SARDINIAN AS FAR AS

Health, Spirits and Discipline Are

with greater willingness or more cheerwith greater willingness or more cheer-fulness. They seem to realize that they are upon no pleasure trip, but that upon their own exertions will depend whether they are allowed to go to the front when they reach South Africa. Every man cheerfully does his best. There are very few laggards, the esprit de corps in the various companies being sufficient to make the lot of the shirk an exceedingly un-

comfortable one.

With the exception of the heavy gale encountered off the coast of Newfoundland, the Sardinian has had a splendid voyage across the dreary stretch of ocean between Newfoundland and the Cape Werde Islands. The weather has been delicated with just enough breeze to ren-Werde Islands. The weather has been delightful, with just enough breeze to render the heat of the tropics supportable in the crowded lower decks, where the troops sleep. After crossing the tracks of the steamships bound to and from New York to British ports for nearly a week, with two exceptions, not a single sail was seen nor a steamship sighted. Most of the time we were hundreds and at times thousands of miles out of the regular course of steamships on a part of the great Atlantic, probably never before ploughed by any other steamship. Cap-tain Johnston, who has been at sea for 4 years, told me that he had never heard

and. Rugged cliffs and mountains of volcanic rock towered up into the fleecy clouds, the highest peak some 7,400 feet above the sea level. The Sardinian skirted the shore of the island from west to east just outside of the three-mile limit, giving those on board a splendid opportunity of studying the character of the land. Immense cliffs and mountains, apparently bare of all vegetation, extended from the shore inland as far as the eye could reach, with deep, tortuous valleys or ravines opening out to the sea. In these ravines, between beetling cliffs, nestled little villages, their white walled cottages shining bright in the early morning sun, while away up on the cliffs above could be seen prettily designed lighthouses and the dwellings of the keepers. Passing along the entire northern coast of the island we crosed a narrow gap of ould be seen prettily designed lighthouses and the dwellings of the keepers.

Passing along the entire northern coast of the island we crosed a narrow gap of about seven miles which separates San Antonio from the island of St. Vincent, a still more dreary and

Inhospitable Looking Place.

Like the first little island is also of volcanic origin, with a widly rugged surface. Steaming up between the island the har-bor and coaling station of St. Vincent burst upon our view. It was one of the most beautiful pictures I have ever seen. Most beautiful pictures I have ever seen. As far as could be seen inland there was nothing but a sea of mountain peaks of naked rocks extending down to the shore. Standing out in the middle of the entrance to the harbor was what is called the Bird Rock, a small rocky island rising several thousand feet and surmounted by one of the most picturesque looking lighthouses imaginable. Either side of the entrance is commanded by towering cliffs, and away to the left, high up among the mountains, is the signal station and cable office. The town of San Antonio, with its flat-roofed houses, encircles the shore of the harbor. There were quite a number of vessels lying at anchor in full view as we came op-

THE STAR'S CORRESPONDENT

posite to the entrance. Though our glasses we could distinguish a British cruiser, with four white funnles, probably either the Terrible or the Powerful, and two transport ships bearing on their bows the numbers thirty-one and ninety. They were both of the Cunard Line and more were were were were well as the cunard Line and more were were well as the cunard Line and more well as the cunard Line and the cu than likely on their way to the Cape with troops for the Transvaal. They had evidently gone into St. Vincent to coal. When opposite the entrance to the harbor the Sardinian slowed up and displaying the company the signal steephen. bor the Sardinian slowed up and the definition and the signal state of flag signals to inform the signal station away up among the mountains that we were the Sardinian, Quebec to Cape Town, troops aboard.

Report all Well.

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

Sir—Probably no greater insults have been so gratuitously offered to a mayor by his council within her majesty's realm, than I have received from mine since I than I have received from mine since I than I have received from the since I than I have received from the since I than I have received from the signal state.

station went up to show that our message had been received and understood. The British cruiser and the transport dipped An interesting letter is printed in the Montreal Star, mailed by its correspondent from St. Vincent.

