George F. Fitzpatrick, whom it may concern: ere will be sold at Pubn, in the Province of New day, the nineteenth day twelve o'clock noon, all ecc of land situate, lying lisland in the Kennebec-bounty of Kings, known the back or rear half ty-two and twenty-three ining fifty acres more tract of land formerly Gallagher, the said lot conveyed by one Elizathe said Ann Vance by a day of August A. D. the Records of Kings No. 4, pages 306 to 308. ain lot, piece or parcel eing on Long Island, is liver, and on the south lying between the said road, containing one the lot formerly grantoone Austin Hornbrook ands of one Frank Galands of one Frank Gal-st mentioned lot having he said Elizabeth Horn-nn Vance by Deed dated ry A. D. 1887, registered ings County in Book N.

sale contained in a cer-ortgage dated the seven-ary A. D. 1898, made be-n vance and the said ck of the one part, and eorge Armstrong, of the ring the payment of cer-n mentioned, and regis-y Office for Kings County page 495 to 499 by the ult having been made in monies secured by said

GEO. ARMSTRONG, Iding, for Mortgagee. 1412

th day of December A

F'S SALE.

ed on the north by hore of Mispee River, the conveyed having a width of fifty-one links, measured Road, passing through the the Lower Loch Lomond ning an area of fifty-five ss, subject to right held John by virtue of a Deed re to the St. John Water corded in Book S. No. 3, or the City and County of g date August the fifteenth,

been levied on and seized signed Sheriff, under and xecution issued out of the the suit of Frank E. Leon-W. Leonard against the

gerald. by of Saint John, this 29th A. D. 1900. WRANCE STURDEE.

LIS BROWNE'S

ED LONDON NEWS, of 26, 1895, eays:

LIS BROWNE'S

AT SPECIFIC FOR

vsentery. Cholera.

LIS BROWNE nists at 1s. 11/d., 2s. 9d.,

VENPORT all St., London, W. C.

DISEASES AND SSES OF MEN

uses arising, quickly and per-ured at the old reliable AEDICAL INSTITUTE an (for 20 years), graduate of College, class of 1804, late Mass. Volunteers; Assistant rgoon from the College of ns, class 1895. Th Manuel free, 6c. postTHE NEW COLONIES

Chamberlain's Speech in British Commons.

Throughout South Africa, Equal Laws, and Equal Liberty But Not Political Independence.

The Orange River Colony and th Transvaal So Far as Their Constitutions Are Concerned Will be Dealt With on Their Merits.

(London Telegraph, Dec. 8.)

We are prepared to lay down three efinite objects as the main and principal objects of the government. They nust be carried out successively. One stage must be concluded before we can possibly commence the second, and so en with the third. In the first place we want to put an end to the guerilla warfare. (Cheers). This warfare which is now going on is of the most insatisfactory and unprofitable kind. Nobody is benefited; lives are lost and the country is being ruined; its future is being damaged. (Hear, Lear). I am prepared to admit that we are face to face with the possibility of someconsequence of the destruction caused not merely by military operations on our part, but also, and, I think myself, much more so, by the operations of the Boers themselves. (Cheers). In a reat number of cases Boers have gone back to their farms and have given their parole not again to take up aims against us. They have been treated by their own countrymen on commando with what I cannot call anything else than barbarous cruelty (Hear, hear). They have been beaten insulted, and forced back into the panks, robbed of their property, and their farms destroyed. Though I cannot give positive statistics at the present time, it would not surprise me in the least to find when we come to sun up the results of this policy that the Boers have burned more farms than the English. (Ministerial cheers). That is a most disastrous and distressing state of things. These guerilla bands are of different kinds. I think their numbers are frequently exaggerated and I would advise that any statements appearing in the telegrams on this subject should be accepted with peservation. There are bands of con siderable numbers under some form of military government, led by men of such distinction, known courage, and character as Generals De Wet, Rotha, Delarey and Viljoen. Unfortunately the warfare which these bands are carrying on has encouraged a warfare of a totally different kind-dasoity of the worst kind. There are large numbers of mercenaries, chiefly foreigners, and a certain number of Cape rebels, who in very small bands are going about the country picking off British ers wherever they can snipe them with stones, and as often as not they engage in the plundering of natives or other peaceable inhabitants of the country. The question is how are we to deal gram, general officers commanding with these bands and this state of have been empowered to promise that things. The hon, member spoke in the first place of severe treatment. He said, also, mild measures had been tried and had been found insufficient. These, again, he remarked, had been followed by severe measures, and among them he spoke of the taking of eattle. According to the proclamation of Lord Roberts, whose humanity is proverbial, and who cannot be accused of unnecessary cruelty—(cheers)—cat-tle taken have always to be raid for except in those cases in which the owner of the cattle has been guilty of acts of war or outrages which are purishable by all civilized nations. Therefore, taking of cattle does not mean necessarily that the owner of the cattle is placed in a position where it is ole to continue his occupaton.

