

MISSIONS OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH.

Splendid Addresses at the Anglican Laymen's Meeting In Association Hall

By Bishop DuMoulin, Bishop-Elect White and Secretary R. W. Allen.

The winter campaign of the Anglican laymen missionary work was given a very good start at the Association Hall last evening, when two of the most eminent Anglican missionary speakers, Rev. Mr. White, bishop-elect of Honan, China, and R. W. Allen, general secretary of the Northwest of the Anglican Laymen's Missionary Society, gave helpful and instructive addresses about the parts where they have pursued their work. They explained the rapid strides the missionaries had been making in advancing the Christian cause and bringing more people to a full realization of what it meant to be a Christian.

BISHOP DUMOULIN.
Bishop DuMoulin acted as chairman, and in a short address said he was glad to find himself in the position, as he considered it a great honor, especially as it was a laymen's movement, in which they all stood together. It was a grand effort to Christianize the world, which was bound to have a very great effect. They were all banded together so that the Master would be looked upon as king. The movement represented an army marching in the path of the one who had gone before, and the result no doubt would be that their efforts would be successful. It was a truly a work in which everyone should shoulder to shoulder. Mr. White would be consecrated as bishop of Honan, China, on St. Andrew's Day. He would be the first bishop who had gone into missionary work in China. Everyone had missionary work to do, even the children. In the great movement forward to gain the world for Christ, every one had a share, and it would be a lamentable thing if any should shirk it. Every diocese should work in the interests of the movement—not a diocese in Canada but what had its missionary department. As regards the missions in Canada, when the appropriations were put forward by the missionary board, every diocese should furnish its report of its missionary work. All should contribute their share towards carrying on the missionary work. If all would cast in their appointments into a common purse the board would be able to do the work more largely and efficiently. That suggestion was the one made by the primate of the Canadian church. No one knew of the privations of a missionary better than he. The poor frail body could not help but be worn out. Mr. White had not had a day of rest since he landed in Canada. He then introduced R. W. Allen, general secretary of the Anglican Northwest missions.

MR. ALLEN'S ADDRESS.
Mr. Allen said he was very grateful to the bishop for his kind remarks. One thing he appreciated was to see many faces and friends in his travels. It was a pleasure to meet Mr. S. S. DuMoulin in the western country in the interest of the laymen's missionary movement. In the west a Tiger football team were endeavoring to follow in the steps of the Hamilton team. In that great country money was a necessity. It was greater than gold or silver for human lives were dependent upon it. If the individual used money carelessly life would be so much poorer. By giving money to the missionary movement, men were giving themselves. Almost a dumb devil had had possession of the church, but the laymen were breaking away from it, and the gospel was being spread throughout the world. The great privilege God had given of using self should not be forgotten. The great work could only be carried on if the missionary spirit filled the whole body. The children were being trained that there was more needed than taking care of themselves, but that the poor people in foreign countries also needed to receive consideration. One of the greatest laymen of the world waited for the conversion of the laymen from passive to active service for Christ. The church did not exist for the people at home alone, but for the extension of Christ's kingdom throughout the world. The laymen's movement was for the purpose of doing the work which God would have them do.

Nothing pleased him so much as the fact that the Church of England was in the movement and in the front ranks with the intention of staying there. It was as true as gospel that a blessing could not be obtained unless self was expended. The parishes would wither and die in selfishness. It was not Christianity, it was heathenism, but was not recognized. There was a work at home if the work beyond was to be accomplished. What he wished to speak about was the work in the west. There could not be two more noble passions in the heart of any man than the love of the Creator, and that of his fellowmen. He didn't want it thought that he was emphasizing the work there to the detriment of any other work, but would speak of it as he had seen it himself. The west was full of possibilities for the future, but was, as yet, practically untouched. From Winnipeg on it was, 900 miles to the Rockies. The country was the prairies of the west, and was an undulating stretch, where the farmer could plow practically the whole distance without any trouble. The whole country was open to cultivation. Only about 10,000,000 acres were at present in a state of cultivation. There were coal regions almost unknown. The country was greater than the British Isles, Denmark and Sweden combined. When a man thought of the prairies he thought of the Indians, the buffalo and all those things which formerly occupied it. Only a few years have passed and already the west is beginning to change considerably. The west was noted for its great products. Gold had been found in the Rocky Mountains. The emigration had started from the west, south and east, and already there were over a million and a quarter inhabitants where there were formerly 400,000. Cities had sprung up in every direction. The cities had a large proportion of the inhabitants. When anything was conserved it was it any wonder that the people were beginning to realize the vastness of the country. The people in Eastern Canada were already beginning to realize that the greater Canada would be west of