On the third day the weather became stormy and both officers and men began stormy and both officers and the men when and we were on our long vayage to Cape Twon, with no expectation of again seeing land until Table Mountain is sighted. There was a good deal of disappointment among both the officers and the men when it became known that the ship would neither call at St. Vincent or allow a mail to be sent ashore. Thousands of letters had been written in anticipation. The captain, however, was inexorable, and said that to enter the harbor would mean no end of trouble and the man when it is also been written in anticipation. The captain, however, was inexorable, and no end of trouble and the men when it is also been written in anticipation. The captain, however, was inexorable, and no end of trouble and perhaps detention as he had neither a bill of health or clear ances for the gort. Our only chance now of sending letters home is in case we meet a homeward-bound British vessel, which will stop when signaled. This much the captain has promised to do, in order to give those on board an opportunity of posting their letters.

The weather during the next three days after leaving Cape Verde until the homeward-bound vessel on which this was mailed ward-bound vessel on which this wa An interesting letter is printed in the their ensigns as we slowly steamed on through the channel between the island.

four o'clock on Thursday morning, the left of Nevember, that we sighted the steamship on which this letter was posted.

The arrangement for the messing of the troops are much better than it was expected they would be. This is due in a large measure to the fact that the catering for the entire force is included in the contract made with the Messrs. Allans for the transportation, and is done by the recommended that the dredge committee discharged and its functions taken over by the board of public works, and which I then stated to the council was, in my view, an insult to the chair, and am pleased to record they voted the recommended that the dredge committee be discharged and its functions taken over by the board of public works, and which I then stated to the council was, in my view, an insult to the chair, and am pleased to record they voted the recommended that the dredge committee be discharged and its functions taken over by the board of public works, and which I then stated to the council was, in my view, an insult to the chair, and am pleased to record they voted the recommended that the dredge committee be discharged and its functions taken over by the board of public works, and which I then stated to the council was, in my view, an insult to the chair, and am pleased to record they voted the recommended that the dredge committee be discharged and its functions taken over by the board of public works, and which I then stated to the council was, in my view, an insult to the chair, and am pleased to record they voted the recommendation down, and the dredge committee.

After hours of laborious investigation and patient wark over a very intricate problem. adapting themselves to circumstances peculiar to Canadians generally. It was these two qualities which enabled the contingent, under difficulties such as few British regiments of trained soldiers are called upon to endure, to demonstrate their fitness for active service. After two weeks upon what at best can only be called an improvised troopship, the wholly untrained contingent of Canadian citizen soldiers have not only learned to look after themselves and keep the ship in order, but they have put in at least one half of men ever bent under the yoke of the crowded condition of the vessel. To cook and serve meals for such a crowd, the powers of the general committee of the powers of the general committee or the problem, involving public rights versus private accommodation, to be uncerenous or the problem, involving public rights versus private accommodation, to be uncerenous of the problem, involving public rights versus private accommodation, to be uncerenous or the transportation, and is due in the cater in my view, an insult to the chair, and am pleased to record they voted the recommendation down, and the dredge commendation down, and the cater in my view, an insult to the chair, and am pleased to record they voted the recommendation down, and the cater is my view, an insult to the chair, and am pleased to rec the crowded condition of the vessel. 10 cook and serve meals for such a crowd, to say nothing of the skill required in purchasing supplies and keeping them good in hot weather, is an art in itself. And yet, almost from the beginning of the voyage there have been very few complaints indeed from the men, either as to the quality or

Quantity of the Rations

served out to them from day to day. This work is under the direction of the chief steward, Mr. William Gamble, who has shown himself full of system and resources in discharging the difficult duties of his position. The food is cooked in a large position. The food is cooked in a large galley upon the upper deck, and the system by which the troops are fed is interesting. Each company has its own tables upon the main or troop deck. They are divided into ten messes of twelve men each, and each mess from day to day appoints a detail of two men to draw their food. Half an hour before the first bugle call for meals, these details, in all eighty men from the eight companies, are paraded upon the upper deck. Each man is armed with a pail pannikin or vessel of some sort. They are extended in a long file from the door of the galley on the port side aft almost to the quarter deck. The chief steward stands at the door and checks off the details as they enter the galley. Inside there is a gang of assist-The chief steward stands at the door and the captain that he had never heard of any steamship sailing over the course we have followed since we left Quebec. On Saturday we were informed by the captain that we could sight the first of the group of the

Cape De Verde Islands.