WITH SO MUCH HUMANITY on the part of officers and soldiers as the present campaign has been by our The hon, member also spoke of the deportation of women. That sounds like something serious, but I believe it will be found that it has been done only for their protection. If women and children are left alone they are in some danger from marauding bands, and also from the vast native population in the Transvaal. The native population is answerable, I believe, for every case of proved outrage, either upon women or children, and the reports I have received confirm my belief that in no case has a British soldier been justly accused of such outrages. (Cheers.) It is true that in some cases women have been deported from the towns, but that is because they were acting as spies and communicating with the enemy. Now I come to the chief point of the hon. member's speech, that relative to the burning of farms. He has quoted from an anonymous letter the statement that whole districts have been devas-tated. I cannot give the house exact information as to the number of farms that have been destroyed, but we have hed for it, and Lord Kitchener telegraphed for it, and Lord Little informs us that it may be possible for him to give statistical information on him to give statistical information this the subject. I cannot contradict this anonymous evidence, but I should be surprised if it does not turn out to be most grossly exaggerated. (Cheers.) In order to show the house that the matter is not quite so important from the economic standpoint as is thought, I may point out that a farm in the Transvaal is in many cases but little better than a laborer's cottage in this country. Accordingly, the pecuniary damage done is not very great. The mere fact that the loss is small does not justify burning, but does render

If he has not got the cattle he has got

the money, except in those ases where

destruction has taken place as a puni-

tive measure. These are the instruc-

tions founded upon the information we

have received from generals and

others on the spot. They have been strictly carried out; and I say that

never in the history of war has it been

eral officers were authorized to burn down farms as a punishment in cases no doubt the financial and fiscal part of its labors will be amongst its most where they had been used as fortified places, in which arms had been conimportant work. ealed, in which the white flag had

been improperly used, where there

had been scenes of gross treachery,

and acts contrary to the laws of war.

As a matter of right and of morality

the government is prepared to sustain Lord Roberts absolutely. (Cheers.)

Punishment by the laws of war in-

cludes death, and it might be argued

that a personal punishment of the

most severe character would be more

likely to prevent the acts of which

we complain than the burning down

of the farm houses. As to the moral

Lord Roberts was placed in a most

difficult position. He had his base

railway. Any catastrophe to the rail-

way might have meant a catastrophe

manity must first take account of our

in his power to prevent the cutting of

thereby accrue to his forces. Accordingly, he issued a proclamation that in

case of the destruction of the line per-

sponsible and the farms in the vicin

WHOSE FARMS WERE DESTROY.

ED.

provided that they have not been

minent military or political part in the

ferred direct to army headquarters."

