London Adbertiger.

(Ketabilished by JOHN CAMERON, in 1863.)

HE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY

London, Monday, Nov. 4.

Canadian Archives.

The supplement to the Canadian

ments. The importance of preserving such documentary material is apt to e underestimated, Mr. Richard states that these papers are now located in the attic story of the Louvre, and are anything but safe from the danger of fire. The archives under consideration relate to the early history of Canada, particularly those years which witnessed her birth and infancy and progress under the French egime. These records present in the minutest detail the vicissitudes Canada has undergone, from the early struggles with the Indians to her final passing into the hands of the British. Taking a large view of the whole situation, the utmost care should be exercised in the preservation of such evidence, that it may be easily available to the future historian. It is felt by all true Canadians that Canada our foundations deep, and, we hope, has a glorious future. We have laid securely. Our political institutions are the heritage of a race that has attained its present position free from the stain of bloody revolution. Hope should be our guiding star, and such hope should emphasize to us the importance of our early history. "Because we are still in our infancy,' writes Mr. Richard, "because these events are so near us, we do not perhaps fully realize all the interest they are calculated to awaken hereafter." The primitive history of the Greeks and Romans is very remote from us, yet the ever-increasing lapse in time does not diminish the interest taken in the story of these illustrious peoples. Distance rather lends enchantment to our view, making their his-The cloud, that too often envelops the pillage and fire. The Archives now in erican continent. The author of the report has gone carefully over a large number of these early records, and so

writer who may be interested. How to End the War.

"Not by threats against the enemy, or by humiliation of ourselves, but only by capturing the commandos, can this war be ended." This is the statement made by the Daily Chronicle, a leading English journal, and it is inceresting to note what called it forth, viz., the controversy about a day of humiliation. "More earnestly than ever." writes the Archbishop of York, "I hold fast to the belief that the most urgent need of the nation at the present time is a national humiliation." "It may be that our Heavenly Father is only waiting to be gracious." Against this, Canon Hensley Henson boldly protests, saying that it implies notions about the moral government of the universe which are properly obsolete. The journal sides with the Canon against the Bishop, and while disclaiming any carelessness as to morality and worship, says: "Not only in hours of national crisis but at all times and seasons, do national faults stand in need of correction. It is the function of the churches to act as constant witnesses to these things, to serve as perpetual ministers to the spiritual side of life. This is the sphere of public prayer and public worship. But the Archbishop's specific goes far beyond this. It suggests, first, the repentance for acknowledged faults may be shown and proved by religious exercises; whereas the only worthy token thereof is reformation. It suggests, secondly, the doctrine of special Providence, and the perils which meet us as we stand at desirability of prayers addressed to a particular end." The Archbishop thinks we might have fared better if we had followed the Boers' example in the matter of days of thanksgiving and says: "This may lead some to ask if it is a praying and self-humiliating contest with the Boers in which we are to

This opens out a large question. It is open to anyone to say, if the war Is wicked, then drop it, but if you are only humiliated at your slow success. then make yourselves more efficient in that terrible business. A day of humillation before a righteous God might often be appropriate, if we were serious, sober-minded, and pretty much of one mind; but a religious service simply for the sake of beating the Boers may turn out to be a shallow, helpless thing. We may need prayer very much at this crisis, because we need to conquer ourselves, and not merely the Boer. The inefficiency displayed reveals the presence of selfish interests and of social shams that will not bear the strain of reality,

Physician, Heal Thyself.

Lord Rosebery recently gave a stimulating and suggestive speech at Birmingham. The Daily Chronicle, after criticising an archbishop, turns to put Lord Rosebery straight. It says "he was in a corrective mood like the archbishop, when he penned the pastoral referred to above; but his specific was ails the nation, but he does not believe in trusting too much in Providence. Providence, he says, helps those who help themselves. We are too self-complacent. We want not so much humiliation as energy. Can we not manage, asks Lord Rosebery, to catch in a mitigated form the American complaint of restless activity." Speaking of the people, Lord Rosebery says: "When they wanted a thing they should want it with all their might." On this the journalistic critic remarks: "Excellent precept, but practice is better." If a strange apathy has stolen over the British electorate, "may not the reason be because one party is heavy with the sleep of unchecked power, and another the stimulus of a leader who shall show himself to be passionately determined to make what he knows to be the right prevail, and who, when he wants a thing, shall want it with all his might." There is much justice in The people have been as good as their leaders, and, indeed, better. The past two years have not proved that the British people are feeble and useless, but they have shown lack of foresight, energy and skill on the part of those that hold responsible positions. When the leaders themselves feel the burden of responsibility more keenly, and set themselves to work with greater energy, they will find support in the people, and when education is freer and more effective, and the positions filled according to merit, there will again be an advance all along the line.

