

For Croup, Coughs and Colds

Mothers must have something that is safe and acts promptly. Even a few minutes' delay in a case of Croup often means death.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

should be where it can be had at any minute.

Mothers have you SHILOH in the house at all times? Do you know just where you can find it if you need it quickly—if your little one is gasping and choking with croup? If you haven't it get a bottle. It will save your child's life.

"Shiloh always cured my baby of croup, coughs and colds. I would not be without it."
MRS. ROBINSON, Fort Erie.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure is sold by all druggists in Canada and United States at 25c, 50c, \$1.00 a bottle. In Great Britain at 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d. A printed guarantee goes with every bottle. If you are not satisfied go to your druggist and get your money back.

Write for illustrated book on Consumption. Sent to you free. S. C. Wells & Co., Toronto.

SWINDLED UNCLE SAM

Over \$5,000,000 Spent in Guns Now Known To Be Useless—The Coast Defense Fraud.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Strenuous efforts are being made by certain interested parties to prevent an exposure of one tremendous item of extravagance which has accumulated from year to year in the work of fortifying the coasts of the United States. It is not generally known, but there are corporate influences which have been exerted upon congress year after year for the express purpose of inducing that body to provide money for the building and installing of a large number of rifled mortars for coast defenses.

There are now in position, or under construction, 272 of these mortars, and the total number contemplated under the general coast defense scheme is no less than 500. These mortars cost an average of \$12,000 each, so that the cost of the mortars themselves will aggregate fully \$5,000,000. To place these guns in position, providing them with the necessary carriages, and the usual heavy equipments costs more than as much again.

It is estimated that the total expenditure on account of 12-inch mortars when the present coast defense scheme is completed will be not far from \$15,000,000.

It is an open secret in both the navy and war departments that the average battleship would think nothing at all of sailing right up against a whole battery of mortars, whereas it would hesitate to encounter a single 12-inch rifle. The mortar battery fires its shell up in the air at a distance of several miles, and it is not an extravagant statement to say that there is not one striking in a thousand of the shells striking a battleship moving even at the lowest rate of speed.

It is declared by those on the side that these mortars are the laughing-stock of both the army and navy, but no one cares to undertake the simple test suggested, for the reason that the influence behind the construction of the mortars are so powerful that an officer suggesting such an experiment would get the worst of it sooner or later.

The simple facts of the case are that over \$5,000,000 has been spent in the construction of a type of gun, which, as everyone knows, could hit an ordinary ship moving in the water only by the merest accident, and even then the shell would have no initial velocity whatever.

A DEATH TRAP.

Toronto, Dec. 27.—The coroner's jury has been investigating the circumstances attending the death of Frederick Richardson, the G. T. R. engineer whose skull was cleft almost in two by a bridge truss while he was looking out of his cab near Little York, two weeks ago. The jury returned a verdict that the trestle of the bridge is too close to the track, and is a menace to the lives of employees of the road. The engine on which Richardson was when killed was one of the new Mogul type, and only 18 inches of space intervened between the side of the engine and the trestle.

INDECENT POSTERS.

Ottawa, Dec. 27.—In the Dominion Methodist Church, the Rev. Mr. Bland referred in scathing terms to alleged indecent theatrical posters which recently ornamented the billboards, and said they were a violation of every sense of propriety and decency, and were an open insult to every decent, self-respecting woman who walked along the streets. "I understand," said Mr. Bland, "that it is the duty of the chief of police to regulate these theatrical pictures, and I can only say that in my opinion he has been too tolerant."

CHRISTMAS DINNERS FOR THE POOR.

Chicago, Dec. 27.—The Salvation Army fed 6,000 persons on Christmas Day, and the Pacific Garden Mission served dinner to 1,900 male and female outcasts.

At Kansas City—Five thousand poor people were guests at the Salvation Army dinner.

At St. Louis, Mo.—The St. Louis Post-Dispatch provided 15,000 dinners for the poor.