Mr. Chamberlain-Really I am en-

ed for military purposes, and to tell the prisoners now abroad that similar

statement, because we would be giving

FOR ANY DAMAGE

them. That is a very strong proposal,

exchequer would listen to it for 6, mo-

Ludiated any liability

tions been delivered to the Boers?

sons in the vicinity should be held re-

Sir W. Harcourt-"Hear, hear." Mr. Chamberlain-The right hon. gentleman cheers with persistence. those who have said that there is great wealth in the Transvaal. If so. then there is a great source of taxation. (Hear, hear). I am entirely with the right hon. gentleman, but if there is a great source of taxation we may not be in such a bad position, and the country may in a short time pay its way, although it has to do something to meet the economic crisis of which he speaks. I now come to the second of the offences named, we have not the slightest doubt. (Hear, hear.) object of the government. I hay introduce that by referring to the words of the mover of the amendment, who complained that the government relied too much on military force, that we 1,500 miles away from the front, and he was served only by a single line of showed nothing but force to the Boers. I do not think that is the case, but, at all events, we claim him as a supportto the whole of our army. It is all very well to talk of humanity, but huer, when I say our first object should to get rid of the military administration. If so, I think he is a little at variance with his leader, because it has own people. (Cheers.) It was the duty of Lord Roberts to take all steps been a matter of controversy between the leader of the opposition and myself, in regard to certain statements the line, and the danger which would of his, that there should be military administration and then self-government. I hold it to be an impossible position, and it is not to that the government is going to pledge itself. We ity destroyed. We understood his proclamation to mean that he would say there must be an intermediate stage. For the sake of giving it a name we call it crown colony governrequire evidence of some complicity on the part of the persons ment. Everyone knows that there are many different kinds of crown colony government. Our view is that there must be three stages—the pacification, I won't say absolute or complete, but When this matter assumed greater ima much greater pacification than has portance, the other day, we inquired yet taken place. Then must come the whether that construction was true, crown colony government, which realand we had the reply of Lord Kitchly means a civil as opposed to a miliener that we were perfectly right in tary administration. Only after that that assumption. (Cheers.) Now, has been tried can self-government be therefore, we are reduced to the quesadopted. As regards military administion whether it is necessary in any tration, we are prepared to make all way to alter our practice with regard allowances for the difficulties under to the burning of farms in these dewhich these countries have been govfinite cases of people who have been erned by officers appointed to these guilty of acts against the usages of posts. It is no aspersion on military men to say that their business is to war. Since the proclamation was issued no doubt the situation has, to a make war and not to govern. There certain extent, changed, because the have been brilliant exceptions, but as position of the British force is cera rule military men are not fitted for tainly meuh stronger, as regular warthis work. I am afraid I must not fare has practically ceased, although say anything about the time at which skirmishing is going on. We are no longer faced by large bodies of troops. this may be accomplished, because of the difficulties with which the bouse Therefore it is open to the general in is familiar. It s not well to prophesy command to reconsider his decision under the circumstances, but it may

and substitute other punishments if be sufficient if I say that I hope very he thinks it would be right to do so. It is perfectly clear that the governagainment is bound to leave large discre-SOMETHING IN THE NATURE tion in the hands of the generals. The of civil administration may have been house may rest assured that the genestablished, both in the Orange River erals in the field are of opinion that Colony and the Transvaal. As to the general lines of the administration, it this particular punishment should be used as sparingly as possible. (Cheers.) is no secret. The government are pre-pared to give all the information in They regret that there should ever be occasion for employing it, and they hope-to whatever extent it has been their power. The matter is still the object of constant telegrams and deused, and we believe the allegations spatches between South Africa and have been exaggerated—that it may be employed in the future in still less this country, and of course there are a great number of details which can degree than in the past. (Hear, hear.) only be settled after the frame-work It has been stated that the Boer leadhas been created. But it is our inten-tion to recommend to her majesty to ers have been excepted from the amnesty. That is only partially true, as will be seen from Lord Roberts's proappoint Sir Alfred Milner as governor clamation dated Sept. 28. This notice says: "By military secretary's tele-