the Great Lakes. There were races of people coming into the country who would be able to stand the incidental privations. In the winter the loneliness of the prairies was not what would give the ordinary person a favorable impression of the country, but in summer the scene was a brighter one, for there were miles and miles of wheat, which meant dollars and cents. The same people were there. Noble young men were laboring in the vast country and nobody could say anything against them, for they were working honestly and faithfully teaching God's word. In the city of Winnipeg the Bible was printed in eighty languages. A large percentage of the immigrants had no use for religion. The people of Canada were admired for the way in which they were promoting the western missions. Whether the country realized the position or not it must be a matter of time before a result. He thought a man was justified in favoring excision to a certain extent.

BISHOP-ELECT WHITE.
Rev. Mr. White, Bishop-elect of China, in speaking of that country, said a great deal of attention was being attracted to foreign and home missions. With regard to the enthusiasm it was an extraordinary thing that the world was waiting to receive the gospel, which showed in a measure that God was at the head of it all. China was in many ways like the other foreign countries. China is now sending out agents to other countries to find a market for their goods and to buy foreign products. Canada was considered a very favorable place for the exchange of products. Another way in which China was awakening intellectually. She has started a new style of schools. It was only four years ago when China decided to make this change. A great many students were sent to Japan to study, their reasons for doing so being the defeat of Russia by the Japanese. The students, about 20,000 in number, returned to China and demanded a constitution, and it was granted, to take effect in ten years. The custom of foot binding was being steadily fought and would be stamped out in the course of a few years. The opium traffic was also being met with opposition by the leaders of the Chinese people. They were fighting it so effectively that the British interests had protested against it being suppressed. It was a lamentable thing that the British were responsible for the opium traffic in China. The missionaries had a clean slate, for they could not be blamed for supplying the opium. A number of years ago the English had the Chinese Government make a law that opium could be sold legally, as up to that time it had been an illegal traffic. With regard to the traffic there was no question but that if Great Britain would leave China alone she would put it down herself. The country was rapidly opening up, railways having been constructed on an extensive scale. Telegraph lines have also been built and even Tibet would soon have a wireless station. The newspapers in China were becoming more numerous. One news paper was managed entirely by women, which was something no other country had. There were also other postal arrangements for delivering the papers to all parts of China. By the advances China has made, her greatness is becoming known. The great opportunities in China for missions have not been yet fully realized. The people were now ready to open their homes to the missionaries. The opium traffic in a number of districts had been done with in a thorough manner—an opium refuge having been established, where the opium smokers were cured. The missionaries took a very prominent part in the suppressing of the dread traffic, and as they were looked up to by the Chinese the poor people were beginning to realize the value of the gospel. There was at the present time an opening for the Church of England in Canada to do a great work in Honan, which has been set aside as a bishopric. A railway has been built, which passes through Honan. Other missionaries were working in Honan, but altogether they numbered only 112, consisting of men and women. If Canada had missionaries on that scale there would be only 22 altogether. They were not going in on the work of others, but in an entirely new field. It was now that would count, as the start would need to be a careful and thorough one. In Japan the opportunity has gone by, but it is not so in China, where the people are crying out for the gospel, and it should be given them before they become as Japan is. Business men and merchants have been endeavoring to get into China, but without avail, until China was ready to receive Christianity. In closing he said he hoped the Church of England would take a very prominent part in carrying the light of Christianity into dark China.

A vote of thanks was unanimously given the two speakers for their able addresses.

FINE PHOTOS.
Work of Camera Section Is Decidedly Creditable.