At Cleveland—Hanna talked about Christianity and goodwill and said "God bless you" to 1,500 poor guests of the Salvation Army, who ate a ton and a half of turkey, a ton of chicken and 120 pounds of pork, with trimmings.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS CAUSE A STRIKE.

Chicago, Dec. 27.—A strike among clerks of the registry division of the general postoffice menaced for a time the prompt delivery of thousands of Christmas gifts. Extra hours of work were the grievance of a score of operatives, who during the holidays have been compelled to labor 14 hours a day. The trouble was quickly allayed by the postoffice authorities, who suspended the leader of the strikers. The rank and file of the protesting clerks then returned to their labors. Supt. Marr of the registry division, said: "The mails were flooded this year and there was no other way than to make the clerks work. We are handling 16 per cent more work this year than in 1910."

A SEA VOYAGE FULL OF TERROR

Steamer Nebraska's Trip From Moville to New York.

Many Times in the Continuous Storm the Passengers Gave Up All Hope.

New York, Dec. 27.—It was more than a merry Christmas for the 110 passengers on the belated Allan State Liner State of Nebraska. Nineteen days out from the Clyde, eight days overdue, the Nebraska crept into port with smashed lifeboats, demolished lighthouses, and broken and twisted rails. It was the first clear day the voyagers had seen since Dec. 7, when the Nebraska steamed out of Moville, Ireland, in the face of a gale that swept her decks.

On board the liner when she left Glasgow, on Dec. 6, were 10 saloon, 30 second cabin and 70 steerage passengers. Officers and passengers declared the wreckage on deck gave but a faint idea of the horrors of the voyage. Three times the machinery broke down and the vessel had to have to. Gales and head seas swept the ship from the moment she left Moville. Midnight of Dec. 11, the feed pipes of the engines gave out, and the Nebraska was hove to for three hours, headed into the seas washing over her.

It was at this time that a wave smashed the two lighthouses containing the side lights. The vessel was rolling and lifting to the seas or plunging into them. The steerage passengers were all in terror and the cabin voyagers clung to their berths. The feed pipes were repaired and improvised side-lights placed.

The engines could not force her forward at more than three knots an hour. Sometimes she moved less than two knots. Two of the lifeboats on the port side forward were smashed to splinters Dec. 15. The vessel logged but 50 miles for that 24 hours, and for six days she made less than 90 miles. The engines had to be stopped Dec. 15 to cool some over-heated journals, and the next day the main steam pipes gave so much trouble that another stop had to be made.

The only one of the crew injured in the long voyage was William Thompson, a fireman, who was hurled against the deck rails and had two ribs fractured.

Capt. David Ingram, of Vancouver, who has circled the globe twice, and one of the passengers, he said that three times the voyagers felt that all hope was gone. Not a meal could be served in the saloon during the voyage.

IN NEWFOUNDLAND

A Volunteer Force of 600 Men Being Organized—Relations With France.

St. Johns, Nfld., Dec. 27.—The governor, Sir Henry McAllister, is arranging for the formation of a colonial volunteer force to consist of eight companies of rifles, totaling 600 men. It is proposed to establish the force after the beginning of the new year. The government, it is understood, is ready to provide the necessary funds. The funds will be exclusive of the naval reserves, the members of which have already been enrolled from among the fishermen around the coast. The volunteers will be recruited from the larger towns. The movement is very popular.

The colonial cabinet has decided to await action by the imperial government before determining upon a policy with respect to the renewal of the French shore modus vivendi when it expires next Monday. The initiative will lie with Joseph Chamberlain, imperial secretary of state for the colonies, who must either make another treaty with France or call upon the colony to renew the modus vivendi. Should the latter course be adopted by Mr. Chamberlain, the colony's opportunity will come, for by refusing to renew Mr. Chamberlain will be in an impossible position or be able to dictate ample concessions.

\$375 FOR A KISS.

