THE CHAMPION

MILTON, AUGUST 11th, 1898.

JOHN R. BARBER, M.P.P. for Halton, was examined last week at Toronto by counsel for the petitioner in the protest against his election. Mr. Barber denied any knowledge of corrupt practices. If he is to be unseated it will have to be on the evidence of someone else.

THE CHAMPION having been burnt out last Saturday, its issue to-day has been a matter of some difficulty. It is the custom with many publishers of rural newspapers to take a week's vacation every summer, omitting one issue. This has not been the custom in the case of the CHAMPION, which has been issued regularly every week since it was established in 1860. It is therefore hoped that its readers will be indulgent now and will make due allowance for all shortcomings.

Battle at Manilla.

Hong Kong, Aug. 9.—The German steamer Petrarch, which left Manilla on August 6, arrived here to-day and brought the first news of a severe engagement between the Spaniards and Americans near Manilla. During the engagement the insurgent forces remained neutral. The attack was made on the American camp near Cavite and Manilla during the night of July 31. The Spaniards, who numbered over 3,000 men, made several desperate charges upon the American lines, but each time the fire of the American troops drove them back, and finally broke the Spanish centre, and the enemy retreated. Later, the Spaniards made a second attack, and were again repulsed and retreated into the bush, keeping up an incessant fire on the roads leading to Manilla, over which they apparently expected the American troops to advance. Some estimates place the Spanish loss at over 500 men killed and wounded. The American loss was 11 men killed and 37 wounded.

The War to End.

Washington, Aug. 10th.—Secretary Day at 1 o'clock to-day made the following statement to the Associated Press: "We have agreed upon a protocol embodying the proposed terms for the negotiation of a treaty of peace, including the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico, and it is expected this protocol will be executed."

The preliminary negotiations looking toward the confirmation of peace advanced a long stride to-day when the Secretary of State and the French Ambassador agreed upon the terms upon which future negotiations for a treaty are to be conducted, and reduced these to the form of a protocol. This protocol, it is true, is yet to be signed, and is to be submitted to the Spanish Government before the formal signatures are affixed, but the Administration's view as to the progress made to day was set out in Secretary Day's remark, "It is expected that this protocol will be executed.

Nature and Law.

SIR, If a thoughtful philanthropist on passing through beautiful and well stocked gardens containing flowers of every color and scent and carefully consider nature as provided by an All-Wise Providence, there is ample proof without going further to convince us that in order to sustain proper and necessary equilibrium of this universe in every shape and form, variety is the one essential feature which science will never succeed in altering. Suppose all flowers were of one color—how insipid and gloomy it would appear! Suppose people were all good? then no kings, queens or governments would be required! Evidently it has been wisely ordained that as weeds are found among flowers, so are human weeds to always exist and have to undergo processes of partly plucking out by usual possible human enactments as deterrents. Good, bad and indifferent have been and ever will be existing both in the flower and human garden, which no legislative measures can obliterate, because nature will have its own way, regardless of laws made or provided. We cannot prohibit vice—we can only punish it, and so keep it down somewhat. We cannot, nor have any right whatever to interfere with customs or costumes prevalent in the world, nor with the color of cloth we choose to wear—nor with quantity of bread and butter we eat, or tea, wine or other liquids we drink. If we exceed moderation in eating we suffer the consequences of ill health and often untimely death, still leaving the fittest to live. If we exceed moderation in drinking the ordinary law of nations will punish with term in prison, the tippler's life being a short one, and the fittest, moderate drinkers, survive. That's nature. Viewed from the standpoint of natural law I am more inclined to accept the ideas of England's great poet, Milton, and also Hon. Edward Blake, Sir John Macdonald, Hon. Alex. Mackenzie and Principal Grant, who pronounced against the utopian scheme called "Prohibition," which is contrary to nature.—J.C.H.

Lacrosse.

