The Institute Overcrowded.

A Situation That Needs Prompt the chairman will call a meeting to Rectification.

Principal Bryant Exonerated From a Charge of Breach of Rules.

His Action in Correcting Unruly Pupils Appoved by the Committee.

Collegiate Institute extensions, an Increase in its teaching staff, reports concerning fractious scholars, and a charge against Principal Bryant, of his son's progress. The letter con-Princess avenue school, were the matters that occupied the attention of No. 1 committee of the board of education I object to sending may boy to a masat its regular meeting last night.

The recommendations of Inspector Seath, in his report, regarding the Collegiate Institute, was taken up. As the attendance was greatly in excess of the teaching capacity, he emphasized the advisability of providing more class room accommodation, and was necessary if the efficiency of the school was to be maintained.

Mr. Merchant, of the Collegiate Institute, was asked to inform the committee regarding what was really ne-cessary. Mr. Merchant said he could say very little more on the matter than Inspector Seath had said in his report. He explained the division of the forms and classes. In the first di-vision of the commercial form there were 60 pupils where there was only room for 40. The second division was overcrowded also. The second and third forms were so crowded that good results with the present teaching staff could not reasonably be expected. The allegation. He pointed out that in orfourth form was the only one not overgo to the commercial class, one to the second division of form I., and the other to form III. He advocated the estabfrom the other departments of the work and distinct from the commercial forms of the lower schools. The attic could be used for the purpose, and if not, a building should be erected. Over 400 of the 700 pupils who passed the entrance took the commercial work. This grade in the Collegiate Institute corresponded with the old fifth class. In the country schools the commercial work of the lower form was taught, but, of course, not the languages. About a hundred pupils were now taking the commercial

Mr. Logan asked if the commercial

Mr. Murphy and Mr. Greenlees did not think it could be done with satisfaction. It had been tried here before, and had been a failure, and great difficulty was being experienced with ber that it was just such boys as this this method in Toronto, where commercial work was taught in the higher grades of the public schools.

Mr. Merchant said it could not be done satisfactorily in the public schools. If the work were taken up there, the pupils would still have to pass through the first form for the languages. The majority of pupils took the commercial work in connection with the languages. This was desirable, as a boy could not start his Latin too soon, and he was inclined to the belief that as a rule it was not taken up soon enough. The only solution of the matter was the appointment of another teacher. All the schools in the city were continually passing scholars, while others were coming in all the time. This accumulation was going on more and more, and if better facilities were not provided, fewer scholars should be sent there. It was impossible for one teach-

er to handle some of the classes. Mr. Logan-What would become of the pupils if we refuse to provide facil-Would not these pupils have to go to the commercial colleges and pay

Mr. Merchant said that even if they did this, they would have to attend the Collegiate for languages. The arrangement was such that a pupil having to take so many subjects, it was so arranged that he could take the commercial course in preference to some subjects which would be of no practical use to him. If he went to a business college he would have to go to the Collegiate, and be compelled to go through subjects of no use to him, for the sake of getting one or two useful ones. The cry had been made that too much money had been spent on higher education. That frightened people who were not aware that the money was being spent on what was practically a higher grade of public school education. There was only one of two things to do, either to appoint three more teachers, or establish a strong commercial class, separate from the insti-

Mr. Logan wanted to know, if the commercial form were established, if fees could not be charged. He did not see that the board should supply com-

mercial education free. Mr. Merchant-The question of fees 4s another matter. You should have the school properly equipped, whether fees are charged or not. You could hardly charge one-half the school fees simply because they took the commercial course, and not charge those who did not, when it is a matter of choice. Continuing, Mr. Merchant said he cared little whether the commercial class was taken away from the Collegiate or not. The time had come, he thought, when the board should take some active steps to maintain the efficiency of the school by providing more teachers. If the attic were used it would have to be

greatly altered. It was the unanimous opinion of the committee that the matter was worthy

Rheumatism Banished Like Magic.

A Marvellous Statement - Re-

lief from One Dose.

