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3rd—They have the new patent Agraffe Bridge.
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5th—They stand in tune longer than other pianos.
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7th—All members of the firm are **Heintzmans.**
8th—Have become world-renowned for their fine quality.
9th—All the best musicians in Canada use them.
10th—They have taken more gold, silver and bronze medals, diplomas and first prizes than all other Canadian pianos put together.

They are a strictly **High-Grade Piano** and their prices and terms are right.

Don't be misled by what some unscrupulous agents will tell you otherwise, but call and see for yourself. Kind and courteous treatment extended to all, whether you want to buy or are just looking around. Special inducements offered this month.

We will be pleased to have all intending purchasers of pianos or organs, either new or second-hand, to call at our Piano Parlors before buying elsewhere, and examine our stock, as we feel sure we can give you better value for your money than any dealer in Western Ontario and guarantee you perfect satisfaction in every respect.

HEINTZMAN & CO., London, Ontario

217 Dundas Street, Corner Clarence Street

NIPPON'S HOTELS ARE A POOR LOT

One Way in Which Japs Have Not Succeeded.

LITTLE REGARD FOR PRIVACY

Attendants Enter Apartments of Guests Without Previously Knocking.

San Francisco, Nov. 2. — "Travelers returning from the Orient usually have amusing tales to tell of experiences in Japanese hotels," said the wife of a young American army officer stationed in the Philippines, who made a trip to Japan with her mother-in-law and another woman companion. "We got along all right, though we were three women traveling without a man in the party. I wouldn't have missed it for the world. But the second day in Tokio I had an experience that couldn't have happened anywhere save in Japan.

"For some reason or other I got up that morning with a raging headache. I didn't feel a bit like sightseeing, so Kate and the captain's mother left me to sleep it off while they took a preliminary look around the town.

"After they had gone out I concluded that the one thing I needed to make me better was a good hot bath. I called the servant and asked him if he couldn't bring me a tub of some kind, and two or three pailfuls of warm water. Of course, he could, and he did; and he also brought some extra towels.

"He seemed to know just exactly what I wanted, and was very polite and courteous and solicitous to know if he could not bring me something more. I thanked him and dismissed him, telling him that I needed nothing else.

"Well, I fixed my bath and had just stepped into it when the door opened again, and in walked that pert little Jap and marched right up to me and held out his hand—with a cake of soap. I must pardon him, he had forgotten to bring it with the towels.

"The way I ordered him out of that room wasn't slow, and I fear my tone of voice was anything but soft and ladylike. But he wasn't abashed a bit, and he would not budge one step until I took the old soap he held out to me. Then he retired, bowing politely.

"I caught him later in the day and adjured and admonished him by all the gods and devils in his heathen world never again to come into my room without first knocking on the door for permission.

"It didn't do any good. The next afternoon we were all three more or less in deshabille when the same fellow marched in and handed me a letter. The captain's mother gave a scream. I said to the Jap:

"'Did I not tell you never to come into this room again without first knocking at the door?'

"'Your excellency must pardon poor boy,' he answered. 'It is all right. I look first before come in to see you are dress. It is all right.'"

All of which goes to show that, while the Japanese have made remarkable advances in recent years in many of the arts and sciences of western civilization, hotel keeping is not one of those things in which they have become adept.

The young men of Nippon, especially those who have traveled and studied abroad, realize the country's dearth of first-class accommodations for the traveling public and are eager to see the establishment of more and better hotels throughout Japan. Until very recent years the Japanese people have not regarded hotel keeping as an honorable calling, but their views on the subject are changing, and several of the young men are now giving serious attention to the hotel problem in Europe and America, with the purpose of putting their knowledge and experience to practical use at home.

One of these young men whose ambition is to manage in Japan a first-class hotel is Usaburo Otsuka, manager of the Nippon Club, of New York. Mr. Otsuka, who had traveled and studied in America in his youth, was sent by his government to the Paris exposition of 1900, after which he returned home and had a new hotel built for him at Osaka in time for the Japanese national exposition held here in 1902. He came to America again as one of his nation's representatives at the world's fair at St. Louis last year.

Speaking of hotels and hotel conditions in Japan and her needs in that line, Mr. Otsuka said:

"Under the old feudal system, down to about forty years ago, the Japanese people respected the military power above all things. The highest class of all was the soldier class. Then there was the artist class, the merchant class and the farmer or peasant class.