Georgetown, Aug. 6.—The Tecumseh-Elms and Georgetown have always played hard games whenever they met, but the game to-day was the hardest of them all. When the two teams met this season in Toronto the Tecumseh-Elms won by 4 to 3, and Georgetown returned the compliment to-day by defeating them by exactly the same score. The game was a splendid one. It was scientific throughout and at times exceptionally brilliant. The Tecumseh-Elms had on their best team and so had the Ætnas, and the result shows very nearly the proportion of the game each played. The first three games went to Georgetown in 5, 55 and 2 min., the Tecumseh-Elms got the fourth in 16½ min., and Georgetown won the fifth in 20½ min. notwithstanding they were playing 11 men to 12. The 6th and 7th games went to the Tecumseh-Elms in 12½ and 11 min. Very hard checking prevailed throughout, and the referee had to send a number of players to the fence. Mr. Button, of Stouffville, was referee.

The next game here is with Seaforth on the 12th Aug., and if the Ætnas win it they will be well up in the race for the championship.

A new pork packing concern, backed by the farmers of the district, is being started in Harriston, with $100,000 capital.

An extra of The Canada Gazette has been issued, proclaiming Thursday, Sept. 29th, as the date of the prohibition plebiscite.

SCIENCE OF BULLETS.

POWER OF PENETRATION OF ARMY RIFLE PROJECTILES.

Why the United States Government Adopted the Krag-Jörgensen Pattern—It Does Its Work Without Mangling the Victim It Strikes.

To the mind of the layman, who has gone no further into the art of war than to know that nowadays the side which kills the greater number of men wins in almost every fight, humanity as a consideration in the matter of bullets is an anomaly, in itself ridiculous. In spite of this the moral principle cited has played a very considerable part in the arming of our foot soldiers, and, as said by an army officer, has caused much comment that has been unfavorable to the United States infantry.

No ordnance officer will admit that the criticism is altogether just when applied to the arms and bullets authorized for the use of the infantry, and when it comes to other nations having better arms and more effective bullets than we have, he says "No!" emphatically.

"It is not a question of how badly a bullet mangles the body of a man whom it kills," said an officer skilled in the science of bullet making, "for one dead man is just as dead as another. The question is, How far will a bullet go and to what extent does its course and speed depend upon its shape? The power of penetration comes under the same head, but that is governed partly by the material of which it is made.

"It took a good many years for us to discover that a bullet made entirely of lead was limited in penetrating power. Every officer in the army and navy knew that steel would pierce any substance to a greater depth than lead, but whoever thought of using it for small bullets in preference to the softer metal until the man who discovered the advantages of a rifled bore found also that the leaden bullets stuck in the barrel and frequently made the breech of a gun quite as dangerous as the muzzle? The revolution began then, and at the present time it has gone so far that while there are advantages of a kind on the side of the explosive bullet and the mushroom bullet, the United States government does not like the kind.

"The question has been asked repeatedly why the United States have not adopted these more destructive bullets, and upon this the many adverse criticisms have been based. Any bullet will kill when it hits in the right spot, and, that being accepted, the only conditions to be met are those of getting the bullet that goes the straightest and the greatest distance. Speed carries a bullet to the greatest distance, and if you have in your bullet a material which offers the greatest resistance to an opposing force the problem is solved.

"It was found early in the life of the rifle that lead was necessary to give a bullet the weight required to make it effective, and then the jacket bullet of steel filled with lead became a fact. The force being supplied to carry this bullet two miles and more when sent at a dead level, the ingenuity of man found another field.

"Inventors vied with each other in making the most destructive bullets; but, after all, not one has made a bullet which will kill more than one man at a time unless they happen to be in line, so that the bullet having passed through one man can keep on until its force is spent. There you have come to force again, just where you started. The officers who have had the small firearm and its bullets under consideration for years have thought all this out, and out of the fifty odd bullets which have been invented since the war of the rebellion they have chosen the best. By the best I mean the one that will go the farthest in a straight line and at the end of its journey retain the greatest penetrative power.