Mr. E. W. Sherman, proprietor of the Sherman House, Morrisburg, Ont is known Mr. Merchant. by thousands of Canadians, hence the following statement from Mr. Sherman will be read with great interest and pleasure. "I have been cured of rheumatism of ten nding in three days. One bottle SOUTH AMERICAN RHEUMATIC CURE performed this most remarkable cure. The effects of the first dose of South American Rheumatic Cure were truly wonderful. I have only taken one bottle of the remedy, and now haven't any sign of rheumatism in my system. It did me more good than all the doctoring I ever did in my life."

South American Rheumatic Cure were truly wonderful. I his footing and fell between the cars. Both feet were crushed, and he died during the afternoon. White resided at Lindsay. He leaves two children, beside his wife.

Cive Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again. The effects of the first dose of South Ameri-

of consideration, and had better lay over until they thoroughly comprehended the situation.

Mr. Logan thought it might be left over until next year. Mr. Merchant-The matter has been laid over before. The way it stands

now, you are spending money and getting very little for it. The question was laid over, and at consider the subject.

Mr. George Taylor, 571 Adelaide street, addressed a letter to the board protesting against the conduct of Principal Bryant, of Princess avenue school. He charged that on Oct. 12 Mr. Bryant had, without sufficient cause, caught his son by the arm and pulled him into the hall from his class room, jammed him against the wall, tore the sleeve nearly out of his coat, and otherwise mauled him, threatening him all the time that he would "fix drew's Church school room to enjoy a ' Mr. Taylor stated that he had called on Mr. Bryant and informed him that his son had been kept home sick, and that he was satisfied with tinues: "Mr. Bryant acted very defiantly, and informed me that he would do the same again. Therefore, ter who may in a fit of temper treat my son as he has in the past, and, with the chairman's permission, pending the action of your honorable board,

Mr. Taylor was present, and explained that the boy had been absent through illness. A note had been sent, to which some exception had been increasing the staff of teachers. This taken. Mr. Bryant had asked his son who was "running him." This question Mr. Taylor argued merited a flippant answer, which his son had given. Mr. Taylor said he was not going to have his son, simply because he was a little larger than the average boy, made an example of to strike terror into the other scholars. Mr. Bryant, he said, seemed to have some pick at him, and he showed it on every occasion. Mr. Taylor said he had asked Mr. Bryant to forgive the boy, but Mr. Bryant had turned on him then, and had not been very courteous. Others had complained about the treatment of Principal Bryant.

Mr. Bryant was prepared to meet the

he is now attending the Lorne avenue

fourth form was the only one not over-crowded. He thought that if three teachers were appointed, one should control. The teacher met with two control. The teacher met with two and dale, all bathed in the classes of boys—those who did wrong purest light. This union of magnifioccasionally, and those who were habitually bad. In a case of this kind lishment of a commercial class apart it was necessary to have some knowl- veloping the Athenian character. edge of the boy's conduct and character before the committee could decide whether or not his action was justified. Young Taylor's example was bad. On several occasions he had used profane language, was backward, had mal-treated smaller boys, had insulted the caretaker, and generally disturbed the religious opening ces of the school, and came without nome-work. This left unpunished. gave the others the impression that it mattered little whether they did as they were told or not. The morals and intelligence of the pupils depended a good deal on the discipline, and he had trounced the boy for being impudent, defiant and rebellious. Mr. Bryant denied having torn the boy's coat or done anything unwarrantable. He was not looking for sympathy from the committee, but he asked them to remem-

> wrong, and asked for an honorable acquittal if his action was confirmed.
>
> Mr. Taylor said he had not come before the committee to discuss the character of his son. He had made a charge which Mr. Bryant practically admitted, as by the rules a teacher had no right to put his hand on him. "I have not come here," he said, "to go back over Mr. Bryant's past character. I didn't come here and say that Mr. Bryant was under the influence of liquor, and that this led up to it. I didn't think this was necessary, but such things

one who had driven three principals away from that very school. He look-

ed for censure if he had done anything

might be. Mr. Greenlees, Dr. Teasdall and Mr. Stevenson supported the teacher. A resolution, which Mr. Logan had specially prepared beforehand, was passed, exonerating Mr. Bryant. Principal Baker, of St. George's school, reported that he had expelled George Cahill, under sections A., D., E, F, G, H, J and M of the rules for nbecoming conduct, and asked the mrk Lee to confirm his dismissal under section 32 of the board's rules. mittee to some extend regarding Cahill's character. To begin with, his ters. Cahill's example was calculated to demoralize younger boys, and seriously interfered with good government and discipline at the school. On one occasion while being remonstrated with he had deliberately picked up a slate and broken it over his knee, and on several occasions had spitefully and defiantly torn up good books.

