to her home. She had several fainting spells, and is in a very weak and nervous condition as a result of her terrible experience. When seen this morning Miss Gower said the tramp's intention must have been robbery. She carried a purse, and wore a gold watch and chain.

Miss Gower is known to many as Mrs. Somerville. She married a man of that name, who afterwards was arrested here by the late Detective Phair on the charge of bigamy. Somerville was sent down and his marriage with Miss Gower annulled about six weeks after it was performed. Since then the lady has been familiarly known by both names.

$1,000 Reward.

Merrill, the Druggist, of Brantford, makes a standing offer of the above amount to anyone who will discover a better cure for constipation than Merrill's System Tonic. More than 5,000 people have been cured of habitual constipation by this wonderful remedy. It is pleasant to takes and restores the natural muscular power to the bowels. One 50c bottle cures. Sold by Strong, Druggist.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

Sir Charles Tupper, who has been in England for some months, has returned by the Numidian. He will remain in Montreal for several days, and will then proceed to Cape Breton county, N. S.

Bush fires are numerous on the islands of the Georgian Bay, on the mainland, but are confined altogether to the limits which have been already cut over, and where there are no fire rangers.

Maurice B. Atkinson, of New York, who started to the Klondike by way of the Ashcroft trail, has returned to Seattle with the story that 50 prospectors are stranded at a point about 70 miles from Ashcroft.

The Ontario Board of Health has been notified of the discovery of fifteen cases of smallpox in Gaston, Clermont county, in the State of Ohio. The patients are not immigrants, but residents of the locality, and the origin of the outbreak is unknown.

C. E. Lyons, the Belleville lawyer who was said to have given warning of an intended raid on the Dominion Bank at Napanee, denies the statement. He says he heard of the robbery when on his way home from a holiday trip to the north country.

A comparison of the amount of duty collected at the port of Ottawa for the months of July for the past three years shows a wonderful increase. The figures are as follows: July, 1896, $19,295 43; July, 1897, $25,265 61; July, 1898, $55,499 11.

Col. Sherwood, commissioner of the Dominion police, after receiving all the papers in the case against Capt. Therault, who was recently arrested in London for the embezzlement of funds at Quebec, sailed on Saturday for the old country, where he will arrange for bringing his man back to Canada.

The appeal of the Toronto Street Railway Company against assessment was heard before Judges Morgan, Dartnell and McGibbon on Saturday. A compromise was effected by which the valuation of the power house was reduced from $329,000 to $300,000. Judgment was reserved on the assessment of $79,000 on rails, poles and wires.

"The Klondike will be of no permanent value in the development of Canada's mining," said Mr. Wm. Thompson, M.E., F.R.G.S., of London, England, who is in Ottawa. Mr. Thompson has had world-wide experience in gold mining, and has spent time and money in Africa, Australia, the United States and in Canada. At present he has large interests in British Columbia mines, and is now on his way there to look after them.

A HAMILTON EPISODE

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cure a Popular Hotel Clerk of Bright's Disease.

Hamilton, Aug. 1.—Every Hamiltonian, and thousands of persons who travel to and from this city, know Mr. C. E. Aikins, clerk at one of our principal hotels.

Mr. Aikins is deservedly popular, and is eminently fitted for the position he holds.

His hundreds of friends are rejoicing over the fact that he has fully recovered from the attack of Bright's Disease, that for two years past made his life miserable.

Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him.

Mr. Aikins says: "I have tried many remedies, but they all failed utterly, except Dodd's Kidney Pills. Six boxes of Dodd's made me a new man."

Every person who has used Dodd's Kidney Pills for any form of Kidney Disease, has the same to say: "They cured me."

The highest inhabited place in the world is the custom house of Ancomarca, in Peru, it being 16,000 feet above the sea.

A Puny and Fretful Baby

This is now quite unnecessary! Like many others, you may have your baby fat, laughing and happy, if you give it Scott's Emulsion. Babies take it like cream.