"Among merchants the hotel manager, or more properly, innkeeper, was at the very bottom of the classification. The innkeepers were for the most part shiftless, lazy fellows, who had been unsuccessful in business or had spent too much and then turned to innkeeping as a sort of last resort.

"Nobody ever gave any serious study to the subject. The people thought that innkeeping was a subject that did not need any study. It was a despised occupation anyway.

"Travel was very limited in Japan, compared, that is, with what it is now. Traveling was one of the hardships of the time, and the general feeling was that if the children wanted to leave home, why, let them go out and endure the hardships of travel and learn thereby. There was no thought of effort to improve hotel conditions or to make traveling easier.

"It was comparatively easy to introduce new machinery, improved methods of manufacture, and so on, after the movement was once started. But it was a far different thing to find the men who could keep the hotel in the European way.

"At the Paris exposition, and on the way thither, the representatives of the Japanese Government were very greatly impressed with the wonderful conveniences and comfort of hotels and of travel. Some of us made a special study of hotel life, and that was really a beginning of modern hotels for Japan.

"After the exposition I went home to Osaka and started to build a new hotel of European model in time for our national exposition to be held two years later. That exposition was held in 1902. The hotel was one of the best in Japan. It has since burned down.

"Now the great thing for the Japanese hotel manager is that he must accommodate both the Japanese people and the foreigners who visit our country and the Japanese who understand foreign ways. It is very difficult for him.

"He must accommodate wealthy foreigners and the poor people who stop for only a day or a night; and princes of the imperial household sometimes. His hotel must be a St. Regis and a little simple downtown hotel both in one.

"In Nippon the poor man when he travels feels that he owns the house. He must have good service. But it is not the same kind of service as the rich foreigner expects. The hotel man must keep the two different kinds of establisments.

"In the Japanese part the one room is used for all purposes. In the daytime it is a sitting room or whatever the guest chooses. When it is time to eat the room is his dining-room. The servants bring in the dishes and set them before the guest. And when he has finished they take them away again and the room is left just as it was before.

"When it is night the servants bring in the cushions and spread them out on the floor and undress the man and put his clothes away neatly. The same room then is his bedroom. The servants do everything for the guest. There is no need for traveling with a valet in Japan.

"But this does not do for the American or European traveling in Japan. He wants things just as he finds them at home.

"About the food there is also the difficulty. The Japanese is very fond of his sashimi—the sliced fish meat, which is cooked with shoyu, the sauce brewed from the pea. It is thought by us very delicious. But the foreigner calls the Japanese barbarians for that they eat raw fish.

"Let me give you a comparison. The foreigner eats frogs' legs and thinks them a delicacy. The Japanese cannot understand that. 'Ugh!' he says, 'frogs, nasty, not fit to eat.'

"That is the comparison. It is just as hard for the Japanese to eat frog's legs as for the American to eat the sashimi.

"Several of the young, progressive men of Japan are interested in the hotel and are making a serious study of the problem. Some few of them are the sons of present hotel proprietors. But there are only a few good hotels in Japan now. Some of them are run by Europeans, some by Japanese.

"The Imperial Hotel in Tokio is owned by the most influential bankers and merchants of the city, but is managed by a European. But there are few hotels in the country entirely European. In Yokohama there are several hotels, the Grand, the Oriental, etc., owned and managed by Europeans. In Kobe the Oriental Hotel is also managed by a European.

"Kioto has three good hotels, kept by the Japanese. The Fujiya at Hakone is the best hotel in Nippon. It is wholly Japanese in its management, but is exclusively for foreigners. No Japanese are accommodated.

"Kikko has a good hotel managed by a Japanese. And Nagaski has a few good hotels, some run by the Japanese and some by foreigners. That is about all. The rest are very poor.

"So there is a big field for new and good hotels in Japan, and there is great necessity for them. The foreigners will now come more than ever before, and how shall we entertain them properly without plenty of first-class hotels? We must have them.

"Some people think that Japan should have the biggest navy. I am anxious for Japan to have the best hotel system in the world, plenty of the best hotels to be found anywhere, with perfect accommodations, and to have the man who can do for the hotel business what Admiral Togo has done for the navy in the war.

"Most of the hotels in Japan are now run on the American plan, at a charge of from 4 to 15 yen—that is, from $2 to $7 50 a day, including three meals.

"There are no restaurants in Japan for luncheon in the middle of the day, such as one sees so many of in America. The Japanese restaurants are mostly tea houses for the entertainment of the people. Many people, you see, eat all regular meals at home. The merchants and bankers who do not go home for their dinner or luncheon in the middle of the day have their clubs—just as your merchants have their down-town clubs."