San Antonio, early on the following morning, Sunday, the 12th of November. With the first peep of dawn, Sunday morning, the watch on deck made out the volcanic cliffs of the island, silhouetted against the sky, away to the southeast. Quickly the words "land in sight" were passed below, and in a few minutes the upper decks were crowded with partially dressed officers and men, anxious to catch the first glimpse of land. It was nearly 8 o'clock before we were close enough to distinguish the shore line distinctly. A beautiful sight it was indeed. There did not seem to be a level spot on the entire island. Rugged cliffs and mountains of volcanic rock towered up into the fleecy clouds, the highest peak some 7,400 feet.

gular troopship as do our Canadian sold ers on the Sardinian as far as their food is concerned. The magnitude of this work of feeding the contingent will be realized when it is known that at a midday dinwhen it is known that at a midday din-ner, for instance, something over twelve hundred pounds of meat have to be cook-ed and over three hundred bags of pota-toes boiled, to say nothing of the soup that has to be made and the vegatables that have to be prepared and served. All the bread used is baked on board, and to keep up the necessary supply the bakers have to work night and day shifts. The store of food upon the ship includes thirty thousand pounds of meat, which is kept includes the store of the in cold storage compartments; one hun-dred and ninety bags of oatmeal, forty tons of potatoes and two hundred and eighty bags of flour. Though by all odds

The Most Difficult Service

of the vessel, the messing of troops is givof the vessel, the messing of troops is giving greater satisfaction than anything else on board, both to the men and the officers.

The food for the officers' mess is cooked in what is called the after galley, on the upper deck. From there it has to be car-

ried to a pantry in the saloon. Owing, it is claimed, to the inexperience of the stewards, who were picked up in Mon-treal and Quebec, this service is not nearly as prompt or satisfactory as that of the

MAYOR CRITISES THE COUNCIL. Have Insulted Him Several Times but

Report all Well.

The answering pennant from the little than the station went up to show that our message station went up to show that our message that have had the honor of occupying the chair, and no greater has fallen to my lot than was presented by the resolution passed at last council meeting—during an passed at last council meeting—during an approximately contained to the chair of the c enforced absence from the chair—(after a three and a half hours' sitting) which took away from the general committee (of which, of course, the mayor is chair-man) the consideration of the dry dock (of which, of course, the mayor is chairman) the consideration of the dry dock scheme, and handed it over to the board of works, of which Ald. Christie is chairman. I had urged that the city, having given the Dock Company all they had asked, viz., a free site and a bonus for 40 years of 2,500, the aldermen's duty in the transfer of the site and the details in connection therewith, was to secure and preserve the rights of the public, and especially did I try to impress upon the committee members the necessity of retaining control of the wharf space and to committee members the necessity of re-taining control of the wharf space and to have the dock as part of our harbor, under control of the harbor master. My committee had acted with its sp cial committee and sub-committee, an

arranged to have a report ready for presentation Friday evening, which date had received the approval, apparently, of ex-Mayor Robertson. So that all the talk about about expediting, etc., etc., in the council, was worse than false—purile and contemptible to force me off the dredge committee, when the board of public works report recommended that the dredge committee

its committees, I, as mayor of St. John, shall write to the chief lord of the admiralty, giving him the particulars so far as I am conversant with them, and tell him that we have aldermen here who aver him that we have aldermen here who aver that though they are sworn to adminster public, busines in the interest of the public, rather than injure private corporate interests, they would withold a full presentation of factors and thereby place private benefits before public conditions. I will send the recorder's draft of conditions and the amendations as suggested by the sub-committee, and tell him just how the scheme presents itself to my mind, what the council has done, and in addition whatever press comments there may be on the subject. I shall represent the citizens so long as I am mayor resent the citizens so long as I am mayor and the council may represent whom they please.

Yours very truly, EDWARD SEARS, Mayor, QUEENS COUNTY LIBERAL MEET-

Mr. C. J. Milligan, organizer for the Liberal party in New Brunswick, will visit Queens county this week, holding public meetings and organizing in the several parishes. Hon. L. P. Farris and Senator King will be at a number of the meetings. The meetings will be at 7.30 o'clock on the following evenings:

o'clock on the following evenings:—
Cody's, Wednesday, Dec. 13.
Shannon Hall, Thursday, Dec. 14.
Narrows, Friday, Dec. 15.
Jemseg, Saturday, Dec. 16.
Gagetown, Monday, Dec. 18.
Hampstead, Tuesday, Dec. 19.
Armstrong's Corner, Wednesday, Dec.

Welsford Station or Broad River, Thursday, Dec. 21.



