Hood's Pills

Cure sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, gas in the stomach, distress and indigestion. Do not weaken, but have tonic effect. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE MARKETS.

Mining Stocks.

Toronto, Nov. 3.—Following are today's closing quotations on the Toronto Mining and Industrial Exchange:

	Asked.	Bid.
Mississaga	10	..
Foley	150	..
Hammond Reef	20	..
Hiawatha	25	..
Olive	87	86
Sawbill	35	..
Cariboo	115	106
Minnehaha	21	19
Cariboo Hydraulic	120	..
Old Iron	75	50
Smuggler	19	17¾
Sup. Gold and Copper	7	6
Golden Cache	15	..
Dundee	50	..
Athabasca	..	53½
Noble Five	20	16
St. Keverne	3	..
Two Friends	13	..
Van Anda	5	3¾
Victoria Texada	5	..
Alf	11	..
Alberta	6	..
Big Three	..	12
Commander	14	..
Deer Park	19	..
Evening Star	6	..
Giant	8	..
Good Hope	3	..
Grand Prize	4	..
Keystone	..	9
Iron Colt	10	8¼
Iron Mask	75	65
Montreal Gold Fields	22	..
Monte Cristo Con	15	11¾
R. E. Lee	5	..
Northern Belle	3½	..
Novelty	4	..
St. Paul	7	..
Silver Bell Con	6	5
St. Elmo	5½	4
Virginia	..	40
Victory-Triumph	10	..
Can. G. F. S.	7	..
White Bear	7½	6¾
Waneta Trail Creek	5½	..
B. C. Gold Fields	6	4
E. M. Syndicate	5	..
Gold Hills	7	..

SALES—Iron Colt, 500 at 8¾; White Bear, 500, 500, 500 at 7, 400, 400, 500, 900, 1,400, 2,000 at 7½; Monte Cristo, 1,000 at 12, 5,000 at 11½; Minnehaha, 2,000 at 18¾, 350 at 19, 1,500 at 19½; Smuggler, 500 at 19¾; Silver Bell Con., 1,000 at 5; Sup. G. and C. Co., 500, 500, 1,000 at 6; Minnehaha, 2,500 at 20¼.

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

Local Market.

London, Friday, Nov. 4.

Wheat, white fall, per bu		70c	to 72c
Wheat, red fall, per bu		70c	to 82c
Wheat, spring, per bu		70c	to 72c
Oats, per bu		28c	to 29c
Peas, per bu		45c	to 55c
Corn, per bu		39c	to 45c
Barley, per bu		36c	to 44c

Wheat and oats were the only grain receipts today. Prices did not change since yesterday.

Hay was slow at $6 to $7.

Quotations:

GRAIN			
Wheat, white, fall, per 100 lbs	1 20	@	1 25
Wheat, red, fall, per 100 lbs	1 20	@	1 22
Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs	00	@	00
Oats, per 100 lbs	83	@	85
Peas, per 100 lbs	80	@	90
Corn, per 100 lbs	..	@	..
Barley, per 100 lbs	75	@	92
Rye, per 100 lbs	80	@	85
Beans, per bu	..	@	..
PROVISIONS.			
Honey, comb	9	@	12
Honey, extracted	7	@	10
Cheese, per lb, wholesale	8	@	10
Eggs, single dozen	17	@	18
Eggs, fresh, basket, dozen	16	@	17
Eggs, per dozen, basket, pkd.	10	@	12
Eggs, fresh, store lots, doz	14	@	15
Butter, per lb, retail	18	@	20
Butter, pound rolls, baskets	16	@	18
Butter, lb, large rolls or crocks	16	@	17
Butter, per lb, tubs or firkins	10	@	14
Lard, per lb	9	@	10
Chickens, per pair	35	@	75
Ducks, per pair	50	@	75
Turkeys, per lb	8	@	12
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.			
Pumpkins, per doz	50	@	1 00
Potatoes, per bag	60	@	70
Apples, per bag	25	@	50
Apples, per basket	5	@	20
Apples, per barrel	75	@	1 50
Beets, per dozen bunches	20	@	20
Onions, per bu	60	@	90
Celery, per doz bunches	30	@	50
Grapes, per lb	2	@	3
Grapes, basket	20	@	30
Squashes, per doz	30	@	1 50
Turnips, per bag	25	@	25
Quinces, per basket	25	@	40
Chestnuts, per bu	2 50	@	2 75
Carrots, per bu	12½	@	25
Parsnips, per doz. bunches	40	@	40
LIVE STOCK.			
Young pigs, per pair	2 00	@	3 50
Cows, each	20 00	@	40 00
Beef, per lb	2¼	@	4
Hogs, per 100 lbs	3 90	@	3 90
Hogs, heavy, per 100 lbs	3 50	@	3 50
Sows, per 100	3 25	@	3 25
Ducks, per pair	60	@	80
Chickens, per pair	45	@	60
Hens, per pair	40	@	50
HAY AND SEEDS.			
Hay, per ton	6 00	@	7 00
Straw, per load	2 50	@	2 50
MEAT, HIDES, ETC.			
Beef, quarters, per lb	4½	@	5
Mutton, quarters, per lb	5	@	6
Veal, quarters, per lb	5½	@	6
Lamb, quarter	7	@	8
Dressed hogs, 100 lbs, light	5 10	@	5 35
Dressed hogs 100 lbs, heavy	4 50	@	4 75
Hides, No. 1, per lb	7½	@	7½
Hides, No. 2, per lb	6½	@	6½
Hides, No. 3, per lb	5½	@	5½
Calfskins, green	..	@	..
Wool, washed, per lb	16	@	17
Wool, unwashed, per lb	9	@	11
Lambskins	55	@	60
Pelts	..	@	..
Sheepskins, green	55	@	60
Tallow, rendered, lb	3	@	3½
Tallow, rough, lb	2	@	2

WHEN YOU WANT FOOD

For your horse, cow, chickens, canary bird, red bird, etc., come to us. We sell at right prices.

A. M. HAMILTON & SON,

373 Talbot Street, opp. the Market.

The Oil Market.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 4.—Oil opened $1 18.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 3.—Oil closed at $1 18.

PETROLIA, Nov. 4.—Oil opened and closed at $1 40.

American Markets.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—The leading futures closed as follows: Wheat—Nov., 66¼c; Dec., 66½c to 66⅝c; May, 67⅛c to 67¼c. Corn—Nov. 32c; Dec., 32¼c; May, 34½c. Oats—Dec., 24⅛c; May, 25c. Mess pork—Nov., $8 05; Jan., $8 07½. Lard—Dec., $4 97½; Jan., $5 02½. Ribs—Dec., $4 65; Jan., $4 67½. Cash quotations: Flour steady. No. 2 spring wheat, 65½c to 67c; No. 3 spring wheat, 63½c to 66c; No. 2 red, 68c. No. 2 corn, 32¼c to 33½c. No. 2 yellow corn, 32½c to 32⅝c. No. 2 oats, 25c; No. 2 white, 27c to 27½c; No. 3 white, 26c to 27c. No. 2 rye, 52c to 52½c. No. 2 barley, 34c to 50c. No. 1 flaxseed, $1 06½. Prime timothy seed, $2 35. Mess pork, $8 to $8 05. Lard, $4 97½ to $5. Short ribs, $4 35 to $5 50. Shoulders, 4½c to 4¾c. Short clear sides, $5 to $5 10. Sugar, cut loaf, $5 64; granulated, 5¼c. Eggs, firm; fresh, 17½c to 18c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 17,000 barrels; wheat, 238,000 bushels; corn, 241,000 bushels; oats, 313,000 bushels; rye, 34,000 bushels; barley, 51,000 bushels.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 15,000 barrels; wheat, 15,000 bushels; corn, 245,000 bushels; oats, 189,000 bushels; rye, 63,000 bushels; barley, 112,000 bushels.

The Apple Market.

Mr. A. J. King, Toronto, has received the following cable: Kings, 17s to 23s; Baldwins, 14s to 19s; Ben Davis, Spitz, C. Reds, Seeks, 13s 6d to 18s 9d; Greenings, 13s to 16s; Spies, 16s to 19s. The quality and condition are being well paid for, but lower grades and conditions are very weak.

