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LONDON, FRIDAY, OCT. 23.

The Aftermath of the Boundary Award.

Canadian opinion on the boundary award is reflected in the press comments published in another column. The prevailing tone is one of deep resentment over Lord Alverstone's recantation. If he had stood by his convictions, or if he had decided against all the Canadian claims on purely judicial grounds, there would have been no complaint except from a few journals which tried to discredit him in advance. The great majority of Canadians would have preferred to see the dispute settled in favor of the United States than not settled at all, because it held the germs of a serious conflict and blocked the settlement of other questions. But they find it impossible to defend Lord Alverstone's course in surrendering two islands which belonged to Canada in his own opinion. No doubt he was inspired by the prospect of making a permanent contribution to Anglo-American concord by a slight territorial sacrifice, but he did not realize the strategic importance of these islands, and he ignored the spirit of the treaty under which the tribunal was created.

It is none the less incumbent upon leaders of opinion in Canada to counsel moderation and to discourage inflammatory tirades against the United States or the mother country. The suggestion is put forward in some quarters that Canada should seriously consider her political relations with Great Britain. In approaching the question Canadians would have to ask themselves whether as an independent nation they would be able to command more respect for their rights from their powerful and aggressive neighbor, or the other countries of the world. The answer is not encouraging at the present time. It is certain, however, that the political relations of Great Britain and Canada cannot always remain as they are. They must become closer, or be severed entirely. When Canada has a population of ten millions she will be in a better position to enter the sisterhood of nations, in friendly alliance with Great Britain, or demand a larger place in the councils of the Empire. The present inferior colonial status will become intolerable to a rising national sentiment. But just now it is puerile, in the heat of resentment over the boundary award, to talk of cutting loose from the mother country, when we are helpless without her.

While talk of reprisals against the United States and Great Britain is merely kicking against the pricks, there is no occasion for the flabby Canadianism which is now showing itself in attacks upon the Canadian commissioners. Col. Denison, of Toronto, feels called upon to apologize for the conduct of Sir Louis Jetté and Mr. Aylesworth. The London Free Press, alone among Canadian newspapers, abuses and insults them, and reaches the height of the ridiculous by ascribing to them a desire to help the Laurier Government. Canadians are not so servile a race that they dare not stand up for their own countrymen, who have done their duty, under trying circumstances, as Sir Louis Jetté and Mr. Aylesworth have done. The wave of feeling which is sweeping over the country is proof of that. Canadians will accept the result of the boundary decision, but they will honor their representatives, who dared to protest against what they believed to be a surrender of Canadian rights.

An Illuminating Quarrel.

Canadians have been told of the methods of United States steel trust in cutting prices so as to invade the Canadian market, but the practice is apparently not without its advantage to our manufacturers.

An interesting dispute on this point is in progress in the United States. William Fetzner, secretary of the McSherry Manufacturing Company, of Middletown, Ohio, charges that as Canadian manufacturers of agricultural implements can buy American steel cheaper than the American manufacturers can buy it, the Canadians are selling their implements cheaper, and are in consequence driving the Americans out of the Canadian market.

In reply James M. Swank, general manager of the American Iron and Steel Association, admits that the prices of steel to foreign customers are "in some cases" lower than to domestic trade, but he defends such prices on the usual grounds. Only the surplus products are so sold, he says, and the result is that mills are kept open instead of being closed, workmen are not thrown out of employment, and large scale economies can be maintained.

with a "tu quoque." The agricultural implement men, he charges, are also price-cutters abroad. Inasmuch as they have their own tariff protection, he thinks they have no good ground for complaint. He asserts that if American implement men are troubled at all it is rather directly because of the high price of steel, which is due to increased cost of raw material and high wages, than because of the preference shown the Canadians.

To this Mr. Fetzner retorts that the sales in Canada have not been sales of surplus products, but sales made at a time when the mills were overcrowded with orders and months behind in filling them. Furthermore, he says that a claim of higher cost of raw materials will not hold, because it is well known that the United States Steel Corporation handles its own raw material from mines to furnaces. As to sales of implements at cut rates abroad, he admits it only for harvesters, threshing machines and hay presses, when they are sold for cash in Canada instead of on long time at home. The implement man's margin of net profit at home is, he says, less than 10 per cent. In short, he insists that the kind of protection the implement men have obtained from the Dingley tariff is very different from the kind the steel men have obtained.

