

London Advertiser.
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 Editorial Department134
 Job Department175
 LONDON, FRIDAY, FEB. 3.

Autonomy of the Northwest.

The most important question to come before the Federal Parliament during the present session will be the autonomy of the Northwest Territories. The Federal Government has been in consultation with members of the territorial administration, and it is expected they will agree upon a bill, which will be shortly laid before the House of Commons.

The Laurier Government, in 1897, conceded a very large measure of responsible government to the territories, and has always recognized that complete Provincial autonomy must follow as soon as the conditions gave some assurance of finality. The great influx of population during the past few years, and the rapid settlement and development of the country, have convinced the Government that the time is now ripe for the erection of one or more provinces.

Under the present system the Federal Government performs a number of services which the Territories will have to take over when they acquire Provincial status. The Federal Government maintains the Northwest Mounted Police, the administration of justice, and various public works. It provides the bulk of the money which the Territories Government spends; the latter has comparatively little local revenue, and no borrowing powers. The Northwest Assembly has demanded jurisdiction over "all the mines, minerals, timber and royalties belonging to the crown," and situated in the Territories, but it remains to be seen whether the Dominion Government will hand over these rights at the present time. The crown lands in Manitoba are still under the control of the Dominion Government, though it is only a matter of time when they will devolve on the Province. The Territories, under Provincial incorporation, will receive an annual subsidy from the Federal exchequer, as do the other Provinces, and will be able to support their new dignity by going into debt, and exercising powers of taxation which they do not now possess.

It is hoped and believed that there will be no friction over the school question. The educational system of the Territories is administered by a Council of Public Instruction, in which the Roman Catholics have their representatives. Under the existing law a minority of ratepayers in any public school district, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, may establish a separate school, and the ratepayers establishing such a school shall be liable only to assessment of such rates as they impose upon themselves in respect thereof. Religious instruction is permitted within one-half hour previous to the closing of a school in the afternoon, provided the permission of the trustees is obtained, but children need not remain unless their parents so desire. It has been charged that the Dominion Government postponed the consideration of the question of Provincial autonomy because of possible difficulties over the settlement of the school problem. The Minister of the Interior referred to the matter in the House of Commons in 1902, as follows:

"I am bound to say, so far as I am concerned, and so far as I know, there is no political advantage to be gained by either party in connection with the settlement of this question. I know of no political game that can be played, and my own view is that the school question is settled so far as the Northwest Territories are concerned. I understand the settlement at which they have arrived—and I am very happy to be able to express that opinion—is a satisfactory one, and that the Roman Catholic people on the one hand, and the Protestant people on the other, feel that they have a satisfactory compromise, and there is no necessity for difficulty or agitation upon the question."

The leader of the Opposition, Mr. Borden, replied that he was glad to note that the Minister of the Interior regarded the question as settled, and he hoped this opinion would be found to be correct. If the Dominion and the Territorial Governments agree upon the school question and other constitutional points involved in the erection of one or more Provinces, there will probably be little or no agitation in the country.

The Threatened Gerrymander.

The Hamilton Spectator still demands a redistribution in Ontario. It says:

"There is precisely the same excuse for disturbing the present arrangement of provincial electoral divisions in the Province as there was a little while ago for disturbing the Dominion electoral ridings in the same Province."

The Dominion redistribution of 1903 was compulsory, as six seats had to be taken from Ontario. The Laurier Government need offer no apology for making the revision a thorough one by restoring the integrity of county boundaries, a principle consistently maintained by the Liberal party. The measure in all its details requires no defense, as it has not been attacked. It was so studiously fair that the Opposition refrained from making it a campaign issue. The Government had a great opportunity to take an unfair advantage of the Conservative party and its forbearance is an example which the Whitney Government should respect. There are 98 ridings in Ontario for provincial purposes, and only 48 for Dominion purposes, so that the all-its constituents identical with the provincial ones; but for the most part they are the same. The Spectator informs us that Hamilton is an exception, and says the Laurier Government, instead of adopting the provincial boundaries, strengthened one of the Hamiltons for the Liberal party by taking a slice from the other. The provincial boundaries in the city—defined by a Liberal Government at Toronto—are so satisfactory to our contemporary that it thinks they ought to have been followed by the Dominion Government. That is not much of an argument for a provincial redistribution. Why the provincial boundaries in Hamilton were not followed by the Federal Government we do not know, being unacquainted with local conditions, but we are not prepared to take the Spectator's word that the division in 1903 was unfair. The city gave an aggregate majority for the Laurier Government in November last, and elected one Conservative and one Liberal.

