There are many packets and names gotten up to resemble

CEYLON TEA

Be on your guard-see that the name SALADA is on the label. Lead packets only. 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c. All grocers.

A DEAD HEART A Love Story.

Neither Blithe nor any other man them to wear; she had always a sweet found them-just as she wanted-roses | child?" with the fading sunlight on her white dress, the diamond star shining in her golden hair? With a low bow I gave the flowers to her. Still she never look-

'Thank you," she said, in her gentle voice. Then her attention was arrested for a moment by the artistic arrangement of the flowers, and she add-"These are very nice; I thank

Ah, heaven, had she known whose Ah, heaven, had she khown had ga-hands gave them to her; who had ga-thered them for her, the calm of that thered them for her, the calm of that I saw that her face grew paler; and

That evening I was so mad with love, the hall, in the hope of catching one tone exactly." glance of my darling in her splendor. The great drawing-room, used always when visitors were at the hall, opened to one of the terraces; round the in my heart. could screen myself.

open, so that I could see without being sudden quiver of pain that passed over seen; and then, looking with longing her face. eyes, I beheld her. My heart gave a great bound. She wore the roses in her ed me. white breast, the roses that my hands was on her lips. had gathered. I saw the light shining on her diamonds, the rich folds of her picturesque dress sweeping the ground. saw gentlemen hovering round, and paying her all the homage they would we paid to a queen. I saw her plea-nt and gracious, with bright words "In and smiles; but I saw also the dreamy dark eyes and the restless look that came ever and anon over the lovely face. She was not happy-she was gay, ed her to sing; she had a sweet, clear been in India. How strange!" voice, and we had spent many long hours in singing. She rose and went to the piano. She touched the keys back to her. She fancied, perhaps, it fore her; but sang from memory. She raised her face, and there was the me and said: far-off look in her dark eyes. darling was thinking of me, thinking of me, as she believed me, buried under the Indian skies. She sang:

"I met my love in a dream last night, My love whom I love so well; His eyes were bright with the old love-

light. And my own with gladness fell." I did not wait to hear any more; I could not. I clenched my hands and bit my lip; I hastened from the terrace, from the sound of the music. I knew that she was thinking of me, and singing of me, and that she loved me still. why had she forgotten me and married Sir Alek? Not for his money -of that I was quite sure; not for his wealth or his title; not for his house or lands. There was some reason, some mystery; but I could not hear another word of that song: my heart

would have broken.
On the morning following I was in the garden before six. I had not rested or slept. When I remember now what my restless dissatisfied longing was like, I wonder that I did not go mad outright. The day was fair and bright; I worked and waited for hours, fearing that on that day, above all others, she might not come

It was noon when I heard the noise of the opening door. Sun, sky, earth, and flowers grew brighter, for she was there. She did not go to the cedar tree; she walked round to where the sun-dial stood. I was busy with the roses, pruning them and taking away sick man worries, the dying leaves. Looking up, I saw and the more he that she was coming to me. In one worries, the moment I braced my nerves, I summoned up all my courage. I had come

All grocers sell Tea, but all Teas are not the same. Some nearest drug store and get a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It are good and some are not is the greatest blood purifier and tissue We have had a great many builder on earth. It cures rheumatism and all other blood diseases by curing the years' experience, and after cause. It purifies the blood and puts the carefully studying the prowe recommend the use of

Pure Indian or Ceylon.

Make your Ten in an earthen pet, Buy our 25c or 35c Indian

cruel now even to let her know that I was still living: it would but add to her pain and mine. She must never know me. She whom I loved dearer than my life, she who was life itself to me, was coming to speak to me. She would not know me. The lover who left her was, as the country peo-ple said, a handsome soldier laddie, with bright eyes and frank face. The man who stood waiting for her was bronzed and bearded, was marked with a cruel scar, and had no bright-

I dared not raise my eyes until my neart had ceased its passionate throbbing. I saw the passage of a white dress between the trees, and the next minute she stood before me. I was motionless, holding my cap in my hands. She stood with her stately half-languid grace.
"I did not know," she said, "that you were the same person who had

been ill so long. I am glad to see you better.' I thanked her in a low murmur. I

was almost mad with love, longing, and despair. "You had a long illness," she said. "Do you feel strong enough to work?"
"Yes, my lady," I said.