burghers who surrender voluntarily will not be sent out of South Africa, guilty of acts other than fighting against us. This concession does not apply to those who have taken a prowar, nor to those who have broken their oath of neutrality, nor to forthe Orange River Colony should necessarily be the same as that of the Transvaal—(cheers)—either at the start or necessarily in the immediate future. Each will be dealt with separately on its merits. We think it possible, for instance, under circumstances with which everyone is familiar, that an earlier beginning of greater political liberty may be made in the Orange River Colony than in the Transvaal. That is due to the fact eigners. In the event of a military or political leader inquiring terms of surrender the question is to be re-Sir W. Harcourt-Have those condideavoring to explain this matter, and political liberty may be made in the Orange River Colony than in the Transvaal. That is due to the fact the right hon, gentleman delays me by these interruptions. (Ministerial cheers.) What I wish to point out is, that the government of the Orange that I do not understand from this River Colony previous to the war was that it is right to say that the leaders by common consent a very good govare excluded from the amnesty. The ernment-(hear, hear)-and accordingonly point in regard to political and there are the means of creating a military leaders is that they must insatisfactory administration more quire before what terms would be quickly than we could do 11 granted to them. They are not neces-strily and automatically included in Transvaal. To one point we attach the utmost importance, that is the earliest the terms offered to the burghers. For possible creation of municipalities. We that there is a perfectly plain and sufpropose that there shall be municipal ficient reason. The cases of the leadgovernment for Pretoria, for Bloemers are very different, and there might fontein, and Johannesburg, and probbe cases in which it would not be safe ably for some other centres, and or desirable that they should remain those we hope to be able to delegate in the country, while in other in-stances that liberty might be safely all the powers usually delegated to local authorities. Beyong that it is extended. The hon, member went on impossible for me at present to go, so to say it would be well to make a comfar as the alterations are concerned. Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett-Who is to munication to the Boers, promising them compensation for farms destroy-

be the high commissioner? Mr. Chamberlain-Sir Alfred Milner will hold the office of high commis-sioner in addition to the office of the compensation would be made if any damage had been done to their pro-perty during their absence. I do not governor of the two colonies. I want to assure both sides of the house is that the principle by which think the hon, member can appreciate what would be the result of such a we shall be governed in connection with these administrations is the ne-cessity—desirability, of course—of conto the Boers in arms against us a great deal more than we have been giving to our own subjects! Up to the sulting local opinion so far as that is ressible; disturbing as little as pospresent time the government, has resible anything in the nature of local custom, local law, or local practice. So far as we can, we shall be guided by the desire to leave things in the done to property in the Transv.ial and Orange River Colony to British subjects, and if we repudiate compensa-Orange River Colony as they were. I am not alluding to the Transvaal without qualification, as there, of course, tion to British subjects, we cannot give it to those in arms against us. we shall have to make a very great The hon, member suggests that we alteration in connection with the comshould give money for restoring the condition of the country. I do not know whether he means this money to plaints which were the original cause of the war; but in further pursuance of this policy we deem it to be our come out of the pockets of the British duty, wherever we can with safety the states and proper consideration to taxpayer. If so we would be voting money to set up those injured by the war, although the injury is due to their the real interests of the population, te appoint natives to all posts in the affown action or those who represented ministration.

A Voice-Whites? and whatever the secretary for the colonies might do, no chancellor of the Mr. Chamberlain-Yes, I mean that the existing white Afrikander populament. The hon, member says when you come into possession of the country you will find yourselves face to stances I believe we can promise that tion shall be as far as possible the stances I believe we can promise that face with an economic crisis. I do not know, but I think he is rather ressimistic, but if we do it is the duty of mistic, but if we do it is the duty of me less pessimistic than the hon. the government of the colonies to deal instance that must be more restricted member about the consequences. Lord with it, and they must deal with it, in these two colonies than in the Cape

out of the funds of the colony. What- and Natal-but a liberty and constiever civil administration is established tution leading ultimately to the selfgovernment which we all