"It is not human to mangle a man just for the sake of making the horrors of war more hideous, but it is human to put him out of the fight and give him a chance to live afterward if it must be done. It is sense, too, for in these times, when nearly all nations have improved arms at their disposal, each one may do unto his enemy just what his enemy will do unto him."

That is one side of the question, and when the United States government found a bullet which would do all that a bullet ought to do in the matter of speed and accuracy it accepted it with the rifle for which it was made. This happened when the Krag-Jorgensen rifle and bullet were adopted. All the improvements which have been made in this gun and projectile since that time have been adopted as they have come.

The inventors found early in the progress of the evolution of the small projectile that a small caliber bullet had many advantages. The recoil resulting from the use of the large quantity of powder necessary to send even the .45 caliber Springfield bullet a moderate distance was lessened by the reduction of the caliber, and then a stronger powder was made. The surface against which the powder acted being smaller, the ill effects of recoil were then not to be contended against. At the same time the bullet attained a flat trajectory, giving it killing power at 2,000 yards, a greater accuracy and an increased penetrating power. The .30 caliber bullet, which is acknowledged to be the most effective, will go through 17 inches of pine wood at 2,000 yards range and when through that will pierce the bodies of five men. At the same distance it will bury itself 14 inches deep in sand, which, next to water, offers a greater resistance to a bullet than any other substance.

The evolution of the bullet was marked by one radical change, but since then the changes have been of minor importance. After the steel jacket had been accepted for the bullet other nations conceived the idea of making the lip of the steel jacket as thin as paper, so that the impact between it and the human body would spread the lead and have an effect almost equal to the explosive bullet. Our government officers denounced this as barbarism and chose the simpler bullet of the Krag-Jorgensen. Before this the Springfield rifle, shooting a .45 caliber leaden bullet, was the adopted arm, having come into use in 1873. The great things in the way of flat trajectory and penetrating qualities which are asserted for the steel jacketed bullets do not belong to it, but the tables in the ordnance records say that at 2,000 yards it will pierce 1½ inches of oak. They say that the big .45 caliber leaden bullet at 2,500 yards range will go through 1.37 inches of pine, and at 2,950 yards it will bury itself five inches in a sand bank.—New York Sun.

What She Wanted.

Indignant Woman—This dog I bought of you came near eating my little girl the other day.

Dealer—Well, you said you wanted a dog that was fond of children, didn't you?—Household Words.

A German authority has recently stated that rubber is not waterproof, and as evidence of this he instances that rubber turns white when long in contact with water.

Although Ireland has been described as one great farm, only 30 of the 8,558 school houses have gardens attached to them.

Returns from Cassiar, B. C., give Clifford, Government, elected, giving each party nineteen members. Premier Turner denies the constitutionality of his dismissal. Hon. Joseph Martin has been called on to form a Government.

Canadian Pacific officials make a grave charge against the Grand Trunk authorities. The Northwest harvest is bounteous, and the "laborers are few," because, Canadian Pacific agents say, the Grand Trunk, to spite them, is cutting rates and carrying the laborers to Minnesota and Dakota. Manitoba farmers want 7,000 men, and want them quickly.

THE WICKED KNORT.

He Makes More Trouble In Lapland Than the Mosquito.

The sun was shining brightly through the window of the little wooden hut as I tumbled out of bed on Aug. 10 last year. Three days' tramp from the Norwegian coast across rough fields and spongy bogs, one long day of rowing and shooting rapids, varied with spells of walking round the dangerous falls, had brought us late the night before to this little settlement in Lapland. The dozen inhabitants, part Swedes, part Lapps, were already hard at work on their scanty harvest, and beyond the small field I caught a glimpse of the river, here widening out into a glittering lake, shining like a sheet of silver, scarcely ruffled by a breath of wind. What a morning for a bath! How gloriously refreshing to travel tired limbs!