Some of the members were in favor of giving the boy another chance, but after hearing the report of his conduct, Mr. Baker's action was confirm-The general opinion of the board was that Mr. Baker should have chastised him severely for such actions. notwithstanding that he might have been brought before the board for do-

Messrs, Greenlees, Logan, Stevenson and Dr. Teasdall expressed themselves as ready to stand up for the teachers, as law and order and progress depended upon them. If their hands were tied in this matter it meant that the scholars would run the teachers.

The application of Mr. James Henley for permission to send his children to George's school, which they had been compelled to leave on account of his inability to pay the non-resident fee of 50 cents per month, was again discussed. Mr. Henley's letter stated that although he lived on the other side of Huron street, a few feet away from the city limits, he spent all his earnings in the city, and thought he should be accorded some privileges. The nearest country school was 21/2

miles away. that the petition be granted.

Miss A. C. McArthur, who was transferred from Victoria school last

September to the position of principal of Wortley road school, in a communias her duties in consequence had been the porticos of the temples and market-greatly increased. She now receives places, talking over politics, art and \$450 per annum, the same as when at

A number of applications for posi-modern culture, passionately keen tions on the staff of teachers were re-about grace and beauty, wit and inferred to the inspector.

plies to the Protestant Orphan's Home, terial production; for their public magand the committee adjourned.

Those present were Trustees Dr. for their social intercourse, domestic Teasdall (chairman), Dr. Wilson, Ste- privacy. In Athens we see to what venson, Murphy, Inspector Carson and heights of perfection humanity can at-

G. T. R. BRAKEMAN KILLED. Uxbridge, Ont., Nov. 6.—Charles S. At the conclusion Mr. Little was White, a brakeman or the G. T. R., met with a fatal accident here yester-When the train was pulling into the station he was on top of a car and

Athens Socrates.

a convenient date in the near future Entertaining Lecture at St. Andrew's by Mr. R. A. Little, B.A.

> The Ancient and Modern Greeks-Characteristics of the Great Philosopher.

A goodly number braved the elements last night and gathered in St. Anlecture by Mr. R. A. Little, B.A. They were rewarded by a most able and entertaining treatment of the subject, "Socrates in Athens." His address was prefaced by a short programme, com-

Taylor, and a solo by Miss Constance Fraser. Rev. Robert Johnston was the chairman, and introduced the lecturer. Mr. Little briefly compared modern and ancient Athens, and showed how the Athens of today was reviving everything that belonged to the ancient city-political institutions, national characteristics, language and architecture. Modern Greek was practically the same language in which St. Paul delivered his discourse on the hill of Mars. After two thousands years, the Greek of ancient literature was paramount again. As a people, they were intensely proud of their nationality, whether residing in Greece or in neighboring lands, and they believed in their future political union and dominion over the shores of the Eastern Mediterranean. Touching on the influence of environment on Greek character and art, the lecturer said that the beauty, grace, elegance and harmony of Grecian architecture were the products of minds which drew daily inspiration from skies of serenest blue. Through a transparent atmosphere they looked upon a most glorious landscape, beau-tifully diversified by land and diversified by land and mountain and valley, land

