When linen looks like cotton after washing that is the result of poor soap.

Sunlight Soap

is a pure, scientifically made soap, which washes linens perfectly white without the least discoloration or injury to the fabric.

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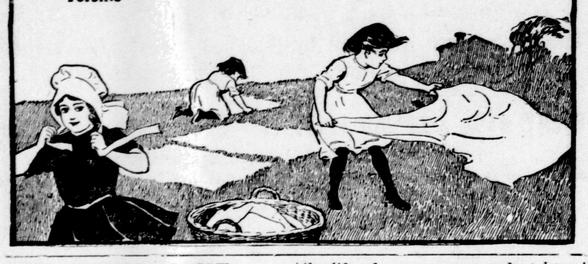

GEN. OKU AS HE IS IN THE FIELD

A Correspondent's View of Him at Headquarters.

PRINCE ACTING AS SUBALTERN

Scion of Royalty Is Ruled Just as Strictly by the Warrior in Camp as Any Commoner.

[Correspondence New York World.]

Oku's Headquarters in the Field, Oct. 16.—His Excellency Baron Oku, who commands the Japanese Imperial Second (now called Left) army, is a man of evident strength of character.

I visited him and his staff today, making a formal call by his order.

Three officers, Lieuts. Okada, Satake and Tanaka, have been placed in charge of the eighteen men who have come to the heart of Manchuria to picture the battles of Russ and Jap for the world's newspaper readers, and, escorted by our keepers, we rode, forth from the compound, a motley company, across the river to the mandarin's yamen, where the headquarters is established.

In the compound of his headquarters the general received us kindly, stating, through an interpreter, that he was pleased to welcome us to the field, and that he regretted the hardships we had encountered on the way, but the exigencies of war made these things unavoidable.

He wore a businesslike uniform of rifle green, almost devoid of decoration. His face is strong, and a glance shows a determination and strength of purpose clearly indicated. Obviously he is a man who would give close attention to detail—a Japanese characteristic.

He wears mustache and beard, though both are thin and hardly hide his firm mouth and chin. His eyes are bright and clear. His face is sunburnt, deep brown and rugged because of the rigors of service in the field, and his clear eyes impress a visitor all the more by reason of the contrast.

LIKE A KENTUCKY COLONEL.

He looks more like a Kentucky colonel than a Japanese.

It needs no student of character to see that in Gen. Oku Japan has a soldier who can win battles as he has done. From the instant he shook hands with me in the headquarters compound I realized that he was indeed a man of whom Japan might well be proud, as the nation undoubtedly is. He has the advantage of having fought over the ground over which he now leads his forces during the war with China.

Since the war the general, who is 57 years of age, has been abroad; he represented Japan at the coronation durbar held at Delhi.

It was an interesting affair, this introduction at headquarters. One after another the correspondents were formally presented to His Imperial Highness Prince Nashimoto, a Prince of the Blood, who serves as a captain on the general's staff. The Japanese revere their royalty, and the royalty is worthy of the reverence.

The prince, when the acknowledgment of his royalty had been made and he had formally welcomed each correspondent with a handshake, retired behind the general.

In Tokio at the court no subject would stand with his back to a Prince of the Blood, but this is not Tokio. This is the field. Here the general rules both prince and commoner, and the prince is a captain of the staff.

The general and his chief of staff addressed us, and meanwhile the officers of the staff, standing behind, stood as men at a religious service, with heads continually bowed. They remained so till after a few minutes of conversation we mounted and rode away back to the compound within the city walls.

As we rode I was thinking of the democracy of the prince and the strength of character of Gen. Oku, and then the correspondent from Paris rolled over the neck of his mule and fell in the sand of the river bank, and I forgot all.

CAPTIVE CORRESPONDENTS.

Within the gates of the city where we rest we are again inside our prison walls. We must not go out without permission till we move to the fighting lines. Regulations have been issued for our guidance. They differ much from those given out in Tokio. With the regulations a war correspondent is classed as a "military campaigner," and is under the supervision of the aide-de-camp, who will overlook his affairs and inspect his correspondence.

The points prohibited in correspondence, according to the regulations, are: "Anything tended to weaken martial spirit and disturb the order of the army, mention of the name of the place whence the correspondence is dispatched, reference to military movements that are taking place at the time of writing or to take place in the future, or any statement as to suppositions regarding military movements, mention of the military strength of the army, the name of the army or places and dates of military movements." And there are other regulations. In fact the life of a war correspondent here is not exactly a bed of roses.

TYPICAL MANCHU CITY.

The city is not a field of military operations, therefore I may tell of a typical Manchu city. I live, with seventeen equally unfortunates, in a typical Chinese house.