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Biliousness means that your liver is sick and out of order, and you are cross and cranky, can't eat, have a bad, nasty tasting mouth, and are sick all over. To neglect biliousness will result in congestion, loss of appetite, torpidity and bad feelings. Restore the liver to health by using Smith's Pineapple and Butternut Pills, which cure biliousness in one night, give your liver healthy action, assist digestion, clean up your furred and coated tongue, and give new life and energy to tired nerves. These little pills will accomplish more in a few days toward making you feel better than a bushel of nerve pills. They restore the liver and stomach to normal activity, and they positively cure constipation, biliousness, headache in one night. Price 25 cents at dealers.

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A POSITIVE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM AND ALL FORMS OF KIDNEY AND BLADDER ILLS.
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A CURE AT THE PEOPLES PRICE.

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Business houses, not only in Toronto, but all over Canada, rely on "The Globe" to supply them with good mechanics. In one day, 73 firms made known their wants in "The Globe." Answer "The Globe" ads and get a good position.

"THE GLOBE" - TORONTO.

Labor With Chamberlain.

London, Nov. 2.—A manifesto signed by more than 1,500 trade unionists in this country who belong to the trade union branch of the Tariff Reform League, has been sent to the president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress of Canada as a reply to the resolution recently adopted by the Dominion congress, sympathizing with organized labor in this country in opposing any policy that would increase the cost of the necessities of life to people in Great Britain. This reply states that Chamberlain does not propose to increase the cost of living.

Eternal vigilance is not only the price of liberty, but of about everything else worth having.

HOW TO CLEANSE THE SYSTEM.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of scientific study of the effects of extracts of certain roots and herbs upon the digestive organs. Their use has demonstrated in many instances that they regulate the action of the liver and the kidneys, purify the blood and carry off all morbid accumulations from the system. They are easy to take, and their action is mild and beneficial.

PRESIDENT CASTRO HAS NEW TRICK

Suspends Cable Messages to United States, Britain and France—Powers Protest.

Paris, Nov. 2.—Advices received by the foreign office here say that the Venezuelan Government suspended the dispatch of cable messages to the United States, France, and Great Britain for some time. The American and British ministers at Caracas have protested, but the French charge d'affairs has not protested, owing to the interruption of diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela. The officials here understand that the American minister voiced the protests of France. The suspension occurred yesterday or today and lasted a day. The ground for the suspension was that the Venezuelan Government had not received a reply to a cable message sent to an agent abroad. President Castro attributed the non-receipt of a reply to foreign influences, hence the suspension. The authorities here say the incident is an additional provocation but that this does not change their intention not to adopt coercive measures until no chance remains of securing a pacific adjustment. The official reports further say that the American minister, Mr. Russell, in his efforts to bring about a settlement of the diplomatic dispute between France and Venezuela, has not yet secured an audience with President Castro permitting of a definite response.

THE ARCTIC DRIFTS

Two Casks Set Afloat in 1901 Have Turned Up.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2.—At a meeting of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia last night, the president, Conroy G. Bryant, the explorer, made the announcement that two of the Bryant-Melville casks, which were sent adrift several years ago in the Polar Sea have turned up. It was suggested some years ago by Rear Admiral George W. Melville that valuable data concerning the speed and direction of Arctic currents might be obtained by setting adrift specially constructed casks in the Arctic Ocean. The society took up the suggestion, and Admiral Melville and Mr. Bryant had 50 casks constructed, which were thrown overboard by U. S. revenue cutters and whaling ships. Each cask was numbered, and contained a message in four language requesting the finder to notify the Philadelphia society.

Mr. Bryant announced that he just heard from two of the casks. The first was thrown overboard by the revenue cutter Bear on Aug. 21, 1901, about 85 miles northwest of Wrangle Island, and was recovered by Capt. A. G. Christians on Aug. 7, 1902, near the mouth of Kolyuching Bay, on the coast of Siberia. In the course of one year, less four days, it had traveled 380 miles to the southeast, and was probably influenced by local currents.

The other cask was placed on an ice floe northwest of Point Barrow, Alaska, in lattitude 71:53 north, and longitude 164:50 west, by the steam whaler Alexander, in September, 1899. It was recovered one mile east of Cap Nauda Nupr, on the northern coast of Iceland, June 7, 1905. Mr. Bryant said the position of the second cash proved the existence of a current from Bering Strait around the circumpolar basin to the Atlantic Ocean. He expressed satisfaction with the results gained.

