London Adbertiser.

(Established by JOHN CAMERON, in 1863.)

Advertising and subscription rates furnished

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY

London, Monday, Oct. 28.

LONDON, ONTARIO

The Royal Visit and Canada's Future.

The London Times prints a very appreciative editorial reference to the royal tour in Canada, which has just been successfully concluded, and incidentally deals with the address of Hon. David Mills, Minister of Justice, recently delivered at Highgate, which appears to have caused widespread attention, both at home and abroad, dealing as it does with an important phase of the relations of the Dominion to the motherland, which must in the near future have a vital interest to

"The Duke and the Duchess have Quebec, through territories subject to the imperial authority of the British crown, exceeding by one-third in extent the European possessions of the Czar, and including lands of the most diversified character in respect of fertillty and climate. They have seen the settled districts of the Lower Provinces, where there is an approximation to the life of the old world, and where, indeed, in some respects, a type of manners is preserved which died out on this side of the Atlantic before the close of the eighteenth century. In the neighborhood of the great lakes they saw prosperous and progressive urban populations, rivaling their neighbors on the American side of the frontier. Thence they passed through a vast corn-growing country, as yet very imperfectly developed, which, in the opinion of many competent observers, is destined to be the greatest of the granaries of the world. Beyond that a belt of splendid mountain scenery was traversed before the illustrious visitors descended upon the 'Pacific slope,' and came into touch once more, at Victoria and Esquimalt, with the naval power of the British Empire, the binding force which binds the British North American Dominion with the Australasian colonies, the Far East and India. It is, indeed, an instructive and unique experience that the Duke and Duchess will thus have gone through, in the double journey from ocean to ocean, without leaving British territory."

Our old world contemporary then pays a well-merited tribute to the enterprise of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and deals with the census returns and the comments made by Hon. Mr. Mills in his recent ad-The returns it admits are not tifying as well-wishers of Canould like to have seen, but it omfort in the timely address of nister of Justice, and backs up entions in a manner that must ifying to that honorable genas well as to the people of enerally. It says:

lls does not seem to think fact (the small increase in the population in the last decade), disappointing as it may be, will influence adversely the strong feeling in favor of imperial unity. 'Whether the pendulum may not oscillate,' he says, 'in the opposite direction will depend to some extent on what we may do here, and a good deal on what may be done in the United Kingdom.' His main point is to call the attention to the immense area c. rich agricultural land still unoccupied in Canada, while he contends that the growth of the United States is now mainly the growth of a city population. The royal tour will bring the productive powers of Canada, and particularly of the western provinces under the notice of people at home. If in this and other ways adventurous and energetic young men can be induced to settle more largely in Canada, the result will be advantageous both from an economical and from a political standpoint. How far the Imperial Government is difficult to see. But anything that can be done to increase the number of British immigrants into Canada would help to strengthen the sentiment of local loyalty, to create a larger market for British products, and to foster in the new world an energetic community bred in the best traditions of the British race."

There is just one point in this kindly reference to the address of Hon. Mr. Mills that we desire to deal with. The Minister of Justice, if we read his address aright, did not suggest that the Imperial Government should actively interfere to direct British immigrants to Canada, but there are many other ways in which those in authority in the motherland, and indeed, all well-informed British people, might aid to build up the outlying portions of the British Empire. All might strive to have it always understood and taught, in the public schools and in the platform, that Canada is a portion of the British Empire, and not a the United States. Until withast few years there has really istinction in the eyes of the itisher between Canada and ing republic. Both have

nown as "America," and

Mayhap British statesmen have been too much occupied fighting over other matters, of far less importance, to find LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO. time to aid in building up for themselves a market on this continent, by recognizing a community of interest with the nation, which they have not, and are not likely to have, with the adjoining community. Is it not the duty of every statesman in Great Britain to preach at all times the gospel of mutual dependence of the several parts of the empire? That being granted, it follows that the leaders of public opinion in the motherland must be held responsible for devising the best means of diverting the surplus population of the motherland to such portions of the empire as Canada, where they can find peace and plenty, and an opportunity of producing the foodstuffs which the masses in Britain require, and which they can purchase with the products of their in-

ish goods, as in the United States. The royal party and those who accompanied them to Canada are doing their full share in calling attention to the many advantages that Canada possesses for the landless of the old land, as witness the testimony borne both Canada and the United King- by the London Times and the admirable addresses by His Royal Highness. Now, let the statesmen and the educationists do theirs, and do it to the passed, since the time they landed in full extent. We are only sorry that more of them do not come our way to portunities for investment and for home and empire building, instead of leaving keen capitalists from the United States to come in and develop our great resources, as they are every day

Next to administering the great departments of government well, the British Ministers can find no more profitable or attractive occupation than that presented in the bringing of the surplus population of the motherland to a realizing sense of the advantages accruing to themselves and to the British Empire as a whole, as well as to Canada, from the settlement on our fertile lands of the enterprising Britishers who annually feel called upon to seek new homes and better opportunities is a new land.