The correspondence is important not only in its relation to particular industries, but because it illustrates general principles of trade and commerce. It is the old, old story over again—that if all industries are protected none are protected. The raw material of agricultural implements is chiefly iron and steel; but the price of iron and steel in the United States is placed by the steel trust as high as the tariff will permit. Result: The makers of agricultural implements in the United States are taxed so heavily on their raw material that they cannot compete on equal terms with foreigners. In protecting the steel industry, the implement industry is robbed of its protection. In Canada the iron and steel industry is being coddled chiefly by means of bonuses, so that the price of iron and steel has not been greatly raised above the market level by a tariff. If the tariff were raised as a substitute for the bonuses the great implement industry of Canada and other iron and steel-using industries would be taxed accordingly and would be handicapped in neutral markets. The impossibility of treating all industries alike under any tariff system was never more aptly illustrated than by the quarrel between the implement makers and the steel trust across the line.

If you get too hot over this boundary question you can turn to that other dispute, "How old is Ann?"

Some people in this country will never forgive a plain Canadian like A. B. Aylesworth for daring to differ with a lord.

Gamey lies out of Mr. Crossin's charges with the same sang froid as if he were mutilating evidence or forging deposit slips.

Andrew Carnegie is confident the United States and Great Britain will be one nation some day. Boundaries will not bother us then.

One consolation about the loss of Kaministiquia Island is that Canadians will not have the worry of trying to pronounce it.

The Dominion Parliament will be prorogued tomorrow after the longest session in its history. It may be remarked that no one has stood the strain better than Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He has come out of it stronger than at the beginning.

The Canadians established their claim to the Portland Canal and to the existence of a range of mountains mentioned in the treaty of 1825, although the United States has contended all along that there was no such range. And yet Canadians were told their case hadn't a leg to stand on!

A conference between senators and members of the Commons at Ottawa yesterday nearly miscarried because some of the senators insisted on keeping their hats on, following the rule which obliges British peers to remain covered on like occasions. Anything more ridiculous in a democratic country could not be conceived. Here is a theme for the comic opera librettist.

"One of the biggest blunders that the Conservative party in Ontario has ever made," says the Hamilton Herald, Independent, "is its acceptance of Gamey at his own political valuation and its exploitation of him. He has been utilized as the chief Tory card at political gatherings in the northern constituencies. He has received hearty Conservative indorsement, and even the Conservative leaders have stood sponsors for him. In the disclosure of the full extent of his infamy the Conservative cause is therefore sure to suffer."

The New York Sun is so satisfied with the boundary award that it favors the reference of future controversies to a tribunal, half of whose members shall be judges of the United States Supreme Court, and the other half "occupants of high judicial posts in Great Britain." The exclusion of Canadians from any future tribunals will please the lickspittles in this country, who are abusing Sir Louis Jetté and Mr. Aylesworth.

Canadian Press on the Boundary Award.
[Toronto Globe.]
To understand the protest of Sir Louis Jetté and Mr. Aylesworth it is

commission was appointed to "adjudicate" not to "arbitrate," on the meaning of the treaty. They contend that with respect to both the islands in the Portland Canal and the mountains specified as the inland boundary the finding is a compromise, the result in each case being a distinct sacrifice of the interests of Canada. In the light of this protest the finding will arouse strong and lasting indignation all over the Dominion, based on a sense of wrong that no consideration of Imperial interest will deaden. There was no reason in sight for such concessions, and Canadians will be practically unanimous in the opinion that under the circumstances they should not have been made.

[Brantford Expositor.]
If all the Alaskan boundary commissioners had been of the "made in Canada" variety, the decision arrived at by the commission would have been vastly different.

[Toronto Star.]
If Lord Alverstone had been familiar with his Bible he would have recalled the judgment of Solomon in connection with those islands in the Portland Canal. It will be remembered that the false mother was willing that the child should be halved between the two claimants, whereas the true mother would not hear of it.