Leon, Iowa, Dec. 27.—The supreme court of Iowa has affirmed a verdict of \$375, rendered against R. W. Boeger, who ferociously hugged and kissed Mae Brenner.

LITTLE GIRL DRANK A GLASS OF WHISKY.

New York, Dec. 27.—Marie Horn, aged 2½ years, drank a full glass of whisky, in imitation of her father, and is now likely to die in the hospital.

A \$250,000 CONTRACT.

Montreal, Dec. 27.—Messrs. Malone & Popoure, who have the contract for the Montreal harbor improvement works, have, it is understood, received the contract for wharf-building and dredging at Sorel. The amount involved is understood to be about \$250,000.

VILLE MARIE BANK DIVIDEND.

Montreal, Dec. 27.—The liquidator of the Ville Marie Bank, announces that a second dividend of 5 per cent will be paid on February, and that a third dividend may be paid later on. Already \$320,000 of the bank's note circulation have been paid off, although it was supposed to amount to only \$250,000, and the tidals are still coming in.

HAVE HAD THEIR DAY.

Local Treatments for Catarrh Religated to the Rear.

The surest and safest treatment for any form of Catarrh is an internal remedy, which acts specifically upon the mucous and mucous membranes. Such a remedy is the new preparation sold everywhere by druggists as Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, a medicine in Pleasant tablet form.

Druggists sell Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at 30 cents for full sized package, and their daily use will effectually cure this troublesome and dangerous disease. The danger from catarrh is that it is a short road to consumption, to chronic stomach catarrh, and to catarrh of liver and kidneys. Most cases of deafness are cured from stoppage of the Eustachian tube as a result of catarrh.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Messages Received Simultaneously by Prof. Slaby's System—Emperor William Interested.

Berlin, Dec. 27.—Prof. Slaby lectured here Sunday on his discoveries in wireless telegraphy. Emperor William and a number of military and naval officers, savants and engineers attended. Prof. Slaby announced that he and Count Arco by minutely studying the properties of the electric waves from the transmitter had discovered means for removing a great defect in the system, mainly the impossibility of telegraphing simultaneously from several stations by means of a common one by a single wire. He contended that Marconi's method utilizes the very part of the transmitting wire which is the least fitted for the purpose, the other, or the free end of the same wire, producing the greatest effect.

Prof. Slaby exhibited his instruments, by which, by the use of an electric spiral coil which he calls a multiplicative, he extraordinarily increases the effectiveness of the system. Demonstrations were made with two stations, respectively fourteen and four kilometers distant, which were connected with the lecture hall. Messages were received from the stations simultaneously and ten times quicker than by the present system.

GOING TO A DANCE

Two Young Men Instantly Killed—A Mother Died on Hearing the News.

Clyde, Ohio, Dec. 27.—Wayne Crowell, aged 24, and Charles Conan, aged 21, left here for Blakeslee, where they were to attend a Christmas dance. In crossing the Washash Railroad tracks near that place they were struck by a passenger train and both instantly killed.

When Mrs. Conan, mother of one of the boys was notified of the accident, the shock caused her death.

Gist of the News.

Since 1898, 25,000 people have died with plague in Mysore, India.

Frank McDonaki, druggist, of Minnedota, and a partner of Dr. Roche, M.P., died suddenly Tuesday.

Bryan expects to get out his newspaper in Lincoln, The Commoner, about the middle of January.

Receiver Clark, of the Order of Chosen Friends, Indianapolis, says there is no money to pay anybody.

Rev. David Hutchinson, of Brantford, has been asked to accept a call to the First Baptist Church in Moncton, N. B.

Governor Scofield, of Wisconsin, has sent a Christmas pardon to Mrs. Josephine Chorney, of Kewaunee, who poisoned her husband.

The independent glass combine, recently organized in Huntington, West Va., will on Jan. 1 advance the price of all window glass 15 per cent.

A. H. Pierce, the richest cattle man in Texas, died on Wednesday at Pierce Station. He was nearly 70 years of age, a millionaire, with widespread interests in Texas.

