London Advertiser

TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.

TELEPHONE CALLS.

Business Office 107
Editorial Department 134
Job Department 175

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25.

Election Prophecies.

Some election prophecies will be sadly discounted in a few hours. The leading organ of the Opposition, the Toronto News—which has dropped the mask of independence—figures out a majority of at least twenty for Whitney. The Liberal augurs promise ten or fifteen majority for the Government. Even those who pride themselves on being shrewd observers are apt to see everything through the medium of their party prejudices, or their surroundings and associations. In any event they can only judge by surface indications, but often there are irresistible undercurrents, which are not perceived until the vote is counted and which create general surprise when they reveal themselves. The late Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, on the eve of the general election of 1878, told a friend in this city that he was absolutely sure of a majority of at least 40, and produced a list, purporting to show how each constituency in the country would go. Sir John Macdonald was returned by the largest majority given to any party since Confederation. Sir Charles Tupper is an incurable prophet and has an unique reputation for being invariably wrong. The most sanguine Liberals did not expect over forty majority in the last Dominion election, and our local contemporary was quite positive that Canada wanted R. L. Borden as her premier. With these examples in mind, The Advertiser hazards no predictions, though it believes the outlook for the Government has wonderfully brightened in the past two weeks. The result of this election depends upon "the silent vote." If the temperance Liberals, who want more than is offered at present by the Liberal party, go arm in arm to the polls with Hiram Walker & Sons, the Government will be lost.

Riot or Revolution?

Is it a riot or a revolution? The world looks to St. Petersburg and pauses for an answer. A Parisian mob has overthrown dynasties and made and unmade republics, but while Paris is France, St. Petersburg is not Russia.

In the industrial centers of the Russian Empire a powerful revolutionary leaven is working. It permeates the middle and working classes, who embrace the intellect of the country, but the bulk of the population, the peasantry, is a sluggish mass, superstitious, ignorant, depressed to the brute level, with no ambition to rise above it. Until this mass can be penetrated by the ideas which are fermenting in the cities and towns, there is little prospect that any uprising will assume the proportions of a revolution, if the army remains the obedient instrument of the Czar. There are ominous signs of a "sympathetic strike" on the part of some of the regiments. The saluting of the palace with grapeshot could not have been an accident, and some battalions refused to fire on the strikers in Sunday's battle. The army, however, is recruited mainly from the peasantry, so that any disaffection is not likely to be general.

It is hard to find an apology for the carnage in St. Petersburg. From all accounts the strikers were not disorderly and had no hostile motive in assembling and marching to the palace to lay their grievances before the Czar. They were marshaled by a priest of the orthodox church, who walked in his glittering vestments, in front of the advancing host, bearing aloft the emblem of his holy office. The Russian people venerate the Czar as the head of the church; he is "The Little Father," and there was an intense pathos in the simple confidence of the St. Petersburg strikers that he would lend a benevolent ear to their complaints. Hating the bureaucracy, they loved "The Little Father." The Russian people make a distinction between the person of the Czar and the corrupt and brutal despotism of which he is as much the victim as his meanest subject. His inclinations are humane and liberal, but he is deficient in moral courage and infirm of will. He is controlled by stronger minds and flies from one extreme to another, at one time yielding to reactionists, like De Plehve, then relenting and reinstating liberals like DeWitte. Like Louis the Sixteenth of France, with whom he has been compared, he is one of the tragedies of history, being cast by destiny for a role which he cannot grasp, when a strong Emperor might be the Joshua of his people, and they might be led into light and liberty without wading through slaughter. But the only answer to their prayer is the bullet and the sword. It was a sad disillusionment for the proletariat of St. Petersburg, and the Czar is now identified in their minds with the system of oppression against which they rose. There is a cry of vengeance, and the tocsin of revolution is sounded, not only in the capital, but in Moscow. The immediate consequences may be terrible, though in a short time troops can be poured into these centers in sufficient numbers to quell any insurrection. But it will be only a postponement of the crisis, unless the bureaucracy takes occasion by the hand and makes wise concessions to the spirit of liberty, which must work and spread.