"The Mowat gerrymander was infinitely worse than the Macdonald gerrymander, and we are free to acknowledge that that was bad enough," says the Spectator. The Mowat redistribution was not a gerrymander, but pursued a well-defined principle by keeping county boundaries intact. But the Macdonald redistribution tore municipalities from their county associations, and placed them together with no other motive than to "hive the crabs." The pretense that this was necessary to preserve the unit of representation was farcical, seeing that the population of the gerrymandered ridings ranged from 13,000 up to 40,000 in rural constituencies.

The assertion of the Spectator that the Ross Government was in a popular minority of 7,000 is wide of the mark. When these figures were analyzed they were reduced to 3,000 or 4,000, but it is impossible under any system of representation by constituencies to guarantee that each party will elect a number of representatives exactly corresponding to its popular vote. The bulk of the Conservative popular majority in the election of 1902 came from one city, Toronto, and a change of less than 50 votes in the four ridings of Halton, East Hastings, West Huron and East Middlesex would have given the Conservatives a majority in the Legislature. The Conservative party cannot attempt a redistribution in Ontario on the pretext of redressing a wrong. The Spectator should be frank and admit that it wants to play a party game.

Rockefeller's income is said to be nearing \$8,000,000 a month; but then think of the increase in the cost of living.

The Czar on Wednesday received a deputation of workmen and called them his "children." Had he done this two weeks ago he would have had better deserved to be known as the father of his country.

The Toronto Mail complains of the increase of expenditure occasioned by Mr. Sifton's "reckless immigration policy." This country would have had little extra revenue to spend had not Mr. Sifton given it an immigration policy worthy of the name.

Mr. Lloyd George, the Welsh Radical, hits the nail on the head when he says: "The Canadian wooden and cotton manufacturer has a greater dread of British competition than American trade rivalry. He wants to be protected against Yorkshire and Lancashire just as much as against Germany."

The religious revival in Wales has acquired such a force that political meetings have been abandoned. Mr. Lloyd George, who was announced to speak at Pwllbel the other night, not only canceled his meeting, but went to the revival service instead and took part in the devotions.

A number of Conservative papers advocate an increase in the salaries of Ontario Cabinet Ministers. The present remuneration is too small, and if it were increased no one would make a political issue of it. The suggestion would have come with better grace from the Conservative side before it attained to office.

His Part.

[Sam Kiser.]
 The little child that comes to me,
 When I get home at night,
 And gladdly climbs upon my knee,
 May never reach the height
 Whereon the great alone may stand.
 He may not rise to sway;
 But he can touch me with his hand
 And charm my doubts away.

The little child whose arms are round
 Around my neck at night,
 May never learn to be profound
 Or claim a leader's right;
 But when the world has been unkind,
 And I go home in doubt,
 He takes the poison from my mind,
 And puts my cares to rout.

The little child who shouts with glee
 When I go home at night,
 May never claim supremacy,
 His tales may be slight;
 But he can charm away my ache,
 He lifts me when I fall,
 And makes me think the part I take
 Important, after all.

A Wonderful Child.

[Exchange.]
 At three years of age John Stuart Mill began the study of Greek, with "arithmetic as an evening relaxation," as Samuel Wellington puts it in the Westminster Review.
 At eight he began Latin, Euclid and algebra, and had to act as tutor to the younger children. He was a stern and efficient tutor.
 At twelve he began scholastic logic and political economy—the latter his main life-work.
 At sixteen, while paying a long visit to St. Samuel Bentham in Southern France, he learned French as a relaxation from studying two or three hours before breakfast, five hours between breakfast and dinner and two or three in the evening. Being for the time master of his own hours and not subject to a stern father, he took lessons also in his spare hours in music, singing, dancing, fencing and riding, but never became proficient.