"Look out!" cried Jack. "The room's full of them! Light up, quick!" H'sh! The air was suddenly shrill with the high pitched, hungry whistle of the mosquito. The window I had observed before was tightly closed—indeed, would not open. The wide platform fireplace was stuffed up with green boughs. Perhaps my brother had opened the door too boldly and had been lost in admiration of the snow line mountains in the distance or the creatures had worked a way down the chimney. At any rate, to the cover of the bedclothes I flew, and for five minutes nothing was heard from us but the steady puff, puff of our lips as we filled the room with clouds of stupefying tobacco smoke.

One sometimes hears people who have only met the mosquito in its milder form, perhaps in Norway or Central Sweden, or in southern countries, or possibly in Lapland in favorable years, or late in the season, maintain that its terrors are much exaggerated. I have not found it so. The worst accounts that I had heard of it before I visited the country did not come anywhere near the reality. And even if the mosquito crop be a comparative failure in any season, there is a far more deadly insect waiting for you, a harmless looking little sand fly, which the natives call a knort. The mosquito is a gentleman by comparison. He fights under the rules of civilized warfare. Hostilities are openly declared, a shrill blare of trumpets heralds his approach. True, he descends upon you in overpowering hosts, but from the fierce blast when he first sights his foe to the savage thrust of his lance through your skin there is nothing secret or underhand about him. Not so the little knort. In ones and twos he creeps stealthily upon you. There is no whistling of wings, no parade of skirmishing round the victim. Quietly he works his way into your clothing, where he seems as much at home as any of the wingless vermin, which fortunately are comparatively rare in Lapland. His bite is practically painless. You rarely notice it at the time, but on the second day it swells into a big burning wound, to rub or chafe which is intolerable agony.—Badminton Magazine.

One Hundred Dollars For a Pie.

"One of the pleasant recollections I have of my army experiences was of a little transaction on a pretty June day when I sold a plain old custard pie for the gentle sum of $100. I had disposed of all my stock except this one old pie that had been around with me all day. As I was coming across the Long bridge I met a Jersey artilleryman. He stopped me and asked me if I had any pies. At first I was tempted to tell him I hadn't, but he lifted the lid of my big basket and saw the one pie. Then he rammed his hand deep into his trousers pocket and pulled out a bill. Grabbing the pie with one hand, he shoved the bill at me and went on. I called out that there was some change coming to him.

"'Oh, go to —— with your change!' was all the politeness I got for my honesty, and I took up my basket and went on.

"I hadn't gone far before I looked at the bill, which up to that time I had supposed to be a $1 note. To my surprise it was a $100 bill of the Alleghany bank of Cumberland. That was in the last days of the wildcat system of banking. I thought I had been fooled with some worthless paper, but reconciled myself with the thought that the pie wasn't any better than the bill. In fact, I was sure the pie was bad and there was yet some doubt about the bill. The next day I took it to the bank, and, to my everlasting surprise, they cashed it for $98.60. The Jerseyman had evidently won it at poker and did not know its value. He probably thought he was playing a good joke on me."—Washington Star.

What Was Gladstone's Life Work?

In his home rule measures Mr. Gladstone set his hand for the first time to an important undertaking of constructive statesmanship, and the verdict must be that he was not equal to it, says The Atlantic. His life work has been in reforming statesmanship. In that he has had no peer. He has been, we may say, the greatest of those peaceful revolutionists who lift and carry nations forward out of old conditions into new, who reconcile their institutions with advancing time and make them participant in the progress of the world. But this reparative work, most useful perhaps that true statesmanship can do, wins commonly less of the admiration of mankind than the framing of political systems and the building of states. Bismarck and Cavour, among Gladstone's contemporaries, are more than likely to rank above him in present and future opinion as belonging to an order of statesmen that is superior in its kind. The justice of that opinion is far from sure. It turns mostly upon a question of weight in moral qualities that are widely opposed. But the fact of it is to be recognized, and so, too, is the fact that when Gladstone attempted a serious work of constructive statesmanship he failed.