[Montreal Herald.]
The situation thus produced is grave, no doubt. This arbitration began with a treaty which provided for the appointment of "impartial jurists of repute." The spirit of the treaty was broken by the United States when men were appointed who could not be considered "impartial jurists of repute." Then came stories, founded upon what only a little is likely to disclose, that the British appointees to side with the Americans. Things have turned out just as report said they would. It is not a judicial decision, Mr. Aylesworth and Sir Louis Jetté say, and there is nobody in Canada who stands high enough as a jurist to successfully challenge the authority. It is not a satisfactory ending.

[Hamilton Times.]
However, we still have the Yukon; Lord Alverstone found no excuse for giving it to the United States. It was to shut us out of the trade of the region that the boundary contention was set up. The present of the United States is chuckling over the success of the game. But it is early yet. A vigorous policy should be adopted in regard to the Yukon, a boundary railway should be built, and such steps should be taken, as will prevent the diversion of the business to the United States. That is one of the hours when Canada, if well done, the betrayal of Canada in the boundary matter will bring but scant material advantages to the United States.

[Toronto News.]
To the people of Great Britain the Canadian protest can hardly prove pleasant reading. It shows that the guise of a judicial finding a political maneuver. It is a little bit of the very little penetration to read between the lines the old story, with which Canadians are very familiar. The British people are absolutely determined not to quarrel with the Americans. The Americans know this fact perfectly well, and use it mercilessly. Whenever a difficulty occurs between the two governments takes up the ground which suits it, and then in effect says: "Come to our terms or we shall fight you." Wherever the British Government replies: "Oh, well, if you put it that way—." Usually it is Canada that pays the bill.

[Hamilton Herald.]
Canada possesses much more than the United States desires, and it will not be long before one of these desires will take the form of a demand. Hints to that effect have already been thrown out. The next assault on Canada will probably come in the form of a demand that Hudson Bay be recognized as an open sea, and that American whalers and fishermen be conceded equal privileges with Canadian whalers in that body of water. In other words, Great Britain will be required, in order to show its friendship for the United States, to abandon its claim to exclusive control of Hudson Bay, or to agree to have the question submitted to arbitration.

[Woodstock Sentinel-Review.]
We do not want to assume a prophetic role and say what the exact effect will be on the relations of the Dominion to the motherland. But it is certain that the decision is not one which will promote imperial unity. It will retrograde an element of distrust, which has fortunately been absent for a considerable time past. It will make the people of the colonies ask what all this protest is about, and find made from British platforms of the hopes which were centered in the future of Greater Britain mean, when it is found that the British Government is not prepared to do even justice to subjects of the King beyond the sea. What is the use, it will be asked, of talking about privileges for colonials, when they are not even allowed their rights.

[Hamilton Spectator.]
It is unfortunate for Canada that the Canadian contention and not recommend itself to Lord Alverstone as being in line with the evidence and facts, but there is no reason why he should be accused by Canadians of being guilty of duplicity and violation of his oath of office.

His lordship furnishes the keynote to his action when, after detailing the British-Canadian contentions, he says: "But these contentions, strong as they are in favor of just and equitable modification of the treaty, do not, in my opinion, enable one to put a different construction upon the treaty."

[Winchester Record.]
As long as Canada remains a dependency of Great Britain she must be prepared to be sacrificed to imperial interests or friendships respectively.

[Toronto Telegram.]
Canadians know the United States, and Lord Alverstone does not know Canada, when he expected two Canadians to look pleasant while their country's pockets were being picked by the wiles of American and the weakness of British diplomacy. Sir Louis Jetté and A. B. Aylesworth could not look kindly upon a request to figure as the dumb, helpless dupes of United States smartness.

[Ottawa Journal.]
It is this unnecessary and vital concession to the astute Americans that has aroused the ire of the Canadian

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Find Instant Relief and Speedy Cure

In Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment

When All Other Remedies and the Best Physicians Fail.

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tormented babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, and purer of emollients, to be followed by the use of mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent and economical treatment for torments, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusty and pimply skin and scalp humours, eczema, rashes and irritations, with loss of hair, of infants and children, as well as adults, and is sure to succeed when all other remedies and physicians fail.