The Hide Market.

Toronto, Nov. 3.—Hides—The receipts are small, there is a fair demand, but the market is weaker. There has been a decline of ½c in the Chicago market, and though No. 1 green is unchanged here, at 8½c, there is talk of the price being put down. Cured is ¼c lower, at 9c.

Sheepskins—In fair supply, the demand is good, and the market is firm, at 75c.

Calfskins—Unchanged, at 10c for No. 1, and 8c for No. 2.

Tallow—Dull; the local dealers are offering 3½c, and asking 4c.

Dairy Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Butter firm; western creamery, 15c to 23c; do, factory, 11½c to 14¼c; Elgins, 23c; imitation creamery, 13c to 17c; state dairy, 14c to 19c; do, creamery, 15c. Cheese steady; large white, 8½c; small colored, 9c to 9⅛c; large colored, 8½c; small colored, 9c to 9⅛c; light skims, 6½c to 7c; part skims, 5½c to 6c; full skims, 2½c to 3½c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Butter steady; creameries, 14c to 22c; dairies, 12½c to 19c. Cheese dull; creameries, 7¾c to 9½c.

KINGSTON, Nov. 3.—At the Frontenac cheese board there were boarded 1,323 colored and 425 white cheese; offers of 8⅜c to 8⅞c were made but declined.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Nov. 3.—At the cheese board today 1,396 boxes white and 1,693 boxes colored were offered; 8⅝c was offered for both; no sales.

English Markets.

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

	Oct. 31.		Nov. 1.		Nov. 2.		Nov. 3.	
WHEAT—								
Red Winter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No 1 Nor. Spring	6	3½	6	5	6	5	6	5
No. 1 Cal	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0
Oct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dec	6	0⅛	6	0⅜	6	1⅝	6	11⅛
March	5	10⅛	6	1¼	5	11½	5	11¼
CORN—								
New	3	10½	3	11¼	3	10¼	3	10½
Oct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nov	3	9⅞	3	10⅜	3	10¼	3	10
Dec	3	9¼	3	9¾	3	9⅝	3	9⅜
March	3	7¼	3	8	3	7¾	3	7½
Flour	21	6	21	0	20	0	20	0
Peas	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1
Pork	50	0	50	0	50	0	50	0
Lard	27	0	27	6	27	0	27	3
Tallow	20	6	20	6	20	6	20	6
Bacon, light	30	0	30	0	30	0	31	0
Cheese, white	42	0	42	0	42	0	42	0
Cheese, colored	42	0	42	0	42	0	42	0

Liverpool, Nov. 4—12:30 p.m.

Wheat—Spot dull; No. 1 Cal., 6s 11d to 7s; No. 1 red northern spring, 6s 3½d; No. 2 red red western winter, no stocks.

Corn—Spot, quiet; American mixed, 3s 10½d; do, old, nominal; Oct., 3s 7¼d; Nov., 3s 7¼d; Dec., 3s 7¼d.

Peas—Canadian, 6s.

Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 42s 9d.

Pork—Prime mess, fine western, 50s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, firm; 27s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lbs, 31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs, 31s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lbs, 31s 6d; short ribs, 20 to 24 lbs, firm, 32s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, firm, 29s.

Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lbs, firm, 27s 6d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, dull, 37s.

Lard—Prime western, 27s 3d.

Butter—Finest United States, 90s; good, 65s.

Cheese—American, finest white 42s; do, colored, 43s.

Tallow—Prime city, 20s.

Turpentine spirits—27s 3d.

Rosin—Common, 4s 3d.

Petroleum—Refined, 6 9-16d.

Linseed oil—18s 3d.

Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined, 15s 6d.

Live Stock Markets.