Once or twice a year the good housewife has a thorough house cleaning. The house has been swept and dusted every day in the year, but the housewife knows that in spite of vigilance dust accumulates in cracks and corners, and is only to be removed by special effort.

It's the same way with the body. You look after it every day. You take all the ordinary precautions of cleanliness look after it every day. You take all the ordinary precautions of cleanliness and health. Yet the body needs its special cleaning to rid it of the accumulations of waste and poisonous matter which invite disease. Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, taken regularly once or twice a year, would save many a sickness. It purifies the blood, strengthens the stomach, and cleanses the body of poisonous accumulations.

"Last spring I had a severe attack of pneumonia, which left me with a bad cough, and also left my lungs in a very bad condition," writes John M. Russell, Esq., of Srent, Cherokee Nat., Ind. Ter. "I had no appetite and was so weak I could scarcely walk. My breast was all sore with running sores. I got two bottles Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which I believe saved my life. I cannot express my gratitude to you. I am able now to do very good work."

Medical Adviser, in paper covers, sent

DUN AND BRADSTREETS.

THE COLD WEATHER HAS IM-PROVED BUSINESS IN CANADA.

last year, \$14,590,197 in 1897 and \$17,168,-086 in 1896.

The approach of a new year usually brings so much of hesitation in business that the small shrinkage this year is surprising. Probably never before have the productive forces of the country been so largely covered by contracts at this date ensuring employment and profit far into largely covered by contracts at this date ensuring employment and profit far into the coming year. This results, not from any mere speculative excitement, but from actual demands for consumption running far beyond the producing capacity heretofore, and pushing it to remarkable expansion.

Prices of pig iron are strongly main-

Prices of pig iron are strongly maintained, though extraordinary efforts promise increase of over a quarter in producing capacity within a year.

Hides are again stronger at Chicago, although receipts of cattle at the four chief though receipts of cattle at the four chief western markets in 11 months have been

year, as the demand for consumption in manufacture has evidently increased much more. Thus western production of boots and shoes has gained more than Beston. eastern and yet shipments from Boston for the year have been 372,000 cases or 9.3 per cent. more than last year. Leather holds strong with demand apparently exceeding supply.

Wool has advanced further with muck speculative buying, though most manufacturers have supplied wants for the present and are less disposed to purchase

ago.

Bank clearings for the week aggregate \$35,819,506, a gain of 2.1 p. c. over those in the same week a year ago.

CONTRADICTS HIS SISTER.

Olive Schreiner's Sister Says the Boers Have Long Been Planing War.

London, Dec. 7.-Olive Schreiner's actions and writings have attracted the attention of the Cape public. The last mail received here brings a letter from her brother, Theodore, well known in Cape Colony for his temperance and religious work. This letter shows he is as determined an opponent of the Boers as his sister is their thick-and-thin supporter. Theodore does not even remotely share his brother's, the premier's, Afrikander

tendencies.

His letter states in the most unqual fied terms that the present war has been planned with the object to overthrow the British supremacy in South Africa since

"As far back as that date," he writes, "I met Reitz, now the foreign secretary of the Transvaal, then judge of Orange of the Transvaal, then judge of Orange Free State, when he was busy establishing the Afrikander bond. It must be patent to every one that at that time, at all events, England and its government had no intention of taking away the independence of the Transvaal, for she had just magnanimously granted the same. She had no intention of making war on the republics, for she had just made peace. She had no intention to seize the Rand gold fields, for they were not yet discovered at that time. When I met Reitz he did his best to get me to become a member of the Afrikander bond, but after studying his constitution and programme I refused, whereupon the following colloquy took place between us, which has been indelibly imprinted on my mind ever since:—

ever since:"Reitz-Why do you refuse? Is the object of getting people to take an interest in political matters not a good one?
"Myself—It is, but I seem to see plainly here between the lines of this consti-

than that.
"Reitz—What?

"Myself—I see quite clear that the ultimate object aimed at is the overthrow of the British power and the expulsion of the British power and the expulsion of the British flag from South Africa.

"Reitz (with his pleasant, conscious smile as of one whose secret thought and purpose had been discovered, and who was not altogether displeased that such was the case)—Well, what if it is so?

"Myself—You don't suppose that flag is going to disappear from South Africa without a tremendous struggle?

