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Doubles.

A former resident of South London, on the occasion of the recent temperance convention at Ottawa, was mistaken for John G. Wooley, the orator, by several enthusiastic delegates, and almost rushed to the platform, in spite of himself. There was, it seems, a striking resemblance between the two men. Indeed, very many of us who may not know it have doubles; while others, especially public men, have some very odd experiences because of mistakes arising in this regard. An article in Farnsworth's Magazine is recalled by the experience recited above, in a letter recently received in this city. It gives a number of striking examples in England and elsewhere. Indeed, it has been reported that the Czar of Russia have duplicates to represent them, when some more than usually hazardous public appearance has to be made. Of the truth of this there is no evidence; but if Nicholas II. were in need of a double, he would find an exact replica in the Duke of York. The two princes are first cousins, but the resemblance between them is far more marked than is ordinarily the case with near relatives.

Another remarkable "double" is to be found in the case of the present British Postmaster-General, the Duke of Norfolk, and George Manville Fenn, the novelist. Mr. Fenn is sixteen years the senior of the Duke; but looking at the two portraits the likeness is most striking. Those who knew the late Charles Dickens, say that Mr. Fenn is an exact reproduction of him. In the case of most of the doubles, the likeness is even more pronounced in actual life than in the photographs. A gentleman in the West End of London is so remarkably like the Duke of Devonshire that he is moved not only to wear his hat pressed down over his ears, after the fashion of the Duke, but assumes, almost as instinctively, that bored look which has deceived so many people as to the true character of the nobleman. Austin Chamberlain, M. P. for Worcestershire, looks strikingly like his father, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. There is even the same defect in the sight of the right eye, occasioning the use of the monocle. By the way, some people who have no doubles, wear this peculiar apparatus, even without a defect in the eyesight. Why?

The late Mr. Du Maurier was of French extraction, while Mr. Alma Tadema was born at Drouwp, in Holland, yet they were as like as two peas. A story is told illustrating this point. Du Maurier was dining at a friend's house one evening, and was placed by the side of a lady whom he did not recall to have met before. "You know, Mr. Alma Tadema," began the lady, "that you are supposed to resemble Mr. Du Maurier very closely. For my part, I do not see how the most superficial observer could be deceived in the matter." Imagine her surprise when there came the rejoinder, "Pardon me, but I am Mr. Du Maurier." A similar experience was related by a Dominion Senator in a social gathering at Toronto the other evening. It is well known that Hon. Mr. Blair, Dominion Minister of Railways and Canals, and Hon. Mr. Snowball can with difficulty be known apart, even by those who have been in the habit of meeting them. Both are New Brunswick men, but they are not related in any way, though friends of many years' standing. Mr. Snowball was walking along the streets of the Dominion capital one day while the present Parliament was sitting. Up came Hon. John Haggart, and, hooking his arm into that of Hon. Mr. Snowball, said: "See, here, Mr. Blair, can't you arrange to settle that case that I was speaking to you about," and then he began to talk about a disputed contract before the Minister. He was a decidedly astonished man when the doughty Senator from Northumberland brought him to a standstill and asked to have it understood that he was not Mr. Blair, and that he was in the line not of settling cases, but of having a case of his own settled!

Prof. Stuart, M. P. for Hackney, and Mr. Stanley Weyman, the novelist, are doubles in almost every respect, except that Mr. Weyman wears an eyeglass. Another notable writer, Mr. Anthony Hope, looks an exact reproduction of Mr. Edward German, a composer who is making his mark in England. Then we have Right Hon. Cecil Rhodes, the nation-builder, who has a double in Sir John Stainer, professor of music in Oxford University. Then a Canadian, looking at the face of Mr. Rhodes, must see a strong resemblance in his countenance to that of the well-known M. P., Mr. William Gibson, of Lincoln, but the genial Canadian legislator beats him hollow in bodily girth. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the Secretary for Scotland in the present British Administration, whose estates were attained in 1716, and only restored to the present peer in 1869, and Mr. Mark Oldroyd, M. P. for Dewsbury, the noted wool manufacturer, are a pair of political doubles, and fine specimens of British statesmen. Sir Edward Grey, one of the brightest of the rising generation of Liberal leaders in Great Britain, who is also the tennis champion of England, and Sir Thomas Esmonde, the able Irish Home Ruler, who has addressed

audiences in this country, are remarkably like each other. They were born in the same year, 1862.