EAST BUFFALO, Nov. 3.—Cattle—There was only one load on sale, and with a moderate demand the situation was unchanged; fresh cows and forward springers of extra grade are still scarce and wanted. Calves in fair supply, light demand, and a quarter lower. Sheep and lambs—The offerings were about 18 loads, and included 15 loads of Canada lambs, two of which were left over; the trade was dull and irregular, with the advance of yesterday lost; the basis of the best grade of lambs was $5 35, though a sale or two was made at $5 40; bids of $5 40 were made for extra Canada lambs in the morning that would not hold in the afternoon, the market having weakened, with ten or twelve loads of arrivals, only a small part of the offerings were sold, and the close was weak; sheep were steady and unchanged; lambs, choice to extra, were quotable at $5 25 to $5 35; good to choice, $5 to $5 25; common to fair, $4 75 to $5; sheep, choice to extra, $4 40 to $4 60; good to choice, $4 to $4 40; common to fair, $3 to $3 75. Hogs—The total offerings were 26 loads; the general trade was fairly active, but not so good as yesterday's; heavy were quoted at $3 70; medium, $3 65; Yorkers, $3 55 to $3 60; pigs, $3 58 to $3 60; roughs, $3 30; stags, $2 75 to $3; the demand was sufficient to absorb the offerings, but not strong enough to raise prices; the close was steady, with offerings almost cleaned up.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Disappointingly small receipts of cattle today created an active demand, and prices were largely 10c higher; choice steers, $5 35 to $5 90; medium, $4 70 to $4 95; beef steers, $4 10 to $4 65; stockers and feeders, $3 60 to $4 65; bulls, $2 50 to $4 20; cows and heifers, $3 80 to $4 20; calves, $3 50 to $7; western rangers, $2 60 to $4 55; western fed steers, $4 15 to $5 40; Texas grass steers, $3 20 to $4. The demand for hogs was fairly good at yesterday's decline of 10c; fair to choice, $3 55 to $3 70; packing lots, $3 15 to $3 55; butchers', $3 35 to $3 67½; mixed, $3 30 to $3 62½; light, $3 25 to $3 62½; pigs, $2 50 to $3 40. A large supply of fresh arrivals, with a great number left over, burdened sheep, and sales were slow at further reductions in prices; sheep, $2 10 to $4 50; western sheep, $3 50 to $4 35; range lambs, $4 50 to $5 35; feeders, $3 50 to $4. Receipts—Cattle, 10,000, hogs, 39,000; sheep, 14,000.

MONTREAL, Nov. 3.—There were about 750 head of butchers' cattle, 30 calves and 900 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the east end abattoir today. The weather was delightful, and the butchers were out in full force, and there was a good demand and rather better prices were paid for the best cattle. The common and inferior beasts, however, were still dull of sale, and the prices of these continue low. There were no really choice cattle in the market, and the best sold about 4c per pound. Pretty good cattle were less plentiful than for some weeks past, and sold at 3½c to 4c per pound. Common dry cows and thrifty young stock sold at $2 25 to $2 75, and the leaner cattle and small bulls about 2c per pound. Calves sold at $2 50 to $10 each, or from 3c to 5c per pound. Sheep sell at 2½c to nearly 3½c per pound, and lambs at 3¾c to 4½c. Fat hogs are plentiful, and sell at about 4½c per pound.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Beeves—Receipts, 926; mainly export cattle; no trading; feeling steady. Cables, low. Exports, 56 cattle and 65 sheep. Calves—Receipts, 161; steady; veals, common to prime, $5 25 to $7 75; grassers and westerns nominal. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 400; sheep quiet; lambs steady, but slow; sheep, ordinary to prime, $3 50 to $4 70; extra wethers, $5 10; lambs steady; common to choice, $5 27½ to $5 82½, mainly $5 40 to $5 80. Hogs—Receipts, 2,620; slow but firm, at $3 80 to $3 95.

LAURIER HEARS PROHIBITIONISTS

They Ask the Government for a Prohibitory Law.

The Premier Replies and Promises Early Consideration.

Quebec a Temperance Province—Wide spread Local Option There.

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—The chamber of the House of Commons was well filled with a large and representative delegation from the prohibitionists of Canada yesterday afternoon to meet the government and ask that a prohibitory law be passed in accordance with the recent vote on the plebiscit. The ministers who received the delegation were: Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright and Messrs. Fielding, Fisher and Sifton. Rev. Dr. Carman introduced the delegation. He read a resolution which had been passed by the executive of the Dominion Alliance, after the plebiscit vote, to ask the government for a prohibitory law, and to urge a delegation to wait on the administration for the purpose.