"I was very sorry for you. I am are you must have suffered a great You were very friendless and lonely. sweet, kind, pitying soul! Oh. tender heart and tender lips! I dared not look up at her or speak. I only longed to drop down dead at her feet. "I hope," she went one, "that you will work with moderation. I have should get those for her, my beautiful noticed that my garden has been kept lost dear love. I knew she wanted very nicely since it has been in your charge. Blithe has been a good friend fancy for wearing natural flowers. I to you. Have you neither wife nor

of richest crimson and creamy white.

I made a lovely bouquet—stripped off the thorns, trimmed the leaves, and mixed them with maiden-hair fern.

Great heavens, how the words stung me—"wife nor child"! And it was she who asked the question who had let me call her once by the sweet name of My tall, stately love! Shall I ever for-get the picture of her as she stood, caution, and, raising my eyes to her face, I looked at her. Our eyes met. At first hers rested calmly on mine, then into them crept a look of something I could not understand-not recognition, not fear. She started, and her sweet face grew pale.

"You startled me," she said. "You—
you are so much like someone I knew

What is your name?" "John Smith," I answered. "Have you always lived in this part of the country?" she continued.
"No," I replied, "I have not been

she said faintly: "It seems strange; you have eyes just anger, and longing that after I went like this friend I knew, who is dead; home with Abel Blithe I returned to and you have the same voice, the same I had no answer to make. If I had

window at the end of the room there window at the end of the room there was a thick cluster of clematis and blances in the world," she said, rather honeysuckle, behind which I knew I to herself than me. Then her sweet eyes lingered kindly on my bearded Fortune favored me. In the darkness face until she saw the crimson scar. I I made my way to the window. One knew when she saw it, by the sudden of the long glass doors stood half- light that flashed in her eyes and the

"Have you been a soldier?" she ask-And I knew that her heart

"Yes, my lady," I answered. "When and where? In what regiment? Have you been in battle?" she asked rapidly. "I was wounded in India long ago,"

India," she repeated, blanched lips and wide-open eyes. "Have you been in India? In what regiment? I knew someone who went to India and died there." I gave her some smiling and gracious, but not happy. evasive answer. "Long ago, you say, And why had she forgotten me and long ago; but you are not old, although married Sir Aleck? Then someone ask- you have suffered much; and you have

lightly, and a sweet, sad air floated was not quite in keeping for Lady over the room. She had no music be- Glen to talk confidently to one of her under-gardeners. She half-turned from

"I am pleased to see you better and Crouching there-hidden, unknown, at work here. You must take care of forgotten, dead in life-still I knew, by yourself." And then from a tiny purse stome strange, subtle instinct, that my she took half a sovereign, and laid it in my hand. "I am sure your long illness has

placed you behind with the world," she said. "Pray accept that, and remember that a soldier wounded in India has every claim on me."
[To be Continued.]

As she turned away I could not repress the cry that rose to my lips—a long cry—but my darling did not hear She had gone away.

[To be Continued.] He who tells a lie is not sensible how great a task he undertakes, for he must be forced to invent twenty more to maintain one.—Pope.

Most of the monks at King William's Town, Cape Colony, are tradesmen, and do their own carpentering, bricklaying, blacksmithing, etc., besides teaching school. All the buildings they occupy were erected by themselves.

It isn't the bodily sickness that hurts a man. He could stand that fairly well if his mind were easy. But Americans are busy. They have work to do—plans to make
—schemes to execute. They are "plungers." They line up their incomes as soon as they receive them or re-invest them with the idea of increase. They cannot afford to be sick. Sickness is a calamitya financial calamity

as well as a physical one. So the man worries, and the more he sicker he

the right time. The minute you feel a symptom of sickness—worry about it—do something about it—cure yourself. When you begin to feel run-down-when a twinge of rheumatism tells you plainly that your blood is impaired—when you are losing flesh and vitality, go to the blood making organs into good, healthy, working order. It tones up the stomach, ductions of all the countries stirs up the liver, helps the kidneys in their work and puts suffering nerves at rest. It contains no whisky, alcohol, opium or other dangerous drugs and does not, therefore, create a craving for

James E. Crampton, Esq., of Sharpsburg, Washington Co., Md., writes: "I was in business in Baltimore, and had the minutes in three-months couldn't wath at all. of fred the best doctor? I could get but they did me no good. I took three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and it cared me sound. I came home to Sharpsburg and there were three cases of different diseases. I advised the patients to use Dr. Pierce's medicine, which they did, and all were cured. I have sold over one hundred dollars' worth of your medicine by telling people how it cured me. You can write to our druggist, Mr. G. F. Smith, in our town and he will tell you what I did for you in regard to selling and advertising your great remedica."