These intestine troubles may profoundly affect the situation in the Far East. Seething with sedition and with a powerful foe hanging on her flank, the Russian Empire is in a sorry plight, but it may be all for the best. It may be that Japan is fighting the battles of the down-trodden Russian people. European Russia has been drained of nearly half a million troops for service in Manchuria, and this weakness may be a strength to the cause of liberty by inclining the bureaucracy to compromise, so as to be free to prosecute the war. Either that or the Government may be disposed to make peace with Japan in order to cope with the forces of revolution.

19 CRUSOES CAST AWAY IN ELEVATOR

Aground Between Floors, Girls and Men Stay Till Wall Is Broken In.

New York, Jan. 25.—The elevator in the business building No. 656 Broadway stuck fast between the third and fourth floors of the shaft, at 6 p.m. last night, and nineteen shop girls and men were marooned for two hours. Then firemen chopped a hole in the wall and took them down to the third floor by ladders.

A negro porter was running the car, the regular operator being ill. He got all the passengers from the top floor, the tenth, and when he passed the fourth he started to slow up the car. In doing it he threw the safety brakes out of order and they set hard and fast. The car would not go up nor down, and after ten minutes of experimenting the anxious passengers halloed for help. The elevator shaft is confined by thick walls and it was a long time before the engineer of the building heard them. When he saw what was the trouble he called a policeman.

This was after half an hour's wait, and the men and women passengers had got over their first scare and decided there was nothing to do but wait. It was impossible to sit, as there was just about enough room for the crowd to stand. It got uncomfortable after a time, but they started up a song. Then they started up another, and sang merrily for the remaining hour and a half.

All the time the firemen of hook and ladder No. 33, with Capt. Lenihan, were pounding away at the wall. Finally the axes went through, and then a hole big enough to permit egress was cleared. Any shyness the girls had about taking the ladder was smothered by their hunger for their delayed suppers, and soon the whole carload was safe on the sidewalk.

SHOULD LIVE A HUNDRED YEARS

So Says Prof. Metchnikoff, Who Has an Interesting Talk With Old Lady.

Paris, Jan. 23.—Prof. Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute, believes that the normal span of human life should exceed a hundred years. Death at an earlier age is brought on by premature and perhaps unavoidable decay of the cells of our tissues, but an experimental man of science like the famed bacteriologist naturally puts practice before theory. Mme. Robineau, who resides in this city, is unknowingly living up to Metchnikoff's hypothesis by living through her 105th winter very comfortably, without so much as a cold in her head. Her age is 104 years and 6 months. The professor thought he would like to know how she did it. An interview was arranged and took place last week between the theoretician and the practical exponent of longevity. The prospect of a meeting with a learned doctor of the Pasteur Institute did not flurry Mme. Robineau in the least.

She smiled graciously at Dr. Metchnikoff, and began interviewing him at once, before he had time to interview her, putting several precise questions in a clear voice about himself and another person who called with him. It was only when they had replied to her satisfaction that she allowed herself to be questioned in her turn. Then she simply told them what a happy and quiet existence she led among those she loved, and what a pleasant thing life still was to her. Did time never hang heavy on her hands? No. Her eyes were too weak to allow of her working much now, that was true, but she liked to talk, and friends often came to see her. Her grandson, who was at Saint Cyr Military School, spent the day with her recently. Was her memory good? Yes, but her clearest recollections were those of her earlier years. She had never seen Napoleon I., because her youth was spent at Chateauneuf-sur-Loire, but she well remembered seeing Louis XVIII., who succeeded him. After her marriage, she lived at Bercy, so that she was not troubled by the revolutions which followed one another in Paris. However, in 1871, she and her husband were obliged to remove to Orleans. The conversation then turned upon diet. Mme. Robineau was sorry to have it to say that her taste was somewhat impaired. Sometimes she found no flavor in what she ate. However, she enjoyed her chocolate in the morning and her soup in the evening, and, funnily enough, would M. Metchnikoff believe that soup was the very thing she could not bear when she was a little girl? Mme. Robineau's diet consists of dry biscuits, in lieu of bread, which she can no longer digest, a little breast of fowl, and sheep's brains, rice, and whipped cream, her drink being solely "reddened water," that is to say, water with a little dash of wine.