At sixteen Mill could speak in debate with adults with ease and freedom. At eighteen he contributed to the Westminster Review. At twenty-two he was made assistant in the India Office and received a large salary for those days. But—Mill was bald at twenty-two. He did not marry until he was forty-five. He himself said: "I never was a boy. It is better to let nature have its own way."

Wanacoan.
 [Chicago Tribune.]
 "Well me," he pleaded, "would you marry me if I were rich?"
 "How rich?" she eagerly answered.

They Stick to Gammy.
 [Stratford Beacon.]
 The Toronto Telegram, Toronto World and Hamilton Spectator favor Gammy's elevation to the cabinet. There is a conspiracy. These journals that inspire admiration. They took the vile thing to their bosoms at the outset of its career, and they are standing by it.

Many a True Word, Etc.
 [Toronto Star.]
 Dr. Beattie Nesbitt was only joking when he told the boys' election night that all they would have to do would be to walk up to the parliament buildings and point out the men whose jobs they wanted. But he may find that some of the boys will expect him to play politics in just that way.

Filled the Requirements.
 [Tit-Bits.]
 In answer to an advertisement for somebody to take charge of a church choir and play the organ the following reply was received:
 "Sir—I noticed your advertisement for an organist and music teacher, either lady or gentleman. Having been both for several years, I offer my services."

American Wives of British Peers.
 [Kin.]
 With the marriage of the Earl of Suffolk to Miss Daisy Leiter, the Americans married to peers number 35. As usual, the "Ten of these ladies have no children at all, and six have no sons, so that the peerage is not likely to be Americanized yet awhile.

Always the Same.
 [Brooklyn Citizen.]
 Mrs. Gable—I am a woman of few words.

Mr. Gable—Yes, but you warm them over so often.

Prohibitionists, Too.
 [Bobcaygeon Independent.]
 Whitley is at the helm. Virtue reigns supreme. Vice has crept under the barn. Happy Whitley! Happy distillers! Happy brewers! Happy land!

After Labor, Refreshment.
 [Montreal Star.]
 It is said that Ross will lead the Ontario opposition for a while. After all his work he probably wants to have a little fun himself.

In Ontario.
 [Montreal Herald.]
 V. Oter—Yes, I voted Conservative.
 E. Lector—I didn't think you would trust that party.

V. Oter—I wouldn't—they paid cash.

A COLD NIGHT
 [Montreal Herald.]
 Not as cold, however, as have been experienced recently.

"While last night appeared to many to be the coldest of the season, the mercury in the observatory thermometer did not fall as far in the bulb as it did on three previous occasions during the present season. Four below zero was the lowest point reached during the night, while at 8 o'clock in the morning 3 degrees below was the reading. The highest and lowest registrations since the cold snap set in are as follows:
 Thursday, Jan. 2616 above—zero
 Friday, Jan. 2710 above—7½ below
 Saturday, Jan. 2819½ above—4 below
 Sunday, Jan. 2915 above—6 below
 Monday, Jan. 3015 above—6 below
 Tuesday, Jan. 3122 above—3 below
 Wednesday, Feb. 118 above—4 below
 Thursday, Feb. 26 above—5 below

WOMAN TELLS OF MASSACRE
 [Letters from St. Petersburg Describe Scenes There.]

London, Feb. 2, 3 a.m.—The Times prints extracts from letters of a Russian woman, who has fled to an English friend detailing the events of Jan. 22. The writer confirms the worst report received of the massacre. She adds that in the Vassili Ostroff district where the rioting was the worst, cannons were fired throughout the evening, the guns being charged with shrapnel. The slaughter on the Nevsky Prospect was so terrible that the next day whole lakes of blood were still to be seen in the snow. She saw numbers of wounded carried away. The hospitals were so full of wounded that they were laid out on mattresses in the streets. She saw a lot of wounded soldiers, also, and wounded horses, which were led away riderless. She added that "Most significant of all is that in the afternoon on Jan. 23 four Cossack regiments, among them one of cavalry, refused to fire at the mob when the signal was given. It is feared that other regiments will follow this example, and among these several regiments, in addition to the Cossacks, are the Guards and the Life Guards. Describing the murder of the aged general, which was reported at the time, the writer says:

"I myself saw the mob surround the carriage of a much-decorated general and ask him to take off his cap. As he refused, one of the ruffians struck him in the face with a bottle. The bottle broke and the general's head instantly was a mass of blood. Then they fell over him and killed him outright. I was so impressed by this sight, that when I got among the howling crowds by accident I shrieked 'hurrah' from sheer fright; and they let me pass quietly, but heaps of women were wounded and killed."

