CONSUMPTION ANCESTRY OF

Speedy and certain death. The generous offer that is being made by Dr. Slocum, the great lung specialist. Sunshine and hope for stricken families.

Confident of the value of his dis-toveries, he will send free four sample sottles upon application, to any person suffering from throat, chest, lung and pulmonary affections.

TREATMENT FREE.

Dr. Slocum, whose treatment has proven a triumphant victory over this deadly disease, has demonstrated that there is no longer room for doubt that he has given to the world a treatment that will save millions of precious lives.

Dr. Slocum's system of treatment is both scientific and progressive, going as it does to the very source of the disease and performing a cure step by step, killing the life-destroying germs which infest the lungs, toning up the entire system and strengthening the nerves, filling the veins with tingling new life, building healthy

flesh and fortifying against future attacks. The Slocum treatment is revolutionary because it provides a new application for every stage of the disease. The failures of inoculation by Paris scientists are overcome by Dr. Slocum through progressive drug force. The diseases leading to Consumption are also mastered so that once the bacilli are removed from the lungs, there remains no other germ-breeding

The Slocum System cures Grip and its baneful after-effects, dangerous Coughs, Bronchitis and every known form of pulmonary disease. It makes weak lungs sound, strengthens

them against any ordeal and gives endurance to those who have inherent hollow chests with their long train of attendant

To enable despairing sufferers everywhere to obtain speedy help before too late, Dr. Slocum offers

FULL FREE TREATMENT CONSISTING OF FOUR LARGE SAMPLES You are invited to test what this system will do for

you, if you are sick, by writing for a FREE TRIAL TREATMENT

and the Four Free Preparations will be forwarded you at once, with complete directions for use.

The Slocum System is a positive cure for Consumption, that most insidious disease, and for all Lung Troubles and Disorders, complicated by Loss of Flesh, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis and Heart Troubles.

Simply write to the T. A. Slocum Chemical Company, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, giving post office and express address, and the free medicine (the Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.

Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to Toronto. Mention this paper.

WOMEN AND THE CORONATION

Matters of Dress Which Excite Interest in England Just Now.

coronation robe is being woven and is, upon completion, to be handed over to the fructifying rivers of Central Amperica were engulfed, and the accounts Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein is responsible for this move, the school being her pet hobby. Her proteges are to work upon the cloth a bold design in colors.

Queen Victoria's Coronation robe was ornamented, in like fashion, with a gorgeous design of roses, shamrocks

The royal wish that English skill shall be used for the coronation was helped on by the recent exhibition of British silks, held for the benefit of the Queen's Nurses' Fund. The Princess of Wales, who is president of the National Silk Association, attended the exhibition, and so did all the great ladies who happened to be in or near London; for, aside from loyalty, there was a keen curiosity in regard to the life-size model of the coronation robe approved by the Queen.

Rumor has it that in spite of loyalty and royal wishes to the contrary, many coronation robes have aiready been placed with the great Parisian dress-

The Queen's maids of honor, not being peeresses, have less to worry over than the other women who will take part in the coronation ceremonies. They are not sitting up nights agonizover coronets and wondering what the state of their hair will be after the brief donning of those awkward emblems of their rank.

The maids will wear white with silver trains and will sport the traditional ostrich feather in their hair, so the chances are that their enjoyment of the ceremony will be more whole hearted than that of the rest of the feminine contingent.

Apropos of head adornment, the new Queen is to have a new crown, made expressly for her, and, it is said, more becoming than the small jeweled topknot of other years. Another coronation item now exer-

cising the thought and skill of designers and workmen is the coronation Bible, which will be gorgeously bound in crimson, emblazoned with the royal arms in gold, and fastened with elaborately wrought gold clasps. This Bible is one of the perquisites of the prelate who administers the oath.

The tea pills-14 to the ounce-of a Caucasus grower are simply compressed tea in a convenient form for trav- are pecked upon many a neighboring

THE INDIAN

Racial Problem of Western Hemisphere at Last Solved.

Progenitors of the American Aborigines Originally Came From Distant Korea.