A subject in which Prof. Metchnikoff takes a great interest is that of the thoughts of old people on death. He believes that death has no terrors for those who accomplish what they consider the allotted span of life. The idea of dissolution comes then to be naturally present in the mind, and its prospect is looked upon with a quiet and smiling familiarity. He whispered to Mme. Robineau's grand-daughter, asking whether the old lady would mind his speaking to her on the subject. "Oh, no, we often talk of death; grandmamma is not afraid of it," was the answer, uttered aloud. On hearing the words, Mme. Robineau herself put in, speaking in a quiet, grave voice: "When one is no longer good for anything, one needs must think of death. Let it come when it likes. I am not uneasy."

Fight in Indian Ocean?

Paris, Jan. 25. — The Agence Russe has a dispatch from St. Petersburg, saying it is rumored in naval circles that a fight has taken place in the Indian Ocean between the Russian Baltic fleet and a Japanese fleet. According to the rumor the Japanese lost a battleship and two cruisers.

The Agence Russia is subsidized for Russian purposes and is most unreliable.

IRELAND'S FAMINE IS VERY REAL

Terrible Destitution Was Witnessed Along the Western Coast.

Montreal, Jan. 24.—Here is direct testimony of the condition of the poor in Ireland: Mr. Jeremiah O'Donohue, merchant, of Dublin, who passed through this city today on his way west, said: "Potato blight has once more ruined crops in the west, and death and disease are now stalking among the famished natives. I have seen whole families on the verge of starvation, not knowing where their next meal is to come from, and scarcely remembering what their last one tasted like. People of this country have never been troubled by famine, I understand, so they may scarcely credit the stories that are coming across the Atlantic from Ireland concerning the absolute want which the people of the greater portion of the western coast are facing. I've seen fathers of families walk between 20 and 30 miles in search of food, and many an Irish mother has denied herself a bite and sup for days at a time in order that her little hoard of meal or potatoes might last longer and so stave off for a little longer the starvation which was staring herself and her children. We Irish are a proud people, as we have every right to be, thank God, and you can depend on it that want is real, otherwise these people would never have knocked at the door of the Government begging for relief. The Government has at last listened to the situation, and public works, which will afford a measure of relief, are soon to be started, if they have not already begun."

DE WITTE MAN FOR THE CRISIS

History of the One Honest and Courageous Adviser of the Czar.

London, Jan. 25. — M. De Witte (the name is pronounced Day-vittey), who seems to be the man for the crisis in Russia is a native of the town of Tiflis, the capital of what is known as the Trans-Caucasus section of Russia, that narrow strip of land dividing the Caspian from the Black Sea, and lying upon the northern border of Persia. That is the oil country, and Tiflis is the principal station upon the railroad that connects Batum, on the Black Sea, and Baku, on the Caspian, the centers of the petroleum trade. He is not of peasant origin, as has frequently been published. He comes from solid Dutch stock, which emigrated from Holland to the Black Sea country in the earlier part of the nineteenth century, and his ancestors have always been, so far as he can trace them back, enterprising and successful merchants. His father was a banker and merchant at Tiflis, and sent his son to the University of Novorossiskoe, a little town on the north coast of the Black Sea, near the Sea of Azof.

De Witte graduated from that institution in 1870, when he was 21 years of age, with a degree of engineer, and entered the railway service of the Government, assisting in the construction of the road which now crosses the peninsula and hauls the products of the oil country for shipment at Batum. When the war with Turkey broke out, six years later, he was employed in managing the transportation of troops, and in 1879 was appointed a member of a commission to recommend a plan for the extension of the railway facilities in the southern part of the empire. He wrote the report of that commission and formulated the recommendations which have since been partially carried into effect. During the next few years he was employed in the preparation of a code of laws and regulations for the Government of the state railways, which are still in force. Having completed that task he was made superintendent of the Government railways in Southern Russia, and in 1889 was called to St. Petersburg to be chief of the railway bureau of the ministry of finance. In January, 1892, he was promoted to the cabinet as Minister of Communications, the post now held by Prince Khilkoff, his particular friend, who was educated in the United States. In December of the same year, De Witte was promoted to be Minister of Finance, and from that time until eighteen months ago, was the most influential man in the ministry and a controlling force in the Russian Administration.