Developments at the Coroner's Inquest.

Testimony to Show That Deceased and Prisoner Quarreled. Results of the Post-Mortem-Death

of the Brain-Injuries Not Likely to Have Been Caused by Falling Out of Bed. The Cavanagh inquest was resumed at the police station last night before

Caused by Hemorrhage at the Base

Coroner Dr. Piper. The examining of four witnesses and the recalling of two who testified on Thursday last, occupied four hours and a half. Dr. Teasdall, an important witness, was in the box for nearly two hours. The prisoner, John Cavanagh, appeared for the first time to take any great interest in the proceedings, and repeatedly talked with his counsel, Mr. McEvoy. Cavanagh's relations and friends have supplied funds for his defense. At 12:30 an adjournment was made until tonight at 8 o'clock, when the evidence of four witnesses is to be taken.

Mrs. James Harris, a witness for defense, was called by the prosecution. She stated that Cavanagh went to her house twice on the night of Mrs. Cavanagh's death. The first time she noticed no blood on his clothes, but the second time she saw some specks of blood on his pants. Cavanagh had said to her, "It is too bad about my mother." Witness, in reply, said, "Yes, it is. What happened to her?" Cavanagh replied, "She has been up town and got full and hurt herself." Witness then asked Cavanagh who was over at the house, and prisoner said, Nobody." Witness called her husband's attention to the blood on Cavanagh's pants.

Cross-examined by Mr. McEvoy, witness acknowledged having talked the matter over with Detective Rider since the inquest on Thursday night. She knew that Mrs. Cavanagh frequently went on a spree, and was kept in bed for a week before she could get over it. This had been happening at intervals for years. Witness had seen deceased going home intoxicated very often. She had seen her sometimes stumble and fall, and appeared to be a clumsy woman.

To Mr. Magee witness stated that she had often heard sounds of quarreling issuing from the Cavanagh house, and often saw the prisoner intoxicated. Mrs. Cavanagh had often said to her, "A son who would beat his mother will never have good luck." Mr. McEvoy-Did you ever see the prisoner beat his mother?

Witness-No, sir. James Harris, husband of the previous witness, was recalled by the prose-cution. He heard some loud talking on Saturday night at the Cavanagh house. and took it to be the prisoner's voice. He would not say that there was an angry tone to the voice. Witness thought that the deceased and the prisoner were on the best of terms, except when they were on a spree. Mrs. Cavanagh had complained to him that the prisoner had been choking The prisoner had also complained to him that his mother was on a spree again, and causing trouble. Mrs. Eliza Johnston, a resident of Hill street, who was living with Mrs. Throgmorton at the time Cavanagh's death, heard nothing of the affair until the prisoner tapped on the window of the Throgmorton resi-

dence, and said that his mother was dead. Cross-examined, witness said she lived near the Cavanaghs for some time. She never knew them to be otherwise than very friendly to one another. She never saw them quarreling. They had visited her house together frequently. Witness had heard loud talking coming from the Cavanagh house, but would not say that they were quarreling. As the old lady was quite deaf.

James McAlleer, living at 285 Clar-ence street, met John Harris on Saturday night about 12 o'clock. Witness was accompanying Harris home, and when opposite the Cavanagh residence they saw Mr. Throgmorton standing in the gateway. The latter informed them that Mrs. Cavanagh was dead. Harris asked witness to go into the house with him, and he did so. When they got inside they were met by Jas. Harris, who said, "She is dead." Witness looked in the bedroom and saw the body lying on the floor. ed about then and walked out of the nouse and went home. The reason he left so suddenly was that there see ed to be something strange, and he did ot want to get mixed up in the affair. Witness heard John Harris say, "Who's done this? I'm going to wake the neighbors." He heard Cavanagh say nothing and saw no blood in the house Cross-examined, witness stated that he never saw Harris before the

in question, and did not tell him that name was Brennan. Dr. Teasdall, who assisted at the post-mortem, saw the body first on Sunday at about 12 o'clock, lying on the floor, just inside the bedroom door, with the right side of the face down. Her right arm was beneath her body and the left lying forward across the Witness saw marks of violence on the face. The most prominent mark was the cut on the left side of the nose. It had the appearance of having been caused by some sharp in-strument. Both eyes were badly blackened, and the tissues swollen. Witness saw a pool of blood under the head of the deceased; also a few scattered spots of blood on the bedroom door. It looked as if somebody had been trying to wipe up blood from the floor, as there were a number of stripes on it that looked as if somebody had been trying to wipe up blood from the floor, as there were a number of stripes on it, that looked as if a rag had been dragged along. Witness examined the bed, but did not think that anybody had slept in it. There were no marks of blood upon it. Mrs. Cavanagh's night dress was torn down the front

and c e side.