"Baitz (with the same self-conscious, "Reitz (with the same self-conscious, self-satisfied smile)—Well, I suppose not

ness Have Expanded in Volume
and All Are Prosperous

New York, Dec. 8.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s
weekly review of trade will say: Failures
in five weeks ending Nov. 30 were 886
and in amount of liabilities \$8,046,848
against \$12,691,994 in the same weeks of last year, \$14,590,197 in 1897 and \$17,168,
self-satisfied smile)—Well, I suppose not.
But, even so, what of that?

"Myself—Only this, that when that struggle takes place you and I will be on opposite sides, and, what is more, God, who was on the side of the Transvaal in the late war because it had the right on its side, will be on the side of England, because He must view with abhorrence any plotting and scheming to overthrow her power and position in South Africa which has been ordained by Him.

"Reitz—We will see."

"Reitz—We will see."

The letter concludes: "My object is to show not that the British government, but that of the republics, led by Kruger, Reitz, Steyn, and their co-workers, have been steadily marching toward war, and have been consciously plotting for it even have been consciously plotting for it even before the Witwatersrand gold fields

Dreaded Diphtheria.

ITS AFTER EFFECTS FREQUENTLY SHATTER STRONG NERVES.

Mr. S. M Dougall Suffered for Years and His Doctor Told Him Recovery Was Impossible—Again Strong and Healthy.

Farmer and "jack of all trades," is what Mr. Salter McDougall styled himself when interviewed by the News recently. Mr. McDougall resides at Alton. about ten miles from Truro, N. S., and according to his own statement, has been made a new man by the nse of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When interviewed by the News man, Mr. McDougall said:—'I am only too glad to give you any information you want. Anything I can say will not be too good a recommendation for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Up to the present and are less disposed to purchase at prices now averaging higher than at any time since June 15, 1891.

Higher prices demanded in the interior and rising prices abroad give confidence in spite of the fact that goods have advanced from the lowest point this year only 19.2 per cent. The demand is not now large but prices have been marked two more large but prices have been marked to move large but prices have been marked to move large the prices have been marked to move large to the fact that goods have advanced from the lowest point this year only 19.2 per cent. The demand is not lowest point this year only 19.2 per cent. The demand is not lowest point this year only 19.2 per cent. The demand is not lowest point this year only 19.2 per cent. The demand is not lowest point this year only 19.2 per cent. The demand is not lowest point this year only 19.2 per cent. The demand is not lowest point this year only 19.2 per cent. The demand is not lowest point this year only 19.2 per cent. The demand is not lowest point this year only 19.2 per cent. The demand is not lowest point this year only 19.2 per cent. The demand is not lowest point this year only 19.2 per cent. The demand is not lowest point this year only 19.2 per cent. The demand is not lowest point this year only 19.2 per cent. The demand is not lowest point this year only 19.2 per cent. The demand is not lowest point this year of the fact that goods have advanced from the little ones are lowest lowest point to be lost. Necessity suggested a dry goods box as an incubator. "Just the thing," said Dr. Trenwith, who was in attendance. "Never has been tried but I think it could be made to work."

vanced from the lowest point this year on which improved.

New York, Dec S.—Bradstreets tomory will say: Warm weather early in the week exercised a depressing effect upon Canadian trade. This influence, however, was removed later by winter weather which improved retail distribution and is expected to be better collections some what. The drygoods market at Montrea is reported in trade in the Maritime Provinces and collections about equal expectation. By March I was using the province of any other words and collections have improved.

Coal shipments in November were the largest of any month this year. Cold weather has also favorately affected by what has also favorately affected by weather has also favorately affected by the weather of any month this year. Cold have again been advanced. Raw wool also have again been advanced. Raw wool as a compared with 29 in this week a year ago.

recommend them to others in poor health.

MAXWELL MURDER CASE.

Witnesses Have Arrived but Will Not Talk.

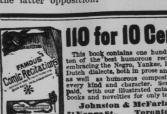
The witnesses in the Maxwell murder case arrived in the city on the early morning train from the ast Thursday in the custody of Deputy United States Marshal Norton. They are the members of the crew of the schooner J. B Van Dusen on which the murder was committed and are 'the following: Mate Alder T. Campbell, whose home is at Chel.ca, Mass., and Seamen Frank I. Snowdon and John McIntyre, who live in New Brunswick. These witnesses have been especially instructed by the officials to make no talk regarding the case.—

The telephone has become a necessity of modern life, and whatever tends to ocheapen the telephone service and enlarge its sphere of operations deserves.