Mr. F. S. Spence was the next speaker. He analyzed the vote in a similar way as he had already done in the press, and said that it was a clean and disinterested vote, and it was a strong and substantial vote. He admitted there were difficulties in the way. Quebec was one difficulty, but Quebec was a province which would loyally support the law if it were passed.

He urged that the voice of the people be made law. Major E. L. Bond, Montreal; Rev. Dr. McLeod, New Brunswick; F. McClure, M.P., Nova Scotia; Rev. Mr. Hogg, Winnipeg; Mrs. Rutherford, Toronto, and D. J. O'Donoghue, all made speeches in favor of prohibitory legislation.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S REPLY.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was applauded when he arose to reply. He said: Dr. Carman, ladies and gentlemen, the members of the government who are now before you have been delegated by council to be present and receive this deputation, and to hear the arguments and prayers which they had to lay before the government, and which we have now heard. I need not tell you that the government duly appreciate the motives which have brought this delegation before us; the government deeply and duly appreciate also the motives which have led to such a large body of our fellow-citizens to take the active course which they have taken in the campaign which was concluded on the 29th of September last. I can agree fully with what has been said by Mr. Spence, that the vote which was recorded in favor of prohibition on that ocasion was a pure, clean and disinterested vote. I know very well that those who hold the view that there should be enacted in this country a prohibitory liquor law have nothing else in view than the general welfare of the country. They have no personal interests to serve. May I say a word as to the occasion which brought on this vote? The question of prohibition, as has been stated today, is not one new to us; it has been before parliament ever since I have been a member of the house, now 24 years. Both political parties have been divided. They never accepted it in its entirety in all this time. Both parties rejected it in its entirety, but there were in each party men who were in favor of such a law, and men who were against such a law. As to the Liberal convention which took place in this city in the month of June, 1893, there were a good many delegates present who advocated the insertion in the platform of the party of a plank in favor of such a law. Several gentlemen who attended that convention have pressed upon me, especially as leader of the party, and upon some other members of the party, the advisability of advocating such a reform and attaching the name of the Liberal party to it. I am bound to be frank and sincere in this matter. I was not then, I am not now, a total abstainer.

I may just as well be frank and sincere in that. In these matters we must take the broad national view. I have no hesitation in saying that if I could be satisfied that it could be shown that there was a broad national sentiment in favor of such a cause, which is in itself a good and moral cause, I should have no hesitation in sacrificing my personal view, my education, and my inclination, and submitting to the will of the majority. These were the circumstances under which we put this plank in our platform. I have been reminded here that the prohibitionists did not ask for that plank. I know well that they did not ask for it, but it was well, however, in the view of the party to which I belong that we should endeavor to have a free, honest and sincere expression of the voice of the people upon this question, which would not be entangled with other questions, and which could be presented to the people free from all other considerations. That was the reason why we gave to the people the plebiscit which took place on Sept. 29. The plebiscit has resulted in a majority in favor of prohibition of the vote recorded. May I say that I agree with Mr. Spence when he says that the vote is under the circumstances a large one. While it does not involve a majority of the electorate, though a respectable proportion of it, the consideration for the government is, what is to be done under such circumstances? I agree fully with the words spoken a moment ago by Dr. Hogg, when he stated that we are deeply concerned to know what is to be done under the circumstances. I understand that the ladies and gentlemen present are of the opinion that the vote which has been recorded is sufficient, in the words spoken by Mr. Spence, to authorize the government to enact prohibitory legislation, and that with the certainty that such law would be effective and loyally obeyed. That is a question as to which you have endeavored to impress the government, and the views which have been expressed in regard to it will be reported to council.

THE VOTE IN QUEBEC.

