

THE HOSPITAL DEBENTURES

Sold at a Handsome Percentage Above Par

To the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company—Street Appropriations of the Board of Works Brought Up—That \$1,400 Hospital Plan Account—Other Matters of Interest.

Tenders for the purchase of the \$70,000 worth of hospital debentures, bearing interest at 3 1/2 per cent, and extending over 30 years were opened at the meeting of No. 1 committee last night. The Ontario Loan and Debenture Company's offer was accepted, it being the best. There were seven tenders. This tender was above par, being \$70.34.

There is a slight misunderstanding between City Treasurer Pope and the board of works. The city treasurer submitted a statement showing the committee's appropriation for streets to have been \$2,500 while their expense to date amounted to \$28,625. Mr. Pope has refused to pay several amounts on this account. Ald. Carrothers, Belton and Douglass, of the board of works, dropped in and argued that the committee originally asked for \$22,000, and \$7,500 of sewer debenture money to form a part.

Mr. Pope thought that this money could only be used when the sewer was being laid.

The members of the board of works stated that if they had understood things in that light they never would have agreed to it. They apparently are a part of the appropriation for streets. The council will likely settle the matter.

The London Bolt and Hinge Company was given a fixed assessment for ten years at \$11,000. The company employ 46 hands, and large new additions are in course of erection. One of the conditions is that none but London people be employed.

Moore & Henry's account for \$1,400 for hospital plans was referred to City Solicitor Meredith.

A letter was received from Dr. Balfour, stating that the plans were very satisfactory to the trust, and the members of the trust were of the opinion that Moore & Henry should be paid. Whatever was reasonable for their services.

In November, 1897, the council had sent the plans of Moore & Henry to No. 1 committee, together with the estimates of the judges. The committee, to assist the committee in getting an idea of the amount of accommodation. The committee was to report back to the council.

Mayor Wilson said it was no matter if the trust or the council were liable, the city would have to pay the amount.

An account for \$18 from Henry F. Bissell for work done at No. 3 fire hall was presented. Ald. Gerry furnished the material, and the account was submitted on his billhead. The auditors thought this a contravention of the act which says no auditor shall contract or supply material for city work. Account filed.

The clerk of the peace of Grey county wrote, inclosing a statement from the judge that a London youth named R. Kerwin had been sent to Mimico Industrial School. He contends that London will have a pay for his keep at the school, he claims to be a Londoner. Ald. McPhillips will inquire into the matter.

The committee recommended that the switching difficulty between the L. E. and D. R. R. and Grand Trunk be arbitration.

A number of petitions for remission of taxes were dealt with.

All the members were present.

THE MARKET LANE

Board of Works Recommend a Cobblestone Pavement—Music Money Paid.

At a special meeting of the board of works last night the Market Lane matter was again discussed, but no action was taken. Property owners threaten the city with an action if another pavement is not laid without any expense to them. City clerk Kingston said the city need fear no action, as the blocks were laid as an experiment in 1881, and that the ratepayers had never been assessed for it. A suggestion was made that the road be paved with cobblestone, which could be done for \$200. In reply to a query as to the cost of vitrified brick, Street Commissioner Ironside said it would require about \$1,000. Mr. Bullen, of the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company would agree to paying one-third of the cost of a good pavement. Ald. M. C. Coote would also contribute. This Mr. Coote refused to do, as he considers it is the city's place to provide the pavement. He points to the fact that he owns several feet of the Market Lane, and also the Market Square in rear of his premises on the east side of the lane, for which the city pays nothing. Ald. Belton suggested an asphalt pavement.

On motion of Ald. Carrothers it was decided to instruct the council to put down a cobblestone pavement.

PASSED AWAY

Death of Police Magistrate White, an Old and Honored Resident of St. Thomas.

St. Thomas, Sept. 17.—William John White, police magistrate for the city, died yesterday at his late residence, Wilson avenue, after a lingering illness. The deceased was a resident of this city for upwards of 50 years. He carried on a general store here on a large scale, being associated with the late Henry Mitchell, who removed to London many years ago. He then took up the study of law, was successful in passing the necessary examinations, and was shortly after appointed to the position he filled until his death. Mr. White was not only one of the oldest and best-known men of the county, but by his gentlemanly bearing and upright character won the respect of all citizens. For the past few years deceased had been failing in

health, but was able to fill the position, with the exception of a few days occasionally, until a little over seven months ago, when he was taken to his bed with what proved to be his last illness. He was aged about 72 years, and the cause of death general debility. He leaves, besides a wife, three sons and six daughters, as follows: Thomas, C. P. R. surveyor, Northwest Territory; Charles, manager Imperial Bank, Tilbury Center; William, druggist, Bay City, Mich.; Mrs. Wm. Pringle, Stratford; Mrs. Norman, Northwest Territory; Mrs. Mann, city; two others married in the United States and one residing at home.