The Canada Atlantic Railway is being sued for \$5,000 by the widow of Joseph Paquette, whose son was killed by a train at Coteau. The boy was her only support.

Miss Wilson, the matron of the Brockville General Hospital, has received a check for \$1,000 from a grateful American, who was a patient at the institution last summer.

Mrs. Donohue, 28 years old, and Edward Fox, 35 years old, were badly burned on Tuesday at their home in Buffalo, while the stove was being blacked with a liquid polish.

Chief Government Inspector John W. Murray, of Toronto, who has been seriously ill for some time past, is, his many friends will be glad to learn, on the road to recovery.

No new developments have come to light in connection with the mystery surrounding the drowning of Patrick O'Rourke, Saturday night last, in the River Thames at Chatham.

The club house of the Century Club, Ogdensburg, N. Y., was totally destroyed by fire Wednesday evening. Loss \$15,000. The club men had to run for their lives. James W. Wells was badly burned.

Sadie McKendry, a 15-year-old girl, told the Toronto police an extraordinary story of outrage Wednesday afternoon. Her assailant was a man at present unknown, who gagged her and forced her into a cab.

The secretary of the Cattle Breeders' Association received at Toronto on Wednesday an order for two car loads of dairy cattle to be selected and sent to British Columbia for the improvement of the herds out there.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company has let contracts amounting to over \$22,500,000 for equipping the road. Some 2,020 new cars have been ordered, mostly pressed steel, and 45 Baldwin locomotives.

Bob Owens, a guide in the north woods, was found dead in his camp near Minerva, N. Y., on Tuesday by a hunter. The guide had accidentally shot himself while cleaning his gun. It is believed that the guide had been dead at least a month.

Dr. W. George Beers died at Montreal Wednesday night of heart failure. Dr. Beers was the captain of the Fenian team which went to England in 1876, and played before Queen Victoria, and also wrote several works on the Canadian national game.

Justice Rose has granted an order for the winding-up of the Canadian Camera and Optical Company. The company was incorporated in August, 1899, with an authorized capital of \$150,000, and paid up of \$32,675. On Nov. 24 the debts exceeded the subscribed and paid-up capital by \$22,000.

The report from Washington that Britain, France, and Germany had agreed to take joint stock in the Pan-American Panama Canal and proceed to complete it without consulting the United States, thus ignoring the Nicaraguan Canal project, is regarded in United States administration circles as only a bluff of the Panama people.

Sneeze and Blow.

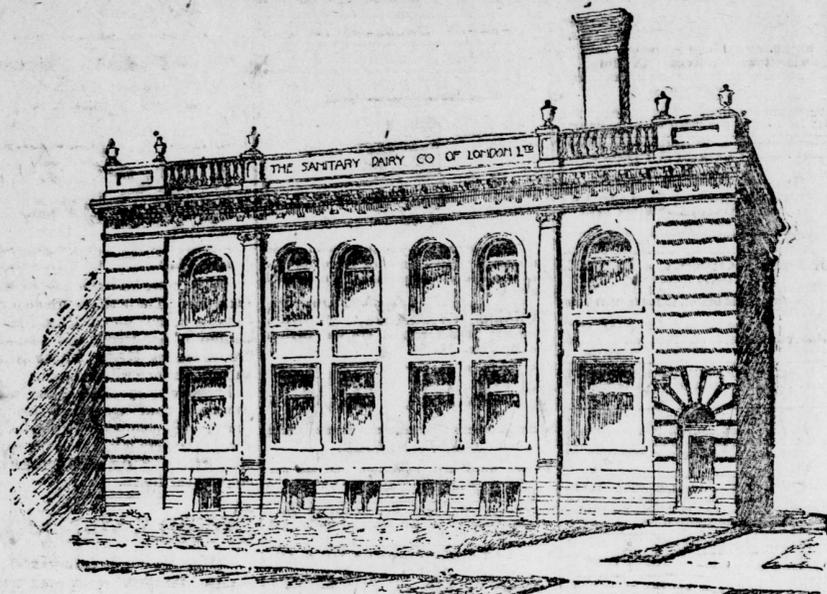
That is what you must do when you have catarrh in the head. The way to cure this disease is to purify the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine soothes and heals the inflamed surfaces, rebuilds the delicate tissues and permanently cures catarrh by getting from the blood the scrofulous taint upon which it depends. Be sure to get Hood's.

