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You don't have to look far for the reasons for the heavy increase in our business during the present year. Bigger buying and better buying have resulted in our offering better and bigger bargains than possibly obtainable elsewhere.

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Fine All-wool New Plaids, worth 75c, for 49c yard. This is a beauty, ladies, worth seeing.
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HEAVY LINE LADIES' FLEECE VESTS, open front, for 15c each.

In the Dining-Room.

TUESDAY, NOV. 29.

BREAKFAST—Tilmon's cornmeal, cream and sugar. Hamburg steak. Baked potatoes. Breakfast fruit cake. Coffee.

LUNCHEON—Warm potatoes. Anchovy toast. Baked eggs. Graham bread. Baked apples. Tea or lemon.

DINNER—Sago soup. Stewed rabbit. Potato puff. Baked artichokes. Red cabbage, pickled. Steamed white bread. Cream puff. Coffee.

Cut out these recipes and paste them in a scrap-book.

Stewed Rabbit—Cut up and disjoint the rabbit; put into a stewpan about a pint of boiling water and two slices of salt pork and stew slowly until quite tender; slice an onion, dredge with flour and fry brown in a tablespoonful of butter; add this to the stewed rabbit, thicken with browned flour, and season with salt, pepper and the juice of a lemon.

Boiled Artichokes—Wash artichokes, peel and put them into a saucepan with enough cold water to cover; add salt and boil twenty minutes, or until they are soft. When done, drain them, and serve with melted butter poured over them.

Steamed Stale Bread—Old bread may be freshened by putting it into a steamer over a kettle of boiling water and letting it remain until it becomes soft.

Cream Puff—Mix three tablespoonfuls of flour with four of milk until smooth. Beat yolks of four eggs and add one-half cup pulverized sugar, then the grated rind of a lemon, then the juice, and lastly the flour paste. Cut into mixture with as little stirring as possible the whites of four eggs beaten stiffly and place in buttered and warmed pudding dish; powder with sugar and bake twelve minutes.

Linsed and Turpentine are not only popular remedies, but are the best known to medical science for the treatment of the nervous membranes of respiratory organs. Dr. Chase compounded this valuable syrup so as to take away the unpleasant tastes of turpentine and linsed.

Mothers will find this medicine invaluable for Trask's Vaguetic Ointment, always ready for emergencies. While a specific for Piles, it also instantly relieves and cures cuts, bruises, salt rheum, eczema and all affections of the skin. It never fails. 25 cents. 27

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Teoman's Weather Stripes stop that draught.

Cabled Comment

On European Happenings—Gravity of the West African Situation—Germany Gets the First Slice Off China.

The Kaiser Anxious to "Forestall England"—Britain May Secure Port Hamilton—The Cotton Trade and the Industrial Situation—Irish Elections—Death of the Oldest Man in the World.

A GRAVE SITUATION.

London, Nov. 27.—In spite of the optimism of the colonial officers of both Great Britain and France, and the denial of the rumors of a conflict at Nikel between the French and British forces, the matter is one of the greatest gravity since the initiation of the wild policy of sending armed bands from Dahomey to Lagos, led by hot-headed officers, to assert the authority of their respective nations and grab anything in sight which might still be unoccupied. It has been obvious that a collision may recur sooner or later. Both governments have repeatedly been warned to recall these roving expeditions, and await the settlement of the delimitation committee, now sitting in Paris. It is difficult to apportion the blame for this state of affairs.

RAIDING IN WEST AFRICA.

That the French initiated the system of raiding the contested territory in West Africa is undisputed, but the "colonial Columbus," as Sir Wm. Verdon Harcourt, the Liberal leader has nicknamed Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, has made a serious false step in following suit. If a diplomatic protest on the subject had been promptly lodged in Paris and vigorously pushed, the whole question would probably have been amicably settled by this time. But instead of this, the French have been permitted to holdly invade the territory of British Lagos territory, fight the natives and occupy towns so that they might more easily reach and occupy the rest of the territory, which is the object of the dispute. So far as known, the Marquis of Salisbury has not asked even for explanations, and the whole story appears to be incredible. If the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain have a settled policy regarding West Africa they have failed to make it known, and they seem to be doing the present to impress the French with the fact of Great Britain's unlimited "squeeze-ability."