Mr. Whiting, artist of the London Graphic, and I live together in a room about 12 feet square, one of six rooms stretched along the wall of a compound, a square yard with houses, tiled and paper-windowed on every side, and a tile-roofed gate that opens to the street in the middle of the row of rooms, in which our Chinese neighbors live, that have their outer wall on the street.

The doors of our room have great posters pasted on them picturing a fierce-looking demon whose duty is to guard the "fung-shuy" of the place, to keep other demons from the portals. I wish he could keep the odors out. The odors are as much a part of a Chinese city as are the city gates. The compound is full of odors and other things.

BED PECULIAR TO CHINA.

The floor of our room is stained with the dirt of ages, so we live for the most part on the mats of the "k'ang." A k'ang is a bed peculiar to China. It is an elevated piece of brick and wood, about two feet high, extending from wall to wall on one side of the room, with apertures at either end to allow of fires being made beneath when the nights are cold. The k'ang is my workshop and abiding place, and the smells of China come to me through the open window.

The inns are odd. The guest who stays in one must bring his own bedding. Otherwise he sleeps uncovered on the k'ang. The inns cost little to build. They are like most of the houses of the place, mud walls in a timber frame with a thatched or tiled roof, paper windows, mud floor and a k'ang of mud, wood and brick. The entrance is usally through the kitchen, and one must hurry through lest he lose his appetite.

The dining-rooms and living-rooms are one and the same, the tables being usually placed on or alongside the k'ang, where a belated sleeper may still be sprawled.

The stock in trade of the smaller inns is not expensive, a few chop-sticks and earthenware bowls, a fireplace of mud, some copper cooking bowls and pans, wooden spoons, a small hay fork for fishing out the meat—pork is most favored—and a few gourds to bale out the liquids. With these and pork and wine—the samshu, distilled from kowliang—cabbage and rice, poultry and eggs, and a few other viands easily procurable, it would not require much capital to establish a restaurant.

The streets are narrow, no more than sixteen feet in width, and a rut is worn in one place, all carts keeping to the same rut. There is no footpath. The mud is the common way of all. At nightfall the storekeepers and householders shovel mud into the cart-ruts before their premises. Thus the residents assist in the effort to keep bad roads in a state of semi-repair.

PICTURESQUE GATHERING.

The shops are all low, open at the front, and the wares of the merchant are spread on the counter and shelves at the back. Often the residence of the merchant lies in a compound at the rear of his shop.

There is a veritable fair outside the high, towered, south gate, where the sentries watch all who come and go. Crowds of booths, all covered with massive white and red umbrellas, and great mats coarsely woven from the stalks of the kowliang, are clustered there daily, selling a remarkable collection of wares, mostly the products of the factories of Japan.

There cotton towels from Tokio, mirrors and soaps—the soaps are adorned with fancy French labels, but they are made in Japan—pencils and paper, tin mugs, and all manner of goods, such as soldiers buy were on sale, the Chinese doing a thriving trade with the Japanese "Tommies." Vegetable vendors, biscuit bakers, butchers — these were mostly Mohammedans—and peripatetic blacksmiths all vied for the trade of the soldier, who now forms a greater part of the city's population than the natives.

It is a picturesque gathering, an array of color, this mass of booths sheltered beneath rude made roofs of matting and giant umbrellas without the city gate, and with the lounging soldiery and the businesslike guard, whose sentries present arms to me as I pass through the gate, the whole scene is a striking one.

The city is as filthy as the average Manchu city, as brown and old—Chinese cities ever seem so brown and somber. There is little brightness other than the glitter of the gilded signs, monster signs of scrolls of gilded metal—those of the pawnbrokers being the gaudiest.

Even the artistic paintings of the temples are covered with ages of dirt, the courts are in disrepair and the buildings crumbling. It is the general disrepair and the dirt and coatings of filth that have come with each succeeding generation that strike a visitor before all else.

The mark of age is on the city. Its walls are crumbling, its moss-grown stones weather-worn and decaying in the gates, and there are cracks in the walls of the towers above.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Dec. 17-18.—At Liverpool—Etruria, from New York; Michigan, from Boston; Armenian, from New York; Montcalm, from St. John; Sylvania, from Boston.

At St. Johns—Buenos Ayrean, from Glasgow.

At Antwerp—Mount Temple, from Montreal.

At Naples—Nord America, from New York.

At Trieste—Carpathian, from New York.

At New York—Brandenburg, from Bremen; St. Paul, from Southampton; Umbria, from Liverpool; Roma, from Marseilles.

At Plymouth—Blucher, from New York.