"People like myself are safe enough, but the mob is incensed against the officers and the Government employees. It is all their own fault. The people were perfectly orderly before the soldiers fired on them."

"SWISS FOOD" GETS THE MEDAL.
 "Swiss Food," prepared by P. McIntosh & Son, Toronto, was awarded the Gold Medal at St. Louis Exposition.

A slip from Shakespeare's mulberry tree at Stratford-on-Avon is to be set out opposite the town hall of the borough of Southwark, London, which is a stone's throw from the Old Newington Theatre, where Shakespeare acted 1594-1596.

FOR ILLUMINATION OF THE EYES.—Among the many good qualities which Parmentier's Vegetable Pills possess, the most valuable is their effect in regulating the action of the bowels. It is their efficacy in reducing inflammation of the eyes. It has called forth many letters of recommendation from those who were afflicted with this complaint and found a cure in the pills. They affect the nerve centers and the blood in a surprisingly active way, and the result is almost immediately seen.

GREAT DIAMONDS OF THE WORLD
 History of the Orloff, Kohinoor and the Sancl.
 SURPASSED BY RECENT FIND

Stone Mined at Pretoria Last Week the Most Precious and the Largest of Gems.

New York, Feb. 2. — Take a handful of putty the size of an ordinary four-pound iron weight to be found in any grocery store. Fashion it roughly into a round mass, and you will have approximately the size of the newly-found diamond unearthed in Pretoria. Such a gem, it is said by local diamond experts, is too large for wear, in all probability it will be cut up into smaller stones. Even if it is kept intact it probably will lose from 40 to 60 per cent in cutting.

The first information of the big find came to this city by a cable dispatch from Johannesburg. The Pretoria diamond, the heaviest stockholder in this country in the company, in whose mine the diamond was found, it said: "Discovery of 3,000 carat stone, value \$50,000."

Levy knew nothing else about the find. Kunz, Tiffany's diamond expert, explained the size of a 3,000-carat diamond as compared to the four-pound iron weight. Approximately, he said, it weighed 1,500 grains, about a pound and a half avoirdupois, its loss in cutting would depend on the shape of the stone.

The Kohinoor of any note found in recent years was the "Syndicate," dug up in the De Beers mines about two years ago. It weighed, until cut, 500 carats. Some others, notable for their size or history, are the Great Mogul, the Orloff, the Regent, the Florentine, the Southern Star, the Kohinoor, the Shah, the Sancl and the Polar Star. The collection of gems of the late emperor of Brazil was said to have contained a diamond, known as Brazzaville, which weighed 1,800 carats, or about twelve ounces. It is believed, however, it was only a fine colorless topaz.

Another large diamond, when cut, was owned by the Rajah of Mattan. It weighed 367 carats. It was egg-shaped, with an indentation at one end. Many years ago the Governor of Borneo offered \$500,000 two warships fully equipped, a number of cannon, and a quantity of powder for it.

The Kohinoor weighed 790 carats when found, but was cut down to 186 carats and later to 102½ carats. It is valued at \$1,500,000, and it once was in the possession of the great mogul, it is believed that in the first cutting a big piece weighing 180 carats was taken off and since became known as the Orloff. The Orloff is owned by the Emperor of Russia, and is said to once have been the eye of an Indian idol. It is valued at \$1,000,000.

The Star of South Africa weighed 288 carats and was valued at \$2,400,000. It is unrivaled for limpidity and form. It was found in Golconda and brought from India by Pitt, grandfather of the present king of England. It was the Duke of Orleans for \$75,000. It decorated the hilt of the sword of state of the first Napoleon, but was taken from him by the Prussians at the battle of Waterloo. If now belongs to the King of Prussia.