The War Spirit.

The Nation (New York), while re-

considerable reduction in the army eswhich the United States will probably pay to the spirit of war during the next year must seem appalling, even to those familiar with the burdens of European militarism." anywhere is bad enough, but if it comes to invade this northern half of the continent it will be an awkward tory a subject of increasing moment. thing for us. There is one thing very certain, if any nation is going to cher- wise will be starved to spiritual death early history of a nation, replacing it ish the military spirit, it must be pre- before the social season is over. Is it pared to pay, and the paying proces is heavier than before. It is "pay, pay, the possession of the French Govern- pay," with a vengeance. The nations ment possess an interest not only to of Europe are all groaning under this Canada, but to the whole North Am- burden, but there does not seem to be any immediate prospect of a sensible plan for bringing this to an end. Ships are built for speed at great expense, at the expense even of seaworthiness, catalogued them as to render them and they break their backs in a storm. accessible to the historical or other This means loss of life and money, and it is everywhere the same. Even where there is no corruption, the constant experiments are a source of extravagance. In fact, it is one of the most discouraging things, and a reproach to our Christian civilization that at the beginning of the twentieth century so much strength should be spent in this fashion. Another lesson is that people may misuse military power; they may be carried away by the fever of jingoism, therefore, while we have confiience in the good sense of the people of the United States as a whole, we think that an immense increase of their regular military power may become a danger and a temptation to themselves and their neighbors. The republic is so situated that it is not compelled to pile up immense armaments, and to follow the example of

Serious State of Toronto Society. [Sensational Editorial in The West-

European nations in this particular.

minster, Toronto.] The social season in our cities and towns will soon be in full swing. As the evenings begin to lengthen the impulse grows stronger in the direction of social entertainment and pleasure. In itself that impulse is good, and, if rightly guided, may lead to real happiness, both for those who give and those who take. As every opportunity is set about with danger, and as every impulse to do good may be so misdirected that evil shall result, it is not untimely to call a halt for a little, that a second thought may be given to the opportunities and the

the edge of another social season. Let it be granted that the cultivation of the social side of our nature is a important and necessary in its way as the cultivation of the intellectual humiliation; whereupon the journalist or spiritual. Let it be granted, too, that relaxation is increasingly necessary as the strain on life becomes increasingly heavy, but what needs to be said to a very large number of people is that relaxation is in order only as a renewal of strength; that reaction must create the waste of life, not waste life still more; that pleasure is not an end in life, but only a means to an end; that they alone use pleasure wisely who "drink for health and not for

drunkenness.' As the conditions of life in Canada improve, yielding a little more than the bare necessities, the temptation to over-indulge in the mere luxuries is stronger than the resisting power of many people will sustain. Those whose whose thoughtfulness gives weight to their words, say quite frankly that city life in Canada is becoming more and more frivolous, and that of late there

bulk enormously in the thought of thousands of young men and women, and the society columns of the newspapers are filled with gossip about the most frivolous functions. And in Torente, for instance, dancing and cards are becoming associated with winedrinking and gambling. It is no secret that wines and liquors are more

largely used, both at public functions Andrew Carnegie Takes No Stock i and at private parties, than they were ten years ago, and that zest is given to afternoon and evening card parties by the stakes which are risked in the playing. The gambling habit has taken strong hold upon not a few women in high society. They had become jaded by the empty round of social vanity and to play first for prizes, then for wine, then for money provided an escape from life's ennui. And now their tell-tale eyes betray the gambling fever in their blood. Some Toronto women are said to be inveterate

We do not hope to recall by any word now spoken those who have gone to such extremes, but appeal may be made, and not in vain, to the much larger class whose chief desire is to be hospitable, but whose great temptation is to thoughtless excess. Surely we are not so hopelessly superficial that literature and music and intellectual conversation can find no place in our social life. It is quite true that cards and dancing make the least tax upon the ingenuity of a hostess; but are our society women incapable of the art of real social entertainment or unwilling to exercise it? Surely it is worth some one's while to set the example, which many would gladly follow. Many good women have begun to see the drift of social life, and would follow any leader into a better order of things. A leader is needed, a real society leader, with sane ideas, strong convictions, and a