cent scenery with so many historic

scenes had a wonderful influence in de-

Ancient Athens had a population variously estimated at 120,000 to 192,000 people. In this small city, within the span of one human life, there lived and worked Miltiades, Themistocles, Pericles, Alcibiades, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, Pheidias, Thucydides, Socrates and Plato. There was nothing like this in the whole history of mankind. At a time when Athens contained only about 20,-000 full citizens it was a city whose citizens, taken as a whole, formed simply one large school of artists, thinkers and speakers of the highest order.
In the middle of this great age (500 to 400 B. C.) came he, who the oracle said would be one day the wisest man in Greece-Socrates, the greatest and most original of the Greek philosophers, whose uninspired wisdom made the nearest approach to the divine morality of the Gospel. He was rough and uncouth in outward appearance, but as keen as a Spartan hound in following an argu-Socrates confessed that he had never had a teacher, although he had always desired to have one; but he was too poor to pay the fees. He engaged in the military service of his country, and in the field, as in the city, was strangely distinguished among his fellows. In a time of bitter frost he would march barefooted over the ice in his ordinary dress, with more ease than others comfortably shod. At the battle of Delium the Athenians were defeated, but had they shown the same courage as Socrates the result might have been different. He was subject to fits of abstraction, and claimed to have frequent visits from what he called his daemonium, a warning voice which always called him from a wrong action. These were indications of the same profound, meditative spirit, which in all ages has produced prophets, martyrs and mystics to stir men from their moral and intellectual torpor, to destroy abuses and subdue new kingdoms in thought and morals. Even his voice had a ma-Mr. Greenlees enlightened the com- gical quality. The ideals he pursued were clean living and clear thinking. He was completely unworldly in the grandparents, with whom Cahill re- sense that he despised political influsided, were separate school support- ence and the praise of the vulgar. From force of necessity he twice participated in the discussions of the assembly, and on each occasion showed the same independent spirit which always charthe powerful class nor the clamor of

> with them, ate with them, sang and told stories with them. Socrates brought down philosophy from heaven to earth. All previous philosophy had dealt only with physical phenomena. Socrates showed that the explanation of these was of far less importance than the explanation of man himself, and his mental and moral nature. Resolutely and persistently he declined to work for his living, notwithstanding that he was married and had several sons. He might be described with some appearance of truth as an idler and a street loafer. But he felt strongly his divine mission from God to teach the citizens of the re-

> the mob could shake his resolution. He

had a special liking for and a wonder-

ful effect upon young men. His love

was returned; he was the center of at-

traction, often of affection, of all the

gentler youth of Athens. He walked

It so happened that Alcibiades, whom the Athenians believed to have been instrumental in causing their defeat in the Peloponnesian war, and Critias, the tyrant of Athens, were two of Socrates' most prominent pupils, and to this was largely due the resentment of the Athenians against Socrates. Even in the hour of death he was the same The committee decided to recommend strange, unconventional man that he had been throughout his life.

The Athenians of that age formed a living on terms of absolute equality, cation asked for an increase of salary, passing their lives in public, mainly in places, talking over politics, art and business, having no real work to do; Victoria school. The application was not only patriotic, but educated in certain things far beyond the height of tellect. "For their love of beauty, cul-A motion was made granting sup- ture and art, we have substituted a manificence, private luxuriousness; and tain under the most favorable conditions without the supernatural light

and guidance of Christianity." lecture was given under the auspices of the King's Messengers' Missionary the safest. Socety, which is composed of young ladies of the church.

Of the Trip From Seattle to Our Poultry Being Bought Up for the Dawson City.

Interesting

The Perilous Climb to the Summit of Chilcoot Pass-Tempestuous Voyage Up the Lakes-Shooting the Rapids-Hunting Moose-Safe at Dawson-Food Going To Be Scarca.

Mr. E. T. Welburn, son-inlaw of Mr.

fearful time getting the sawmill and goods into shape to be packed over the Chilcoot Pass. It was impossible to get packers at any price, and we had to turn in and pack for ourselves. The climb to the summit of Chilcoot Pass was simply terrible, it being necessary in some places to

CLIMB HAND OVER HAND. After arriving at Lake Linderman, it was a good deal better. We reached Linderman on Aug. 28, built our boats and started up the lakes. We arrived at Lake Bennett on Sept. 8, when we again started up the lakes. We lost our rifle while trying to hoist sail in rounding the first point. Here the small boat had to run into shelter. The waves were six or seven feet high. At 7 o'clock we struck West Arm, where