Lord Rosebery has two doubles—Hon. Philip Stanhope, M.P., and Right Hon. Arnold Morley, M.P. Disraeli had many doubles; the Canadian Conservatives were wont to claim Sir John Macdonald as one of them. Then the great Liberal tribune, Mr. Gladstone, was duplicated in personal appearance in many places. The most noteworthy of his doubles was Mr. Henry Page, M.P., who was almost an exact copy of the venerable statesman. Indeed,

he received many attentions really intended for the Liberal chieftain. It is a singular fact, noted by the observer, that Mr. Page's father bore a very strong resemblance to the Duke of Wellington. A well-known banker of this city is said to greatly resemble the Prince of Wales. Even Her Majesty the Queen has her doubles, and this city, to our mind, produces one of the most striking.

The subject is an interesting one, and no doubt our readers can at will add from among their acquaintances to the examples which we have here given.

The War Scare

Cabled Comment on Current Topics--The Fashoda Incident--Russia's Preparations--Menelek's Mysterious Movements.

Startling Statements in the Newfoundland Commission's Report Foreshadowed--A Crisis in French Affairs Assured--Funeral Knell of Individual Liberty--Hooley's Revelations Set the Scandal Ball Rolling--Wilhelmina Has a Will--The Kaiser Termed "a Renegade" by the Czar's Close Friend.

London, Nov. 28.—Harking back on the war scare created in England over the Fashoda affair, Henry Norman, in his cabled letter, says: Lord Wolsey was summoned to be in attendance at the last cabinet council—an extremely rare step. Afterward he returned with the Marquis of Lansdowne, the secretary of war, to his country seat for several days' conference. I learn from a friend just returned from Palestine that the German Emperor sent one day for Frank Cook, a member of the famous tourist firm, who is conducting the trip, and said to him: "England and France are both mobilizing. I do not fear war, but I warn you I may have to cut my journey short at any moment." Once when the emperor was away from telegraphic communication for two days, he found 162 telegrams from Berlin awaiting him. This shows there was no exaggeration in describing the situation as extremely critical at one period.

RUSSIA'S ARMAMENTS.
Russia's hasty armaments are beginning to attract attention. Not only has she ordered three new battleships, and 24 destroyers, and urged Cramp to complete the orders as quickly as possible, and begun erecting barracks at Tallin Wan for 15,000 troops, but she has put the crews of the so-called volunteer fleet upon the footing of the regulars of the imperial navy. This was done, no doubt, as was wittingly remarked, "to have the other nations to disarm." In fact, as a Vienna journal remarked recently: "The storm area widens as the peace congress approaches." At the same time she alone among the powers insists upon the retention of the Turkish flag in Crete, thereby causing every Cretan Christian to cherish a suspicion of the bona fide European concert troubling the Balkan waters, in which anyone who would be a disturber of the peace must be a disturber of the peace of Macedonia, that apple of discord in the eastern question, which will never be assigned without a struggle, has caused the powers to threaten the sultan with a joint occupation of that province. The view of the grotesque fiasco of joint action in Crete, which only succeeded when British officers and men were massacred, this is assuredly the last council of despair.

MENELEK'S MOVEMENTS.
There has been much wild telegraphing from Rome, Cairo and elsewhere about the mysterious movements of King Menelek. Most of these rumors come from Rome, where it is said that Menelek has left Adis Abeba at the head of 10,000 men, which is an absolutely disproportionate force for the quelling of Ras Mangascha, who has only about 6,000 men. The suggestion, therefore, is that Menelek is making for Bahre-el-Ghazal. Menelek is certainly somewhat of a problem, but these stories are probably gross exaggerations. According to the best obtainable information, he has only 40,000 men in the field, while Mangascha is strong enough to find them employment. According to Lieut. Harrington, the British military representative in Abyssinia, Menelek is still sitting on the fence, endeavoring to play off one European power against the other. It is unlikely that Menelek will interfere with Marchand's expedition through his country, and it is equally and even more unlikely that he is meditating the immediate provocation of England. If Menelek's object is to establish a stable kingdom, any premature trouble with England he well knows will spoil this. Meanwhile British policy is determined that Menelek must stay at home. Under no circumstances will the Abyssinian frontier be allowed to extend beyond the Nile.