There is needed, too, every possible influence of the pulpit, the school, and the home, in order that the minds of our young people may be lifted a little above merely sensuous pleasures. Cannot a new interest be awakened in books and authors, in music and art, in invention and travel, and will not our university and college people, and our musical and art specialists, hold themselves ready for any call which well-meaning society leaders may make in their attempts to relieve the present distress? Mere denunciation is utterly worthless. A wholesome substitute must be provided; and that can be done if the right spirit prevails. The appalling atrophy of all the higher faculties is the fell result of social life as thousands live it in our cities nowadays. A few touches of the intellectual and esthetic and spiritual would do something to save some who othernot worth your while doing your

Editorial Book Table.

The November number of Scribner's Magazine contains the opening chapters of Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith's longest and most important story, "The Fortunes of Oliver Horn." In dealing with the career of a young artist who comes to New York from the south to seek fame the author has chosen a sympathetic hero and drawn upon his own long and intimate association with the artistic and literary development of the city. He gives a most attractive impression of the artistic atmosphere in which the chief characters move The whole story is characterized by a sense of refined humor, and there are many of the author's well-known passages of pathos and wholesome human sentiment that have contributed so much to the wide popularity of his previous works. Each installment contain an illustration by Walter Appleton Clark.

In the concluding paper on "Russia of Today," Mr. Henry Norman, who is acknowledged to be one of the most astute observers of contemporary politics, deals with those large questions of national policy and diplomacy that bear so intimately on the future peace of the world. His comments upon the sup posed friendship that has existed so long between Russia and the United States, and his inferences regarding the outcome of the contest over the Indian border between Russia and Great Britain will no doubt excite a good deal of discussion. The whole question of Russia's present place in relation to other vorld powers is reviewed.

A very seasonable article is the leader in Ainslee's for November, "Training Football Team," by Allen Sangree, which is illustrated by photographs of dramatic interest. More important and equally readable is "Our Farming Indutry," by F. M. Todd, a graphic account of the American farmer and his gigantic enterprises. "The Sailor and the Land Shark," by Carl Hovey, tells of the helplessness of Jack ashore, of the cunning and rapacity of the boarding masters. It is a story of feudal mination that would seem impossible today, and yet prevails most in the greatest city of the country. In "Marriage Nowadays" Cyrus C. Adams points the moral of France, the most non-marrying of countries, and calls attention to the fact that Americans have always been disposed to early marriage, but less so in the past two He finds that most of our self-made men ventured matrimony on \$1,000 a year or less. "The Cyclone," by Earl W. Mayo, is well written and valuable, with some curious pictures of the effects of cyclones and tornadoes. A new series of romantic stories, "The Fortunes of Lal Faversham," by Rafael Sabatini, begins in the November Ainslee's. The stories are woven round the adventures of an adherent of Charles II., and the first, "The Loaded Dice," is full of the fire and dash of the period. "Nigger Jeff," by Theodore the period. "Nigger Jeff," by Theod Fe Dreiser, author of that strong novel, "Sister Carrie," is a powerful story of a Missouri lynching. Other good sto-ries are: "A Marriage on the Main." by S. Elgar Benet; "The Chamber of Fear," by Marion Dana; "The Inaccessible Valleys," by Mortimer O. Wil-cox, and "How Filomeny Went to the Circus," by C. M. Holloway. (Street & Smith, publishers, New York.)

WHY WILL YOU ALLOW a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when, by the timely use of Bickle's Anti-

has been a tendency to the positively dangerous. Dancing and card parties. NICARAGUAN WATERWAY

Great Britain Wants to See Al Nations Benefited.

an Isthmian Canal-Doesn't Believe In It at All.

FEELING IN ENGLAND. London, Nov. 4 .- One of the most responsible officials connected with the canal treaty negotiations, speaking of the matter last week, said:

"We never really objected to construction of a canal, but we did and do object to a cavalier abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It was in that spirit that Lord Lans downe couched the reply to the United States Senate's rejection of the last Hay-Pauncefote treaty. It was not what you wanted to do, but the nasty way you said it, that was the chies reason for our opposition. Since then we have been approached in a rational polite manner, and we have again endeavored to substitute for the Clayton-Bulwer treaty a treaty that will enabel America to carry out a design which, in a broad sense, will doubtless benefit the whole world."