The non-irritating cathartic—Hood's Pills.

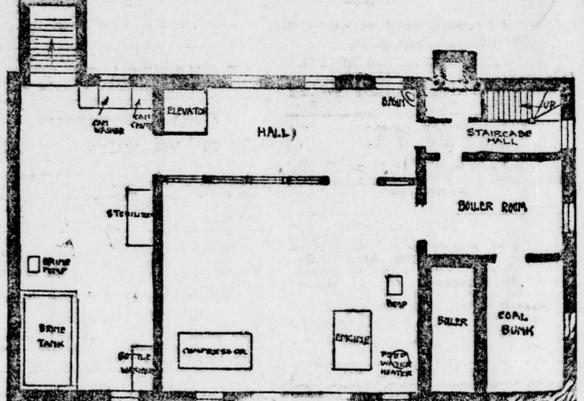
THE SANITARY DAIRY COMPANY OF LONDON, (LIMITED).

SHARE CAPITAL, \$100,000.00.

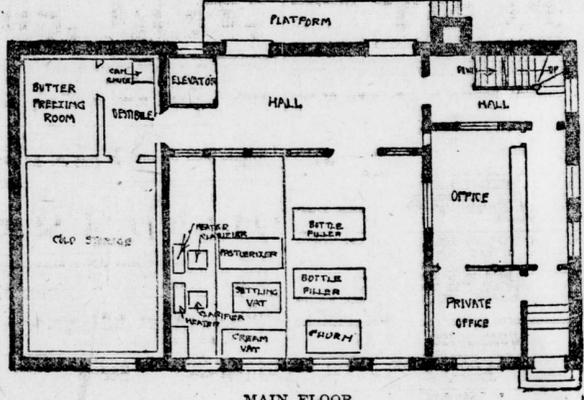
Divided Into Shares of \$10.00 Each.



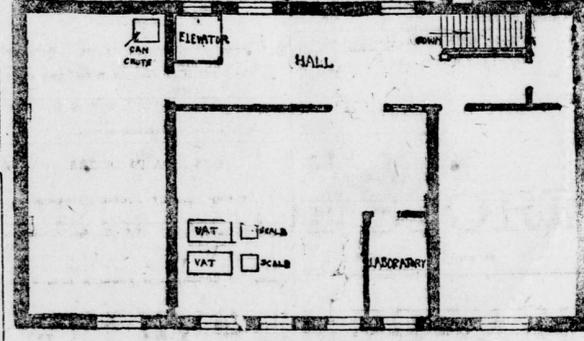
MAIN BUILDING, 70x40 FEET.



BASEMENT.



MAIN FLOOR.



TOP FLOOR.

The above buildings will be of Milton red pressed brick and Credit Valley stone, with plate glass windows. Sanitary principles will be strictly adhered to, and the internal construction will be of steel, with expanded metal and granolithic floors. The various machines, constructed on the most modern and scientific principles, will be placed as here indicated.

On the extreme rear of the lot will be built stables to accommodate 35 horses, the ground floor being used for the wagons, and the upstairs for the horses. None of the chattels bought from the milkmen, whose routes have been purchased, will be used by the company. Suitable wagons for delivering bottled milk will be purchased, and all harness, cans and utensils will be entirely new.