BRITISH POLITICS.
The event of the week has been the speech of Sir Henry Fowler, who, as a staid nonconformist provincial solicitor, with an excellent record as an able administrator in the last cabinet, is regarded by the country generally as a peculiarly typical Liberal. He is, however, a man of home rule in the name of his party by the cautious remark that the Liberals would not embark upon any fresh legislation for Ireland until ample time had been given to see the result of the recent extent of local government. The Tory press has endeavored to minimize this by the assertion that the Liberals are still absolutely dependent upon Irish support, whatever they may say to the contrary, while the section of the Liberal party adhering to the Gladstonian programme has laboriously put merely the philosophical interpretation upon Sir Henry's words. The truth is that the Liberal party has no leader and no programme. The rank are at sixes and sevens. This state of things will continue until Lord Rosebery considers that the moment has come for him to re-enter the arena. The time, however, is not yet even ripe to discuss

this, but that Lord Rosebery will again lead the party, if he lives, is as certain as fate.

NEWFOUNDLAND.
I learn that the report of the Newfoundland commission, which is now due, will contain some startling statements regarding French breaches of the treaty of Utrecht, in respect to the French shore there, and imply, if not actually say, that it is impossible for the present state of affairs to continue without provoking a dangerous situation in the colony. This means another difficult discussion between England and France, for the jointly supported French fishery in Newfoundland waters is almost the sole training ground for seamen for the French navy.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.
France, after all, is not to escape the crisis which has been impending for many months, namely, a decisive conflict between the civil authorities and the military power. The action of Gen. Zurlinden, the military governor of Paris, in ordering Col. Piquart before a court-martial is nothing less than a monstrous plot to defeat justice and establish the supremacy of the army above the republican institutions in France. The desperate policy to which the military leaders have committed themselves has not been undertaken with less than the full expectation of being able to carry it to a successful conclusion. Everybody knows at the outset the innocence of Col. Piquart of forming the Petit Bleu of which he is accused. Col. Schwartzkoppen, the German military attaché reported, has freely stated that he wrote this document, which he addressed to Esterhazy, but which was stolen from the writer's pocket. The proof of the genuineness of the Petit Bleu has been given in the broadcast, and the worst enemies of Col. Piquart know he is innocent. The audacity of his incarceration for many months and the order for his court-martial when the court of cassation has already pronounced his acquittal and other facts concerned in the Dreyfus case, is

TRULY APPALLING.
It is a direct defiance of the highest civil tribute in France, and its motives are obvious to all. A dispatch from Paris says: "The apprehensions which were aroused in the middle of October by the discovery of a military plot for a coup d'état, and the report of a greater force, and the Dreyfus affair is dwarfed in the face of this new infamy and national danger. It has been said today that the men who are fighting Piquart are fighting with ropes round their necks, and they will not stick at trifles. Therein lies the peril of the situation, for the military leaders have the power to, at any moment, seize the government and establish a dictatorship, which will be only overthrown at great bloodshed. It is necessary to put the case in plain language, for these things are not beyond the possible developments of the present situation."

FUNERAL KNELL OF LIBERTY IN FRANCE.

M. De Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the London Times, uses the following language: "I don't discuss the question whether or no Piquart is guilty. How can I? I meet no one who believes it. Fancy the court declaring Dreyfus innocent and freeing him, and the author of this infamy, a prisoner and condemned, for that will certainly be the result. The trial will be secret, whether lawful or unlawful. If not wholly secret, the case will be partly tried behind closed doors, and Piquart will be condemned. I would not say with Zola that it will be by order. But he will be condemned, because it is impossible to hope from men what is above their strength. You cannot ask soldiers who have been educated to passive and complete obedience by not condemning Piquart to deal a blow at the investigating officer, at the officer who drafted the report, at the general who is governor of Paris, and at the authors of the machinations of the general staff. You cannot ask them to encourage an officer who is trying to shed light on all of the international obscurities of this affair. In such circumstances, Col. Piquart will be condemned, and the verdict will sound throughout the world as the funeral knell of individual liberty and security, created by France such as we have known and hated as nothing can appear."