METHODIST PARLIAMENT

First Subscription to the 20th Century Fund Sent In.

The Superannuation Question and Tenure of Pastorate Discussed by the Methodist General Conference.

Toronto, Sept. 15.—The first subscription towards the Methodist twentieth century \$1,000,000 fund came to hand this morning in the shape of a contribution from H. F. Bland, of Smith's Falls, who forwarded \$50 for the \$1,000,000 fund proper, and \$100 to the fund in aid of St. James' Church, Montreal. Mr. Bland stated he had been a member of the Methodist Church for 40 years, and was delighted with the \$1,000,000 scheme.

Rev. Dr. Cornish was appointed general conference statistician.

Rev. A. B. Chambers, when the report of the superannuation fund came up, moved that every minister should be entitled to superannuation after 40 years' service, if he so desired.

Judge Dean endorsed this proposition. Dr. Griffin opposed it.

Joseph Tait said that 50 per cent of the men in the church who were over 60 were as young in heart and mind as they ever had been.

Rev. Mr. Nugent said that ministers were entitled to superannuation after 40 years' work in the ministry. In that length of service the minister paid for his own superannuation.

The motion was defeated by a small majority.

The clause of the report of the superannuation fund committee recommending that before superannuation money should be examined by a layman, elicited animated discussion.

Rev. Dr. Dewart thought that such a course would be humiliating to the Methodist church.

Rev. Dr. Griffin took the same view. He said he could get a medical man to give him any opinion he wanted.

Rev. J. M. Campbell advocated the clause as a protection against adventurers.

Mr. Lavelle, M.D., of Montreal, said it was unjust to throw slurs at the medical profession, which had done so much for the church.

The clause was passed on a vote.

The next clause recommended that in the case of clergymen leaving the church, only half the amount paid by them for the superannuation fund should be refunded.

After some discussion this clause was adopted by a small majority.

At the afternoon session the report of the committee on itinerant and transfer was presented, and a discussion sprang up on the pastoral term.

Rev. Dr. Willoughby moved that the pastoral term be four years, and if three quarters of the quarterly board should approve, the pastor may serve a fifth year. He said the ministry was ripe for a change, and a lengthened pastoral term would allow the minister time for the cultivation of his studies and to do better work for his flock.

Rev. J. A. Lancelley approved of four years absolutely as the term.

Rev. Dr. Chambers supported the four-year term.

Judge Dean believed the time was ripe for an extension, but he thought the extension beyond three years should be at the invitation of the congregation. Many ministers were now tolerated for three years by a congregation who would not be quietly borne with for four years.

Mr. C. A. Berge agreed with Judge Dean.

Rev. Dr. T. R. Williams thought the motion of extension should be dealt with entirely by the quarterly board.

Rev. Dr. Antille favored an absolute five-year term.

Dr. J. J. McLaren strongly advocated the retention of the three-year term. An extension would destroy the itinerant system.

Rev. A. D. Morton, of Nova Scotia, favored a five-year term.

Thomas Nixon, of Winnipeg, disapproved of extension.

Rev. L. Gaetz did not object to five under all the existing restrictions.

Rev. Dr. Wakefield favored extension. Various amendments looking to extension were moved, but all were voted down, and this section of the report passed unchanged.

MADE THEM LAUGH

Queer Proposition Laid Before Delegates to the Provincial Synod.

Montreal, Sept. 17.—The provincial synod was confronted with an unusual problem, when Rev. D. Williams, of Stratford, gave notice of the following motion: "Whereas, the birth rate in the Province of Ontario is and has been for some years abnormally low, being 20.7 per 1,000 of the population, lower than the birth rate in France, be it resolved that this synod views with anxiety the lowness of the birth rate in that province, and urges the government to take measures to ascertain whether it is due to defective registration, or to other and more serious causes, and that a committee be appointed on the subject of vital statistics." The motion was received with great laughter.