That the racial problem of the western hemisphere has now been practically solved is asserted by Chas. Hallock, who contributes an article on the subject to The American Antiquarian (January-February). This solution, he says, clears up not only "the origin of the American Indigenes (miscalled Indians), but approximately the antiquity of their progenitors whose ruined and silent cities, like those of Asia Minor, long since passed out of history, and whose massive pyramids. temples and palaces vie with those of the old world, and are inferentially not only coeval with them, but closely related," Mr. Hallock believes that these ruined cities of Central America finally cut off by their enemies, and were built by emigrants from Corea how few escaped. were built by emigrants from Corea and that they were subsequently their ruthless quest for gold broke in-wrecked by great disturbances of the to the bucolic life of the Pueblos. Many earth's crust. Their inhabitants scat-tered in every direction and became the ancestors of all the present Indian the ancestors of all the present Indian chase for a livelihood. From that to

tribes, who are therefore degenerate descendants of a people far advanced in civilization. Says Mr. Hallock:

semi-savagery the lapse was easy; a condition which was aggravated by the religious superstitions which they re-"It is believed that the progenitors of the ancestors of the Mexicans were an Asiatic colony from Corea, which and sundry barbarous ceremonies was at that time tributary to the Chinese empire, a fact which accounts for coincidence of dates in the first half of the sixth century, and this opinion is confirmed by Chinese manuscripts as well as by striking similarities of appearance, language and customs, and a proficiency in the arts and architecture. Their writing was in hieroglyphics exclusively, and this medium of communication is spread all over the continent. History shows that the Coreans migrated to escape tyranny, undertaking a sea voyage of nine weeks to the northeast. No matter who first peopled Central America the Coreans certainly were in communication with America as far back as the second year of the dynasty back as the second year of the dynasty of Tsin, Emperor of China, who declared war against Corea. Migrants pothesis of the reversion is easy. Their progenitors, like all pioneers, unquestionably took with them all necessary their basic relation and environment remains unchanged, a postulate which as absolutely attested by archeological evidence, as well as by the enduring testimony of petroglyphs. But finally came those stupendous terrestrial dis-locations, upheavals, emergencies, droughts, denudations, and associated dynamic phenomena, which punctuat-dynamic phenomena, which punctuat-the large of geological time and ivory took the place of their ori-came those stupendous terrestrial dis-locations, upheavals, emergencies, droughts, denudations, and associated dynamic phenomena, which punctuat-and ivory took the place of their ori-call took of iron, bronze and copper. By the same great cataclysm which broke up the 'foundations of the great deep,' according to the Scripture, and The cloth of gold for King Edward's and its antediluvian fauna and flora, erica were engulfed, and the acequias, aqueducts, and irrigating channels were destroyed or rendered useless. Some disjointed records of this over-whelming catastrophe are inscribed upon pyramids, temple walls, monolithe, and porticos of those massive ruins which attest to their extinguished greatness, while oral traditions, next in historical value to the libraries which Cortes and his fanatical priests destroyed, have been transmitted down the centuries, even to Southwestern Indians of the present day. Drought, famine, malignant diseases, persistent internecine wars, and ultimate depopulation supervened, and after persistent efforts to maintain themselves on the home sites, the discomfited survivors scattered, even to far-off Alaska, and up the eastern slopes of the continental ridge to the mouth of the Mackenzie River, leaving traces of their successive occupations all along the Pacific coast and the mid-continental route, not only in memorials of massive masonry and exquisite pottery, but in linguistic similarities, reis practices, mortuary rites, superstitions, social habits, oral traditions, and physical resemblances of a marked character. For many centuries large communities tarried in Mexico and Arizona, sections of which were populous up to the arrival of Coronado in 1540, but finally aridity of the soil, caused in large part by forest denudation, frequent tidal waves, the deflection of surface waters into subter- games, and for ornamental purposes, ranean rock fissures, the merciless raids of the Spaniards, the interncine wars, scattered them over the lava of elephants, leopards, turtles, rats, beds and alkaline wastes of sagebeds and alkaline wastes of sage-brush and cactus, to eke out a precarious livelihood with their starveling and from others extant in the Zuni flocks. The remnants ultimately betook themselves to the cliffs and mesas, which they fortified, and attempted to subsist on crops which they forced from scantily irrigated gardens on the arid plains below. This for a dis-tressful period, and then northward mounds were the work of the immediagain to more peaceful and fertile localities in Eastern Colorado, where melting snows from the uplifted conprotracted status as agriculturists and shepherds, establishing thrifty towns and villages, of which a formula to the analogs which go to make up testimony to establish the more than hypothetical origin of our American aborigines, and the close relationships the status of the analogs which go to make up testimony to establish the more than hypothetical origin of our American aborigines, and the close relationships the status of th tinental divide afforded perennial mois-