DESIRE TO SEE WORKING as soon as possible. (Hear, hear). Hon. gentleman have sugested, very reasonably I think, that these intentions of ours, both with regard to the immediate pacification of the country and to the terms that might be offered to those now in the field against us. and also with regard to the future character of the government of the country, should be promulgated amongst the Boers. I entirely agree. I may say I believe that has been done. The house will remember that Lord Roberts allowed various people to go to see General Botha and General De Wet and communicate to them our terms. On one occasion Mrs. Botha herself, who I believe is now enjoying British hospitality at Pretoria, and who at that time was enjoying the hospitality of Lord Roberts, was the channel of communication. At another time it was Mrs. Joubert, and et another time it was a gentleman of Boer origin who was supposed to have influence with the Boers. If we could do anything more in this direction we are willing to do it. (Cheers). I confes that for my part I am lot satisfied not to try it-(renewed cheers)and, therefore, I may inform the house that I have already communicated with Sir A. Milner sugesting a form of proclamation, asking for his opinion about it, sugesting also that this proclamation should be printed not only in Dutch in English, as previous proclamations have been, but in the 'taal," which is the only language that many of the Boers understand, and requesting also suggestions as to to have reasonable influence with the Boers. (Cheers). We entertain absolutely no vindictive feeling whatever towards the men who have been in arms against us. (Hear, hear). We recognize that so far as the great majority of them are concerned—there are exceptions—they have carried or the war with great personal galantry, and that they have shown the greatest consideration for the wounded and prisoners who have fallen into their hands. They are brave foes, they should be treated as brave foes, and it is in that spirit that we shall approach m. (Hear, hear). I have now given the fullest explanation in my lower o the intentions of the government, and I should be sorry if a division was taken upon the amendment before the house. I see no difference between us so far as intention, at any rate, is concerned, and I should be sorry if there should be any appearance of difference of opinion in regard to such an important matter. I do not urge that view with any party object, because it is quite clear that in existing ci. cumstances a division could not be a favorable one for the other sde, but on the general ground of policy I hope the suggestion may commend itself to hon members opposite, who have elicited if not an entirely satisfactory explanation, at all events a perfectly frank and candid one. (Cheers).

CROWELL MILLIONS' MYTH.

H. C. Crowell, of South Yarmouth. Says the Whole Story is a Fable. SOUTH YARMOUTH, N. S., Dec. 25 .- For appoint Sir Alfred Milner as governor of the two colonies. (Cheers).

Captain Pirie—You will lose South Africa.

Mr. Chamberlain, resuming—We propose to appoint a lieutenant-governor for the Orange River Colony. We propose that both the governor and the lieutenant-governor shall have the assistance of an executive council, which will consist, at all events, of the principal officers of the governemnt. We do not propose that the constitution of the Orange River Colony should necessarily be the same as that of the same as that of the more of the governemnt of the Orange River Colony should necessarily be the same as that of the more of the governemnt of the Orange River Colony should necessarily be the same as that of the more of the governement of the gover

thence to Nova Scotia. Neither has the most diligent research on the part of myself and C. F. Fraser, superintendent of the Halifax School for the Blind, through the employment of eminent legal talent in London and Fristol; Eng., been able to reveal the slightest clue to any such fortune, though the search extended over years and years of the Court of Chancery records and the registries of probates in those cities.

"In my op... on, therefore, the gas-bag of the so-called Crowell fortune in England has been inflated to the bursting point, and none of the remnants will be found on Cape Cod. I consider the whole matter a fabrication pure and simple."

FAITHFUL TO HIS LITTLE MIS-TRESS.

An unhappy little black dog sat for twenty-four hours recently on the brink of a big reservoir in Chicago's suburbs. The water seemed to have a fascination for him which passers. by could not solve. He would rush round and round the brink until utterly worn out, crying as though his heart would break. Then he would rest for awhile, then start again. Ped ple would talk to him and try to coax him away, but he would settle himsel firmly on his feet and looking at them

mournfully, refuse to budge.

At last he found a friend. It was master, Alexander Berndt, who was looking for his sister. The child had left home the day before with the

"Where's Lillie?" asked the boy, as he would have addressed a person. The dog understood the name. He clawed at the edge of the water and yelped frantically, and the brother did not need to be told again that his sister was in the reservoir.

The police came and fragged the reservoir for hours without regult, but last the bottom was reached. Lying under a timber, which had prevented the grappling hooks catching her, was the body of the girl.

There were no witnesses to the acci-dent aside from the dog. When the little animal saw the body placed in the station's patrol wagon he relinquished his vigil and followed the wagon home.

hurdles well? along with him.