Relief from Rheumatism with

Griffiths' Menthol Liniment.

Mr. C. Little, Toronto, says:—"I was so badly crippled with Rheumatism, that owing to swelling and pain, I could not get my boot on. A bottle of Griffiths' Menthol Liniment gave relief at once and speedily cured me."

At all druggists. 25c. a bottle.

The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Ltd., Toronto, Can.

LAST BATTLESHIP IS DISPOSED OF

Sevatopol Completely Disabled by Jap Torpedoes.

STOESSEL REGISTERS COMPLAINT

Says Enemy Bombards Hospitals—Official Story of the Capture of 203-Meter Hill.

Tokio, Dec. 18, 10 a.m. — The battleship Sevastopol has been successfuly torpedoed ten times. Advices from Port Arthur say that she is aground, and is evidently completely disabled.

During all the operations against Sevastopol the Japanese have lost two torpedo boats.

The following dispatch was received Saturday from the Japanese army before Port Arthur:

"Two letters from Gen. Stoessel to Gen. Nogi, reached headquarters at 8 in the evening of Dec. 15. The first reads as follows:

"'I have the honor to inform you that your artillery has bombarded our hospitals, which are plainly distinguished by Red Cross flags. These insignia are visible from your artillery positions. I make the request from my high esteem for our brave heroes, who, after gloriously fighting with your force, lie wounded in the hospitals under the Red Cross. Among those heroes are some Japanese wounded. I avail myself of the opportunity to convey to you assurances of my high respect.'

"Accompanying this letter was another from Gen. Stoessel to Gen. Nogi, saying:

"'I hereby intrust the bearer, Barashoff Langa, hunt master to the Emper and superintendent of the Red Cross, to negotiate with your excellency in order to remove the hospitals outside the dangerous zone during the bombardments. It is needless to say that we have respect for your right to promote the success of your operations.'

"Pencilled on the envelope was the following:

"'Barashoff will come to the same place on the afternoon of Dec. 16 to receive your reply.'"

Gen. Nogi further reports that he sent Major Saito, accompanied by the President of Ariga, and an interpreter, to Salichiao, to deliver a reply which was accompanied by the following letter to Gen. Stoessel:

"I have the honor to assure you that the Japanese army, respecting humanity and treaties since the beginning of siege, has never purposely directed shells against buildings or vessels flying the Red Cross, but the greater part of the garrison is invisible from our gun positions, and, as you know, shells do not always reach the place to which they are directed, and especially owing to your long and brave resistance, the deviation of our guns is becoming greater and greater. So with the greatest regret we are unable to guarantee to reach the places at which they are directed.

"I avail myself of the opportunity to convey to your excellency assurances of my highest respect."

On Dec. 2, Gen. Stoessel reports as follows: "The twelve days' assault, which commenced on Nov. 20, was definitely repulsed last night. I am happy to say your majesty's heroic troops alone could have been capable of doing this. There has never been such a fierce assault. The following contributed principally to its repulse: Gens. Kondratenko, Nikitin and Gorbatowsky and Cols. Irrmann and Eretiakoff and Lieut-Cols. Naoumenko and Gandourine. It is, thanks to them and the heroic officers of naval sharpshooters and the artillerymen, that Port Arthur succeeded again in resisting. The Japanese, according to prisoners and Chinese, lost at least 20,000 men. We request your prayers and those of the mother empress, which are manifestly shielding us. As general aide-de-camp to your majesty, I have expressed your majesty's thanks to the garrison."

On Dec. 5 Gen. Stoessel reports: "At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the Japanese, having concentrated all their forces, began an assault of Viskokaia Hill, bombarding it simultaneously with 11-inch and 16-inch shells. A fierce fight raged all day. We repelled three assaults. Towards evening the Japanese succeeded in obtaining possession of the crest of the hill and immediately got two machine guns into position thereon. Among the wounded were Gen. Tserpinsky and Lieut.-Col. Boutoussoff, of the Frontier Guards. Col. Irrmann performed prodigies of valor."

Gen. Stoessel's last dispatch is dated Dec. 10, and says: "Since the capture of Viskokaia Hill our ships in the harbor have been suffering from 11-inch Japanese shells. Gen. Tserpinsky succumbed to his wounds. The spirits of the troops are excellent."