The inner circles of the cabinet are not nearly so sure of the acceptance of the convention as are some of the leading papers on both sides of the water. When the full terms are announced, it is feared that some members of the senate may still find ob jections, and that the forecasts so far published, alleging two sweeping concessions on the part of Great Britain, may have a deleterious reaction.

There exists a species of indifference and a feeling that, after all, the new treaty may be pigeon-holed on account of some unexpected senatorial

Washington, Nov. 4. - In view of the return to the United States Lord Pauncefote, who arrived in New York on the St. Louis, and the resumption of negotiations, which in this case are to into the concrete form of a treaty the propositions agreed upon by the governments of the United States and Great Britain as a basis of a conven tion to replace the Hay-Pauncefote treaty of last year, it may be proper to state upon the highest official authority that there is absolutely

NO OTHER QUESTION than that of the Isthmian Canal involved in the negotiations. Further, it is stated that no demand has been any compensation whatever for the relinquishment of its joint rights in the

The construction of the canal was considered by both nations a desirable things for the world at large, and that thought was at the bottom of ne

The government of Nicaragua has terminated the treaty under which the United States was empowered to construct an inter-oceanic canal across the territory of Nicaragua. This action has been notified to the state department by the Nicaraguan minisdeclares that the termination of the treaty in no wise affects the friendly relation between the two countries. and the Nicaraguan government sires the conclusion of new treaties. Besides the treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation of 1867 thus denounced, the same note conveys the denunciation of the extradition treaty

of 1870 between the United States and Nicaragua. MOTIVES NOT STATED. Under the terms of the denunctation the first named treaty, covering the right to construct and guarantee the convention will expire a canal,

Oct. 24, 1902, which is one year from

Chafing and Itching Skin,

Annoying Rashes, Inflammations and Irritations Are Soothed, Healed and Cured by the Great Skin Food.

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

There is always mystery and doubt about the action of internal remedies. Time is required for the medicine to take effect. It is different with Dr. Chase's Ointment, for it is applied externally, and you are sure to be surprised by the remarkable change it brings about in a few hours. Its cleansing, soothing, healing action allays inflammation and irritation, removes redness and roughness of the skin, and leaves the skin delightfully

smooth, soft and velvety. Notwithstanding its powerful action in the severest cases of skin diseases, Dr. Chase's Ointment can be used with perfect safety on the most tender skin, and is especially suitable for the chafings, itchings and irritations which are so troublesome. Ladies keep it constantly in their toilet, and mothers who have used it in place of powders for their babies would not think of changing. It does not clog the pores of the skin, as do powders, does not stain the linen, and is pleasant to

Mrs. E. Clark, 74 Inchbury street, Hamilton, Ont, states: "The results experienced from using Dr. Chase's Ointment on my children for various sores have been satisfactory in the extreme, especially so with baby, now two months old. All the soreness, scalding and chafes were removed from the little fellow immediately using Dr. Chase's Ointment on him, which freed him from pair. came as a blessing. The cuts and bruises my children meet with always disappear before it, and I consider Dr. Chase's Ointment the very best of its kind. I advise mothers to have it in the house always.'

Mrs. A. McKnight, Kirkwall, Wellington county, Ont., writes: "I feel
it my duty to let you know what Dr. ing splendid results. Since March 1, Chase's Ointment has done in a very bad case of eczema on our baby. We had tried any number of cures without any permanent relief, but from the hour we commenced using Dr. Chase's Ointment there was great relief, and the improvement continued until there was a complete cure. We think it the greatest of family ointments."

Dr. Chase's Ointment is the standard ointment the world over. It promptly and thoroughly relieves and cures eczema, salt rheum and the most torturing forms of itching skin diseases. Sixty cents a box, of all dealers, or Edmancon, Betas & Co., Toronto.



Many new ideas and creations develop as the millinery season advances. Many distinct changes take place. This season the changes are very marked. A visit to our showrooms now is as it were a second opening. Scores of new and novel effects are to be seen now from our own workrooms. Chick creations that make styles shown at beginning of season look like back numbers. We will not attempt to describe any of the above-mentioned styles, but ask you to make a personal visit to our Millinery Department and satisfy yourself. Nothing so satisfying as a personal inspection. Goods are here for your pleasure. The store is yours.

Ladies' New Coats.