Millions of the world's best people now use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for clearing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and every-day use. Cuticura Soap is recommended by thousands of women for removing Cuticura, Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for annoying irritations, chaffings and weaknesses, or too free use of soap, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depot: London, 27, Chancery Lane, W.C.2. Sole Canadian Agents: The Canadian Drug Co., 101, Adelaide Ave., Toronto. Send for "Cuticura Skin Book."

signed protest against the finding of the commission, the four islands should either belong to Canada or to the United States and it was never suggested by counsel that a boundary line which divided the four islands was possible. The two smaller islands given to the United States utterly destroyed the strategic value of the two larger ones given to Canada. From the statement it would appear that the Americans succeeded in influencing Lord Alverstone personally to agree to this concession, though apparently the serious nature strategically of what might appear to him to be an unimportant concession territorially had been pointed out.

A Farical Tax.
[Hamilton Times.]
The London Advertiser cites the decline in the personal property assessment as proof that the tax is farical. It makes out a good case.

Mr. Harcourt Exonerated.
[Toronto News.]

The evidence collected by the News in relation to the charge made against Hon. Richard Harcourt, of tampering with a private bill, exonerates the minister from the accusation. It is apparent to the impartial mind that the bill, as it was passed by the House, represented the intention of the late Lord Alverstone, and that the serious nature strategically of what might appear to him to be an unimportant concession territorially had been pointed out.

Angered the Scotch Waiter.
[Youth's Companion.]

Worthy Scots are reported as having indignation for lamenting the death of Max O'Rell. The reason is contained in one remark: a Highland waiter who had refused to serve the Frenchman at table.

"It's not to be expected," said he, "that a self-respecting Scotsman could serve him with civility. Did he not say we took to the kilt because our feet were too large to get through trousers?"

English as She Is Interpreted.
[Little Chronicle.]

These are two schoolboy definitions, illustrated by sentences.
"Francic means wild; I picked some francic flowers."
"Athletic strong; the vinegar was too athletic for use."

Impossible.
[Life.]

Jennie—Come and sit in my pew this morning.
Anna—I can't. My hat isn't trimmed for that side of the church.

Practical View Of It.
[Cleveland Plaindealer.]

The thrum of a patient piano filled the air with tremulous distress. "Your neighbor next door seems to have a delicate ear for music," said the visitor.

"I don't know anything about her delicate ear," said the afflicted householder. "What bothers me is her powerful hands."

In a Painful Dilemma.

"Ten miles from a doctor, without a bottle of Nerviline in the house," writes Mrs. J. Smith, from Regina, N. W. T. "I hardly knew what to do with my child, which was suffering from cramps and colic. For years I have used and found an excellent remedy for all internal pains, stomach and bowel troubles. Nerviline is the best remedy in case of an emergency, and just as good as a doctor. You can take Nerviline internally or rub it in. No house should be without a supply." Get a large 25c bottle from your druggist today.

SOMETHING MORE THAN A PURGATIVE.—To purge is the only effect of many pills now on the market. Farnell's Vegetable Pills are more than a purgative. They strengthen the stomach, where other pills weaken it. They cleanse the blood by regulating the liver and kidneys, and they stimulate where other pills compound depression. Nothing of an irritating nature, used for nearly purgative.

KINGSMILL'S

Late Arrivals of Fine Dress Fabrics.
SUIT LENGTHS OF FLAKED ZEBELINES—Beautiful effects in gray, fawn and blue, 46 inches wide. Just to hand, late in delivery, hence the price. 70c
SCOTCH TWEED SUITINGS—45 inches wide, all-wool. A great cloth for Children's wear, very durable. Late delivery price 50c
SIX SHADINGS IN SMALL CHECKS—Suitable for Children's wear or shirt waists, 46 inches wide, very serviceable, washable. Good value at 75c. Late delivery price 33c

Underpriced Ready-to-Wear Garments.