Not Proved.

A patient in an insane asylum imagined himself dead. Nothing could drive this delusion out of the man's brain. One day his physician had a happy thought and said to him:

"Did you ever see a dead man bleed?"

"No," he replied.

"Did you ever hear of a dead man bleeding?"

"No."

"Well, if you will permit me, I will try an experiment with you and see if you bleed or not."

The patient gave his consent. The doctor whipped out his scalpel and drew a little blood.

"There," said he, "you see that you bleed. That proves that you are not dead."

"Not at all," the patient instantly replied. "That only proves that dead men can bleed."—London Answers.

An Awkward Question.

"If you will marry me, I will make it my duty to anticipate your every wish."

"But are you sure that your anticipations would be realized?"—Brooklyn Life.

On Monday Bishop Dowling of Hamilton celebrated the 34th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood by assisting at High Mass in St. Mary's Cathedral.

The Shanghai correspondent of a London newspaper says Russia is now practically in possession of New Chwang, and the "open door" in north China is already shut.

Hon. J. H. Turner, Premier of British Columbia, has been dismissed from office by the Lieutenant-Governor and Hon. Robert Beaven has been asked to form a Government.

An explosion occurred on Tuesday on the King street car track at Hamilton, causing considerable excitement but doing no damage. It is supposed dynamite was placed on the track.

Reports from all parts of Manitoba indicate excellent ripening weather for grain. Harvesting will be well under way in many sections by the end of the week. The weather is cloudy and warm.

RANGE OF THE HONEYBEE.

How the Distance Traveled by the Bees Can Be Determined.

The range of the honeybee is but little understood by the masses, many supposing that bees go for miles in quest of nectar, while others think that they go only a short distance. It may be curious to many to understand how any one can tell how far the bees may fly, but this is simple when understood. Years ago, when the Italian bees were first introduced in the United States, these bees having marks different from the common bees already here, they were easily distinguished, and after any beekeeper had obtained the Italian bees they could be observed and their range easily noticed. If bloom is plentiful close where bees are located, they will not go very far, perhaps a mile in range, but if bloom is scarce they may go five miles. Usually about three miles is as far as they may go profitably.

Bees have been known to go as far as eight miles in a straight line, crossing a body of water that distance to land. It is wonderful how the little honeybee can go so far from its home and ever find its way back to its own particular hive. If while the little bee is out of its home or hive the hive should be moved some 10 or 20 feet, according to the surroundings, when it came back to where its home was first located it would be hopelessly lost. If its home was in an open space, with no other objects close, it might find its way home, but even should the hive be moved only a few feet many of the bees would get lost.

So to move a hive, if done in the winter time, it would be all right, but if in the summer time it should be done after dark or when the bees are not flying, and even then the bees should be stirred up some and smoke blown in at the hive entrance and a board or some object placed in front of the hive so that the bees in coming out may mark their new location. Bees no doubt are guided by sight and also sense of smell. They are attracted by the color of bloom, as if they are at work on a certain kind of bloom they are not likely to leave that particular kind of bloom for any other as long as they can find that kind. Again, bees are often attracted to sweets by their sense of smell, for they will go after sweets even if in the dark, if close. However, any kind of sweets may be placed in glass in plain sight, but if covered so as not to emit any smell the bees will take no notice of it.—Exchange.

WHY HE DIDN'T BID UP.

The Plight of a Man Who Had a Weakness For Auction Sales.

There was a red flag out in front of a farmhouse up in the Swift river region in Oxford the other day when Burns was driving past the place. He can never get by an auction sale. There is something about a bargain at vendue that strikes him just where he lives. So Burns hitched his horse and stopped on the outskirts of the crowd. He remembered that at the last auction he attended he bought two pod augers and an ox yoke, and this time he steeled himself lest he might commit similar egregiousness. In fact, he concluded that he wouldn't bid at all.