Our Raglan and Automobile Coats are scoring a great success this season. The most pleasing feature with our coats is the exclusiveness in style. Not six or a dozen coats same style and shade, at \$15, \$20 and \$25; but variety of styles is the most marked feature about these new and up-to-date garments.

SPECIAL \$5.00-Ladies' Oxford Gray and Black Jackets, lined, fly fronts.

Special \$5.00.

OXFORD \$10.00-Ladies' Oxford Gray Jackets, storm collar, strapped seams and lined throughout. Special \$10.00.

AUTOMOBILE \$11.00-Ladies' Black and Fawn Automobile, double breasted, well lined, coat collar, 36-inch length, for \$11.00.

BOX COAT \$10.50-Ladies' English Box Coats, double breasted, coat collar, in castor, fawn and gray, bell sleeve, \$10.50 and \$12.50.

TAILORED SUIT \$12.00-Ladies' Tailored Suits, Oxford grav, double breasted jacket, 7gore skirt, flare, inserted pleat back. Special \$12.00 and \$15.00.

TAILORED SUIT \$9.75-Ladies' Blue and Fawn Heavy Weight Serge, well lined, fly front jacket, 7-gore skirt, inserted pleat back. Special \$9.75.

Corset Special, 29c. 660 pairs Corsets. Good value and made to sell at 50c a pair.

We have cleared the line from the maker, and they go on sale today and until sold, per pair, 29c.

See Our Display in East Window.



at the state department. The extradition treaty terminates May 24 next, as provided in the convention. The Nicaraguan minister's note conveys absolutely no information as to the motives which inspired the Nicaraguan Government to denounce these two treaties, nor has Mr. Merry, the United States minister to Nicaragua, thrown any light upon the subject It may be recalled as affecting the treaty of 1867, that before submit-ting the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to

congress last year, Secretary drew up a set of protocols with the minister for Nicaragua and the minister for Colombia whereby these officers bound their governments to negotiate treaties with the United States In studying the storm diagrams for for the necessary concessions under which to construct and control canals

in the event that congress should authorize the beginning of such work. CARNEGIE WANTS NO CANAL. New York, Nov. 2 .- Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie were passengers on the St. Louis, the vessel reaching her dock this afternoon. Mr. Carnegie refused comparatively a placid month. to discuss New York politics, saying he was no partisan. He was questioned with regard to the proposed technical school at Pittsburg, and said he had received a report on the subject, and when asked if it was true that the committee had asked \$5,000,000 his reply was:
"The committee is incapable of ask-

ing for money. The report was truly American and worthy of Pittsburg." "Have you any views on the subject of the Isthmian Canal?" was asked. "I do not believe in a canal at all. I do not believe a canal will render the service for the transportation of goods that a first-class two-track railroad would do. Freight could be unloaded into 50-ton cars and loaded on the other side at far less cost than running even 10,000 ships; even if you had to pay no tolls. I do not believe the Nicaragua Canal can be built. I do not believe that that canal can be worked

the date the notice was received

sentiment behind the canal than good The subject of reciprocity was mentioned and Mr. Carnegie said: "Reciprocity is a very fine word to speak, but when you come to arrange the details it is a most difficult policy. have spent many pleasant hours talking on the subject with my dear friend, the late Mr. Blaine."

even if it is built. The Panama Canal

be made workable. There is more

"Mr. Blaine believed in reciprocity," was suggested. "Mr. Blaine believed in many things at first, as do many geniuses," answered Mr. Carnegie. "You can arswered Mr. Carnegie. range reciprocity with one country, but that country favors you at the expense of all others. The best policy is to reduce protection duties. Washington's policy was the best: 'Friends of all, allies of none.'

CRUSADE AGAINST MOSQUITOES. men have been constantly engaged in killing the germ-bearing pests in every way known to science. Hundreds of barrels of kerosene have been used upon the ponds and stagnant pools in and about the city, and the authorities believe have thus materially reduced the insect population. Since April 1, this year, only two persons have died in Havana from yellow fever and eleven from malarial During the same period last before the destruction of the fever. mosquitoes was begun, fifty-two deaths resulted from the yellow scourge and twenty-two from malarial fever.

MR. HICKS HOROSCOPE.

The Kind of Weather We Are to Have in November,

If the St. Louis Weather Prophet's Calculations Are Correct.