WALKING SKIRTS—In serviceable Oxford Gray Cloth, gored flare style, 12 rows of tailor-stitching round the bottom, tailor-stitched seams. Special this week \$3.38
PEDESTRIENNE SKIRTS—In brown Cheviot, tailor-stitched with strap seams, finished with tabs and buttons, 7-gore flare with four inches of tailor-stitching at the bottom. Special underprice \$4.00
SEVEN-GORED FLARE SKIRTS—In navy and black Cheviots, trimmed with rows of pin tucking. A very stylish garment. Underprice \$5.00
LADIES' COATS—In Black Cheviot, box style, coat collar, new sleeve. Special underprice \$5.00
LADIES' CORSET-FITTING ¾ LENGTH BLACK CHEVIOT COAT—Lined throughout. Underprice \$6.75
THREE-QUARTER COATS—Camelshair cloth, in oxford, bell sleeve, extra stylish. Underprice \$10.25
LADIES' MONTE CARLO COATS—In light fawn beaver, bell sleeve, trimmed with pin tucking. Underprice \$10.25
CHILDREN'S COATS—In garnet, blue or brown, full length, with an inverted box plait at the back, sailor collar with stole ends finished with buttons and tailor-stitching. Our own make. Underprice \$3.50
CHILDREN'S COATS—In blue beaver, box back styles, with two shoulder capes, Russian sleeve and coat collar. Special underprice \$3.75

KINGSMILL'S

DRAGGED FROM BRIDE AT ALTAR

Dramatic Incident of Real Life That Reads Like Melodrama.
Buffalo, Oct. 23.—In the musty documents in a lawsuit filed in Buffalo recently in the attempt to attach the property of Frank P. Nagel, is contained a story which in dramatic interest is to be compared only to that classic of melodrama, "Jim the Penman."

Frank P. Nagel, now living in Providence, R. I., and recently the sole beneficiary under the will of his father, the late John P. Nagel, of Buffalo, is shown by these legal documents to have been released from prison only a short time ago after a long career of check-forging.

Among the incidents of his checkered life related in the suit brought against him is one almost too melodramatic to be found anywhere, save on the stage.

During his career in the west it is alleged that Nagel became engaged to a beautiful young woman, the daughter of one of the most prominent residents of the state. Just before the wedding it is alleged that Nagel made many presents to his fiancée, giving her diamonds and other jewels and a costly piano.

At the altar, just as the words making him man and wife were being uttered, a court officer pushed his way through the great throng of guests, representing the most exclusive society of the section and grasping Nagel rudely dragged him away from his bride of a few moments and placed him under arrest.

The forgeries had been traced to him just before the time for the wedding, and the court officer had killed a horse in the effort to reach the church in time to save the daughter of an old friend from disgrace.

An investigation into the record of Nagel was made by the father of his wife, it is stated in the documents filed in Buffalo, and the marriage was at once annulled. The wife never saw her husband after he was torn from her side at the altar.

At the time of the wedding, Nagel was visiting in Blyth on Thursday last week.

Miss Harris, after visiting her cousin, Mrs. C. Cook for some months, has returned to her home at Wrexeter.

Mr. A. McKinnon, druggist, of Tiverton, visited his friend, Dr. F. Cawthorne, last week and they spent the Sunday at the doctor's home in Thamesford.

Miss Oats, of London, has been visiting in the village.

Miss J. A. Kaye, of Varna, was representative of the Methodist Church at the convention in London last week.

On Wednesday evening a meeting was held in St. Paul's Church under the auspices of the Lord's Day Alliance. Rev. Mr. McAllister, of Aylmer, was the principal speaker. Rev. Mr. Doherty was elected president.

A number of our young men saw the Elora lacrosse team easily land the championship at Senora on Thursday. We hope the boys will decide to be in the game next year.

Mr. George McEwen, M. P., returned to his duties at Ottawa on Monday evening. He is very faithful.

John Patterson's little boy was unfortunate enough to break his arm. Our population increasing—a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. F. C. McDowell on Tuesday, and a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Welch, on

DENIES THE ALLEGATIONS

Gamey Says Mr. Crossin's Affidavits Are Untrue.