The McLaughlin Carriage Company ha its maritime branch headquarters in St. John, Mr. James V. Lawlor being manager. Mr. Lawlor has received word of the fire from his head office, but particulars were accepted. ticulars were not given.

THE LATEST FROM MANITOBA.

Winnepeg, Dec. 8.—The latest returns of the elections give the opposition 20 seats and the government 15, with Laverandrye and Souris still in doubt. The former will probably go government, and



A TINY BABE.

ST JOHN WOMAN THE MOTHER: OF AN EIGHTEEN OUNCE CHILD.

Nealis, of St John-The Baby is a Survivor of Twins and is Small.

has an article in which St. John people will be interested. It tells of the birth of Mr. and Mrs. De Long, of New York, of twins, one of whom died and the other lives, the smallest baby in New York. Mrs. De Long was Miss Mary Nealis, of Mrs. De Long was Miss Mary Nealis, of St. John, an accomplished young lady who was a graduate of the Sacred Heart Convent here, and was married to Mr. De Long, about two years ago. The Journal contains portraits of Mr. and Mrs. De Long, and says.

"Bound in swaddling clothes and cradled in a home-made incubator fashioned out of a dry goods box, lies the smallest baby in New York—Marie Thelma De

is considered by her parents to have several blue-ribbon characteristics. She is not only the smallest living baby in New York, but she is the only one who has ever been reared in a dry goods box The little girl's father was one of twins

This baby is the survivor of twins-the other a boy—who were born three weeks ago. Both children were abnormally small. They weighed less than 18 ounces each; measured less than one foot in length. Placed side by side they covered about four inches of space. Their heads could be encircled by the thumb and forenot consider it safe to send the little ones

New Brunswick. These witnesses have been especially instructed by the officials to make no talk regarding the case.

[Portland Daily Press ,Dec. 8.

A MAMMOTH CARRIAGE FACTORY BURNED.

The telephone has become a necessity of modern life, and whatever tends to cheapen the telephone service and enlarge its sphere of operations deserves support and encouragement. There has been a rapid increase of independent telephone companies. It is stated that the close of this year will see 3,500 independent telephone exchanges in open BURNED.

Oshawa, Ont., Dec. 8.—The head factory of the McLaughlin Carriage Company at this place was destroyed by fire yesterday. Over 350 hands will be thrown out of employment. The factory was the largest of its kind in British territory.

The McLaughlin Carriage Company has wire. At the beginning of this year will see 3,500 independent telephone exchanges in operation, having over 750,000 instruments. In 1880 there were under rental use in the country 60,873 telephones. One year later the number had increased to 132, end of the properties of building 137,223 miles of telephone wire. At the beginning of this year will see 3,500 independent telephone exchanges in operation, having over 750,000 instruments. In 1880 there were under rental use in the country 60,873 telephones. One year later the number had increased to 132, end of the country 60,873 telephones in use was over 1,000,670. In 1885 there was in use in the various systems and modes of building 137,223 miles of telephone exchanges in operation, having over 750,000 instruments. In 1880 there were under rental use in the country 60,873 telephones. One year later the number had increased to 132, end of the country 60,873 telephones of the country 60,873 telephones of the country 60,873 telephones. One year later the number of telephones in use was over 1,000,670. In 1880 there were under rental use in the country 60,873 telephones. One year later the number of telephones of the country 60,873 telephones. One year later the number of telephones of the country 60,873 telephones. One year later the number of telephones in use was over 1,000,670. In 1880 there was in use in the country 60,873 telephones of telephones of the country 60,873 telephones of the country 60 mileage had increased to 1,158,000 miles. The use of the telephone is more common in the United States than in any other country.

IMPROVING THE DEPOT.

The work of improvement in the gentlemen's toilet room at the I. C. R. depot is being well advanced and will be complet-ed in a couple of weeks. The old floored in a couple of weeks. The old floor-ing has been taken up and a solid floor laid of iron rails and concrete, covered with tiling. The old trouble of decayed floor will not be heard of now. The floor floor will not be heard of now. The floor of the room is being changed somewhat and the flushing will be up-to-date and a great change for the better over the old arrangements. It is proposed also to improve ladies' toilet room when the work now in hand is completed, and during that time the gentlemen's waiting room will be given over to the ladies. Mr. J. J. H. Doody is doing the work, and Messrs. Stanton Bros. are sub-contractors for part,