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New Books at Library.

Rathen—Names, Nicknames and Surnames.—Pons, Places and Things.
 Smeaton—Early and Modern History.
 Cook—Highways and Byways in London.
 Wheatley—The Story of London.
 Norway—Highways and Byways in Devon and Cornwall.
 Bradley—Highways and Byways in South Wales.
 Deceke—Italy, Including Malta and Sardinia.
 Adair—A Summer in High Asia.
 Smith—Sport and Adventure in the Indian Jungle.
 Gibbons—Africa: From South to North Through Maroteland. Two volumes.
 The Arabian, or School of Masters. Oriental literature.
 Queen. Acquisition of Burmah.
 Goldwin Smith—My Memory of Gladstone.
 M. O'Connor Morris—Reminiscences of Irish Life.
 F. L. Maitland—The Surrender of Napoleon.
 Constant—Recollections of the Private Life of Napoleon. Two volumes.
 Henri Rochefort—The Adventures of My Life. Two volumes.
 R. Barr—The Lady Electra.
 Croker—Her Own People.
 Carter—Beverly's Story Book.
 Ed. Carter—About Animals.
 Ed. Carter—Panther Stories.
 Ed. Carter—Stories of Brave Dogs.
 Ed. Carter—Stories of Tiger Stories.
 Chambers—Riverland.
 Roper—The Crusaders.
 Sidney—Five Little Peppers and Their Friends.

IN ITS INITIAL stages a cold is a local ailment easily dealt with. But many neglect it, and the result is often the development of distressing seizures of the bronchial tubes and lungs that render life miserable for the unhappy victims. As a first aid there is nothing in the world so effective as E. J. Mott's Cold Remedy. It is a certain in curative results as E. J. Mott's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the far-famed remedy for colds and coughs.

SATURDAY SPECIALS

"BARGAINS AT EVERY COUNTER."



Notion Bargains

Ladies' Black Silk Belts, fancy buckles and stitching, regular 50c and 75c, for 35c.

Ladies' Hose Supporters, in black, white, blue and pink, special for 50c.

Gents' Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, regular 18c, for 10c.

Ladies' Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, regular 16c, on sale for 2 for 25c.

Ladies' Hand Satchels at 18c to \$1.50.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN HOSIERY.

Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Black Hose, regular 25c, clearing at 15c pair.

Special line of Ladies' Ribbed Black Cashmere Hose, regular 50c, for 32c a pair.

Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose, in fancy colors, lace ankles, for 65c and 43c a pair.

Ladies' Wool Hose, extra heavy, for 25c, 32c and 50c a pair.

Boys' Heavy Ribbed Wool Hose, regular 60c, sale price 40c a pair.

Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose, hand-seamed, double sole, regular 50c, for 40c a pair.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Fleece Vests, sizes 3 and 4, 25c and 35c each.

Special line Ladies' Union Vests and Drawers, in sizes 3 and 4 only, 50c garment.

Ladies' Fine Ribbed Wool Vests and Drawers, at \$1 and \$1.15 each.

Ladies' Black Wool Vests, \$1 each.

Ladies' Black Tights, at 72c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.75 a pair.

Boys' Fleece Shirts and Drawers, in six sizes, from 20c to 40c each.

Girls' Fleece Vests and Drawers, from 20c to 35c each.

Girls' Union Vests and Drawers, (special), from 25c to 40c each.

Special line Girls' Fine Ribbed Wool Vests (unshrinkable), all sizes, from 40c to 70c each.

Children's Union Combination

Suits, in four sizes (special), 67c, 72c, 78c and 84c each.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

Heavy Fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers, regular 65c, for 48c a garment.

A large stock of All-Wool Underwear in odd lines, to go at cost, from 50c to \$2.50 a garment.

Ringwood Gloves in the latest shades, regular 50c, for 25c.

Pure Linen Collars, regular price 25c, for 15c.

"What We Advertise Is So."

KINGSMILL'S

Specials for Saturday Only.

California Excursions.

The Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line runs through first-class Pullman and Tourist sleeping-cars to points in California. Personally conducted excursions from Chicago, every week. Lowest rates. Choice of routes. Finest scenery. Special attention given to family parties. For maps, illustrated folders and rates, address B. H. Bennett, general agent, 2 East King street, Toronto, Ont.

Speaking of the demand of "trippers" in Egypt for curios R. Stewart Macalister, of the Egyptian exploration fund, says: "To meet this demand a tribe of dealers has sprung up all over the country, each employing an army of agents who ride everywhere, east and west of the Jordan, encouraging the natives to tear in pieces tombs that otherwise might have awaited scientific examination in comparative safety."

Sore Throat and Coughs
 A simple, effective and safe remedy for all throat irritations (coughs).

Cresoline Antiseptic Tablets
 They contain the germicidal value of Cresoline with the soothing properties of glycerine and licorice.

Rev. Thomas Bates, who has just completed 25 years' work at St. Mary's, Baltimore, a suburb of London, has kept a record of the number of times he has preached during that period, and finds that he has delivered 3,750 sermons.

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.

A clergyman at Hiawatha, Kansas, preached a sermon on "Giving." He said that he did not want a single member of his congregation to give a cent to any missionary cause as long as he owed a cent to any man at home. He further stated that it was necessary to pay one's debts with one's business associates before paying them to the heathen.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
CURE SICK HEAD.
 Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

As they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, and who unfortunately find themselves in such a position that they cannot get to bed, and who find that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all, stick head

is the name of so many lives that have been saved by our great work. Our pills cure it while others do not.
 Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small, very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action, please all who use them. In vial: 25 cents; 50c for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.
 CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
 Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Woods' Fair
 Canadian Bobsleighs Value \$2.50, Sale Price \$1.50

Saturday's Great Sale of Alfred Mekins' White Ironstone China.

On Saturday we place on sale five crates of Alfred Mekins' Pure White Ironstone China. This lot includes Large Platters, Cups and Saucers, Dinner Plates, Large Mixing Bowls, Porridge Bowls, Large Jugs, Tea Plates, Salad Dishes, Coupe Soup Plates.

SATURDAY, 5c EACH.

These goods are shown in our window and will be on sale in our basement at 9 o'clock Saturday morning. SPECIAL NOTICE—We were forced to buy these crates just as they are, quite a number of large pieces and a large quantity of small pieces. To customers buying a reasonable amount of cups and saucers, plates, etc., we will see that they get some of the large pieces at 5c each. We positively will not sell all large pieces to one customer. Remember any article that we offer is worth nearly twice what we ask.

Special Items in Highest-Grade Graniteware.

Sauce Pans, 3-quart size at . . . 30c	Windsor Sauce Pans, 3-quart size at . . . 45c
Sauce Pans, 4-quart size at . . . 40c	Windsor Sauce Pans, 4-quart size at . . . 50c
Sauce Pans, 6-quart size at . . . 50c	Preserving Kettles, 8-quart size at . . . 55c
Covered Sauce Pans, 4-quart size at . . . 45c	Preserving Kettles, 10-quart size at . . . 85c
Windsor Sauce Pans, 2-quart size at . . . 40c	Preserving Kettles, 12-quart size at . . . \$1.25

SPECIAL SALE OF CANDY ON SATURDAY.

25c Ash Sifters, Big Lace Sale. Sale Price 15c Each. Still continues.

Woods' Fair

Barler Ideal Oil Heaters.

Oil founts and burners are made entirely of brass.

Indicators to show oil supply.

No Smoke. No Odor.

Best Oil Heater in the market.

A. WESTMAN,

121 DUNDAS STREET, Hardware, Stoves, Etc.

WEATHER BULLETIN

Whether weather-wise or otherwise, you can accomplish the same object by being coal-wise.

You don't need to care what's the matter outside so long as you have "Walla Walla" coal burning inside. Hard-hot—20 solid bagfuls of solid coal sent to the ton—best for the cook—fine for the parlor stove—great for the furnace. Costs no more than ordinary coal—yet has more than ordinary coal-goodness.

Bowman & Co.

295 Clarence Street, LONDON.

The excessive rains in California have jumped Lima beans from 3½ cents to 4 cents a pound. They pay the farmers well at 2½ cents.