But when the crowd got well waked up over a Jersey heifer Burns chipped in a bid or two and finally got to going hard against a red whiskered man who carried a whip in his left hand and expectorated violently after every bid.

As the contest waxed somewhat energetic Burns reached for his pocketbook. His fingers ran down and down into his trousers pocket until they slid into a good big hole. The pocketbook was gone. You who have found holes in your pockets where wallets ought to be can, in some measure, appreciate Burns' feelings.

He stopped bidding, and while the red whiskered man, still expectorating, was paying down an installment on the heifer Burns pushed forward through the crowd and got the auctioneer's ear. That functionary listened intently. Then he arose erect once more and in his professional drone commenced:

"This gentleman informs me that he has lost a pocketbook containing the sum of $200. He offers the sum of $10 for its return. Now"—

"I'll give $20," broke in a voice in the corner.

"Thirty," cried another.

"Thirty-five," came in determined tones from the red whiskered man.

"That was beyond what I could afford,' says Burns, "and so I came away and left them bidding on it."—Lewiston Journal.

Methods of Sienkiewicz.

To write such books as Sienkiewicz does without copying or correcting, to create works like the trilogy and "Quo Vadis" by a series of efforts, each of which gives a finished part, and each part being a seamless and flawless continuation of the preceding, till the last, together with all the others, forms a complete, unbroken whole, is perhaps the most amazing tour de force in literary experience. Sienkiewicz employs no man or woman to help him. He makes all literary researches himself, visits and studies the places which he needs to see and when writing in Switzerland, Italy, France or other countries takes with him all the books he requires and shuts himself in with them during working hours, which for him are from 8 or 9 till lunch at 1 o'clock and then a couple of hours later on. He never writes after dinner in the evening and has so ordered his "works and days" that he needs no assistance.—Jeremiah Curtin in Century.

It Looked Suspicious.

They were out driving in the mellow twilight, and their engagement was yet in its infancy.

"Darling," he said, "you are sure that I am the first and only man whose lips have ever come in contact with yours?"

"Of course I am, dearest," she replied. "You do not doubt my word, do you?"

"No, no, sweetheart," he answered. "I love you too devotedly for that. But when I put my arm around you a moment ago and you made a grab for the lines I could not help thinking you possessed wonderful intuition."—Chicago News.

Two Blind Chaplains.

It is a coincidence that both the senate and house at Washington have blind chaplains. Milburn of the senate is considered the more distinguished, but Couden of the House is spoken of as the more eloquent. Couden is a man powerful in argument and a friend of the Woman's Christian Temperance union.

The first mention made of the use of coal as a fuel is in the records of the abbey of Peterborough in the year 850 A. D., where is found an entry for 12 cart-loads of "fossil fuel."

Next to our grape wine it is believed that Japanese sake, or rice wine, is the oldest alcoholic beverage known to man, its use in Japan dating back over 2,000 years.

The Dominion Government has granted permission to the division of the Grand Army of the Republic at Buffalo to enter Canadian territory with their arms and take part in a celebration at Hamilton.

On Tuesday Mr. Chamberlain stated in the House of Commons that her Majesty's Government wished to establish direct communication between Canada, Jamaica and London, in order to foster the fruit trade.

The conditions under which the long-service decoration will be granted to Canadian volunteers have not yet been received at the Militia Department from the War Office, and until they arrive the regulations governing the bestowal of the honor will not be framed. The decoration will be granted for twenty or more years of service, but whether continuous or not is not as yet known.

Advertise in The Champion.

Oakville.