By his honesty, his candor, his friendship for the Jews, his hatred of official corruption and his habit of speaking the truth at all times, he incurred the hostility of the grand dukes, M. Pobiedonostseff, procurator of the holy synod, and the late M. De Plehve, the Minister of the Interior, who was assassinated last summer. These forces drove him from the cabinet by misrepresentations to the Czar, just as they compelled the resignation of M. Sanger, the Minister of Education, who prepared and secured the Czar's assent to a comprehensive plan for the education of the masses. To carry out this plan between $12,000,000 and $13,000,000 a year was spent for several years, and Nicholas II. was deeply interested in the movement. The Empress was wrapped up in it also. It was a fad of the imperial couple, and they would have been gratified if a free public school had been established in every village in Russia. Already more than 3,000,000 citizens were being taught in nearly 40,000 schools when Pobiedonostseff, who represents the orthodox Greek Church in the ministry and is perhaps the most conservative of all the advisers of the Czar, declared that free education was undermining the influence of the priests and endangering the throne. His position was indorsed by De Plehve and the holy synod over which the metropolitan or pope of the Greek Church presides, and the Czar was finally convinced that his scheme of education must be abandoned. Sanger was dismissed from the ministry of education and M. Lukianoff, an adherent of the holy synod, was placed in charge last February.

It has long been the theory of the conservatives in Russia that education breeds discontent, which is as true as gospel, for the moment a Russian peasant learns to read and write he begins to realize the misery of his condition and to rebel against it. Kipling once said that as long as a Russian wears his shirt outside his trousers (as the peasants do) he is a loyal subject, but the moment he knows enough to tuck it in he becomes dangerous to the state. That remark also is strictly true. As long as the moujiks, or emancipated serfs, remain in ignorance they are devoted to "the little father," as they call the Czar, and are fanatical in their religion.

CATHOLIC WORKS CENTRALIZED

The Transfer to Rome of the Society for the Propagation of Faith.

Rome, Jan. 25. — Owing to the uncertainty of the religious and political situation in France, there is a probability that the central offices of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, at present in Paris and Lyons, will soon be transferred to Rome, and made a department of the Congregation of Propaganda.

This society, which was organized in 1822 through the efforts of some members of the French clergy, is the main support of Catholic missions all over the world. Up to the close of the past century it, had raised for missionary purposes the enormous sum of $42,076,905, of which more than nine millions were spent in building up the Church in the United States, Branches are established in nearly every diocese of the world, and the money needed for missions is raised through the yearly contribution of the members, special donations and legacies. In every country there exists a central office which collects the amounts contributed from each diocesan director and transmits them to the central offices in Paris.

It was only recently that the central office of the society for the United States was transferred from Baltimore to New York, and is now at No. 627 Lexington avenue.

The report of the society for the past year shows that nearly one million and a half dollars were raised for missionary purposes during the same period, and that of this amount the Catholics of the United States had contributed only $132,321, of which more than half was spent for the Indian Missions in that country. The bulk of the money collected came from European countries, especially from France, where the Catholics have always been generous supporters of the society.

It is in order to forestall any hostile action on the part of the French officials that Pius X. has thought it more desirable for the society to have its administrative offices in Rome, thus placing the money collected out of the reach of French anti-Catholic legislation. Several efforts in this direction had been made by preceding popes in years past in order that the Congregation of Propaganda, which has the general direction of all Catholic missions should also have the handling of funds contributed for their support by Catholics all over the world, but the officials strenuously resisted all attempts of the Roman officials to curtail the independence of the society, and even refused to admit as a member of the central administration at Lyons an agent of the Roman Congregation.

Circumstances, however, have changed considerably since then, and as serious fears were entertained by prominent Catholics regarding the future existence of the society in France, owing to the possibility of adverse legislation and confiscation of its properties on the part of the officials of the Government, Pius X. finally consented that the central offices be transferred to Rome.