During the forenoon the Right Rev. John Dart, D.D., bishop of New Westminster, occupied a seat on the platform.

Consideration of the mission work was continued, and after a long debate it was decided to recommend the giving of the offering of the Women's Auxiliary for Chinese work on the Pacific coast.

The election of officers resulted in the re-election of Rev. Canon Spencer, of Kingston, as secretary, and Mr. A. E. Elliot, of Ottawa, as treasurer of the mission board.

Bishop Thorne, of Algoma, presented a satisfactory report of the work in his diocese.

Asthma Gasp.

The wheezing and strangling of those who are victims of Asthma are promptly relieved by a few doses of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

HON. WM. MULOCK ON SENTIMENT

A Brilliant Speech at the British Empire League Banquet.

The Influence of Imperial Penny Postage—The Material as Well as the Sentimental Side.

Toronto, Sept. 15.—Hon. Wm. Mulock, postmaster-general of Canada, made a brilliant speech at the banquet tendered him last night by the British Empire League. In response to the toast of "Our Guest," proposed by Col. Denison, Mr. Mulock dealt with imperial penny postage and said in part: Well, sir, now that the fact as far as it goes, what will it do for Canada and the empire? Is there any one in Canada who would, if he could, undo it? (Cries of "No.") Is there any one in Canada who, if he could, could undo it? (Cries of "No.") Some people say that the postoffice department will lose money by it. Well, suppose it does, what then? Is not the advantage worth the cost? (Hear, hear.) Agreeing with those who consider the freest possible postal communication as one of the most powerful links of empire, we should not, I think, regard the pros and cons of the scheme as articles to be weighed in the scales of the apothecary, but be big enough, broad enough, and patriotic enough to cheerfully give our substance to the cause for the advancement of the affairs of empire. We have in Canada today over 500,000 people who were actually born in Great Britain, whilst near four millions of our people are of British descent. Does it not make for the federation of the empire if unbroken postal correspondence be maintained between our Canadian millions and their relatives and friends in the old land? It is conceded that the letters of friends in the United States to their friends in Europe have proved one of the most powerful factors in the immigration to the United States. Is it not reasonable, then, to suppose that the stimulus which cheapened postage will give to the establishment of permanent homes in Canada and Great Britain, in like manner, aid in diverting to our shores at least a considerable portion of these streams of immigration that have been allowed to flow into other lands?

If the people of the old land are by freer postal arrangements enabled to meet and greet their friends in Canada, wherever it is a question with them whether they shall emigrate their decision will be in no doubt. Where their hearts are there they will be also.

THE INFLUENCE OF SENTIMENT.

Sir, in dealing with affairs of state, let us not underestimate the influence of sentiment upon national and individual action. The mightiest struggles, the greatest movements, the noblest sentiments, and the human heart, even in the commercial age of today, is as impressionable as in the most chivalrous of bygone ages. Sentiment has given to the United States her Empire; sentiment has impelled her statesmen to prepare the way for the evangelizing of heathen Africa; high, holy, sacred sentiment swept away slavery from the United States; sentiment repatriated many Canadian sons in the hours of Canada's danger, and we can never forget the outburst of Canadian enthusiasm when, at the time of the great rebellion, the Canadian brothers, who had settled in a foreign land, formed themselves into military organizations and returned to Canada prepared to make every sacrifice in defense of their adopted land. There are those who would disregard considerations of sentiment in the work of nation-building. To them I would say that there is a something which makes more for human happiness than the material success of enterprises or commercial successes, a something which, whilst it is amongst the softer threads of life's woven cord, binds men together in affection, and that sentiment enters so largely into the mainsprings and motive of human action that to crush or expel it is to rob life of many of its sweetest joys. Social plans and human betterment, the highest aims of government, influence. These same plans and betterment without it bring forth but the dried leaves of the barren tree. Patriotism is largely its growth, and sentiment derives from it much of its vitality. I need not trace its far-reaching tendrils. Like the ivy, it clings closest to the most rugged wall and finds nourishment in the humblest home and the most abandoned hut. It is the rain of heaven upon the virtues, and strength to the broken reed. Anything, therefore, that will foster the pure and noble sentiments of a people will be the surest and most potent element in the building of a nation. Scarcely any power better does this than personal communication. Friends cannot always be together, but government may make easy the way to the joyous meeting of friends. Oceans may divide the nearest and the dearest, but the union of hearts continues unbroken; and governments, appreciating, as they ought, human emotions, human affection, may worthily promote measures for the interchange of thought and messages of love and affection between the separated ones. To bring father and mother into closer communion with their boy across the sea, to carry the torch of home love and social friendship amongst our kin and friends wherever they may be, to bring about reunions of families, to bring new homes to the lands, these I submit, are not unworthy objects of government. (Hear, hear.)