Death came suddenly and without warning to Mrs. Solomon Adams last Wednesday morning. A short while before noon she left home to visit to a neighbor, Mrs Dewberry, not far away. About noon Mrs. Dewberry had occasion to go outside and what was her horror to see Mrs. Adams lying apparently unconscious at the gate. Word was at once sent for Dr. Black, who pronounced the unfortunate woman dead. He defined the cause as heart disease. Deceased leaves four young children—three boys and a girl. For some years she and her husband have lived separate, the latter being in Buffalo. The funeral took place on Friday to town cemetery.

The junior baseball team last Wednesday, for the second consecutive time, badly defeated an aggregation representing the Woodstock choir boys who were camping here, this time by a score of 24 to 5. The Oakville team again proved their superiority over the losers. Last Friday the choir boys broke up camp after being here two weeks, and left for home.

Another accident, as the result of reckless driving of berry wagons, occurred last Thursday. The victim was Mrs. George Maskell, who was going berry-picking to David Le Barre's. She was thrown off the rig and received some bad bruises, but was not hurt seriously.

Work has already been commenced on the new building which is being added to the tannery on Water street. Operations will be rushed through rapidly.

A sad fatality occurred here on Sunday whereby the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Marlatt lost its life. While amusing itself around the house it accidentally fell down five flight of steps, receiving such injuries as caused its death in a short time, in spite of a physician's ministrations. The infant was about a year and a half old. At the time of the fatality Mr. and Mrs. Marlatt were away from home, but they were hurriedly telegraphed for. The funeral took place on Tuesday and was attended by a large number of citizens, who evinced their sympathy for the bereaved parents. The tannery of Messrs. Marlatt & Armstrong was closed down in the afternoon and the employees were present at the funeral in a body.

The mayor has proclaimed Tuesday, Aug. 16th, as Oakville's civic holiday. As a consequence the tannery excursion has been postponed till that date. A large excursion is being arranged for Niagara Falls by some of our citizens. With these two events on hand very few inhabitants will be left in Oakville on civic holiday. The Oakville Fruit Growers' Association have been contemplating an excursion for some time, and a meeting to complete arrangements was called for Wednesday evening, but we have not yet heard the exact date or destination of the outing.

Grain is ripening well in Manitoba.

It is reported that an exploring party of seventeen persons have been lost in the Yukon.

The creamery output of the factories this year will exceed half a million pounds.

Miss Addison, who has taught in the Central school at Galt for 40 years, has resigned.

The citizens of Oshawa voted down the by-law for the establishment of a market.

Joseph Laidlaw of Hamilton who had his skull fractured by a trolley car, died on Thursday.

Roy Wilcox of Winona, an eighteen-year-old boy, was drowned while bathing at Grimsby.

The work of excavating for the new bridge over the Niagara River at Lewiston has been started.

Active operations are to be begun immediately in the construction of the Ontario & Rainy River Railway.

Five men and two women, colored, were lynched at Clarendon, Arkansas, by a mob, being suspended of murder.

Mrs. Annie I. Dowding of Hamilton is applying for a divorce from her husband, F. C. Dowding, now of Erie, Pa.

The Court of Cessation has dismissed the appeal of M. Emile Zola against the decision of the Versailles Assizes Court.

Intense heat prevails in British Columbia. At Kamloops the temperature has reached 100 degrees in the shade every day this week.

Jean Baptiste Desjardins, a farmer living near St. Jerome, has returned from the Klondike with $48,000, the result of eight months' work.

"Our great national hero" is the way the German Emperor describes the dead Prince Bismarck, in his message of condolence. The Federal Council terms the dead warrior and statesman "the great, heroic, First Chancellor of the United Fatherland."

MARRIED.

McMEKENY—FELKAR—At the residence of Mrs. Souers, on Wednesday, Aug. 10th, by Rev. T. Rogers, Geo. McMekeny, of Esquesing, to Miss Wilhemina Felkar, of Listowel.

CHESHER—WORDEN.—On July 27th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. S. McAlpine, Mr. Frank Chesher, of Toronto, to Rebecca, third daughter of Mr. Rufus Worden, Georgetown.