A HEAVY SEA WAS ROLLING. and the men were kept busy bailing this year were 269,536 barrels, comparwater. At 11:30 p.m. we reached the ed with 1,238,573 barrels for the corend of Lake Bennett. Sept. 9 we responding period last year. started at 4:30 a.m., and rowed till 1 Latest cable advice from both Livera.m. against a head wind, then put into camp and finished the scow, putting on the deck and splash-boards. At 5 p.m. we started to go across Lake Mares, but went to the wrong side, and had to go back two miles. We then got on the right side and followed it up to within half a mile of Little Windy Arm, where we went into camp. Here J. Harman and myself caught a fish and killed a duck, which we ate for

supper. On Sept. 10 at 4:30 a.m. we started, and the wind carried us nearly across to the left bank. We had hard work to get back. We crossed Little Windy Arm and made it all right, and camped at Big Island. Left Big Island at 6 a.m. and crossed Windy Arm all right. After that we struck a fair wind, and reaching the custom house at 4 p.m. After paying our duty, we pulled out and set sail down the river, reaching Lake Marsh at 6 p.m. Sept. 12 we set sail at 6 a.m. across Lake Marsh to Lewis River, which we reached at 12:30, then went on down the river till within six miles of the Comison Rapids. Three of the men took the small

SHOT THE RAPIDS, making it all right. They came back and took the scow through at 6 p.m. We made the dash for our lives through the canyon; went to the left side and struck the whirlpool, but af-ter hard work we righted. The scenery along the rapids was beautiful, and as we went whirling through, I thought it one of the grandest sights I had

Sept. 14, at 5 a.m., we started again. We had to haul the scow up the stream, but we secured a lot of men to help us, and got in shape to start at 11 a.m.

AMONG THE ROCKS. After going a short distance we struck shoal rock, and scraped the botboard, but we took no water, and went on, with great difficulty keeping off the are the two principal markets for Canrocks. Reaching Tekkena River at 2:40 adian eggs, a few lots going to Bristol p.m., and the mouth of the river at 6 and London. In the latter market they p.m., we went into camp. Sept. 15 we appear to be very little known, though started at 5 a.m. to cross Lake Le there should be a good field for them Barge, when we struck a fine sailing breeze, which at last rose to a high wind, and we were compelled to seek shelter. Sept. 16, 8:30 a.m., we started again, but on account of the current only made 35 miles, and then went into camp. Sept. 17 we started at 5:30 a.m.; made very poor time. I strained my arm, so I could not help. We passed acterized him. Neither the threats of Big Salmon River at 11 a.m., and met a lot of Indians, who called out "Him moose meat." We went on down the river with the Indians, and went into camp at 5:30 p.m.

> HUNTING MOOSE. We saw a moose, and two of the boys went with one of the Indians to try to shoot it, but the Indian said: "Boston man make too much noise; way went moose." We bought some skins from the Indians, to make moccasins, Sept. 18, at 5:30, we started down the river; had a fine sail till about 9 a.m., when we struck a good many small islands and sandbars, and went aground and broke an oar.

> DUCKS FOR DINNER. At 12 we went into camp. Shot some ducks for dinner, made an oar, and started again at 3:45, and went on down to within ten miles of Five Finger Rapids, when we went into camp. Sept. 19, we started at 6:30 a.m., and made the rapids at 9:30 a.m., reaching Rush Rapids at 10:30 a.m. There was no trouble in making either of these rapids. Rush being shoal water, we went on down, and went into camp ter miles from Pelly River. Sept. 20, start-ed at 6 a.m., and reached Pelly River at 9:30, when we stopped for a couple of hours and traded with Indians. bought some moccasins.

AT DAWSON CITY. Sept. 22 we arrived at Dawson City all right. Food is going to be wofully very small class of free and privileged scarce this winter, but we will have men, personally known to each other, enough food, I am sure. There are no new strikes, but everything is booming. Lumber is in large demand. We are confident of success. It is warm in the daytime, but frosty at night. The country is for the most part rocky and We are all in good health, and are gaining flesh.

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British Holiday Trade.