of their vicissitudes and dire extremity

rock-of the continued attacks and de-

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900.

Walter Baker & Co.'s PURE, HIGH GRADE Cocoas and Chocolates.



Breakfast Cecoa .- Absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious and costs less than one cent a Premium No. 1 Chocolate.

market for drinking and also for making cake, icing, ice-cream, German Sweet Chocolate -Good to eat and good to drink; palatable, nutritious, and

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd. ESTABLISHED 1780.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

BRANCH HOUSE, 12 and 14 St. John St., MONTREAL.

TRADE-MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE.

fenses, and how the cliff-dwellers were

"The advent of the Spaniards and religious superstitions which they retained, involving human sacrifice, selfwhich date back to earliest times, and obtain even now in isolated parts of the Hayes Sound-Buchanan Bay coun-North America. The sun dance of the try. Later has come the news of his worship of Chichen-Itza and Peru, with its attendant cruelties. All the

occasion—a survival of ancient rites.
"Untold and uncalculated years it took for the Central American migra-tion to reach the western verge of the Great Plains, which had emerged and grown to grass during the interval since it was the quaternary floor of the sea. For nearly four centuries their polyglot descendants, who were the their polyglot descendants, who were the three weeks from his Etah, at Foulke Fjord.

Leaving historic Con dubbed aborigines by European explorers, have been an cthnological puzzle to the world; but time seems tionably took with them all necessary 'store clothes,' tools, seeds, mechanical appliances, and domestic utensils; but appliances, and domestic utensits, but cairn on Lockwood Island. Fushing the after they were isolated from the parent stock and base of supplies, they learned to substitute makeshifts for learned ginal tools of iron, bronze and copper. Some of the more intelligent and energetic discovered mines of various ores, and worked then in a rude fashion for a while, like those of Lake Su-perior, but the industry was finally Bay he had christened Navy Cliff. ion for a while, like those of Lake Suabandoned because it was easier and cheaper to use what was handlest. Metal ornaments, pottery, baskets, footgear and woven fabrics were retained the longest, because they were indispensable. The manufacture was an art that could not be lost. Reversion is not necessarily a slow process. It depends largely upon the environment. Intercoure brightens intellect. Isolation clogs it, and will sometimes banish it. There are today among the sea islands of South Carolina the grandchildren of ante-bellum negroes whose inane articulations are unintelligible to any but their own kin-a lapse of less than half a century." According to Mr. Hallock, the In-

dians may be divided into two great classes, the forest tribes and the hunting or horse tribes. Between these there speedily grew up enmity. The Chippewas may be taken as a typical example of the first class and the Sioux of the second, and the last great battle between these two was fought as recently as 1857. Mr. Hallock believes that the great series of western mounds had their origin in these interminable wars between the sedentary woodsmen and the flerce plainsmen. Some are entrenchments, displaying "much military engineering skill," while others are "great tumuli, where hosts of the slain are buried." Others still were used for "sacrificial purposes, for dykes, as sites for temples and dwellings, as refuges from inundations, as amphitheaters for ball as in public parks and gardens of the present day. Many in the semblance from the Aztecs and Toltec gardens, and Mohave country. They were reproduced just as we copy patterns from the old world." Mr. Hallock then agrees with the best modern authorities that there was no race of vanished "mound-builders," but that the In conclusion, the writer asserts that "every new archeological discovery adds to the analogs which go to make

main to this day as 'pueblos.' Records erica and the people of Egypt and Asia. If it be true that a race far enough advanced in civilization to construct the cities whose ruins are the wonder of Central American travelers has degenerated into the wild Indian tribes of today, that fact certainly is provocative of thought. We are accustomed to assume that our descendants must advance in civilization no matter what their environments may be. After all, we can reassure ourselves by emembering that, according to this theory, the "aboriginal" races of this continent were Asiatics. Perhaps Caucasians would not have deterio-

Could Not Reach the Cord.