Gen. Stoessel's latest dispatches from Port Arthur, as given out, do not carry the story of the garrison's stubborn defense beyond Dec. 10, thus leaving a gap of at least five days between the official word of the military commander and the unofficial story of Commander Mizzeneoff, which was given out at Che Foo. It is not pretended that the dispatches are published in full. They contain much that is of strategic interest and matter which it is obviously impossible to disclose to the public. The dispatches have been in the hands of Emperor Nicholas three days, but their contents were known to few besides his majesty and his personal aides. The story of the operations, as far as it has been given out, is intensely interesting, and shows that there had been an almost uninterrupted assault of the most desperate character from Nov. 20 to Dec. 10, when the Japanese, after losing over 22,000 men, captured 203-Meter Hill, and were able from that position to shell the squadron in the Port Arthur roadstead. There the official account ends; but it is explained that the Japanese do not occupy the top of the hill, which is still exposed to a deadly fire from the Russian artillery. The Japanese are using a plunging fire from very heavy guns from behind the crest of the hill but that this fire is efficiently directed is shown by the damage suffered by the Russian squadron. The Japanese are credited with using 11-inch and 16-inch mortars and Howitzers. The effect of these must be most deadly when turned upon the neighboring forts. The public reception of Gen. Stoessel's dispatches as a whole is not bad. Everyone is loud in praise of Gen. Stoessel's defense of Port Arthur, while the authorities assert that the main line of forts has not yet been broken. It is declared the garrison probably will be able to hold out a considerable time yet. A matter of much speculation is why the orders to take out and sink the squadron in deep water was not carried out. The only explanation is that the crews and guns were drafted ashore and that at the last moment it was impossible to move the ships under the heavy Japanese fire.

Headquarters of the Japanese Second Army, via Fusan, Dec. 18.—Noon.—There is a probability that there will be a shortage of fuel and food among the Chinese this winter. Firewood is quoted at $40 per ton, and food is selling at three times its normal value, with the end of the supply in sight. The Japanese are paying Chinese laborers treble their ordinary wages and also are paying market prices for all the fuel and supplies they purchase. The cold weather continues. The military situation is unchanged.

Che Foo, Dec. 17.—Midnight.—Commander Mizzeneoff, who was executive officer of the Russian battleship Poltava until that vessel was disarmed, and who, on Dec. 15, headed the party of seven Russians who left Port Arthur in a sailboat and arrived here yesterday with dispatches, said tonight, in an interview, that Port Arthur is a desolate, and excepting for the firing of guns, a silent place. "The Russians," said he, "are husbanding their artillery ammunition, firing only when the effect will be certain. There are 16,000 men in the line of forts and their periods of rest are frequent. The generals, except Gen. Stoessel, live in the forts. Every building in the whole town is more or less injured. Gen. Stoessel has put the entire population on the regular rations sufficient to last three months. The ammuntion is sufficient to last much longer. I believe the Japanese will never take the fortress under present conditions."

In a dispatch, dated Nov. 28, Gen. Stoessel says: "The 26th and 27th were the bloodiest days in the assaults on Port Arthur. The attacks began on the night of the 25th against our left flank, near Pigeon Bay. The first was repulsed with great loss to the Japanese: the same night the enemy attacked a detachment on Panlung Mountain, but were repulsed, as also was their attack on Visokaia (203-Meter Hill). On the 26th the Japanese began to bombard and attack fiercely the forts on the northeastern front and the advanced trenches. The trenches repeatedly changed hands. Nevertheless, on the night of the 26th we threw back the Japanese at the point of the bayonet. The enemy succeeded in blowing up the parapet of one of the forts and began building parallels there. At another fort on the same night they laid sacks along the rampart, but our artillery dispersed them. Towards 10 o'clock in the evening the Japanese attacked a battery on our left flank in considerable strength, and at first obtained possession of a portion of the works, but our heroes brought bayonets into use and the Japanese retired, leaving a heap of their men. Along the whole front the Japanese reopened a violent fire against the interior of the fortress, keeping it up until 5 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 27. The help which God sent us on the birthday of our mother, the Czarina, gave us further victory." The message mentions the same four officers as given in the preceding dispatch, together with several others, who specially distinguished themselves.

COL. MUNRO IS RENOMINATED

Continued from page 1.

credit, and was available for further reforms from time to time.

The Coming Campaign.