Circular letters will now be sent to all the officers of the society ordering that hereafter all contributions be transmitted to the central administration here instead of at Lyons, as formerly. Already some foreign members of the society have transmitted their offers to the Propaganda, expressing their fears as to the stability of the society in France.

The officials of the propaganda consider the change of great benefit for the Roman congregation, which in case of urgent needs in the missions under its jurisdiction had to send special requests for funds to the French headquarters of the society. The Cardinal Prefect of the congregation will now have the main say in the yearly apportionment of the moneys collected among the Catholic missions of the world, and his knowledge of the needs of each place will make possible a more efficient work of distribution.

The fact that the Catholics of America barely contributed one-tenth of the total amount collected during the year has made it necessary for the officials to have the attention of the American bishop called to the matter. Each bishop has been recently urged to establish branches of the society in every parish, and a diocesan director with jurisdiction over all the parish branches. Thus it is expected that by a large increase of American members the contributions of American Catholics toward the support of missions and missionaries will during next year at least equal those of the Catholics of Europe.

LLOYD'S NERVOUS

Big Insurance Firm Fears Losses by Blockade Runners.

London, Jan. 25. — Lloyd's has been undergoing a small panic. The frequency with which seizures by the Japanese of ships attempting to reach Vladivostock since the fall of Port Arthur are reported created great anxiety at Lloyd's, and fears have been entertained of a crisis if the Japanese continue to capture would-be blockade-runners.

It is thought probable by some authorities that none of the vessels now at sea ever will reach Vladivostock, no matter whether they essay the dangerous La Perouse Strait or attempt a passage through Korea Strait.

The Japanese are known to be very plentifully supplied with torpedo boats. Two important captures were made by torpedo boats and under existing circumstances for the purpose of stopping unarmed merchantmen, the smallest and oldest torpedo boat is quite as efficient as the finest cruiser.

There is no difficulty in sparing a few of these little vessels for service guarding La Perouse Channel in the same way as Korea Strait is patrolled.

The practice at Lloyd's is to spread risks as widely as possible, and when a vessel is overdue or known to be in danger, the underwriters involved endeavor to minimize their possible loss by reinsuring with others, who, for high payment, are prepared to take a substantial risk.

But after Thursday's news of fresh captures of British blockade-runners, risks to Vladivostock became practically uninsurable, the underwriters preferring to wait until more precise information as to the general risk of capture is forthcoming.

Meanwhile it is estimated that risks to the extent of about $10,000,000 have been accepted in London on ships now bound to the port named. With so large an amount at stake it is quite natural that much anxiety should prevail, particularly as it is considered a debatable point whether the underwriters interested in these policies are collectively worth that sum.

At any rate there is no doubt whatever that some have not sufficient funds to cover the sum total of their war risk liability.

So far as ship owners are concerned, it matters very little to them whether their vessels are seized, for war risk underwriters then are immediately liable for the whole, and the prudent owner is fully covered.

Underwriters generally have been much perturbed at reports of instability in their ranks, and the committee at Lloyd's is so annoyed at the publicity given to the matter that they have posted a notice offering a reward of $500 to anyone, indicating the person either divulging or having divulged the information.

END OF WAR NOW ASSURED

Revolt Will Compel the Czar to Stop Fight With the Japanese.

London, Jan. 25.—As the situation in Russia grows worse European opinion takes a more hopeful view. The explanation of this paradox is the belief that the revolt has reached such proportions that the crisis will compel the craven Czar and the insensate monsters who have been giving him the counsel of destruction to stop the war in order to pacify the country. It is argued that this result will be reached whatever turn the insurrectionary movement takes. Speedy peace is certain if the rebellion by any chance succeeds. On the other hand, if, as is more probable, the policy of ruthless suppression produces apparent submission no sane Government dare wage war while a volcano is smouldering beneath them. The latest dispatches make it abundantly clear that the demand for reform and hatred of the war are well-nigh universal so far as concerns the urban population of Russia. It is equally apparent that resort to butcheries will only drive the desperate populace to forms of vengeance that are ordinarily detestable. Public massacres will breed a vast crop of assassins and incendiaries, against whom the Czar, the Grand Dukes, and all other tyrants will be helpless. So the most careful observers see in the events of the past three days in the principal cities of Russia the beginning of the end of the Far Eastern war. This opinion was reflected today at the London Stock Exchange and the continental bourses. The first alarm caused by Sunday's slaughter has given place to an optimism which will not disappear unless general anarchy should seize the empire. Russia still will be Russia whoever reigns and whatever replaces the vilest Government with which humanity is cursed.