DIED.

MARLATT—At Oakville, on the 7th inst., Gerald (Peter), youngest son of Cecil G. and Birdie Marlatt, aged 1 year and 6 months.

PATTULLO—At his residence, Toronto, on Wednesday, Aug. 10th, 1898, Dr. Alexander Pattullo, aged 68 years.

BLACKLOCK—At Terra Cotta, on Sunday, Aug. 7th, 1898, McGowan Blacklock, aged 98 years.

COOPER—At Georgetown, on Monday, August 1st, 1898, George Cooper, aged 51 years.

GRAY—At Harriston, on Wednesday, 27th July, 1998, Carrie A. Gray, of of Burlington.

The Dominion Bank burglary trial is still in progress at Napanee. The examination of Burglar Pare ended yesterday, after having lasted for some days. He is a clever witness and told his story well, but there were some discrepancies in it. He repeated his damaging evidence against the bank clerk, W. H. Ponton, but the latter will not be convicted unless it is fully corroborated. The detectives say that Ponton's guilt will be proved, but the people of Napanee generally persist in believing him to be innocent.

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Sept. 8th to 17th, 1898.

Entries close 6th September. Space allotted on receipt of entry.
Our attractions will be grand, and exhibits unsurpassed. You can see all that others can show, and to better advantage. Royal Dragoons, Prince O'Kabe's Japs, Sie Hassan Ben Ali's up the Maine," assisted by all the ring and stage attractions. Fireworks each evening, "Blowing Special excursion trains leave London at 10 p.m. and after, so you can stay for the fireworks.
Auction Sale of Beauties and Privileges, Wednesday, August 17th, on the grounds at 2 p.m.
Prize Lists, Programmes, etc., apply to

LT.-COL. W. M. GARTSHORE, President.

THOS. A. BROWNE, Secretary.

Why Pay $69.00
When you can get a Larger and Heavier
Steel Range from $30 to $45
fully guaranteed.
GURNEY'S
Has No. 9 lids instead of No. 8.
Good big oven
And take 28-inch wood.

JOHN T. MOORE, ONE DOOR WEST OF TOWN HALL.

For 25 Days

ENDING ON THE 13th OF AUGUST

AT

LINDSAY'S

All Summer Goods Will be Cleared At Reduced Prices.

— No Goods Charged at Reduction Prices —

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W. J. GUINANE, of Toronto

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Children's Boots,	worth	$1.00,	at 50c.
Boys' "	"	1.00,	" 45c.
Girls' Shoes	"	1,00,	" 45c,
Ladies' Summer Shoes		1,25,	" 50c.

In MEN'S SHOES we are giving the best values ever offered.

Remember, this is a brand new stock and affords you the best chance to secure Boots & Shoes that will be given this year.

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KEEP COOL

If you can—don't go around dressed in heavy clothes and tell every man you meet "It's a hot day isn't it." Most men who have any brains left are able to tell a hot day when they see it and if they're not sure they can buy a thermometer "reduced to '98" for 15 cents. Dress as if you wanted to take comfort. Buy clothes that are made for Hamilton and Wentworth climate. Buy a skeleton suit and don't fry yourself off your own skeleton. No where

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can you dress more comfortably and for as little money as right at this store. We have Cotton Suits suitable for tennis, cricket, etc. Coat and Trousers $1.98; full suits $2.50. Thin Wash Coats 50cts., 75cts., $1 and $1.50. Black Lustre Coats $1 and $1.50. Boys' Coats at 25, 50 and 75 cents. We are taking stock now and would advise you to buy with in the next ten days.

You may not be able to in the next.

White Duck Trousers as white as burned bone—yes whiter, $1. 110 Men's Sacque Suits to be cleared at a price. These are $8.50, $10.00, $11.00 and $12.00 suits, while they last $7.00.

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