The twentieth annual exhibition under the auspices of the Camera Section of the Hamilton Scientific Association, was opened last evening in the museum in the public library building. From every point of view it must be regarded as a success. About three hundred prints were shown, ranging in size from those taken by the tiniest kodak to enlargements nearly the size of a newspaper. The average of merit throughout the whole exhibit is high, and is convincing testimony as to the artistic quality of work done by Hamilton amateurs. It is also testimony to the wealth of beauty available for permanent portrayal in and around Hamilton. Among the choicest are some shown by David Souther, taken in various cities throughout Europe. Most of the prints are in brown and sepia, although a proportion are in the new blue and green tones that add interest and value to some of the subjects. James Gadsby's showing of lo-

TRIED TO KILL.
Cleveland Bartender Arrested on That Charge.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 26.—Edward Brauns, a bartender, is under arrest to-day on the charge of assault to kill, following a police investigation on an assault last night on Arthur Dunn, official of the Marine Firemen's Union. Dunn was found behind a saloon with skull fractured and one eye partially gouged out. His mouth and throat were burned with carbolic acid. That none of the acid was found in Dunn's stomach is taken by the police as evidence that the poison was poured in his mouth after a murderous assault, to create the belief that he had attempted suicide.

President Hake, of the Marine Firemen's, Oilers and Water Tenders' Association of the Great Lakes, head of the union, is aiding in the investigation.



WM. CLELLAND, HERO OF THE CHERRY MINE DISASTER.

This man doesn't look exactly like you expect heroes to look, does he? Yet he is a hero of heroes—one whose name is praised by hundreds of thousands of people to-day. Wm. Clelland—they call him Bill at the Cherry mine—was re-

covered after a living death of seven days in the Cherry mine. It was Clelland who forced two prowling miners, buried like himself, to stop stealing water from one of the survivors who was sick. He led the victims in prayers from the bowels of the earth.

This remarkable photograph was taken for the Times just an hour after Clelland had been dragged out. It shows his children, Willie and Frances. Are they glad to get their father back? Well, look at the picture and see.

cal pictures adds much to the interest of the exhibition.
The prize winners will be known this evening. The judges are A. M. Cunningham and J. S. Gordon.
The exhibition will be continued this evening and to-morrow afternoon and evening. A visit will well repay those who appreciate and desire to encourage art in photography.

ST. ANDREW'S LADIES' AID.

Splendid Success of the Annual Supper and Sale.

That the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Andrew's Church are an industrious band of women was demonstrated last evening in the school room when they held their annual sale of work, which has been so successful conducted for a number of years. The ladies have been working with unusual energy for some time, putting the finishing touches on the necessary material for the event, including many useful articles, and they were well repaid, for their work was shown by the exceptionally large crowd in attendance. The people kept continually passing in and out during the evening, and at times it was impossible to get near some of the booths. The crowd was a jovial one, and seemed greatly delighted over the success of the event. Realizing the worthy cause for which the money was needed, the people responded liberally, with the result that the booths all did a roaring business, and in fact, most of them were sold out early in the evening.

The ladies promised this year that the affair would be something out of the ordinary, and their promises were fulfilled. They were under the direction of Mrs. Hyndman, the president, who has worked vigorously to make the thing a success, introduced many novelties. The big feature was a "Country Grocery Store," which caused much amusement. It had a regular farm character, special scenery having been prepared for it, and well supplied with provisions. It did a rushing business, disposing of its stock in short time. There were booths, selling everything imaginable in the useful line.

The ice-cream and candy counter broke the record for selling out the quickest, disposing of everything before 7:30. The real thing, however, was the delicious supper served from six to seven o'clock. It was well patronized.

Taking everything into consideration, the affair was the biggest success ever held in connection with the church. Rev. Mr. Wilson lent a willing hand. The treasurer reported a large amount of money had been received, surpassing the ladies' expectations. Those who had charge of the booths were:
Flower stand—Miss Witham and Miss Bain.
Country Grocer Store—Miss and Mrs. Robinson.
Aprons—Miss White and Mrs. Dressback.
Fancy Goods—Mrs. Lithgow and Harrower.
Candy Counter—Mrs. English and Mrs. Rock.
The supper was served under the direction of the following ladies, who were assisted by a score of young ladies: Mrs. Hyndman, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Boggs, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Will Webster, and Mrs. Hodgson.

The committee wishes to thank those who so generously contributed to the success of the affair.

THE USE OF RECREATION.

Fine Address by Prof. Earl Barnes of Philadelphia.

Under the Auspices of the Teachers' Institute.

What Tire Is and What Recreation Is For.

"Recreation as a Constructive Force," was the title of the lecture given last night in the Centenary Church school-room, by Prof. Earl Barnes, of Philadelphia. The lecture was the first of a series to be given under the auspices of the Hamilton Teachers' Institute, and as was expected, was a veritable education for those present, for the professor is one of the most scholarly men on the American continent.