A GALLANT OFFICER'S ROMANCE.
One of Gen. Lord Kitchener's gallant officers, who fought at Omdurman, the Marquis of Tullibardine, has just received his first wedding present, in the form of a distinguished service order, which is almost as much esteemed by soldiers as the Victoria Cross decoration is. This is the climax to an interesting romance, which Modern Society tells for the first time. The young Marquis and Miss Kitty Ramsay, a pretty young girl, and a great

favorite in the upper ten thousand, are engaged to be married. They were playmates in childhood and friends in later years, but no one suspected that there was any likelihood of a match between the pair. The engagement, which was arranged before the Marquis went to the front, was kept secret until his return to England. Its announcement has caused great surprise in society, and the wedding, which will be one of the most interesting events of its kind this season, is expected shortly.

SCANDAL BALL SET ROLLING.

Mr. Hooley's revelations in regard to his admission to the Carlton Club, have set the scandal ball rolling during the last few days. At many of the more important clubs in London mysterious anonymous letters have been received, in which grave charges have been made against well-known persons to the effect that they have been making money out of the honor they enjoy of proposing and seconding candidates. Modern Society goes the length of saying that sums of money are being offered for membership proposals, are proportionately increased if the candidate proves successful. The paper says it could name a gentleman well-known in society, who makes ten thousand dollars a year merely by nominating men at clubs.

WILHELMINA'S BETROTHAL.

London, Nov. 28.—The young Queen of Holland, who recently displayed her strong will by recalling a whole issue of postage stamps because her portrait on them made her look too girlish, is again showing her spirit in the question of her betrothal to Prince William of Wiede, an officer in the German army, which has been practically settled upon. The official announcement of the betrothal has been kept back on account of certain difficulties in the protocol, the question being whether the prince should be invested with the rights and prerogatives of prince consort, or retain his present rank. Unless the former plan is adopted, neither the laws of Holland nor the foreign courts will recognize him as a member of the Dutch royal family. The Wiede family is said upon the title prince consort, but Queen Wilhelmina demands that Queen Victoria's precedent be followed, and that the title of prince consort be not conferred until eight months after the marriage, which is expected, however, that the difficulty will be overcome before long. The wedding has already been fixed to take place at the Hague next spring.

A ROMANTIC INCIDENT.

It has become known that the betrothal of the young queen to the Prince of Wiede is of romantic origin. The prince's older brother married the Princess Pauline of Wurtemberg, who was Wilhelmina's intimate childhood friend. Once, when they were staying together and indulging in dreams of the future, they vowed, according to the story, that they would only wed two brothers. The Princess Pauline afterward married the elder Prince of Wiede, Prince Frederick, and Wilhelmina determined to keep her vow and wed his brother, Prince William. It is added, explains Queen Wilhelmina's indifference to other suitors, which has caused so much comment. Other reports, however, say that the real reason for the selection of Prince William of Wiede as a husband for Queen Wilhelmina is that his mother is a princess of the Netherlands, and that, therefore, he is likely to be more acceptable to the people of Holland than an entirely foreign prince.

LE PERE HECKER.

Dispatches received here from Rome say that the action of American publishers in refusing to buy a book "Le Pere Hecker," to which the Vatican had given its imprimatur and which contained alleged reckless statements regarding Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of New York, and other distinguished American prelates, will considerably influence the pope's coming decision on the orthodoxy of the doctrines of American Catholics.

DON CARLOS' ARMY.

An English Carlist positively asserts that Don Carlos' army will take the field in Spain soon after the treaty is signed. He declares that a loan has been fully financed and that it is divided equally between France and England, and he adds that after the English capitalists were shown the evidence on which Don Carlos' chances of success are based they offered several times the amount asked. The English Carlists assert that much more money would have been secured were it not for the fact that Don Carlos stipulated that there should be no assistance from Jews, as he is apprehensive of their obtaining financial control of the monarchy. It was asserted that the Spanish Government has shown for some time that Don Carlos possessed an army, organized into battalions and batteries, officered and largely armed, but the Spanish ministers counted on his failure to secure funds. Therefore the Spanish Government is said to be panic-stricken and to be endeavoring to make the Spaniards believe that Great Britain has agreed to finance Don Carlos, and that in return he has undertaken to cede the Canary Islands to Great Britain in the event of success.

FILIPPOS OPPOSED TO ANNEXATION.