IS CHIP OF OLD BLOCK

Kaiser's Second Son a Second Edition of the War Lord.

Berlin, Nov. 2. — They say that many matrimonial matches among royalty are made almost before the birth of the couple.

Of course, this is all nonsense, but it is true that the recent betrothal of Prince Eitel Friedrich, the second son of Kaiser Wilhelm, was not a surprise in court circles, except, perhaps, as regards its rather early celebration, for Eitel Fritz is barely out of his teens.

The character of Eitel Fritz forms a striking contrast to that of the reckless German Crown Prince. He is rather sedate, and in all things rather comme il faut. He is a dutiful son, after the Kaiser's own heart. Not a word of scandal has been uttered against him. When the Kaiser's favoriate offspring was near death last summer deep consternation reigned in the imperial family, and the great ruler showed despairing grief.

In his aspirations also, Eitel Fritz differs greatly from his elder brother. The latter would disarm all the world and settle all disputes by arbitration. Yes, and stretch a point in case of wrongs against the fatherland.

Eitel Fritz is the war lord over again. He was raised in the army and thoroughly trained in military science. He will be a real soldier, and, army men say, will prove his valor in battle. Most of his time is spent in study. His only diversion of an adventurous nature is mountain climbing. His vacations are usually spent in Switzerland, where he has made some good Alpine records.

To his fiancee, the Duchess Charlotte of Oldenburg, the young prince has been attached since infancy. She was his favorite playmate. He was born in 1883 and she in 1879. This makes her four years his senior, but they look about the same age. This is one of the few instances when a Hohenzollern prince chooses a mate older than himself.

As the only child of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, Duchess Charlotte will inherit a vast fortune. She is a very clever young woman, a fine linguist and musician. In England she played quite a role at court as the niece of the Duchess of Connaught. She will surely exercise greater influence in the Berlin court than her future sister-in-law, the Crown Princess, who knows very little of the ways and intrigues of court life.

Apropros of the coming visit of King Alfonso of Spain to Berlin, court circles are on tiptoe of excitement, as it is whispered that the young kind may yet decide to give up his preference for Princess Patricia of Connaugh and wed a German princess. He will leave Madrid next Friday. After his visit to Berlin he may stop a day or two in Vienna. The Kaiser has made great preparations to receive him.

I see in some of the French papers that M. Renaldini, the Papal Nuncio at Madrid, is in Rome for no other purpose than to persuade the Pope to give his consent to the marriage of Alfonso XIII. to an English Protestant princess. I fear he will have little success, for the Pope is known for his antipathy to mixed marriages.

By watching some people you might get the impression that it costs money to look pleasant.

Nervous Women

Their Sufferings Are Usually Due to Uterine Disorders Perhaps Unsuspected

A MEDICINE THAT CURES

Miss L. Stowell

Can we dispute the well-known fact that Canadian women *are* nervous?

How often do we hear the expression, "I am so nervous, it seems as if I should fly;" or, "Don't speak to me." Little things annoy you and make you irritable; you can't sleep, you are unable to quietly and calmly perform your daily tasks or care for your children.

The relation of the nerves and generative organs in women is so close that nine-tenths of the nervous prostration, nervous debility, the blues, sleeplessness and nervous irritability arise from some derangement of the organism which makes her a woman. Fits of depression or restlessness and irritability. Spirits easily affected, so that one minute she laughs, the next minute weeps. Pain in the ovaries and between the shoulders. Loss of voice; nervous dyspepsia. A tendency to cry at the least provocation. All this points to nervous prostration.

Nothing will relieve this distressing condition and prevent months of prostration and suffering so surely as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Miss Lelah Stowell, of 177 Wellington St., Kingston, Ont., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"Your medicine is indeed a Godsend to suffering women, and I only wish that they all knew what it can do for them and there would be no need of their dragging out miserable lives in agony. I suffered for years with bearing-down pains, extreme nervousness and excruciating headaches, but a few bottles of your Vegetable Compound made life look new and promising to me. I am light and happy and I do not know what sickness is, and I have enjoyed the best of health now for over four years. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has sent sunshine into thousands of homes and hearts."

Will not the volumes of letters from women made strong by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound convince all women of its virtues? Surely you cannot wish to remain sick and weak and discouraged, exhausted each day, when you can be as easily cured as other women.