A good deal has been said here as to the vote in the Province of Quebec. It is an important consideration that the second province of the Dominion should have pronounced against prohibition, but it is not the primary consideration. Quebec is part of the Dominion of Canada, and I know my fellow-countrymen of that province too well not to know that they are willing to take their share of the work of confederation, as we are in the country as Providence has assembled us. Men who have been in former ages foes and antagonizing each other province certainly intended to be friends, and there must be give and take between them. It would be impossible to carry out the work of confederation otherwise. We must all of us be prepared to make concessions to meet the legitimate views of each other. I am proud to say, however, that if Quebec has cast its vote against prohibition, Quebec is certainly a temperate province. My friend, Major Bond will pardon me if I remind him that he hardly did full justice to Quebec, when he stated that one-third of the municipalities of that province are actually under a prohibitory liquor law. The figures are reversed; there are more than one-half of the rural municipalities which are under a local option law. Out of 933 rural municipalities the number of municipalities under which licenses were issued last year was 330, while the number in which no licenses were issued was 603. The people of Quebec are satisfied with their law, such as it is. We have had a local option law in Quebec since 1864. It has always been enforced in more than half the province, and outside of the towns and cities I think it is pretty well observed. I may be pardoned if I refer to the few remarks made by Major Bond as to the vote of the Province of Quebec. Major Bond stated that frauds had been committed. I would be very much surprised if, in the large cities, not only in Quebec, but perhaps in the other provinces as well, there have not been some frauds committed, but so far as my information goes, and I have taken pains to obtain information upon this point, I have heard that in the rural parts of the country, there was no violation of the electoral law, and that the vote has been pretty honest, not only pretty honest, but absolutely honest.

SUBJECT OF THE POSTERS.

Continuing, the premier said:

Major Bond also expressed the belief that the vote was not an absolute expression of the view of the people, because some posters had been displayed. There has been the usual—I shall not say, trick, because I am a politician—there have been the usual little maneuvers to try to influence public opinion. For instance, as has been stated, posters were issued in this province, stating that the people of Quebec would have to submit to additional taxation. I am sure that the people of Quebec know their business too well to be caught by any such thing. The people of Quebec know very well that prohibition does not mean an increase of taxation, but that it simply means a displacement of taxation. It has been said that my name was taken, and perhaps taken in vain, but I may say that this is not the first time such a thing has been done, and I do not know that it has had any more effect this time than upon previous occasions. May I say to Major Bond that as a prohibitionist perhaps he is not altogether free from blame in this respect, because I believe the prohibitionists allowed the campaign to be all on one side. I am not aware that there has been any general agitation in Quebec for prohibition; I am not aware that there has been a meeting held for the advocacy of prohibition outside of Montreal or St. Hyacinthe, nor am I aware that there has been a newspaper outside of Montreal advocating the cause. There is only one way in which we can affect public opinion, and it is by the employment of the press, public meetings and such agencies, and if such agencies were neglected, certainly the result could only have been what it has been. Quebec, I claim, is a perfectly temperate province. The vote of Quebec must not stand alone, but it must be considered along with the vote of every other province. More than this at present I suppose you do not expect me to say.

AN EARLY REPLY PROMISED.

It will be the duty of my colleagues and myself to report to council the views that have been laid before us by the ladies and gentlemen who have spoken upon this occasion. I think this is too important a question to be trifled with. We shall take an early opportunity of communicating to the secretary of your association the views of the government upon the representations that have been made before us today.

Use Persiatic Plant Food as a tonic for house plants.
Use Persiatic Plant Food to make your plants bloom.
Imparts a hearty, vigorous growth.
Insures hardy foliage and strong root.
At all drug stores.
Pickhardt-Renfrew Company, Limited, Stouffville.

LONGFELLOW Cigar, 6c.
JOE NOLAN'S, Masonic Temple.
xxv

Bargains

..For.. Tomorrow

172 BAYLEY'S Dundas St. 174

You may question or doubt, or allow a tinge of skepticism to creep in, but the bargains are real just the same. To misguide is not a part of our work—no gilded falsehood—plain, unvarnished truths only will answer our purpose.

WE WILL SELL

on Saturday. Come early if you want them.