Interesting and Valuable Statistics Regarding the Probability of Life.

Life Assurance Companies collect very valuable statistics. Life assurance is now so common that everyone, rich and poor, is interested in it. They have been termed the savings banks of the people.

One of the largest life assurance tistics from 1843 to 1898, a period of 56 years. It should be borne in mind that these statistics apply to those lives only that were originally insurable. It may be that there are many lives below the insurance standards; but starting out with the belief that they are good, the following table is very interesting and valuable:

The deductions to be drawn would

If you are to die of consumption, the chances are three to two that you will die before you reach the age of 45. Consumption is a subject to which the medical directors of life insurance companies are giving much care and thought. The opinion that consumption is not hereditary appears to be growing; but if there were no marriages by consumptives, there would not be the number born with a tendency towards consumption. It has been a popular idea that nearly all consumptives died young. It appears that 12 per cent live to be over 60. One-eighth of all the deaths are caused by general diseases, smallpox, measles, diphtheria, erysipelas, cancer, diabetes, etc.; 30 per cent below

45, and above that evenly divided. As to apoplexy, softening of the brain, paralysis, etc., the chances are you will live to be over 60, and the percentage of other nervous diseases

Heart disease-The chances for life

Pneumonia seems to take all ages about evenly, with the chances almost two to one that you won't reach 60, and the same may be said of the digestive organs.

Taken altogether, the table is worth looking over, because many of the diseases referred to may be avoided How far the Imperial Government diseases referred to may be avoided till the 14th of February. On the 13th can actively interfere to promote the by care. Life assurance statistics are of March the Spanish River pulp ends which Mr. Mills has in view it accumulating, and their experience will cover a yery wide field.

A returned missionary says that in the Soudan you can buy a human being for \$80. Altogether too high, according to the Ontario Opposition standard. William Smith, ex-Conservative M.P., confessed in court that he spent \$1,200 at least in buying votes to defeat Hon. John Dryden, and when the matter was investigated it was found that the prices paid, in most instances, were 'abnormally low."

In New York, Tammany will win the ensuing mayoralty campaign if talk counts for anything. They are holding as many as 600 meetings in one night to demonstrate that Candidate Shephard is all that he ought to be. The fight, so far, seems to be anybody's battle, as this is an off-year in national and state politics, and in those years -as, for instance, in 1894-Tammany is apt to be beaten for its many sins, even

though it is naturally Democratic. ROBBERY AT SHEDDEN. Shedden, Ont., Oct. 27. — Yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, while Mrs. Marceil was absent, some person effected an entrance to her house by removing the screen from a back door, and stole about \$25 in cash, a silver lought it to be necessary watch and some silverware.

ABLE SPEECH BY HON. E. J. DAVIS

A Refutation of Charges Made by Mr. James P. Whitney, Leader of the Ontario Opposition.

Vittoria on Wednesday, when Mr. W. A. Charlton, M.P.P., was again chosen as Liberal candidate for the riding in the coming elections, Hon. E. J. Davis, commissioner of crown lands, addressed the convention. It was Mr. Davis' dustry, an exchange impossible where prohibitive tariffs are levied on Britfirst appearance in South Norfolk, and he was given a very enthusiastic reception. He spoke for an hour and a half, and as it was his first public utterance since Mr. Whitney's Victoria Hall speech in Toronto, when the leader of the opposition paid particular attention to the commissioner, Mr. Davis took advantage of the opportunity to demonstrate that, to speak charitably,

> and a passion for romance. Besides disproving several statements of Mr. Whitney's at the meeting referred to, Mr. Davis intimated that matters had now so far progressed with regard to soldiers' grants that certificates for upwards of 1,000 locations would in a few days be issued to those with indisputable claims. He made an interesting reference also to the colonization of New Ontario, and the good results of Premier Ross' visit to England, that are already apparent, and made public some gratifying statistics showing the great progress made in Ontario mining circles during the nine months of this year, for which figures are available.