The object of the Sanitary Dairy Company, of London, Limited, is to enable the citizens of London to have their milk supplied under thoroughly sanitary conditions. It is firmly believed that the company will not only do a profitable business for its shareholders, but in addition perform a distinct service to the city by placing its milk supply on a sanitary basis. The milk supply of London is perhaps not behind that of any other city, and yet the conditions surrounding its production, collection, storage and distribution are such as could not possibly be approved by any person taking the trouble to investigate for themselves the existing conditions and surroundings of the industry. The milk is at present delivered from cans exposed to the dust and dirt of the streets and alleys, and to contagion, if there be any. There is no article of food which enters so largely into the diets of invalids, and children particularly, as milk, and therefore a special reason why it should be produced and delivered under the best and most sanitary conditions possible. It is a well-known fact that no article of food is more affected by exposure and susceptible to injury from its surroundings than milk, and yet no article of food is more exposed than the milk supply of London, handled as it is at the present time.

The company will purchase their milk only from producers, whose cows are well watered, fed and cared for, and whose stables and surroundings will be thoroughly inspected by a competent veterinary surgeon.

At the central building, on Wellington street, the milk will be received, inspected and tested as to quality and purity. It will then be filtered, refined, pasteurized, cooled, and at once bottled and sealed, and put into cold storage until placed on the wagons for delivery. The company strongly recommend the use of none but pasteurized milk, but will supply to any who desire it, milk properly filtered, purified and cooled. Milk so handled will keep sweet for days longer than ordinary milk.

There are at present about 125 milk dealers in London, delivering on an average between 8,000 and 9,000 quarts per day, whereas less than one-quarter that number could accomplish delivery under a proper system. The company have secured about one-half of the routes of the entire milk output of London, and will commence delivery the 15th of April, 1901, and will thus be enabled to do a profitable business from the start. This undertaking will necessitate a large outlay of capital in our city for extensive sanitary buildings, with cold storage plant and all facilities for washing, sterilizing and filling bottles expeditiously carried on, under most rigid rules as to cleanliness.

The premises will be open at all times to inspection of the health department of the city and to the public. The company has been formed for the purpose of taking over all the property and assets of the milk supply business of the promoters, including buildings, machinery, plant, bottles, real estate, stables, horses, cans, harness, books of account and agreements for the purchase of milk routes in the city of London, to the extent of not less than 4,000 quarts daily delivery, and such agreements for the supply of milk from farmers and producers as are in the possession of the promoters for the sum of \$80,000, of the fully paid-up capital stock of the company.

A very careful and exhaustive estimate made by the promoters, assisted by Mr. Amacker, of Philadelphia, widely known as an expert in this direction, indicates that the net profits for the first full year of operation, after providing for every anticipated expenditure, may be expected to reach \$13,000, equal to about 16 per cent on the amount of stock proposed to be issued, which will be capable of steady

increase as the company's field of operation enlarges. Although the shares would naturally command a high premium, yet, in order to make the company as largely as possible co-operative, the shares have been placed at \$10 each, and the first \$20,000 will be offered to the public at par in amounts from \$10 to \$500. The second \$15,000 will be sold at a premium of 10 per cent, the third \$15,000 at a premium of 20 per cent, and the balance of \$20,000 at a premium of 50 per cent.

Terms of payment—Twenty-five per cent on the 15th of January, 1901; 25 per cent on the 15th of February, 1901; and the balance on call of the directors of the company subject to 20 days' written notice.

Among those already identified with the enterprise are W. M. Spencer, ex-Mayor, George Hodge, M.D., P. W. D. Brodrick, Banker, C. S. Moore, M.D., C. H. Ivey, of Hellmuth & Ivey, J. S. Wood, Detroit, C. Norman Spencer and others.

Shares may be subscribed for personally at the offices of Hellmuth & Ivey, corner Dundas and Richmond Streets, London, Ontario; or by letter to the same address, with power of attorney inclosed, up to the 10th of January, 1901, when the par list will be closed.

Bankers—Molsons Bank. Solicitors—Hellmuth & Ivey, London.