[Trade Bulletin, Montreal.] CANADIAN APPLE TRADE. One of the leading features of the apple market during the past week has been the operations of a buyer in Montreal, representing a large firm in Bradford, England, who has bought thousands of barrels here and in the west at pretty high figures. In Mon-treal he purchased a number of car lots of choice winter varieties at \$3 to James Wilkins, No. 264 Dundas street, \$3 50 per barrel. Several lots that were recently went from Seattle to Dawson on the way from the west for ship-City, where he will manage a sawmill ment to England were sold to this for an American firm. Mr. Welburn, buyer, the prices paid by him showing good profits to the sellers, who conprising a duet by Misses Walker and in a letter to friends in this city, thus sidered that "a bird in the hand was describes the trip, which took nearly worth two in the bush." Good sound two months:

We left Seattle on Aug. 1, and arrived at Dyea on the 6th. We had a fearful time getting the sawmill and from \$2 42 to \$4 62, while other sales of inferior fruit and in poor condition only netted \$1 20 to \$2; but even these were good nets considering the poor class of the goods. Everything now points to a continuance of good profitable figures during the present season, owing to the unprecedented shortness of the crop. Still prices may be carried too high, as there are so many other kinds of fruit to take the place of apples if values are pushed up too far. The sale is reported of 6,000 barrels of choice winter stock, comprising Spies, Baldwins, Spitz and a few greenings at \$3 f. o. b., west of Toronto and a lot of 300 barrels red stock at a point east of Toronto at \$3 35 f.o.b. In this market sales of choice to fancy red fruit have transpired at \$3 50 to \$4, and seconds at \$2 to \$2 75. The shipments of apples from Atlantic ports till the close of last week

> pool and Glasgow indicate a weaker feeling with lower prices expected.

THE CHEESE MARKET. It is true the cheese market has been on the tumble during the past week or ten days; but during that time there has been probably to 50,000 boxes of cheese bought in Montreal and in the country on the basis of 8%c to 8%c for finest Western Septembers, and at 8½c to 8½c for finest Quebec and eastern townships, and at 71/2c to 8c for undergrades. There is considerable difference of opinion regarding stocks in Montreal, some estimating them at 400,000 boxes and others at 250 000 boxes. Most of the eastern cheese has been bought up. POULTRY FOR BRITAIN.

Buyers in Ontario both east and west of Toronto are busy contracting turkeys for the Christmas markets in England, one large exporting firm in Montreal having secured a large quantity at prices ranging from 7½c to 9c per pound, to be ready for shipment via St. John or Portland by the latter part of the month. A few lots of fancy large birds have been taken at 91/2c, but 9c is said to be the top average. Geese and chickens have been bought at proportionate prices. THE EXPORT EGG TRADE.

Further business has transpired in choice fresh gathered eggs for export as well as in pickled stock. A few days ago a sale of 1,000 cases of choice fresh eggs was made by a Montreal house for Glasgow account at 8s 9d c. i, f., while 500 cases of pickled were placed for Liverpool account at 6s 9d, and prices range from 6s 41/2d to 6s 9d for pickled c. i. f. Liverpool and Glasgow. The exports from Montreal for the season up till last week were 103,891 cases, as compared with 90,015 cases for the same period last year, showing an increase of 13,876 cases. tom of the scow badly, breaking one The great bulk of recent shipments in the World's Metropolis. The supply of fresh eggs suitable for export is about exhausted for this season, and the sale of 1,000 cases above mentioned is probably the last for the present year. According to recent mail advices French eggs sold at 10s 6d to 11s 6d in Liverpool and London, and Russian, which some time ago sold as low as 4s 6d, are now bringing 6s 6d to 7s. BUTTER.

> United States butter, held in bond at Montreal, is being shipped back to Chicago and New York. That is found to be more profitable at present than shipment to Britain.

You think of Scott's Emulsion as only for those who have consumption or who have inherited a tendency to it. Almost its greatest use is for those whose condition is so impaired as not to be able to get the good they should out of their ordinary food. In nearly every case with these, Scott's Emulsion of Codliver Oil brings back appetite, stimulates digestion, restores color and plumpness, and controls the diseases of thinness. Book about it, free,

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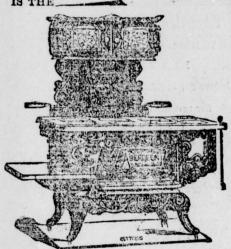
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