Mr. Whitney has a very bad memory

LIBERAL VICTORY PREDICTED. Hon. E. J. Davis remarked, in opening, the apparent spirit of hopefulness and earnest determination that marked the demeanor of the delegates present, and paid a high compliment to the candidate, Mr. Charlton, which was loudly applauded by the delegates. With reference to the coming election he said, judging from all the signs of the times throughout the province, gauging the information that comes from the constituencies, gauging the opinions of public men, weighing the course pursued by Premier Ross and the fruits of his policy, knowing, as they did, of the activity of their friends, knowing the very thorough manner in which they had looked after the voters' lists, knowing the care taken in the selection of candidates— in view of all this he felt the prospect justified the statement that Premier Ross would sweep the province when he went to the country. (Applause.) WHITNEY'S UTTERANCES

Mr. Davis then dealt with several points in Mr. Whitney's Toronto speech, which, he said, bristled with inaccuracies. He contended that the beet sugar bill did make all provision possible in the interests of the .farmers when it stipulated that they should be paid at least \$4 a ton the first year sugar beets at bonused factories, and 33 1-3 cents for every 100 per cent of sugar yielded by the beets grown during subsequent years. Mr. Whitney's characterization of the statement that he opposed the appointment of a minister of agriculture as a falsehood is shown to be unfounded, as page 136 of the Journal of 1888 records Mr. Whitney as voting yea on Mr. Meredith's amendment "that the house was of opinion that the interests of agriculture could be served without incurring the expense of adding another member to the executive council, and the inevitable additional expense which will be consequent on such addition.' INCREASE IN PULPWOOD DUES.

At Mr. Whitney's recent meeting in Toronto he, according to the Mail and Empire, made the following personal reference to myself: "I may say, now, I cannot prove this, but I will tell you this, that when we agreed to increase the pulpwood dues from 20 cents a cord to 40 cents a cord, and had our amdment drawn and it would have been moved in the afternoon, that great and good Mr. Davis, before mentioned, with jeering smile on his face, moved on the part of the government just what our amendment was. They had got hold of what we were going to do, and they ran like hunted hares till they took up the same thing." (Loud ap-

plause.) Now, what are the facts? Early in January, 1900, we entered upon the consideration of this question of increasing the dues of pulpwood, and wrote other governments. New Brunswick, Quebec, British Columbia and Newfoundland, for information as to what they were charging. At the end of January this information was in our hands, and on the 9th of February a memo was prepared recommending that the dues be increased to 40 cents. Now, all this was done before the house met, as the house did not meet agreement was laid on the table of the house for debate and ratification. On the 16th of March I recommended to council that the dues be increased to 40 cents, to become operative at the end of the license year, the 30th of April. There was no reason for our hurrying the matter, as no increase would be made before the end of the license year, the 30th of April, and we ourselves of the time at our disposal to get full and accurate information. During this time the public was not left in any doubt or ignorance as to what we intended to do, for on the 20th of February, 1900, within a week after the legislature met. I informed the Globe newspaper that an increase in the dues was under consideration, and the Globe in its issue next day made public the information that an increase in the dues was intended. I caused this to be given to the public, so that those affected might know what we were going to do, and not say that they were taken un-

MR. WHITNEW A MONTH LATE. Now, it was not till a month later, viz., March 23, that it occurred to Mr. Whitney to ask across the floor of the house if the dues had been increased, when I told him that that had been done, that they had been increased to 40 cents per cord, and from 50 cents to \$1 per thousand feet b.m. It is plain from what I have said, and the records will prove it, that fully a month before the house met at all we had determined upon the increase of dues. Now, under the laws of the province and the crown timber regula-tions, the government is not required Co., Teronto.

After the nomination proceedings at 1 to obtain the sanction of the legisla timber dues. All that is necessary is to pass an order in council and obtain the sanction of the lieutenant-gover-nor. Mr. Whitney knows this very well. His asking the question he did

on March 23 shows that he knew what was the regular mode of procedure; yet he has stated, as you see, that I, "the great and good Mr. Davis, with a sneer on his lips, finding out what they intended to do, got up and moved their intended amendment, with a jeering smile on my face." Now, gentlemen, I made no such motion on that or any other occasion. The records of the Legislative Assembly will be searched in vain for any such motion, either by myself or any other member of the government. We did increase the dues by authority of order in council in the regular way some time before Mr. Whitney made his inquiry, so that Mr. Whitney stated what he knew to be absolutely untrue when he said moved a motion which was either in substance or in fact what they had under consideration. Now, as there was no motion I did not stand up to make it. As I did not stand up to make a motion there I had no jeering smile on my face. I am not in the habit of jeering at anybody, and nobody is sufficiently afraid of Mr. Whitney to run away from him, and now really the whole matter is the fact that Mr. Whitney has been again convicted of untruthfully slandering his opponents.