25 dozen Children's Colored Border Handkerchiefs ... 2 for 1c
25 dozen White Hem-Stitched Handkerchiefs for ... 3c
15c Box of Fine Toilet Soap for ... 8c
7c Shaker Flannel, fine patterns, for ... 4c
5c Brass Pins, English make, for ... 1c
5c Child's Tooth Brushes for ... 2c
25c Fine White Aprons, ready to wear ... 15c
50c Black and Colored Parrots ... 25c
75c Silk Velvet, all shades, per yard ... 50c
50c Silk and Wool Plaids ... 35c
$1 25 Fancy Colored Kid Gloves ... 98c
15c Fancy Silk Garter Elastic per yard ... 8c
10c Corset Steels ... 5c

SAMPLES—Sample ends of Table Linen and Cotton less than half price.

Bayley's

—Our Fall Stock of—

IMPORTED TWEEDS ...AND WORSTEDS

Is now complete and we would ask our customers to call while the assortment is unbroken.

—Scotch Tweeds, —Blue Serges, —Fancy Vestings,
—English Tweeds, —Black Serges, —Overcoatings,
—English Worsteds, —Cheviots, —Trouserings.

We beg to announce that we have opened a LADIES' TAILORING DEPARTMENT, and we are making a specialty of Ladies' Tailor-Made Costumes. In connection with this we wish to say that our Mr. A. Tillman has just returned from New York and Eastern cities, where he has made this department his special study. Our stock of Suitings he has selected with great care from the assortments of the leaders in fashionable costuming in England and America.

A. Screaton & Co.

FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

A CRISIS!

In the Proceedings of the Peace Commission.

The Dons Refuse the Proposition of the Americans—Meeting of the Deputies Under the New Premier.

Paris, Nov. 4.—The joint session of the peace commissioners today lasted two hours. The Spanish commissioners refused the propositions made by the Americans on Monday last, but the negotiations were not broken off. While it is believed that no formal counter proposition was made, there was a discussion of the Philippine question outside the lines of the American propositions.

The commission then adjourned until Tuesday.

MEETING OF DEPUTIES.

The Chamber of Deputies reopened today with a crowded assembly, after its adjournment on Oct. 25, the day of the fall of the cabinet presided over by M. Brisson. Amid great animation the new premier, M. Dupuy, read the ministerial declaration. He said the cabinet fully recognized the difficulties and responsibilities of the task undertaken, and affirmed the supremacy of civil power as the fundamental principle of a republican state, and expressed confidence in the army, which, he added, would faithfully respect the laws of the republic.

START FOR CUBA!

United Stated Troops Receive Orders to Move—Neuvitas and Puerto Principe the Objective Points.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Secretary Alger has issued the first order looking to the military occupation of Cuba by the United States troops. The order looks to the occupation of two points to begin with, namely, Nuevitas and Puerto Principe, but the occupation will be extended as rapidly as the Spanish evacuation proceeds.

The order directs the movement to begin at once, but, according to the calculations of the department, it will scarcely be feasible to make the first landing before Nov. 22. Headquarters created for the purpose of beginning of the new corps which have been the occupation will be at Nuevitas.

MAX O'RELL'S TOBACCO POUCH.

(Pittsburg Dispatch.)

"On April 14," says Max O'Rell, "my regiment had received orders to attack the Neuilly bridge, a formidable position held by the Communists. We had no cavalry to do the work, so the artillery was ordered to send the cannon away and to charge the force occupying the bridge. Forty men under my command were chosen. I reviewed my men. One of them looked rather sulky. 'What's the matter with you,' I asked. 'Why, lieutenant,' he replied, 'we shall none of us come back; the job is a big one. I should like to have a pipe before going, and I have no tobacco.' 'Look here, old fellow,' I said, 'fill your pipe and have a smoke. We charge in ten minutes.' I gave him my pouch. He filled his pipe and smoked. He said nothing beyond a 'Thank you!'

"We started by a by-street, and as soon as we appeared upon the main road, 400 yards from the bridge, we made a dash. What the German's had not done some compatriot of mine succeeded in doing. I fell severely wounded. Out of the 40 men who started ten took the bridge. I was quickly picked up and taken to a house in safety by one of my men—the one whose pipe I had helped to fill. For such a small favor a French soldier would risk his life, and I have always thought I owed mine to a tobacco pouch."