Stick Pins in a great variety of patterns; some worth as high as 50 cents each. We are going to clear then

WE WANT VOII to sell one dozen at to each, and for this little service we will give you one of our BLAZING ELECTRIC DIAMOND

DIRECTIONS .- Send us your and we will send you one dozen of the pins, of different patterns, sell them at 10 cents each, return the money, and we will send you the Ring Absolutely Free, As soon as these goods are sold this offer will be with drawn; so to avoid disappointment write us at once.

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THE SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHING COMPANY. P. O. Box, 1888, New York, 258 Broadway.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.

Alexander Jardine, President of the Pure Gold Manufacturing Company. (Toronto Mail and Empire.

Alexander Jardine, president of the Clark.
Pure Gold Manufacturing Company, James
died suddenly at his residence on Davsome y enport road some time in the early hours of Sunday morning. He sat around as usual with his family on here for a few months. Saturday evening, and seemed to be feeling well enough, though he com-plained a little of indigestion. About 11 o'clock he setired, and when called bride. in the morning was found dead in bed having to all appearance passed quietly away in his sleep. When found he had

been dead some hours. Mr. Jardine was 62 years of age. He able time. was born near Brockville, but as a learned the grocery business. Coming of his daughter, who has been living to Toronto thirty years ago, he engag- in Boston. The body will be brought ed in business. Shortly afterwards he entered a partnership under the firm name of P. G. Close and Co. Later he cial at Briggs' Corner, and \$35 was was a member of the firm of Sloan, Jardine, and Mason, but about fifteen years ago he stepped out of the firm and started the Pure Gold Manufacturning Co., which, by his ability and energy, he built up to its present large unassuming manners, but in the business world his name was synonymous with enterprise and fair dealing. He nber of St. Andrew's Society. His wife died 14 months ago. There are now surviving four children, Jean, Ellen, Gordon, and Marjory,

SALMON CREEK NEWS.

SALMON CREEK, Queens Co., Dec. 31.—About fifty of the Presbyterian congregation gathered at the home of still the dog remained, refusing to be coaxed away. Chief Swenie sent a fire engine to pump out the water. At address and a twenty dollar gold piece

the turkey supper on Christmas night. The autograph quilt was presented to Della Darrah, who had collected over \$28. The total amount collected was

the home of Henry Porter on the even-Bill: You say the horse took the Nellie and J. H. Wishart were united in marriage. The wedding march was Rye, Bar, Nose and Throat Only. Jill: Yes; he took every blessed one played by Achsah Thurrott, niece of the bride. The bride was attired in

pearl grey and white trimmings. Among the many handsome presents was a silver pickle dish and an address from her school, showing the esteem in which she was held. The ceremony was performed by Rev. D.

James P. Darrah, who has been for some years in Boston, has arrived home with his bride, formerly Miss Mina Loyd. They expect to remain

Mr. and Mrs. Sprague of St. John are spending their honeymoon at the home of A. Orchard, stepfather to the

A party numbering over twenty from Red Bank drove to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wishart on the evening of the 28th and spent a very enjoy-

The sad intelligence has reached the boy went to St. John, N. B., where he home of Ed. McDonough of the death

home for interment. A good time was enjoyed at the sorealized.

Special missionary services are being held by Rev. Mr. Vassey and Rev. Mr. Wasson of Grand Lake circuit.

WANTED.

WANTED-A Second Class Male or Female Feacher, for School District No. 10, Parish of Petersville. Apply, stating salary, to WM. J SMITH, Secretary to Trustees, Arm-strong's Corner, Queens County, N. B.

WANTED—A Second Class Male or Female Teacher, for School District 1½ Hampstead, Queens County. Apply, stating salary, to B. S. FALMER, Secretary to Trustees, Cen-tral Hampstead, Queens County, N. B.

WANTED—Reliable Men in every locality throughout Canada to introduce our goods, tacking up show-cards on trees, fences, along roads, and all conspicuous places, also distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary \$60.00 per month and expenses not to exceed \$2.50 per day. Steady, employment to good, honest, reliable men. No experience needful. Write for full particulars. THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

PROFESSIONAL.

A very pretty wedding took place at DR J. H. MORRISON

168 GERMAIN STREET.