His conduct in this case is only a piece with his other attempts to claim credit for the actions of the govern-ment. The fact of the matter is that they get a hazy idea of something thev would like to do, and while they are trying to get their scattered together the government, as a part of its policy goes on and takes the action, and then they shout in a very disappointed manner that we have stolen their policy and done something they were intending to do. Now, before leaving this subject, I desire to say a word about the mean insinuations Mr. Whitney makes against his followers in the Legislature. He says the government found out they intended to move an amendment on this pulpwood question. Now I need hardly say to you that all matters of this kind are considered and talked over in caucus before any definite action is taken, and each member is bound in honor not to betray the secrets of the caucus or the policy or action determined upon until the motion has been made in the house or the policy given to the public. Without the observance of this code of honor it would be impossible to carry on party warfare s Whitney has cast a reflection on the honor of every member who follows him by the insinuation that some of them informed us of what the Opposition intended to do. I am not concerned to defend the honor of Conservative members, especially from the aspersions of their leader, but I am glad in this instance to be able to bear testimony on their behalf that there are absolutely no grounds for

Mr. Whitney's aspersions on their good faith. ONE THOUSAND LAND GRANTS READY. Mr. Davis next dealt with the land grants to veterans, explaining how the number of applications had exceeded all expectations. They had over 16,-000 on file, although he could not for a moment imagine that there had been 16,000 in active service during the Fenian raid, and they were continuing to pour in at the rate of 100 to 150 a day. Much misapprehension had arisen with regard to the scope of the bill, but the government was anxious to construe the act in the most liberal manner possible in the interests of the volunteers. It would be seen from the number of applicants the enormous magnitude of the task involved in the shape of correspondence. And, finally, when the papers

TWO MORE CASES OF ITCHING PILES

That Could Not Be Cured by Any Treatment Except

Dr. Chase's Ointment

There is probably ne other medical preparation in this country which has been so thoroughly incorsed by best and most respected people as Dr. Chase's Ointment. This is undoubtedly accounted for by the fact that people who are free from the misery of itching piles are anxious to let other sufferers know what has cured them, and because Dr. Chase's Ointment is the only actual cure for this torturing

and frightfully common disease. Mr. John Harvey, mayor of Arnprior, Ont., states: "Only persons who have experienced the torture of itching piles can form any idea of what I suf-fered from the horrible disease. I was advised to try Dr. Chase's Ointment, and can positively say that it has completely cured me. I had tried very many so-called cures for can truthfully say that there is no remedy on the face of the earth like Dr. Chase's Ointment for this purpose I would not be without it for any amount of money, and can heartily recommend it to all sufferers, as it is the best thing I ever used."

W. E. Talbot, of Talbot Bros., to-bacco merchants, 382 George street, Peterboro, Ont., states: "It is from a desire to help other sufferers that it offer a statement of my experience with Dr. Chase's Ointment as a cure for itching piles. I was for a long time troubled with this unpleasant and torturing disease, and although I tried very many treatments remained cured until I came across Dr. Chase's Ointment. It was highly recommended to me, and I find that every word of praise that is given it is true. I can truthfully say that I am completely cured, and knowing the misery that the ailment produces. I am anxious to have others know of the surprising virtues of Dr. Chase's Omtment." Dr. Chase's Ointment, 69 cents a box

at all dealers, or by mail postpaid, on largely during the past month. receipt of price by Edmanson, Bates & Mr. Davis spoke until dusk, a

This Store Does Not Misrepresent. Goods Are Exactly As Advertised.

CLOTHING

Our stock of Men's Clothing is being rapidly cleared out, and every suit must go. We have yet a full assortment of sizes and some very desirable lines of up-to-date Men's Suits, and you will see by the prices in list below you can save from \$2 50 to \$4 on every suit.

See Our Goods and Compare Prices Before Buying.