A tall, lanky countryman once applied to the late Al Johnston, the trac- twenty-five miles per day will tion magnate, for a job as conductor. "I don't think we want to hire you," said the official. "We find that we have been losing money lately because | than the first. our men were not tall enough. Now, tell me, do you think you could reach the cord that runs to the fare regis-

The countryman ironed out the stoop in his shoulder and drew himself up to

"I stand six feet one in my stockin' feet," he said, with evident pride.
"Oh, the devil!" said Johnson, "we have men in our employ who can beat there is no reason to doubt that Peary that, and they can't reach the register | will succeed.

RACE FOR THE NORTH POLE

Four Expeditions Now Within the Arctic Circle.

Lieut. Peary Is Now Closing the Fourth Year of His Dreary Existence in the Far North.

Four expeditions, two American, a Norwegian and a Russian, according to the latest and best information are now wintering within the Arctic circle, says the bulletin of the American Geographical Society, while a little below the circle, on the east coast of Greenland, a Danish party awaits spring for scientific work and exploration. The article in the bulletin, which is written by Herbert L. Bridgman, secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, continues:

Of the expeditions in the field the first place falls readily to Peary, now closing the fourth year of absence and isolation. Five years, indeed, have passed since Mr. Peary, upon the Chickering Hall platform of the American Coornel of the American Coornel of the Proposition of t can Geographical Society, after re-ceiving its Cullom Geographical medal promulgated to the society and through it to the public, his plan for the at-tainment of the pole, and almost feur years have gone since he bade good-bye to home and friends on his high and honorable quest. The work which he has already reported, and recorded upon maps, includes extensive explorations in Western Grinnell Land the discovery of new land masses to the northwest of Greely Fjord, high peaks on the western, and noble glaciers on the eastern slope of the divide, and a complete revision of the map of still greater achievement, second only, Sir Clements Markham says, to the Indian tribes burned their captors on rounding of the northern end of the Greenland archipelago in the spring of 1900, completely delimiting the outlines of that coast so long shrouded in mystery. The last word from Mr. Peary, in the spring of 1900, left him at Fort Conger after an arduous march of

three weeks from his headquarters at Leaving historic Congor on April 15 with Henson, his colored man, and a party of five Esquimaux, Peary reached Black Horn cliffs April 24, where two of the natives were sent back; pushed on to Cape Britannia, where two more were dispensed with, and on May 8, about midnight, opened Lockwood and Brainard's 'farthest north' grees 27 minutes, and then took his departure directly over the sea ice for the pole. Baffled, however, at 83 de grees 50 minutes, by a distintegrated pack and ominous signs of open water toward the north, he returned to land and pressed eastward and southward, rounding the entire archipelago, coming in sight of the headland, which,

Resting dogs and men at the terminal of his advance, he retraced his steps practically along the same route, more than 10 miles beyond the earlier track of any human foot, and by the middle of June was again safely established at Fort Conger without the lose of a man, illness or accident worth speaking about. The following months were spent awaiting the arrival of the auxiliary ship, which did not come; in the musk-ox hunt for the winter of 1900-01, and in 'an unsuccessful attempt in April, 1901, to proceed due north from Cape Hecla, the Greenland route hav-ing been, by the expedition of the year before, eliminated from the possibili-