There was a large audience who attentively listened to the lecture.

Mr. E. S. Hogarth was chairman. The lecture in part was as follows:
The tire which is due to excessive use of some parts of the body or mind needs rest as a corrective. One lies down on his bed, or strolls in the forest, or lounges on the sea sand while Nature takes away the worn-out cells and tissues and builds in new supplies. This is the simplest form of recreation, constantly needed by farmer, housewife or day-laborer. But there is also a tire from powers not used. They are also who only sit and wait. The man of musical nature is tired through waiting for music. Home-sickness is tire from what one has not done. All the unused parts of our lives clamor for action till, discouraged with long waiting, they sink into silence and death. Recreation is any form of relief from these various tires of life.

Animals find their rest in heavy sleep, hibernation, closely parallel to the rest of the plant world. Their further recreation comes as physical play. Surplus energy is discharged along lines already established by use in the species. Colts gallop, kittens crouch and spring; dogs bark and chase. Recreation prepares animals for their life-work.

With savages and primitive men the same laws hold. The hunt is followed by a feast and long and sluggish sleep. Excess energy is discharged in war dances, and in physical contests.

Civilized man regulates and limits his period of absolute abandonment to rest and seeks recreation in many ways: Homer, the Shield of Achilles; the visit of Telemachus; Periclean Greece; art, drama, dancing, the symposium; Rome; grosser forms of self-indulgence, physical contests, wild beast hunts, fights of gladiators. Early Christian "recreation" consisted of prayer, fasting, and manual work as a punishment, and the devil gave him play as a lure.

The use of any part of the organism wears out cellular and fibrous tissue which breaks down and must be removed and replaced. If not removed, the broken down cellular matter becomes an active poison in the system. Hence there must be rest, and this implies relaxation, a withdrawal of energy from the over-tired parts. Modern life is so intense that we cannot at will stop working or thinking. The clock points to the closing hour, but the business man's mind goes on scheming; it will not stop. Recreations are devised to take the mind away from business; travel; communion with nature; art of the drama; etc. This sort of recreation is merely negative; its aim is to get waste matter removed and tissues rebuilt. It is merely cleaning house. All parts of our nature demand expression; by turning energy from overworked sections to neglected sections we relieve the tire and also refresh the waste sections of life. Humor consists in flushing some idle part of the mind with an unexpected impulse. With a young child we hide the face behind a handkerchief and then say "Boo." The nervous system is set for one thing, but something else happens. In these cases not only is the tension relieved but new tracts of mind are exercised.

Stimulants are recreative agents. They increase activity, and by flushing the system with energy lead to new distributions of tensions.

The arts as recreation include: Pictures, reading, music, drama. If the picture is a brainworker and these arts appeal to thought they are work, not recreation. If the person is not tired with thinking then serious art may be recreative.

To be recreative, travel must be new and must appeal to new centres.

WARDROPE TO EXCELSIOR.

Splendid Meeting of Zion Young Men Last Evening.

The Excelsior Club of Zion Church has held many brilliant social functions since its inception six years ago, but last night it quite eclipsed itself. The occasion was the first of a series of luncheons to be held during the winter months to increase the membership, and to provide entertainment for the members. It is not too much to say that never has the club at any of its social affairs had such a large attendance, nor one by which more interest was shown in the address of the evening.

A splendid luncheon had been served, and when full justice had been done to it W. A. Blake, Vice-President, assumed the duties of chairman and expressed his pleasure at the splendid attendance, which, he thought, was an indication of another successful year. He then introduced the special speaker of the evening, Mr. W. H. Wardrope, K. C., who delivered, in an instructive and interesting manner, a splendid address on "The Puritans."