NIP DISEASE IN THE BUD.—It is difficult to eradicate a disease after it has become seated, therefore it is wise to take any ailment in its initial stages and by such remedies as are sufficient, stop it in its course. Cold is the commonest complaint of man, and when neglected leads to serious results. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will cure the severest cold or most violent cough.

The production of samovars (teakettles), in Russia amounts to over four millions rubles every year.

HOLLOWAY'S CORN CURE is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts, and only costs the small sum of 25 cents.

The University of California at Berkeley faces a magnificent view of bay, island and shore, but the high hills behind it are bare. They are to be covered with redwoods, firs, manranites, tan and white oaks and madrones.

Use Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) to wash woolens and flannels,—you'll like it. 32

"What We Advertise Is So."

KINGSMILL'S

DRY GOODS STORES.
130 DUNDAS AND 131 CARLING STREET.
LARGEST CARPET HOUSE IN CANADA
CARPET HOUSE, 128 AND 130 CARLING STREET

Special Sale of Household Linens.

In our special sale of Household Linens for Thursday "profit is eliminated." "It's value, and not price, that makes a bargain here." We place on sale for Thursday a great variety of Linens at irresistible prices.

Household Linens

"PRICES DO ALL THE TALKING."

Table Linens.

Remnants of Bleached and Unbleached Table Linen have to be cleared out before stocktaking.

TABLE CLOTHS — 2x2 1-2, on sale Tuesday for $1.25 each.

TEA CLOTHS—Fringed, 30x30, sale price 21c each.

TEA CLOTHS — Hemstitched, clearing at 30c each.

On Sale Thursday Only

43c Table Damask for 35c.

75c 5/8 TABLE NAPKINS selling for 40c a dozen.

Odd Table Napkins, clearing at 20c a dozen.

White Hemstitched Doilies, 2 for 5c.

Turkey Tabling, red, green and white, regular price 50c, on sale for 43c.

75c Quilts for 50c.

10/4 Canadian Quilts, regular price 75c, sale price 50c.

$1.60 10/4 Marseilles Quilts, $1.25.

Towels, Toweling.

Crash Toweling at 4c a yard.

Glass Cloth, selling for 6c a yard.

Towels, 22x44, at 15c each.

Towels, fringed, clearing at 3 for 25c.

Treasurer's Sale of Lands in the County of Middlesex.

Province of Ontario, County of Middlesex, TO WIT:

By virtue of a warant issued under the hand of the Warden of the said County of Middlesex, and sealed with the corporate seal thereof, which warrant bears date the 18th day of November, 1904, and is to me directed and addressed, as Treasurer of the said County, commanding me to levy in accordance with the provisions of "The Assessment Act," in that behalf, on the lands hereinafter mentioned and described, being in the said County, for taxes in arrears thereon respectively and lawful costs, I hereby give notice that unless the said taxes and costs be sooner paid, I shall proceed to sell by public auction at the Court House, in the City of London, Ontario, on Thursday, the 9th day of March, A. D. 1905, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, the said lands, or as much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge the said taxes and costs and charges in and about the sale of said lands, authorized by said act.

Township.	Sub Lot.	Street or Block.	Name of Survey.	Orig'l Lot.	Con.	Acres.	Years for which Taxes are due.	Amt. Taxes Due.	Com. and Costs
London	17	Reg. Plan	Hutchinson's	*10	C	1-5	1899, 1900, 1902	$ 4 33	$ 6 21
London	18	Reg. Plan	Hutchinson's	10	C	1-5	1899, 1900, 1902	4 33	6 22
London	19	Reg. Plan	Hutchinson's	10	C	1-5	1899, 1900, 1902	4 33	6 22
London	19	Reg. Plan	Shepherd's	15	3	1-5	1900, 1901, 1902	12 82	6 27
London	.....The Medway Mills Property			17	3	14½	1900, 1901, 1903	39 52	6 99
London	.....The Medway Mills Property			18	3	12½	1900, 1901, 1903	34 07	6 84
Westminster	..At the Village of Byron		§45 B.	F.	1-2		1900, 1901, 1902, 1903	6 37	12 54
Village of Lucan	..231 4th con. st., McDonald's, Plan 188					1-5	1900, 1901, 1902, 1903	4 05	10 22

All the lands herein mentioned are patented. *T. Mills. †W. Reid. §Sims estate.