ties. On his birthday, May 6, 1901, Mr. Peary reached the Windward at Cape Sabine, finding his wife and daughter, prisoners in the ice for eight months. The Erik, auxiliary of 1901, effected a junction with the Windward, Aug. 4, and the last word from Peary, Aug. 29. left him in his temporary camp on the south side of Herschel Bay, on the west side of Smith Sound, ten or a dozen miles southwest of his permanent headquarters at Cape Sabine.
With the return of the light, Peary will proceed along the familiar, welltraveled route of the Smith Sound ice foot to Fort Conger, passing caches of supplies every 25 miles, and will advance still further along the coast until at Cape Hecla, the northern point of the American continent, he will take his final departure from the land. In a general way the distance of the whole journey from Cape Sabine to the pole is about 850 statute miles, but the first third is along a route well marked and thoroughly known, so that practically Mr. Peary's task is 500 miles over the sea ice and return. That he will accomplish this, of course no man dares predict. Yet there are many circumstances, upon which intelligent hope may be based. Eighty tons of wairus flesh, the best dog food in the world, were landed at Cape Sabine by the Windward last summer, and a ate ancestors of the Indians of today. fouth as much more at the Herschel Bay camp by the Erik, Mr. Peary's purpose having been to subsist the dogs at the latter place until the supplies there were exhausted and then to take them north to the nain depot. His pack at the end of August numbetween their ancestors of Central Ambered at least 60 strong, healthy animals, and these will be augmented by the very best of the tribe's, when they shall pay their spring visit to the explorer, now becoming as regular an incident in their annual routine as the return of the light. Unless the dreaded plague should break out among the dogs, as it did in 1894, there seems no reason to doubt that Peary will take

the field with an exceptionally strong Not only will it be necessary for him to subsist the dogs on the land journey, but when he leaves the coast he must take sufficient stores for the whole task, homeward as well as outward. since there is no reason to expect that game of any sort can be captured up-on the ice of the open sea. The disadvantage, however, in subsistence will perhaps, be more than made up by the facility of travel, and if conditions are favorable, it is not unreasonable to hope that an average of twenty maintained, and that when the expedition gets further from the land ice conditions will improve and the last stages toward the pole will be easier

Mr. Peary will take a marine equipment, so that no ordinary leads, such as have been seen, or are likely to be met with, will seriously interrupt his progress. Should the unexpected open sea be found, or the pressure reaches of the paleocrystic ice prove impracticable, detours will, of course be necessary, which may require longer time, and involve more lines of sledging; but with the supply of food sufficient

Returning southward, it is possible

CANADA LIFE

Reserve Basis the Strongest on This Continent.

55th ANNUAL REPORT.

The announcement of Senator Cox that the policy Libalities of the Canada Life Assurance Company are now valued on an interest basis of 31/2 per cent. for all business prior to 1900, and 3 per cent. for policies issued since then, thus putting the Company on the most stringent valuation basis of all those organized on this continent, was the feature of yesterday's

The Report of the Directors is 28 follows:

The Year's Business

The number of applications received for assurances was 3,871 for \$8,467,243. The number of policies issued was 3,659, representing assurances of \$7,761,131. Applications for \$485,-642 of assurance were declined, and the balance were deferred or incomplete at the close of the year. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 1,579 in the number of policies issued, and of \$2,397,996 in amount. The number of new policies on which first premiums were actually paid during the year was 3,238, effecting assurances of \$7,078,356. This constitutes the largest paid-up business in any year of the Company's history. The total assurances now in force amount to \$84,404,972, being an increase of \$3,365,891 for the year.

The Income

net premium income amounted to \$2,476,251.29, and the income from interest to \$1,041,365.94, making a total net income of \$3,517,617.23. It is pleasing to note that the interest income for the first time in the Com-pany's history, has exceeded the million dollar

The Payments

The death claims paid during the year amounted to \$1,163,098, an increase of only \$50,-730.60 over those paid in 1900, and the amount was again well within that expected. Including bonus additions, the death claims, endowments, and annuities paid in 1901 amounted to \$1,384,239.04, while \$17 708.51 was paid as surrender values and dividends to policy-holders. making total payments to policy-holders \$1,-

The Assets

The total assets at 31st December, 1901, as shown by the Balance Sheet, amount to \$24,504,790.48, being an increase of \$1,855,586.40 over the previous year. Apart from the \$560,380 received from calls on Capital Stock, the natural increase in the assets of \$1,285,206.40 natural increase in the assets of \$1,296,206.40 must be very gratifying to all interested in the Company's welfare. The funds have been kept fully employed during the year at remunerative rates of interest.