LOSING PRESTIGE.

The present situation is fraught with perilous humiliation and the loss of the little self-respect the Tory ministry has left. For this the country and press, even the Tory press, are demanding reprisals by the seizure, for instance, of the town of Bousa, lately seized by the breakers off of the negotiations in Paris until the acts of the Dahomey officials are formally disavowed.

REINFORCEMENTS.

In the meanwhile, another batch of 30 British officers and non-commissioned officers sailed from Liverpool today for Lagos, accompanied by a battery of six 12-pounder Maxim-Nordenfleder howitzers, specially supplied by the colonial office, where a revivification with the war office. It is computed that when the forces in process of being dispatched are joined to the troops already in the field, Great Britain will have 250 officers and non-commissioned officers and 4,000 troops in West Africa.

Commenting upon this fact, the semi-official Standard states: "The British troops will be received by our troops, who are already de facto in possession, and who propose to remain in the field. This means anything, it means that France intends to exact further 'graceful concessions' from the Marquis of Salisbury, similar to those which she has exacted from the Marquis of Salisbury, and from Madagascar."

THE FIRST SLICE.

The apparent calmness with which the European powers are taking the seizure of the territory of the British does not deceive any but the shallowest observers. Germany has got the first slice, but she will not be allowed to eat it. Her opinion, however, is permitted to take a bite of the same joint. That is the question which will be the subject of the next negotiation, which, before long, perhaps, will assume a heated character. Here in London the foreign office is busy with the Chinese question.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN CHINA.

Nothing is yet publicly known about that deal, but the facts are as follows: It is necessary to bear in mind that the British possession of Hong Kong, which is one of the largest seaports in the world, has been left in a most defensible position owing to its inaccessible fortifications and garrison. Without the protection of the British fleet, a portion of the mainland facing it, out against the attacks to which it would be liable. In case of a sudden outbreak of war, it might possibly fall into the hands of the enemy, together with its immense stores of coal, its magnificent docking facilities and large quantities of naval and military stores. On the other hand, should the fleet remain to protect Hong Kong, it would have to neglect the paramount duty of keeping the seas clear of hostile cruisers. Some months ago the governor of Hong Kong, the commander of the local military forces, and the admiral of the fleet, embodied the foregoing in a memorandum and mailed it home. It is known now that a special cabinet council was summoned to consider the matter, and the result was that the British minister in Peking was ordered to enter into negotiations with the Chinese government for the cession of the islands adjoining Hong Kong and a portion of the mainland facing it, without the possession of which any scheme of defense would be useless. There is reason to believe that these negotiations have just been concluded, a successful conclusion, but the consideration received by China for her compliance is not yet known. It is not necessary to say that England does not regard that Hong Kong acquisition as a sufficient set-off for Germany's capture of Kiao Chou. Those whose judgment is entitled to respect profess reasonable confidence that England will emerge from this scramble the undisputed owner of Port Hamilton, the finest strategic position in the eastern seas. Meanwhile, the matter of the murdered missionaries and the excuse for Germany's action at Kiao Chou, and the Kaiser is now waiting to ascertain definitely the attitude of

the czar before proceeding to locate himself permanently in Chinese territory and also attending the German possessions there.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS CHINA.

Germany's attitude towards China is made clear by the statement that within two months a squadron of eight warships, with 2,000 men, will assemble in Chinese waters. Emperor William's brother, whose ambition for years has been to win naval honors, is to command half this force, and in government circles it is expected that some hot work will result. It is stated that Russia gave the Kaiser assurance that a free hand would be given Germany should circumstances render the seizure of territory necessary. The demand of Germany on Hayti will be backed up by warships.

TO FORESTALL ENGLAND.