Bracebridge, Oct. 23.—Mr. Gamey was in Bracebridge yesterday. He was shown the sworn statement of Mr. Crossin, charging that he had made an effort to induce Mr. Crossin to falsify the books of the piano company, and his answer was that the allegations were untrue in every important particular. He denied that he had any conversation with Mr. Crossin on the matter; that he had changed the date of the \$300 entry; also that he extracted the leaves containing the damaging evidence from the cash book.

Mr. Gamey charged that Mr. Crossin's last statement did not agree with the books of the piano company, and he said it was incomplete. He said that Mr. Crossin was able to tell him what he had previously sworn he knew nothing about.

Mr. Gamey spoke at Uffington and dealt with the last phase of the question in detail.

HENSALL.

Hensall, Oct. 23.—On Friday evening last a meeting of the stockholders of the Miller Carriage Company was held when the principal discussion was about a site. An adjourned meeting was held on Monday, and George McEwen, M. P., A. Brandt, C. W. Davies, A. J. Johnston and W. C. Wood were appointed directors.

On Saturday Mr. G. E. Copeland, of St. Marys, will open a piano, organ and sewing machine store, and thus fill a long-felt want. Miss Eva Stone, pianist, and Miss Selma Kierulff, of the Methodist Church, will be his assistants.

On Thanksgiving Day our photographer, Mr. Geo. Trotter, was married to Miss Lena Farrow, of Stratford.

Mr. and Mrs. Selley, of Kincardine, visited their son, Dr. Selley, for a few days and returned home on Monday morning.

Arnold McArthur spent the holiday in London.

R. Pickard, of Exeter, was visiting his branch store here on Saturday.

Miss Whiteside, who is teaching this term on the Babylon line, was home over Sunday.

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visited Mr. Nichol's sister, Mrs. Urquhart last week.
On Wednesday evening, Oct. 15, in Osborne Township, was celebrated the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Glen. Rev. Mr. Shaw and wife attended, and Miss Eva Stone, added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening by her music.

Gigantic Gold Shipment.
Plymouth, England, Oct. 23.—The ship of \$5,000,000 in gold was landed here this morning from Bombay. This is the largest shipment ever brought to England on one steamer.

Canada, Hold Fast.
London, Oct. 23.—James Reddan, the chief expert of the British foreign office in the Venezuela arbitration, declares that after a most careful study of the discussions of the Alaska boundary commission he is of the opinion that Canada should not give way on the question nor accept a compromise decision.

Bathams for Alaska.
London, Oct. 23.—Douglas Sladen suggests that England should authorize Sir Wilfrid Laurier to give the Bahamas Islands to America in exchange for the territory desired in Alaska. He advises that Englishmen had better leave bargaining to Canadians, who have local knowledge, which the English have not.

Wash gresy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease. 36

Public Notice—Stoves, stoves, stoves. All kinds, cheap. Also Goose Feather Pillows and Cushions, Mattresses, and Bedsteads. Iron and Brass Bedsteads, at 533 Richmond street north, Jas. F. Hunt & Sons, Mattress and Feather Pillow Manufacturers and Feather and Mattress Renovators, Telephone 937.

Fall and Winter Near-By Resorts.
Excursion tickets now on sale via Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Atlantic City, N. J.; Lakewood, N. J.; Asheville, N. C.; Hot Springs, N. C.; Old Point Comfort, Va.; Virginia Beach, Va.; Hot Springs, Va.; Southern Pines, N. C. The Black Diamond express and four other express trains daily. For further particulars call on or address Robert S. Lewis, Canadian passenger agent, 35 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont. For New York or Philadelphia take Grand Trunk and Lehigh Valley, the direct route. 27-h

The Central Is the Road.
For quick and frequent service to New York use the New York Central. It is beyond doubt the best and most reliable road to use in reaching the great metropolis. 17um

The Ferris wheel is now junk in Chicago.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.
Is the only safe, reliable, and effective remedy for all cases of constipation, biliousness, and all other ailments of the bowels. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and is perfectly safe for all ages. It is sold in two degrees of strength. No. 1 and No. 2. No. 1 is for ordinary cases. No. 2 is for severe cases. It is sold in all drug stores, and by mail for 25c per bottle. Send for a free trial bottle. "Cook's Cotton Root Compound," 100, Queen's Quay, West, Toronto, Ont.

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