At this juncture, a petticoat, a skirt and the night-dress, the clothing which the dead woman had on when found, were produced in court, and were re-cognized by Dr. Teasdall as the clothes cognized by Dr. Teasdall as the clothes the woman had on when the post-mortem was made. The pocket in the skirt was turned inside out, and witness stated that he had noticed this fact when he dry saw the body. Witness then read an report of the post-mortem describing he wounds and injuries. Besides thereof on the nose there were a number of other smaller wounds, on the lips and face. The sixth

wounds, on the lips and face. The sixth and seventh ribs had been broken in ribs were also cracked. A number of blood vessels were ruptured, and the left lung was injured. The heart showed fatty degeneration, and there was a rupture of a blood vessel in the brain. Witness could find nothing in

the condition of the heart that would cause death. The fracture to the ribs could, in the witness' opinion, be caused by one blow. Witness thought that about an hour must have elapsed after the blows were struck before death oc-curred. He was sure that a fall could ot cause the black eyes. Death was caused by a hemorrhage at the base of the brain, and not due to the loss of blood from the wound on the nose. The wounds could not have been caused by Mrs. Cavanagh falling from the

Cross-examined, witness stated that he found no signs of a metal instru-ment having been used on the bone of the nose. A fall could have caused the fracture of the ribs.

VS. STRIKING

Proceedings of the American Federation of Labor-Gompers' Report.

[From the Detroit News.] James Haslam, of the miners' or-ganization, and Alexander Wilkie, re-presenting the Associated Shipwrights' society, are the two fraternal delegates from Great Britain to the convention of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Haslam was a prominent leader in the famous miners' strike of 1893, when more than 350,000 men were involved. He was born in 1842, and started to work at the pit's mouth when 8 years old, working 12 hours a day for a sum equal to 20 cents. Eight years later he entered the pit and went through all the branches of mining. In 1881 Mr. Haslam begun the work of organizing the Derbyshire miners, and this has been his steady employ-

ment ever since. Alexander Wilkie, born in Scotland in 1850, received the usual village school education, and at the age of 15 started in as an apprentice to the shipbuilding industry, with which he has since been continuously connected. In 1876 he was elected general secretary of the Clyde Shipwrights' federation, and presented the wage-workers' side of the case in the arbitration proceedings which ended the great strike and lockout of 1877. The employers' side was represented by able Scottish law-

BELIEVES IN CONCILIATION. "Stroking instead of striking, and conciliation and arbitration are the best methods for organized labor to make industrial progress," said Alex-ander Wilkie. "Conciliation is a con-dition of absolute peace," he continued, "arbitration is a modified kind of warfare, while strikes are an open combat that should never be gone into until all other methods have failed. til all other methods have failed.

"Guiding without compelling is the triumph of tact, and it is the secret of the success of the trades union movement in Great Pritain Part along with

ment in Great Britain. But along with the trades organizations are two oththe trades organizations are two others that are coming to the front. One co-operation in purchasing, which enables the wife to lay out to the best advantage the wages of the husband. The other is the establishment of productive societies, where the entire profits of the business go into the wage fund.

HOW TO WIN. "I do not believe in skycracking, Hard work and taking advantage of the tide when it is in our favor are what have made the labor movement The shipwrights of United States are many years behind those of Great Britain in their hours We average only eight, the longest being nine. My experience tells me that employers stand in their own light in compelling long hours. It aifects disastrously the quality of the work done. When labor is well organized, and the matter of wages sectled, the fair employer is protected against the unfair one in the cost of labor, at least.

"The single tax? We don't call it the single tax in Scotland. There it is known as the taxation of ground rents. I hardly think they are just the same. It is an injustice where one man owns an entire town, that he should not pay his portion of the local rates; and so the agitation is to make him pay his part, for he receives the greatest benefits now, and puts the cost on other people. progress, I understand. My work has not know much about it."