Mr. Wardrope opened his address by giving in detail a description of the Reformation as undertaken by Martin Luther in Germany, and the work of the Huguenots in France, and the terrible ordeals through which they had to pass. He also commented on the great work of John Knox in Scotland, and gave him great credit for the part which he performed in furthering the kingdom of God. The state of England during the reign of James I. and Charles II. were described, and he showed how the Puritans remained steadfast to their belief that they could worship according to the dictates of their own conscience. The speaker contrasted the life of the Cavaliers to the domestic life of the Puritans, much to the disadvantage of the Cavalier party. The personal characteristics of the lives of James I., Charles I., Sir John Elliott, Cromwell and many other staunch Englishmen were given, and showed what their successes and failures in life were attributable to. Mr. Wardrope then pointed out that as Canadians were the descendants of the Puritans it was the duty of all to live up to the high ideals as set forth by them. It did not make any difference to what political party persons belonged, but it was their duty to help to better that party and incidentally better the country. At some length he explained the great advantages Canada had, educational and financial, and he felt that Canada would in future years stand foremost. He appealed to all present not to esteem lightly the great liberties that were won with the loss of so much life and property. It was the duty of all young men to take an interest in the affairs of the city, and particularly in the large arena of Provincial and Dominion affairs. In conclusion, he warned them that if the liberties they enjoyed were not appreciated, the time would come when they would be deprived of these, as nations had been in the past on account of their unworthiness.

The chairman thanked the speaker for the interesting talk, and a standing vote of thanks was given by all the members of the club.

After the address all adjourned to the Sunday school room, where games were indulged in and a pleasant time spent by all.

During the evening the company were entertained by vocal and piano solos given by J. R. Semmens and H. Newson. The officers of the club are: Dr. Davey, President; W. A. Blake, W. H. Buscombe and Fred Congdon, Vice-Presidents; V. Lowry, Secretary.

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Blotts—"If you should wake up some morning with \$1,000,000 that would you think?"
Blotts—"Nothing. A man with \$1,000,000 doesn't have to think."

RUPTURE

Danger of Death--How to Avoid it

In my last article, when I was announcing the coming arrival to Hamilton of Mr. A. Claverie, the distinguished European specialist, I have said that Rupture was a disease to be dreaded. I have since received several letters inquiring if the disease was really as dangerous as I had stated.

I have since received several letters of the most FEARFUL INFIRMITIES known, although most of those who suffer from it are not aware of it.

Not to speak of the inconvenience of the pains it causes, the Rupture, if it is not supported, or if it is wrongly supported, which is just as bad, is bound fatally to INCREASE more or less regularly until it attains FEARFUL PROPORTIONS.

From that time digestion is bad, the appetite decreases, the patient becomes weak until he is unable to work and even to move. It is old age when yet young; it means the shattering of pieces of all the strength of the patient.

And yet, there is something more terrible in sight: scrotal rupture. It threatens the SMALL as well as the large rupture.

All of a sudden, the ring which allows a passage to the rupture sharply tightens, and this without any apparent cause, and if at this moment the rupture is protruding outwards it is CHOKED, STRANGLING, and cannot be pressed back; this means DEATH WITHIN 24 HOURS.

One may judge how urgent it is to take the most earnest precautions when one suffers from Rupture.

But it is not by wearing ordinary trade trusses that one may be protected against such terrible danger because these trusses are in most instances unable to support perfectly the Rupture and to maintain the bowels in their proper place.

This question of treatment of Rupture is a serious and grave problem for science, and not trader, to solve. It is then only through science and perfected appliances that good results can be secured.

And for these reasons I cannot too strongly recommend to my readers not to fail to go and see Mr. A. Claverie, the specialist known in the whole world, when he visits your city.

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"Good Minister (a married man)—Do you wish to marry this woman?"
Man—I do.
Minister—Do you wish to marry this man?"
Woman—I do.
Minister—Do you like the city as a place of residence?"
Man—No, I prefer the suburbs.
Minister—Do you like the suburbs?"
Woman—No, indeed; I prefer the city.
Minister—Are you a vegetarian in diet?"
Man—I hate vegetables. I live on beef.
Woman—I can't bear meat. I am a vegetarian.
Minister—Do you like a sleeping room well ventilated?"
Man—Yes; I want the window down summer and winter.
Minister—Do you like so much fresh air?"
Woman—No; it would kill me. I want all the windows closed.
Minister—Do you like a light in the room?"
Man—No; can't sleep with a light; want the room dark.
Minister—Are you afraid in the dark?"
Woman—Indeed I am. I have always had a bright light in my room.
Minister—Do you like many bed clothes?"
Man—All I can pile on.
Minister—Do you?"
Woman—No; they suffocate me.
Minister—I hereby pronounce you man and wife, and may every blessing and happiness in life be yours.—Detroit News-Tribune.

A mind conscious of its own rectitude.—Virgil.

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