The Liabilities

Two detailed valuations of the Company's policy liabilities were again made—one upon the Combined Experience 4 per cent. basis, the other upon the Institute of Actuaries Hm. 31/2 per cent. table. In addition to these, a third valuation was again made for all policies issued since 31st December, 1899, upon a Hm. 3 per cent. basis. The Directors have much pleasure in announcing the final transfer of the Company's reserves to an Hm. 31/2 per cent basis, and further that for all policies issued since January 1st, 1900, a rate of interest of 3 per cent. only has been employed in the valuation now adopted. So far as known, no other Canadian Company, and, with one possible exception, no United States company, employs so stringent a valuation basis, or holds such strong policy reserves as the Canada After providing for these and all other Liabilities, except Capital Stock, there remaains a surplus on policy-holders' account of \$1,348,-

Review

It is perhaps not too much to say that the year 1901 was the most successful in the Company's long record of fifty-five years. The new business paid for was the largest in the Company's history, while the total business in force shows a very material gain. The increase in assets was very gratifying, the interest earnings most satisfactory, while the mortality experience was well within that expected. To crown all, the completion of the transition to the new and stronger basis of reserve, now announced, must be a cause of great satisfaction to all interested in the continued prosperity of the Company.

GEO. A. COX, President. R. HILLS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL ABSTRACT.

AS AT 1st JANUARY, 1902:

Liabilities

Covernment, Municipal and Assurance Reserve Fund other Bonds, Stocks and Debentures \$11,653,143 00 Mortgages on Real Estate..... 3,910,190 25

Loans on Bonds, Stocks, Policies, Etc... 6,009,377 63 Real Estate (Includir pany's Buildings in Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton,

Assets

and Winnipeg) 1,579,588 33 Premiums in Transit, deferred Premiums and Interest Accrued

873,969 08 Other Assets (including cash in Banks) 478,522 19 \$24,504,790 48

Receipts Net Premium and Annuity in-.. \$ 2,476,251 29 come.

Profit on Sale of Securities ... 31,385 71 \$4,077,997 23

(Hm. 31-2 per cent. for all business prior to 1st of January, 1900; Hm. 3 per cent. for Policies

issued since then \$22,709,306 00 Investment Reserve Fund 75,000 00 75,000 00 Other Liabilities except Paidup Capital.

371,778 26 SURPLUS ON POLICY-HOLD-

ERS' ACCOUNT - - - 1,348,708 22

\$24,504,790 48

Payments

Paid Policy-holders and An-

nuitants..... \$ 1,559,942 57 All other payments 656,808 17

\$2,216,750 74

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President, Hon. George A. Cox, spoke as to the new reserve basis as follows: I now come to the question of liabilities, and I am at a loss to know how to adequately convey my congratulations to the policy-holders and share-holders upon the completion of the change in the valuation basis. Several years ago the fact was pressed home upon us that the rate of interest assumed in the calculation of our reserves was altogether too high in view of the constantly decreasing rate of interest obtainable on loans and investments of the first quality. After the most careful consideration, and after seeking the advice of men of undoubted ability in the Actuarial, as well as in the Financial world, steps were taken to gradully lower the rate of interest employed in making our calculations. This, as you are aware, has been in progress now for some eight years, until today your statement appears with its liabilities on policies isued prior to 1900 valued on an Hm. 3½ per cent. basis, and those issued since that date valued on an Hm. 3 per cent. basis. The reserves thus brought out amount to \$22,709,306, and exceed those required by the present Canadian Government standard by \$2,565,198. In confirmation of this I am glad to be able to put be side our own valuation the actual valuation of our police liabilities made by the Dominion Superin