The London office of a Philippine company has received a letter from its

agent at Manila, dated Oct. 18, in which the agent says: "The rebels are prepared already to resist annexation. I am in the confidence of their chief, and I assure you they are quite prepared to retire to the hills if more than a moderate force is attempted. I hope it will not come to warlike proceedings, for it would be a very protracted affair. The Americans would not find the rebels as easy as the Spaniards did, for they formerly had only 400 rifles, while the rebels now have 80,000 rifles and 80 cannon, including several Maxim's."

The Manila correspondent adds: "Americans are not allowed to pass the rebel lines without passports. A party of German officers who attempted to do so without passports were mistaken for Americans and were refused permission. When it was discovered that they were Germans, the officers were permitted to proceed."

The manager of this Philippine company, who has spent several years in the Philippine Islands, does not attach any importance to the foregoing plan. He says the Americans could quickly subdue the natives. He also says the Americans have magnified the importance and influence of Aguinaldo throughout.

IAN MACLAREN'S PICTURE OF "AMERICANS."

Ian MacLaren (the Rev. John Watson), lecturing on Friday last, described the typical American as being "tall, sinewy, nervous, eager and self-confident, bright, with enormous intellectual possibilities." He added: "The New York man is the money-maker, and the Boston man is the bookworm. The hum one hears on entering that city is not traffic, but Browning societies in all swarms. Philadelphia is a city of old families, where each man knows his neighbors' grandfather. Chicago is the city of hurry. In a sense a coarse city, but one where the navy may rise to own a splendid art collection."

AN ADMIRER OF ARNOLD.

Sir Edwin Arnold was overwhelmed and company was greatly entertained by the excited rhapsodies of an admirer at the Thanksgiving there. A middle-aged lady seated near the poet punctured his speech praising Arnold by the Americans with loud cries of "Magnificent," "Sublime," "Oh, the dear man." When Arnold had finished speaking this lady rushed up, reached across the table, grasped his hands in hers, and exclaimed ecstatically, "Dear Sir Edwin Arnold, you are heavenly!"

THE FRANCO-ITALIAN TREATY.

France and Italy, after a decade of tariff warfare, have surprised their friends and enemies by concluding a commercial treaty which promises to shift the balance of power to Europe. But for the friendship of the United States, which emboldens Great Britain to comparative indifference regarding confidential combinations, the British would be alarmed at this prospect of Italy deserting the triple alliance and adding her formidable navy to the Franco-Russian compact, which is held to be the inevitable result of the reunion of the two estranged Latin nations. The critics here regard the treaty as a sequel to the Fashoda incident.

FRANCE OPENS HER EYES.

France's defeat in Egypt opened her eyes to the necessity of increasing the number of her friends. Therefore, she hastened to initiate negotiations with Italy and will give her weaker neighbor the benefit of the minimum tariff long and vainly sought by the latter. The Italians estimate that under the new arrangement a million hectoliters of heavy southern wines, which are used in mixing the lighter French wines, will be exported to France, resulting in a great impetus to Italian industry. In return, France expects to remove the danger of having to cope with the Italian navy in the event of a German war, and also to nullify Germany's policy of isolating France. Free trade Britain has no subsidies she can offer to retain Italy's support; but, in the present position of the world's politics she is not as solicitous for it as she once was a year ago. What Great Britain loses in Italy, the Westminster Gazette declares she gains in the Philippines.

GERMAN PRESS SCORE THE UNITED STATES.

The German press the past week has busied itself a great deal about the Philippine question, and the peace negotiations at Paris. Nearly all of the comment has been uncompromising to the United States, which is charged with "excessive greed and political indecency in formulating new demands." President McKinley being also accused of "inconsistency" and "lack of backbone" in not withdrawing "the increasing demands of the imperial party." A number of the German newspapers have adopted a strain indicating a desire to obtain a portion of the Spanish Asiatic possessions for Germany.

In spite of the newspaper comments, the correspondent of the Associated Press is informed of good authority that the German still does not contemplate interference, active or otherwise, with the American claims, at least as long as no concerted action is proposed or carried out jointly by the European powers.