THE CONVENTION. Detroit, Dec. 12.-The national labor organizations of the country, as well the prominent trades councils of larger cities, have a special pride sending their most worthy representatives to the convention of the American Federation of Labor. The delegates that are participating in the organization of the nineteenth arnual session of this, the highest and 1899, \$9,549 33. most representative labor organization on the continent, are doubtless the best, intellectually, of the laboring men of the country. There are now 184 delepates present.

GOMPERS' REPORT. President Gompers' report was read

by Vice-President Duncan. In part, he said: "The advance made in the late past and the prospect for a still further advance in the near future, are subjects not for anxiety and gloom, but of hope and encouragement. On every side we see the splendid evidences of our efforts in the improved economic and social conditions of our people. organized labor movement not only works for the material, moral. ical and social improvement of the organized workers, but it is the lever by which those conditions for the unorganized are improved, and constitutes the most potent factor in ameli-orating the conditions of the whole human family, and bringing the day of final deliverance from all injustice and wrong so much the nearer.

"The trade union movement, from time immemorial has devoted its largest efforts toward obtaining humaniz-ing conditions for all. It has not sought to destroy, but to build up manhood. character, and the highest obtainable conditions of society. That it has not made faster progress is due not to us who have done our duty to our fel-low workers, but to those who have failed to ally themselves in the noble

cause. "We have now affiliated national and tions of labor, 11; city central labor unions and trades assemblies, 118; local trade unions (of which no national or international union exists), 595; federal

The Weak, The Diseased. Made Strong and Healthy Through

Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the blood, sweat, urine and other fluids and jujoes of the system the vigorof life; for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, consumption, syphilis, uncured and badly-treated venereal in its many forms (send 10 cents for illustrated book, "Radway on Venereal") glandular diseases, ulcers in the throat, mouth, tumors, nodes in the glands and other parts of the system, sore eyes, strumous discharges from the ears, and the worst forms of skin diseases, cruptions, fever sores, scald WS. STRIKING

charges from the ears, and the worst forms of skin diseases, eruptions, fever sores, scald head ring worm, salt rheum, erysipelas, acne, black spots in the flesh, tumors, cancerous growths, female complaints, and all weaknessees and painfuldischarges, nightsweats, nocturnal losses and all wastes of the life principle are within the curative range of this Wonder of Modern Chemistry and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them. If the patient daily becoming reduced by wastes and decompositions that are continually progressing succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood, and this the Sarsaparilian will and does secure, a cure is certain, for when once this remedy commences its work of purification and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himrapid, and every day the patient will feel him-self growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving and flesh and weight increasing.

SCROFULA FROM BIRTH.

Dr. Radway, Dear Sir: It is with pleasure I take my pen in hand to inform you of the great cure effected by your medicine called Sarsaparillian Resolvent. I have a girl 3 years old last September, who has suffered from scrofula ever since she was 2 years old. In fact, the doctor told us she was born with it. We had our best local doctors with her, and it seemed like all hope was gone, for they told us if the disease settled on her lungs she could not be cured. This frightful disease scated or seized upon her lungs severely. I began to think that our little girl could not live very long, our physician's medicines doing no good. In the meantine I received a copy of your medical publication, called "False and True," which you sent me. After seeing the accounts of so many cures effected by your treatments. I at once resorted to them, and by the time she had used one bottle she was most well, The ulcers that were making their appearance on her body are entirely gone, her lungs almost healed, or, at least, she has quit coughing. She has begun on the second bottle, and I believe that by the time she uses all of it she will be well. She had a very bad cough. I am yours, with respect. SAMUNLS. BARKER.

Flat Top, Mercer County, W. Va.

LIFE A BURDEN. SCROFULA FROM BIRTH.

Dr. Radway,—Dear Sir: For a long time past I have been suffering in the most distressing manner from a long train of symptoms which have baffled the skill of all the medical men down here, and which, I feared, if not arrested in their progress, would terminate in the total prostration of my strength. Loss of appetite and desire of stimulating and artificial means of sustemance at irregular times, want of healthy sleep and consequent depression on arising in the morning rendered life quite a burden to me, until a friend induced me to try your medicine. So I got a bottle of Radway's Sarsaparillian and a boxof Radway's Pills and took them according to directions. I soon found relief. I got three boxes and three bottles more, and I am better in health than ever before. I remain your humble servant,

ARTHUR D, WRIGHT.

Unionville, Mich.