But, sir, the subject also has its material side, as to the effect of the postage upon commerce I leave it to business men to speak; but perhaps it is safe to assume that one tendency of commerce is to move along the lines of least resistance. If this is the case, then it follows that the better facilities for trade and the cheaper the postal rates between Canada and the rest of the empire, the more will trade develop within the empire.

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN

Another Delegate Called Away by Death—Grand Master Sargent Is Not a Candidate for Re-Election.

Toronto, Sept. 17.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen spent yesterday morning considering the report of the board of grand trustees.

The brotherhood received news of the death of another delegate, D. E. Crawford, of Brandon, Man. Mr. Crawford was taken ill with typhoid fever while on his way here with his wife and child. He was removed from the train to St. Pierre Baptiste, where he died yesterday. The convention passed a resolution of condolence.

At a meeting of the Ladies' Auxili-

lary, the insurance committee recommended that the insurance be made compulsory. The recommendation was adopted.

Much time was spent considering the reports of Messrs. F. W. Arnold, secretary-treasurer, W. E. Arnold, director of Locomotive Fireman's Magazine, and the reports of the second vice-grand master, and of the board of grand trustees.

At night a complimentary concert was tendered the delegates and their friends by the Brotherhood of Railway Firemen, a feature of which was the presentation of an illuminated address. Grand Master Sargent.

Mr. Sargent, in conversation, stated definitely he would not be a candidate for re-election. The vacancy thus created is a matter of much conjecture, and the name of W. E. Arnold, secretary-treasurer, and John J. Hannan, are those most discussed.

STILL BETTER

Weekly Review of the State of Trade.

Canadian Reports Show Still More Activity in Business Channels—Crops Exceed Estimates—The Situation Across the Border.

New York, Sept. 17.—Bradstreet's review says: Cooler weather in Canada has resulted in improved trade advances. Toronto reports a large movement in drygoods, and lumber in good demand, some of which is expected to go to the United States. Stocks of blankets and underwear are reported limited, and some imports from the States may be expected. Grain prices are above an export basis, hence the movement is small. Montreal reports improved trade, and the jobbing business of the statistics of wounded are good. Butter and cheese are firm, with the former tending upward.

Trade in the Maritime Provinces is disappointing, and the returns from St. John, owing to the annual fall, trade prospects good, and the oat crop the largest in years.

Canadian failures for the week number rather less than a month ago.

R. G. Dun & Co. Canadian reports this week exhibit more activity, and on the whole a better prospect for the future. Retail trade is more active at St. John, owing to the annual fall, while wholesale trade continues moderate, and collections are still slow. Businesses in hardware at Halifax is not brisk, but there is a fair demand in groceries and drygoods. Fish prices are fairly well maintained on account of the small catch. Crops are promising, but collections not very satisfactory.

Applicable staple lines at Montreal show a satisfactory movement, but boots and shoes are somewhat dull, and consequently leather. Collections are generally good, but money is stiffer. Jobbing trade at Quebec continues very satisfactory in all lines, with increased orders for shoes and good collections. Money is plentiful, with commercial paper realizable at 6 per cent.