First published in The London Advertiser on the 23rd day of November, 1904.

County Treasurer's Office,
London, Nov. 22, 1904.

A. M. McEVOY,
Treasurer of Middlesex.

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VARICOCELE & STRICTURE

No other disease is so prevalent among men as Varicocele. As it interferes with the nutrition of the sexual organs it produces weakness, loss of semen through the urine, decay of the organs, pains in the loins, aching in the back, nervousness, despondency, bashfulness, palpitation of the heart, constipation, and a combination of these results in complete LOSS OF MANHOOD. Thousands of young and middle-aged men are troubled with STRICTURE. If you have reason to believe you are afflicted with it, don't neglect it. It will ruin you. Don't let doctors experiment on you by cutting, stretching or tearing it. Our NEW METHOD TREATMENT dissolves the stricture tissue, hence it disappears and can never return. We cure Varicocele and Stricture without operation or loss of time. The treatment may be taken at home privately. Send for our Free Illustrated Book on VARICOCELE and STRICTURE. WE GUARANTEE TO CURE OR NO PAY.

Kidneys & Bladder

All sexual complaints affect these organs, hence the kidneys are a great source of disease. Have you aching or weakness over the small of the back, tendency to urinate frequently, deposit in urine, coldness of hands or feet, a drowsy feeling in the morning. Don't neglect your kidneys. Our NEW METHOD TREATMENT is guaranteed to cure any disease of these organs or no pay.

No Names Used Without Written Consent.

O. W. Rowe, of Jackson, Mich., says: I had varicocele in the secondary stage and two strictures of 8 years' standing. I was operated on twice, undergoing great suffering, but only got temporary relief. I was finally advised to try the NEW METHOD TREATMENT of Drs. K. & K. The enlarged veins disappeared in six weeks, the stricture tissue was removed in eight weeks and my sexual energy and vitality returned so I was a man in every respect. I recommend you doctors with my whole heart."

CURES GUARANTEED. NO CURE NO PAY.

Before Treatment. After Treatment.

We treat and cure Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Varicocele, Stricture, Blood Diseases, Kidney and Urinary Complaints. Consultation Free. Books Free. Write for Question List for Home Treatment.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN
148 SHELBY STREET, DETROIT, MICH.

TUCKER FOUND GUILTY

Will Be Electrocuted for the Murder of Mabel Page.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 25.—Guilty of murder in the first degree was the verdict returned against Charles L. Tucker, of Auburndale, who has been on trial since Jan. 1 for stabbing Miss Page to death in her father's home at Weston on the 31st of last March. Death in the electric chair in the state prison in Charlestown is the penalty.

The announcement of the finding of the jury was made at 10:10 o'clock last night. Tucker collapsed utterly when the foreman read the verdict. Mrs. Albert J. Tucker, the mother of the prisoner, left the court room before the jury returned for the last time. On learning the news she was overwhelmed.

The Royal Chapter.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 25. — The Grand Chapter Royal Masons of Canada, which was formally opened this morning, was adjourned till Friday morning in consequence of the elections. Reports to be presented indicate a phenomenal increase in receipts and membership. Last year there were eighteen chapters with 7,676 members, and receipts, $4,866. This year there are 119 chapters, with 8,700 members, and receipts bordering on $6,000. The election of officers takes place on Friday afternoon.

"A GRAND MEDICINE" is the encomium often passed on Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and when the results from its use are considered, as borne out by many persons who have employed it in stopping coughs and eradicating colds, it is more than grand. Kept in the house it is always at hand, and it has no equal as a ready remedy. If you have not tried it, do so at once.