The Most Economical the Best. LIFE A BURDEN.

The Most Economical the Best.

terests in periods of industrial de-

The report proceeds with a sympa thetic complaint in behalf of the Idaho miners' struggle; advocated shorter hours for all classes of labor until the 8-hour plan becomes universal; advo-cated the proposed Georgia law to limit the labor of children; want the courts restricted in the powers of injunction; advocates the convict labor bill and the anti-black list bill; wants postal savings banks established; favors governmental ownership of rail roads; increased wages for government printers; is opposed to street railways being used as mail carriers; censures "Pinkertonism," stabs the trusts very viciously indeed, and rubs it into imperialism deeply.

SECRETARY MORRISON'S REPORT Secretary Morrison's report is in part as follows: 'The receipts show an in crease of \$17,862 98 over those of las year. The per capita tax received this year was \$21,40711, against \$12,7053 last year, a net gain of \$8,702 80. "The heaviest single item of expense was for organizing purposes, \$6,373 66-\$4,228 09 expended in the southern and inter-mountain states, and the balance \$2,145 57, paid to organizers outside of

the two districts mentioned. The increase of 144,282 in the memand puts the bership during the past twelve months It is making is a good omen. The unusual number of charters issued (2,264) is a in another direction, and I do runner of still better and more effective results the ensuing year. One national organization and 39 Tocal unions were suspended for non-payment of dues Three national organizations were dropped from our list-Building Laborers' National Union, for non-pay ment of per capita tax; the Slate Quarrymen's National Union and the Quarrymen's National Union disband ed and surrendered their charters. The expenses this year were \$11,402 08 mor than last." Balance on hand Nov. 1

FRATERNAL DELEGATES. On the stage beside the presiding officer and the secretaries were seated the fraternal delegates from the Britis Trades Union Congress and from th Trades and Labor Congress of Canada James Haslam and Allexander Wilk represented the British, while David Carey, a Toronto newspaper man, re presented the Canadians. J. H. Suilivan, fraternal delegate of the A. F. of L. to the last Canadian labor convention, reported exhaustively, pointing out many affairs discussed by the laboring men of the Dominion which were equally pertinent to the interests of those of the United States.

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BREAKFAST



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The big brilliantly illuminated basement has been transformed into fairyland for the children. Everything from the simplest play toy to the latest me chanical marvel is shown here. Quaint old Miremburg never boasted an exhibition so varied and complete. IRON TOYS-Trains, large variety, from 25e up Hook and ladder, all sizes, from ... 35e FIRE ENGINES-All sizes, from .. 19 Hose Carts, all sizes, from 190
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Washing Sets. Building Blocks Horses. Express Wagons.

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OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Nail Brushes, Military Brushes and Tooth Brushes; graded in price, according to Latest Novelties in Sterling Silver and Ebony Toilet and Desk Articles,

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Railways and Navigation

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Florida and the

Southern States If you contemplate a trip South, call and get TOURISTRATES to principal Southern Points. Rates, tickets and all information at City Ticket Office, 395 Richmond street. JOHN PAUL, Otty Passenger Agent. O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger and Ticket

On and after Sunday, Oct. 16, 1899, the trains leaving Union Station, Toron to (via Grand Trunk Railway at 9 a.m. and 9:30 p.m., make close comnection with Maritime Express and Local Express at Bonaventure Denot. Montreal, as follows:

The Maritime Express will leave Montreal daily except on Saturday, at 1:20 p.m., for Hali fax, N. S., St. John, N. B., and points in the Maritime Provinces.

The Maritime Express from Halifax, St. John and other points east, will arrive at Montreal daily, except on Monday, at 5:30 p.m.

The Local Express will leave Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 1:40 a.m., due to arrive at Riviere du Loup at 6:00 p.m.

The Local Express will leave Riviere du Loup daily, except Sunday, at 12 noon, and Levis at 4:35 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 10:10 p.m.

Through sleeping and dining care on the Maritime Express. Buffet care on Local Express.

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Tickets for sale at all offices of the Grand Trunk system, at Union Station, Toronto, and Trunk system, at Union Station, Toronto, and at the office of the General Traveling Agent.
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93 York stroot, Rossin House Block, Toronto,
H. A. Price, District Passenger Agent, 143 Se

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E. De La Hooke, Sole Agent for London,

S.S. GERMANIC, Jan. 10. Noon S.S. OCEANIC, Jan. 24 Noon