tendent of Insurance, whose certificate calls for reserves of \$20,144,108. As intimated in the report, so far as is known, no other Canadian Com and with one possible exception, no United States company, employs so stringent a valuation basis or holds such strong policy reserves as the Canada Life now does. I think it is important to point out that the adoption of this new standard of valuation practically removes the necessity of any further change in our valuation basis for the present generation of policy-holders, so that the Can-ada Life may now be said to have arrived at a settled basis for the valuation of its existing policies. It is interesting, however, in this connection to note that in Great Britain, out of sixty-eight companies reporting to the Board of Trade, fifty-six of this number value on a basis lower than 31/2 per cent., while fifty of them value on 3 per cent. or lower, while fifty of them value on 3 per cent. or lower, and eight value on 2½ per cent. The Australian Mutual, with head offices at Sydney, Australia, value their policy liabilities on an interest basis of 3½ per cent.; so that you will see the present position of the Canada Life, with its liabilities valued on a 3½ per cent. and 3 per cent. basis, compares favorably with that of the leading companies of the Empire. panies of the Empire. I have much pleasure in moving the adoption

that, if drifting ice should compel, or Compliment That other circumstances make it desirable, Mr. Peary may cross Lincoln Sea, and, striking the Greenland coast some-

where about Sherard and Osborne Fjord, make his way, over the ice-cap to the Esquimaux settlements on Inglefleld Gulf. The Peary steamer, next summer,

will take an early departure for the north in order to reach Cape Sabine, the rendezvous, at the earliest practicable moment, not only that it may of all favoring sea, ice and weather conditions, but that all the points on bine on the west; Etah, and all the Inglefield Gulf settlements on the east, may be visited more than once, if ncessary, and tidings from Peary or any of his party be obtained at the earliest moment. The Peary Arctic Club, a number of his loyal friends, earliest moment. have pledged themselves to the work until it shall be finished. The historic Windward, which has already spent two winters in the north in the service, equipped with new boilers and engines. with Capt. Samuel W. Bartlett, her excellent Newfoundland navigator, as master, will make what is hoped will prove her final and successful

As a preventive as well as curative medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla is pre-eminent—its great merit is fully estab-lished. Many an individual talks like a wise man and acts like a fool. Minard's Liniment Cures La Grippe.

cruise to the north.

Was Disastrous.

"Mr. Depew," said a gentleman, speaking recently of the senator to the New York Tribune, "pays a compliment as gracefully as any man, and one would never expect to see him fail to rise to the occasion. It was therehave abundant time to take advantage fore a matter of considerable surprise to me when, at a dinner where the senator was a guest, I observed that both sides of Smith Sound, Cape Sa- he allowed to pass several excellent opportunities to compliment a charming young lady of the company. Afterward I commented upon the omission

to Mr. Depew himself. "'You observed the lady?' he asked. "'Yes.' I answered. "'You noticed that she might be ex-

tremely sensitive?' he went on. "'Yes,' I replied, though, truth to tell, I hadn't considered the lady's disposition at all. "'Well,' said Mr. Depew slowly, 'I

once told a sensitive girl that I thought her as sweet as honey, and the result was disastrous.' 'How so?' I questioned, though I ought to have known better.

"The senator answered me in a whisper, 'Next day the lady had hives.'" The highest of the noted health re-

sorts of California are in the San Jacinto Mountains, at elevation of 8,-

CALVERT'S **CARBOLIC** TOOTH **POWDER**

IS THE BEST DENTAL PRESERVATIVE.

Has the Largest Sale of any Dentifrice. Sold by Chemists, Stores, &c. F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

VISITORS TO EUROPE

The Colonial and General Agencies, agents for the Gordon Hotels, St. Ermin's Hotel (close to Westminster Abbey), and other selected Hotels, Hydros and Boarding Establishments in Great Britain.

List of Family and Commercial Hotels to meet the requirements of all travelers. The agencies offer a free bureau of information as to tariffs, situation and other particulars.

Accommodation secured and hotels notified of intending arrivals. ALL ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED FREE OF CHARGE.

The Colonial and General Agencies 106 McKinnon Building. Toronto. Head Office: 75a Queen Victoria street, London, E.C., England, where visitors are invited to call. 9011-t

The Purest, Handiest Soap in all the World.