Emperor William, in conversation with Admiral von Knorr, commander-in-chief of the imperial navy, and with Prince Henry, made use of the expression, "Wir müssen Britanien ein paarl biessen" ("We must forestall England"). This remark was made while the emperor was enlarging on the situation in China and dwelling on the quick action of the German naval forces in Kiao-Chau Bay must be followed by an adequate strengthening of the squadron by the forces available. The German newspapers are almost unanimous in demanding that Germany seize the present opportunity to obtain adequate and tangible compensation for her support of China in the peace negotiations with Japan in 1919.

THE LABOR TROUBLES.

The engineer conference apparently bodes ill to trades unionism. The essence of the provisional agreement is that the "masters' union" (employers' federation) is to be free to introduce into any of the federation's workshops the conditions existing in any other workshop without reference to the wishes of the trades unions. Indeed, the situation is regarded as being so critical that there is talk of summoning a national convention of representatives of all organized labor to discuss the matter.

The cotton trade crisis, which, it was hoped, had passed, is again to the fore. The operatives have consented to arbitration based on the state of trade since Nov. 1, but the employers desire to make the period from Sept. 22 to the end of the year. The operatives have practically unanimously rejected this proposal for their support. The employers' union, which has been communicated to the employers today (Monday), when they must either adopt the views of the men or precipitate a lockout.

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Sugar beet growing has received a decided impetus in the report of the success of this season's crop in Essex and Suffolk, where a revival of the erstwhile flourishing industry has been tentatively tried with most encouraging results. Already a factory at Greenock has been reopened for the handling of the product of the experimental plantings. An analysis of the beet shows it to contain 14.1 per cent of saccharine, against 13.97 in Germany, while the English crop weighs over 16 tons per acre, against Germany's average of 13 tons per acre.

HON. W. S. FIELDING.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, Canadian minister of finance, on Friday, after lunch with the chairman of the council, Mr. Manchester, held a conference at the lord mayor's office. There was in attendance a representative body of merchants, and the subjects of Canadian trade and insolvency legislation were fully discussed. In conversation at Liverpool, Hon. W. S. Fielding expressed the opinion that the Manchester canal would be a good route to a distributing point for Canadian produce. He held his opinion, however, with the statement that the regular line of steamships necessary could not be established with the Canadian and Imperial governments.

"PREPOSTEROUS INSOLENCE."

The touchiness of literateurs has a volcanic demonstration during the week. Swinburne, the poet, having been named in the academy as one of a selected 40 to form an English academy of immortals, wrote a furious letter to the Times, saying: "The notion of an English academy is too seriously stupid to stir for a farce, and too essentially vulgar for a conclusion. 'It seems to me that the full and proper definition of so preposterous an impertinence must be left to others than the bearer of a name selected for the adulation of such an insult.'"

THE COTTON TRADE.

The situation in the cotton trade is becoming grave since the latest information of the ballot taken on the ques-

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Dr. Chase's K-L Pills Loose the Shackles of Constipation and Stomach Disorders.

In summing up the causes of human misery it will be found that by far the greatest sources of disease originate in derangement of the Stomach and Bowels. People will abuse their stomachs and neglect the calls of nature till they bring on themselves her vengeance. To get back to nature's paths, to have the Stomach and Bowels once more fulfilling their function properly, to clear the system of all the results and consequences of poisons accumulating and circulating in the blood is the work of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Mr. Thos. Miller, Lucknow, Ont., says that he was afflicted with Stomach Trouble and Constipation for about 20 years, during which time he tried almost everything he heard of, but to no purpose. Mr. H. Day, the popular druggist, sent him a sample of Dr. Chase's K-L Pills. The first dose he took did him good, and they have proved so effective in his case that he recommends them to all those afflicted as he was.

These Pills may be had of all Dealers at 25 CENTS A BOX.

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GOLD DUST

Washing Powder

that cleans everything quickly, cheaply and perfectly.

Largest package—greatest economy.
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Blue Ribbon Tea, besides
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