Men's Suits

Fine All-Wool Serge Suits, navy or black, double or single breasted, all sizes, \$10 goods, to clear at

Fine Tweed Suits, good fall colors, heavy doublebreasted coats, regular price \$8 50 to \$10, to clear at

Men's Overcoats

Heavy Frieze Short Coats, in gray or navy, all sizes, special \$3 50.

Men's Fine Oxford Gray Overcoats, full box style, elvet collar, best lining, equal to tailor-made. See this coat in our \$6 line.

See this coat in our \$8 50 line. See this coat in our \$10 line. See this coat in our \$16 line. For style and fit these cannot be beaten.

Men's Underwear

Scotch, 75c-Scotch Wool Shirts and Drawers, double-breasted, fine goods, per suit \$1 50. Lambswool, \$1-Men's Heavy Lambswool Shirts

and Drawers, soft fine finish, per suit \$2. Lambswool, \$2-Men's Extra Fine Lambswool

Shirts and Drawers, all sizes, per suit \$4. Primrose, \$2 50-Men's Fine English Cashmere Shirts and Drawers (Primrose Brand), heavy goods, shaped, per suit \$5.

(Fine as silk-does not scratch.)

Silk and Wool, \$2 50-Men's Silk and Wool Underwear, medium weight, very soft and fine, good weight for fine goods, suit \$5.

Penman's, \$1 60-Penman's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, medium weight, all sizes, price according to size, from \$1 60 to \$2 50 each.

730 Night Shirts, 600-Men's Shaker Flannel Night Shirts, full size, regular 75c, special 6oc.

BOYS' CLOTHING

We make a specialty of Boys' Clothing. This branch of the clothing trade is generally looked after by the mothers—that is the clothing, for the boys. Don't overlook this department in our store. When doing your drygoods shopping take a look at our Boys' Suits and Overcoats for fall.

Boys' 3-Piece Suits, good Halifax Tweed, good all colors, sizes 28 to 32. Special, per suit, \$3 50. Boys' Vestee Suits, neatly made and trimmed, good colors and fine cloth, regular \$4 50 suits. Spe-

Boys' Navy Curl Cloth Reefers, good heavy cloth, regular \$4. Special for \$2 50.

Boys' 2-Piece School Suits, heavy tweed, good wearing cloth, sizees 22 to 26. Special for \$2 25.

208, 210,

Dundas St.

coming later would suffer any disad-

vantage, as new and rich townships

were continually being opened up,

railways projected and communities

forming, all of which would aid those

who follow in the choice of locations.

The question of the service of On-

tario volunteers in Quebec and of Que-

bec volunteers in Ontario would also

have to be considered. The act at

present makes no provision for ser-

understood the Province of Quebec in-

tends making similar grants to vet-

erans, and a course of action regard-

ing these claims will have to be de-

EXPANSION OF MINING INDUS-

A reference to Ontario's splendid

showing at the Pan-American led to

the statement by Mr. Davis that the

mining industry was expanding with

considerable rapidity. The figures available for the nine morths of the

present year show an increase of 17

per cent in the production of nicket

matte and 24 per cent in the produc-

tion of refined copper. The increase in

were 111.805 tons of iron ore raised in

Ontario in 1900, worth \$107,583. The

production during the first nine

months of this year was 209,310 tons.

valued at \$210,810, an increase, com-

pared with the whole of last year, of

90 per cent in quantity and 95 per cent

in value. In eastern Ontario also

Hastings there were two gold mines

in operation on a scale not generally

ning twenty stamps on arsenical ore,

and employing 100 men, and the Cor-

dova Company is operating 30 stamps

on free milling ore. Both of these are

English companies, who have no stock

for sale, and who, consequently, are

At Deloro a new industry is growing

up in the manufacture of arsenic. Cor-

undum has also been found in inex-

haustible quantity in Hastings and

Renfrew. During 1900, 62,386 tons of

pig iron were produced in Ontario,

valued at \$936,066. During the first

nine months of this year 87,887 tons were produced, valued at \$1,280,827, a

comparative increase of 36 per cent

in quantity and 40 per cent in value.

Mr. Davis concluded with a reference

to the colonization of New Ontario.

It was too early to give complete re-

turns, but in one district alone, the

fertile Temiskaming country, over a

hundred thousand acres of land had

unusual number of inquiries had been

received recently at the department

from the mother country. Lately a

number of young Englishmen had

called at the parliament buildings asking for advice as to where to lo-

cate. Whether this is due to the visit

of Premier Ross in the old country or

not is a question, but the fact re-

mains that the number of these young men arriving here has increased very

Mr. Davis spoke until dusk, and his

An

been sold to settlers this year.

known. The Deloro gold mine is run-

there was much improvement.

not seeking notoriety.

iron was most remarkable.