Wholesale trade at Toronto has been less active, but prospects are bright and payments satisfactory. Not much movement of crops is yet reported at Winnipeg, but the yield exceeds expectations. Wholesale trade is steady in all lines, and retail trade fair. Victoria reports only fair wholesale business, with collections about average, but retail trade satisfactory. Imports of goods and clothing. The New Westminster fire has been the most important feature in trade at Vancouver. The volume of wholesale trade is about average, with retail trade collections fairly good.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Bradstreet's report says: Reports of still further enlarged distribution at most western markets and of slight improvement at eastern centers, where demand has been slower to materialize, but the demand for breadstuffs, increased railway earnings, not entirely due to the swelling movement of grain to market, which, indeed, is still behind last year's records; bank earnings increased over last week's figures over all corresponding weeks except one year ago, when speculation was very active; rather better than expected government crop reports and enlarged exports of American manufactures are all features tending to make the trade situation at present a notable one. The quiet appearance of the iron trade is confined strictly to new business, because mills are still fully provided with orders. The wholesale demand for lumber continues undiminished, in spite of some complaint for retailers. Export trade as a whole continues satisfactory. Imports are not as yet shows no particular expansion. Unfavorable trade features are few, and presented chiefly in the textile manufacturing trades, but here it is hoped that the undeniably large distribution of drygoods this fall will soon be reflected in improved demand. Business failures for the week number 173, against 162 last week, and 169 in this week a year ago.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review: New York, Sept. 16.—Business is passing well through the difficulties that attend the winding up of a war, which are generally greater than those involved while war is in progress. The rush of orders kept back while war lasted by those who thought it shrewd not to take any chance, has lifted prices a little, and caused a larger demand than the time that can continue; but though it has passed there is ample evidence that the consuming demand is very large. How large can only be judged after some weeks of waiting. It is supposed that the advance is largely due to milling demand coming upon a narrow supply. Exports are, for instance, 3,079,976 bushels, flour included, from Atlantic, and 224,052 bushels, from Pacific ports and two weeks, 5,597,323 bushels from both coasts, against 10,796,853 bushels last year. Widely different accounts of foreign supplies and demands do not aid the market, but it may be noticed that a large flour contract has been closed at Seattle for Russia, and receipts of wheat for two weeks of September have been 14,963,395 bushels, against 14,877,106 last year. One certainty there is that the foreign demand will be smaller and the American crops larger than last year. The slight yielding in corn was due rather to the government report that wheat was entirely discredited as to that crop, than to any change in movement, which has been small compared with last year. The exports for two weeks have been 4,351,321 bushels, against 7,075,363 last year. Important cotton mills have stopped. Woolen mills represent rather better orders, although much machinery is idle. Stocks are a shade higher, averaging 19 per share for the week, though the speculative industrials average 22 per share lower.

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A pure hard Soap which has peculiar qualities for Laundry Uses.

5 cents a cake.

SHAFTER ROASTED

By a British Officer Who Went Through the War.

Lack of Physicians Cost Many Lives—Gross Miscalculation by the Commander—600 Sick in One Camp.

[Correspondence of Detroit News.]

Washington, Sept. 17.—Sir Bryan Lighton, captain of British cavalry, was in the war from Chikamauga to Santiago.

"What is your lesson from the war?" he was asked.

"Oh, that you have to advance your batteries in order to compete with advanced rifles," he replied. "The wheels of your guns are studded with Mauser bullets. And that the Mauser rifle has changed the statistics of wounded and killed in battle. Formerly the percentage was four wounded to one dead; now it is nineteen to one. Well, Shafter counted on four wounded to one dead. He did not count on nineteen. He had not enough physicians. Men fell in the thick grass only wounded and were left there to die. One-third of the lost might have been saved if there had been more physicians."

"Shafter has your sympathy hasn't he?" the British soldier was asked.

"No," he replied. "Miles is a soldier, but Shafter is not. Shafter did not take care of his commissary. We never had more than half a day's ration in Cuba."

"You charge the errors of the campaign to whom?"

"To Shafter," the Britisher replied. "He ought to have known the work of the Mauser rifle and the necessity for a good commissary. All he saw of the battle was his balloons. They were visible at a distance of four miles. He came to the firing line in a buggy six days after it was all over. He is directly responsible for the errors of the campaign."

SIX HUNDRED SICK IN ONE CAMP.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I., Sept. 17.—There were six hundred men in the general hospital today.

SHOOTING OF SPANISH PRISONERS.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Col. Dudley reports to the war department from Boston that he is about to conclude the investigation into the shooting of Spanish prisoners on the United States ship Harvard after the battle of July 3. Even from the Spanish account it does not appear that the American sentinels were to blame for the unfortunate shooting.

It is understood that the guards—only ten in number—were compelled to fire upon them.

No officers, Spanish or American, were present at the time.

FIRE ON CUBANS.

Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 17.—Cuban fighters from Manzanillo have reported to Gen. Lawton that Spaniards attempted to take possession of the Cuban vessel Fernando, bringing supplies for the Cuban army. On board was a guard of 12 men. They were fired upon by Spaniards in the fort near the bay, one Cuban being killed. Gen. Rios, in charge of Cuban forces, surrounding the town, threatened an attack on the fort, but was not allowed to land her cargo. There was no further trouble.