The interviews the Associated Press has had with politicians here indicate that the interest of Englishmen in the United States eastern tariff is increased by the belief that once embarked in the acquisition, the United States will be compelled, as Great Britain has been, to constantly add to her colonies possessions which may be thrown upon the market, merely to prevent them falling into the hands of her rivals. The inauguration of a "closed door policy" they think here would do much potential damage to British interests, and every American utterance tending to foreshadow the "open door" policy has been eagerly seized upon and magnified by the editorial writers.

The Speaker says: "The government at Washington are credibly anxious to show to the world that they do not desire mere aggrandizement from the victory over Spain, and they do not desire to shut out other nations from the material advantages which they secure for themselves."

GERMANY IN A FERMENT.

Emperor William has returned home to find Germany in a seething political ferment. All classes of society seem permeated with the spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction. In Liberal and Radical circles there is a feeling that there is too much of the personal element in the government of the country and that this personal rule is doing much mischief. This feeling has found expression in a strong article in the Vorwarts, which discussed the matter in its usual caustic and able way. It says: "There is an imperial chancellor, and there are imperial German ministers. But who knows of them? Where is Prince Hohenlohe? What is he doing? No one knows. We hear day after day of the imperial acts of the emperor, which pass for the acts of the government. The emperor

is everywhere and the chancellor is nowhere." The meeting at the Reichstag is looked forward to with apprehension.

CALLS WILLIAM A RENEGADE.

The fact that Russia is not on very friendly terms with Germany and that Emperor William's visit to the Holy Land has made matters worse, is receiving confirmation in more than one quarter. Prince Ukhomsky, the czar's close friend and confidant, in the St. Petersburg Vedomosti, violently expresses Russian disapproval of the trip, calling Emperor William a renegade, and accusing the whole German nation of being his accomplices. Moreover, the fact that the czar, contrary to common expectations, has not given a sign himself during the German emperor's trip, is held here to be clear evidence of strained relations existing between the two courts. The Emperor and Empress of Germany returned home terribly sunburned; but they have both benefited in health.

NOTES.

It is learned that all the German federal government have adopted a uniform system of watching anarchists, and that a central intelligence department, with that object in view, is to be established in Berlin.

The recent tragic death of the Empress of Austria overclouds the celebration in that country of the half-century of the emperor's reign and prevents the carrying out of the festive features of the programme. The ceremonies will be confined to the churches, schools and army, and Vienna will be decorated and illuminated only by private citizens.

The Prince of Wales' popularity in England has never been more heartily demonstrated than in the delight manifested by the official announcement in the Lancet that his recovery in the severe accident to his knee in July last, is now considered permanent. On Friday, when his royal highness attended a meeting of the governors of Wellington College at Marlborough House, he was the recipient of a flood of congratulations.

During their German majesties' trip the orchestra of the imperial yacht, Hohenzollern performed on several occasions a symphony composed by the emperor, and while at Messina, Sicily, the symphony was performed at the opera house. But the audience did not appreciate the beauties, and gave unmistakable signs of displeasure.

Emperor William presented Queen Margaret of Italy with a birthday gift of four costly Oriental rugs from the sultan's factory. Incidentally, the sultan's presents to the Emperor and Empress of Germany fill a big freight car, without counting two beautiful caiques which the sultan gave the emperor.

"She comes from the past and revisits my room;
She looks as she did then, all beauty and bloom;
So smiling and tender, so fresh and so fair,
And you she sits in my cane-bottomed chair."

Many a man sits silent and alone in a home of mourning and conjures up before his eyes the face and form of the woman who was once a loving wife and a faithful helpmate. In thousands of such cases the wife might still be alive and well and happy, had the man been not only a good husband, but a wise adviser. Women shrink from the ordeal of consulting a physician. They shudder at the thought of submitting to the obnoxious examinations insisted upon by most physicians.

In the majority of cases they have none of this hesitancy about consulting their husbands. A wise man will understand at once that troubles of this description will soon break down a woman's general health. He will understand that a specific of confidence and world-wide reputation should be frankly consulted at once. Dr. R. V. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalid Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y., is one of the most eminent and widely-known specialists in the world. With the assistance of a staff of able physicians, he has prescribed for many thousands of ailing women. He has discovered a wonderful medicine for women, that may be used in the privacy of their homes. It is known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It cures surely, speedily and permanently all weaknesses and diseases of the distinctly feminine organism. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain, gives rest to the tortured nerves, and checks debilitating drains.

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