Dr. Chase's Preparations Have Merit

For Piles, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Pin Worms, and all skin diseases Dr. Chase's Ointment is a positive cure. It is recommended by Dr. C. M. Harlan, of the American Journal of Health.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure with blower included will cure insipient Catarrh in a few hours; Chronic Catarrh in one month's treatment.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the only combined Kidney-Liver Pill made and will positively cure all Kidney-Liver troubles.

Victoria property owners defeated a by-law for a loan of $20,000 for improvements in the fire protection service.

Steamship Arrivals.

Nov. 3.	At	From.
Oakmore	Liverpool	Montreal
Kildona	London	Montreal
Corean	Glasgow	St. Johns
Werra	Naples	New York
Manitou	London	New York
Paris	Southampton	New York
Phoenecia	Hamburg	New York
Italia	Philadelphia	Liverpool
Numidian	Baltimore	Bremen
Nov. 4	**At**	**From.**
Lake Huron	Fame Point	Liverpool
Devonia	Father Point	Newcastle
Malin Head	Father Point	Belfast
Lake Ontario	Malin Head	Montreal
Oldenburg	New York	Bremen
Edam	New York	Amsterdam
Lucania	Queenstown	New York
Lucania	Brow Head	New York

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.

HUSBANDS AND WIVES

A Cynical View by Edgar Saltus—Do We Lose Our Illusions?

Mme. Grand, writing recently on the choice of wives and husbands, states that because a man happens to make love to a girl nicely the young person should not for that reason believe that he can keep it up until death do them part. Mme. Grand is quite right. It is easier to be witty now and then than all the time. Mme. Grand adds that men should have their wives selected for them. There also she is right. The angel who at 20 appeals, at 30 has been known to appall. Even so, the fact does not help matters. In the abstract, matrimony is the ideal state, and the choice of a partner is a pastime more alluring than any which nature has devised. In the concrete, however, matrimony is just what we find it, and the choice of a partner the choice of an operation which has to be gone over three or four times before one really knows how. Mme. Grand intimates that in the process we lose our illusions. But of course we do, and with them our umbrellas and our hair. The point is not to have any, to recognize that matrimony consists in three months of adoration, three months of introspection, 30 years of toleration, with the children to begin it all over anew. After which in the fullness of wisdom and the ripeness of judgment, one may sit down, or even stand up, and dictate magazine articles by way of danger signals to the young, convinced in so doing, that they will pay no more attention to them than we did when possessed of our umbrellas, our illusions and our hair.—Edgar Saltus in Collier's Weekly.

GRAIN RATES GO UP.

Chicago, Nov. 4.—Notice has been filed with the interstate commerce commission that on Nov. 10 the railroads between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard will advance the carrying charges on grain 2 cents per 100 pounds.

The Republic, St. Louis, Mo., says: "Arrangements have been made for the absorption of the American Brake Company by the Westinghouse Air Brake Company. The American is a local corporation capitalized at $2,000,000.

ROYAL ECONOMY.

Do you not feel a sort of personal loss in the death of the dear old queen of Denmark? Think how, as the dowerless wife of a poor young officer, she made and mended for her six children, and then in after years accomplished perhaps the hardest task of all in making them happy and homely at "mother's" as kings and wives of kings.

An Englishman once told me this story: As he was watching the magnificent pageant of the entrance of the Prince of Wales into London with his bride, some one standing near said, "Just think, the decorations of the city alone cost £12,000!" It so happened that the remark was made to the uncle of the new princess. "That must seem odd to Alexandra," said he, "the most she has ever had for her dress allowance has been seventy-five." Katharine de Forest, in Harper's Bazar.

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D.: "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Saviour, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and, thank God, I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Sold by all druggists, 50 cents and $1. Guaranteed or price refunded.

The entire collection of coins and medals in the British Museum consists of nearly 250,000 specimens.

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membranes of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness of the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

Ostrich-taming is a very profitable industry in Africa; here it is computed there are over 150,000 tame birds.

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.

A perfectly formed face is one-third forehead, one-third nose, and one-third upper and lower chin.

DELICACIES TO FRIENDS IN camp. Do not omit a bottle of Dr. SIEGERT'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS in your packages for the boys. Safest preventative of fevers, colic, et