Gen. Lawton was requested to send an armed force to Manzanillo, but will not do so, as Manzanillo is one of the territory embraced by terms of capitulation.

OWN THEIR RAILROADS

Switzerland Approves the Principle. No Private Ownership.

On the 20th of February, 1898, the Swiss people accepted by an overwhelming majority a law referred to them providing for the purchase and operation by the state of the railways of the country. The vote marks the end in Switzerland of the system of private management of railways, and the coming in of a new system of state management. The action is one of interest and importance to all people everywhere, because it evolves momentous political and financial as well as economical and social considerations.

The agitation of the question whether the railways should be constructed and managed by the state began in Switzerland almost with the beginning of railroad building. The first railroad, from Basle to Baden (Switzerland), was opened in 1847. A plan for the construction of a system of railroads by the confederation and the cantons concurrently, prepared by the federal council at the suggestion of the national council, was rejected by the national council, which voted in July, 1852, by a large majority, in favor of construction by private companies, under charters issued by the cantons with the approval of the confederation. This condition was not satisfactory to the federal authorities, and a law was passed in 1872 enlarging the powers of the confederation and giving it the control of the concessions. That law, with supplementary provisions making it stronger, has continued in force till the present time. M. Horace Michell, in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly for September.

FAGGED OUT.—None but those who have become fagged out know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength has gone, and despondency has taken hold of the sufferers. They feel as though there was nothing to live for. There, however, is a cure—one box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do wonders in restoring health and strength. Mandarins and Dandies are two of the articles entering into the composition of Parmelee's Pills.

THE DREAD DISEASE

Leprosy Is Contagious, but Not Hereditary—Curious Infection.

That leprosy is a contagious disease is unanimously admitted by the best authorities; but the exact manner of its contagion is certainly difficult to understand. There are many examples of persons living for years in the most intimate family relations with lepers and remaining uninfected. And often but one member of the family will acquire the disease. On the other hand, the history of the disease in different parts of the world shows that it never originates spontaneously, but that its origin can always be traced to human importation. There are also a very large number of recorded cases where leprosy has resulted from a single contact of an abraded surface with some lesion or secretion of an infected individual. These apparently contradictory facts must be explained on the theory that some peculiar inherent predisposition, which exists only in a limited number of individuals, is necessary for the development of this strange disease. There is no reason to believe that leprosy is an hereditary disease.—B. Foster, M. D. in "North American Review" for September.

DECEIVED TO DEATH.

Insidious to the Last Degree—Kidney Troubles Stealthily Work Havoc—South American Kidney Cure a Potent Healer.

This caption could be truthfully written on many a burial certificate, and in numbers that would appall. Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bladder, Dropsy. Any or all may be induced by causes least suspected, perhaps the least thought of, and yet most dangerous is the backache symptom. Don't dally with kidney pains. South American Kidney Cure is a quick reliever, and a powerful healer. Cleanses and cures.

For sale by W. S. B. Barkwell.

CHARACTERISTIC.

A German correspondent of a London paper, in an article on Bismarck, relates the following:

"When he was Prussian ambassador at Paris, the Hessian charge d'affaires in France was Count Enzenberg, whose hobby it was to collect the autographs of famous statesmen. On one page of his album Guizot had written: 'In the course of my long career I have learned to forgive much, but to forget nothing.' M. Thiers had written underneath: 'A little forgetfulness would not detract from the sincerity of the forgiveness.' Bismarck was asked to inscribe something on the same page, and he wrote at the bottom: 'I do not forget anything. I have taught me to forget many things and to get myself forgiven for a great many more.'"

Among contracts recently placed by the government of the United States were several amounting to 250,000 hessian bags, to be used for fortification purposes.

LIQUOR AND DRUG HABITS

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Without publicity or loss of time from business, by purely vegetable, harmless means. Immediate results. Normal appetite. Calm sleep and clear brain. No injections or bad effects. Indiscreet testimony sent on request. Address: THE DIXON CURE CO., 40 Park Ave., Montreal.

"Blind Man's Buff."

Sometimes you pay your money and get what you do not ask for—is your grocer playing Blind Man's Buff with you and your money.

When you found husks and black specks and didn't find that rich nutty flavor of Tillson's Pan Dried Rolled Oats in the rolled oats you bought, how much more business did that grocer get from you?

You can't get fooled on the real Tillson's Pan Dried Rolled Oats—IT'S IMPOSSIBLE.

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