TRY.

vice outside of the province.

cided upon later.

Dundas St.

and systematized and in very many in- corded votes of thanks, and a motion stances returned for correction. Nat- of confidence in the Ross Government very rapid progress could not carried, after which the convention be made, but he was pleased to be adjourned. able to announce that matters were so upwards of a thousand applicants would be notified of the allowance of now in such shape that in a day or their claims. There were cases where FOR FIFTEEN YEARS applicants were clearly entitled to participate under the act, but some time would elapse before they could Fate of a New York Giri Who Is Perfectly possibly hope to consider all the applications which have been made Sane-Tells of III-Treatment by Personally, he did not think

Asylum Assistants. New York, Oct. 28.-Fifteen years a prisoner in an institution for the feeble-minded, while not only not in-

sane, but not even weak minded, has

apparently been the lot of Mary Lake, now an inmate of the Richmond Borough almshouse, but about to be set at liberty. Commissioner of Charities James Feeney, of Richmond Borough, is largely responsible for justice being done the girl even now. The young woman is a daughter of George Lake, of New Dorp. Lake, on Dec. 5, 1883, was sentenced for a serious offense to ten years in state's prison. Lake's children were committed to the county almshouse, the records show that on Sept. 10. 1886, Mary, 12 years old, was committed to the state institution for feeble minded children at Syracuse. She remained at that institution until she became of age, on Jan. 4, 1896, when she was transferred to the New York Custodian Asylum for Feeble Minded Women at Newaris, N. Y. Commissioner Feeney received a letter from C. W. Winshear, the superintendent of that institution on Sept. 19 last, stating that Mary Lake had become insane, and demanding removed. The commissioner found that she must be brought back to this county, and proceedings taken to have her legally declared in-

sane before she could be committed to an insane asylum. DECLARED INSANTA Some correspondence ensued between Commissioner Feeney and Supt. Wine-shear, and under date of Oct. 1 the latter sent a certificate made by the attending physician at the institu-

"Mary Lake has nad a number of attacks of excitement, but none so severe as the present attack, nor did they last as long. Has been much the last two weeks. I doubt of her insanity. N. E. Landon.' Pierce with a nurse and provided with to bring the insane girl to the county home. The superintendent was surprised to have placed in his custody an attractive-looking young woman, entirely docile, diffident, but well educated, bright and intelligent.

Miss Lake was brought to the alms house on Oct. 2, and since that time she has been under careful inspection, and has undergone several examinations by Dr. Isaac L. Millspaugh and Dr. John T. Sprague, who finally certified to Commissioner Feeney that she is not insane, that is no evidence that she has ever been feeble minded, and, on the contrary, that she is intelligent, well-educated, is willing to work and is most compe-

YOUNG WOMAN'S STORY. Commissioner Feeney did not fee justified in turning her out on the world, for, while she has been educated and trained to household duties, she is unsophisticated. So, with the aid of Mrs. George William Curtis and remarks were frequently applauded.

her a good home. Miss Lake, when seen at the alms house, talked freely of her life in the treatment at the hands assistants at the Newal She says that there are confined in the institution who are sound minded and who desire to be dis-

charged. The young woman says the reason she was declared insane and sent back to Richmond is that she was accused of having been the originator of a plan to appeal to Gov. Odell upon the casion of a recent visit made by him to the institution. The plan was not carried out, and while she was among the number who agreed to speak to the governor she was not the leader. She declared her determination to however, and fearing that she would make some trouble the authorities at the institution took this method to get rid of her.

GOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE without regular action of the bowels. Laxa-Liver Pills regulate the bowels, cure constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness and sick headache.

The Great Singer And Evangelist,

Ira D. Sankey The Noted

New York Evangelist,

Col. Hadiey The Well-Known

Authoress, Ella Wheeler Wilcox

The Commander-in-Chief Of the U.S. Army, Gen. Miles

These distinquished people use and

CHAPMAN'S **BIG STORE**

You are respectfully invited to call and try them and submit sample to your medical adviser and analyst, so that if you desire good health and perfection of mind and body you may start to that end by using the food selected by the great expert on diet, Dr. J. H. Kellegg, of the world-famous

Battle Creek Sanitarium