November, given with these forecasts, the first thing to observe is that a Venus period of disturbance is central on the 20th, and that its perturbing influence extends from near the 1st of the month into December. But for this fact, there are few astronomical reasons why November should not be at this season, especially in a Jupiter period, a Venus disturbance will tend to excite all the regular storm periods out of their normal conditions, making the fluctuations of temperature more sudden and extreme, and causing a greater severity and prolongation of storm periods, especially over the

north Atlantic and Lake regions. The stars in connection with Friday and Saturday, the 1st and 2nd, indicate that a reactionary disturbance will be central on those dates, causing a rise in temperature, falling barometer and scattering storms and squalls of rain and snow from about the 1st

to the 3rd. A sharp, sudden rise of the barometer and change to colder will follow close after these disturbances, but as sudden change back to storm conditions will come about the 5th in western extremes. The regular Vulcan storm period

begins on the 5th, is central on the 7th and extends to the 10th. moon is on the celestial equator on the 5th, passing to its south declination. Hence a marked rise of temperature, with a corresponding fall of the barometer, followed by possible thunderstorms southward, will set in early in this Vulcan period. About Wednesday, the 6th, to Sunday, the 10th, storms of wind, rain and snow will make their transit from west to east across the country. Remember, storm centers, like railroad trains, do not cover the whole country at once, but make their passages across it; hence storms will begin in western parts days before they reach extreme eastern sections, being in middle parts of the country on intermediate days A decided cold wave will be well advanced from the northwest before the low barometer and storms of this period reach the Atlantic.

Only a brief intermission will intervene between this Vulcan period and the reactionary change due from the 11th to the 14th. Conjunction of the moon with sun and earth, or moon on the 11th, will check the tendency to high barometer and cold, and a sudden return to warmer, low barometer and rain and snow will be natural about Monday, the 11th, to Thursday, the 14th. These reactionary storms will be followed by a more persistent and general change to wintry conditions, and sharp cold will be general over central and northern sections for several days leading up to the Vulcan storm period central on the 18th. This Vulcan storm period extends from the 16th to the 20th, the 20th be-

ing the central day of the Venus period, with the moon again on the celestial equator in her passage from south to north declination. Some of the most decided storms of the month may be expected from about Sunday, the 17th, to Tuesday, the 21st. These storms will reach a crisis on and touching the 20th, rain, wind and thunder being followed in many sections within a few hours by northwesterly gales, driving snow and change to freezing. Note this prediction and heed it, or suffer discom-

fort and loss in all regions to the northward. Danger may be apprehended at this time all over the northern lakes and on the north Atlantic The north Pacific Ocean will not wholly escape severe boreal storms at this time. The freezing weather following the last storms will react to warmer from the 23rd to 26th. On the 25th the moon is full and in perigee, or nearest

to the earth. It is also in direct opposition with earth and sun on the 25th causing an eclipse of the moon in other parts of the earth. Look for many other storms, largely of a bliz-zardous character, not more than 48 hours before or after sundown on the 25th, followed rapidly by great rise of the barometer and a rushing cold wave that will be felt far to the south. Let shippers and navigators of the north Atlantic and lakes beware of dangerous gales and change to hurtful cold during and behind these

A regular Vulcan storm period, reinforced by Mercury, Venus and Ju-piter periods, is central on the last day of November. This means that marked autumnal storms will be brewing, if not already in progress, as the month goes out. The climax of this period will most likely fall in the opening days of December, but the first stages will be attended by very low barometer and change to much warmer, followed at first by general and heavy rains. Later the rain will turn to a general and destructive sleet, and this in turn to a real snow storm and blizzard over northern parts of the country.

Accidental.-Cholly-I shot a fine deer while in Maine. I'll tell you just how is happened. Ethel-Oh, I can guess. You didn't know the gun was loaded.-Judge.

Danger Next Door.

Perhaps it's diphtheria, or scarlet fever. Keep your own home free from the germs of these diseases. Perhaps it's diphtheria, or Prevent your children from having them. You can do

it with our Vapo-Cresolene. Put some Cresolene in our vaporizer, light the lamp beneath, and let the vapor fill the sleeping room. Have the children sleep in the room every night, for it's perfectly safe, yet not a single disease germ can live in this vapor. Ask your doctor about it. Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere.
A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including the Vaporizer and
Lamp, which should last a life-time, and a hottle of
Cresolene, complete, \$1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. VapoCRESOLENE Co., 180 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.