Turning to the coming campaign, Mr. MacKay said: "I will not go over the history of the administration of the various departments in the Government, for that has never been challenged by the Opposition, and I do not think will be challenged. We will be met during the next few weeks by the old cry of 'corruption.' But it is never fair to hold a particular candidate responsible for what is done by men in other ridings. You must look at the record of a man in his own riding and judge him by that. The Liberal party in this next election does not intend to have a provincial organizer. It is an advantage to a man to have all his work done in his own riding. But a great many things are being charged against certain men in Toronto for which no blame can be attached to them. The Attorney-General was blamed for the Minnie M. business, because he did not prosecute the perpetrators." The speaker then went on to show that it was impossible for Hon. Mr. Gibson legally to take up the prosecution. The speaker pointed to dozens of cases which had come up in the regular courts in the ordinary way, and had been justly dealt with. The speaker did not want to condone any wrongful proceedings in any constituency, but he did not want the Opposition to throw dust in the eyes of voters by wrongful charges. Turning to the other side of the question, the speaker asked what right the harborers of Gamey had to preach the gospel of purity in elections. The speaker then went on to deal jocularly with the evil record of Mr. Gamey. "We all wanted to know where the $900 came from, but Gamey tore out the bank slip, which might have given a clue to this." Mr. Gamey had told certain reporters that he had spent all summer gathering the money on Manitoulin Island. Later, when he went into the witness box, he first of all swore that he had got the money all in a bunch from Mr. Stratton and others at the Parliament buildings. Then, when he saw these reporters being brought up to swear against him, he turned around and admitted to the court that what these men said was true. "I would not waste a minute on this man," declared the speaker, "if he were not feasted and honored by the Conservative leaders. Should we place the sacred symbol of the cross on the ballot after the name of the party who delight to honor a man of that kind, and then turn around and criticise the Liberals?"

The speaker spoke of various campaigns which had been waged on low issues, like that of Mr. St. John in West Toronto, who spoke in solemn tones of the choleric hog. Apparently Mr. Gamey was, in this election, to be the "beast of burden." Mr. MacKay then went on to pay a tribute to the magnificent work of Premier Ross' administration. Mr. Ross' treatment of the Soo question was able in the extreme. The speaker knew that in the coming elections all the Liberals of Ontario were going to be more united under Premier Ross than ever. There was a close similarity between the policy of Premier Ross, and that of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Both were morally great men. Both were fair and just in the extreme to all men, no matter what their creeds and opinions. (Prolonged applause.)

A vote of thanks was tendered to Hon. Mr. MacKay by the meeting, on the motion of Mayor White and Warden Lockhart. The meeting then dispersed after the usual cheers had been given in a hearty manner.

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Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. zxv

THE GREATER the irritation in the throat the more distressing the cough becomes. Coughing is the effort of Nature to expel the irritating substance from the air passages. Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will heal the inflamed parts, which exude mucous, and restore them to a healthy state, the cough disappearing under the curative effects of the medicine. It is pleasant to the taste, and the price, 25 cents, is within the reach of all.

According to a theory set forth by the late Professor Newton, of Yale, all comets were originally strangers to our solar system, and those that now revolve about our sun like the planets have been "captured" by the attraction of some of the latter near which the celestial visitants passed.

In the possession of Prince Borghese some time ago were six slabs of marble which could be bent at will. The peculiarity is believed to be due to the effect of fire. They were excavated at Mondragon, near Naples, and have a grain like Carrara marble.

Ask your Grocer for

Windsor Salt

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EMPIRE STYLE—A girdle made of sateen cloth, perfect fitting, never-stretching.

Even the most contrary figure can cultivate a most comely form, without loss of comfort, by wearing E. T. Corsets. Because in E. T. Corsets there is a style made to fit the peculiarities of each kind of figure and give it the proper shape.

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Most all dealers sell them.

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6

THE WEATHER TODAY—Snow flurries and colder at night.

Toys at Drygoods Prices

Dolls' Dresses, 65c to $2.25; Blackboards, 25c to $1.25; Rubber Dolls and Animals, 25c to 80c; Balls, 10c to 35c; Tool Chests, 65c to $1.25; Drums, 35c to 95c; Typewriters, $1.00 to $5.00; Wooden Toys, 25c to $3 00; Magic Lanterns, 45c to $4 50; Magic Lanterns and Moving Picture Machine, combined, $7.00; Steam Toys, $1.00 to $6 50; Rattles, 10c to 50c; Railways on Tracks, $1.25 to $3 50; Electric Batteries, $1.00; Pianos, 50c to $1 25; Mechanical Toys, 25c to $1.50.

See our Big Display in West Window. Don't put off buying till the last minute, Don't let the best values go before you select. **Open every night this week from 7:30 to 10 o'clock.**

Special Sale of Black Taffeta Silk.

This is a startling event in Black Silk selling—just before Christmas, too. You have bought a lot of Gifts—that's wise—but if you haven't picked them all don't pass this by. A skirt or waist length of this Silk would make a most acceptable gift. We want every Lady in London and vicinity to see this Wonderful 22-inch All-Silk Taffeta, that is extra value at 75c yard, Clearing 505 yards as a special Christmas bargain at only, per yard..... **50c**

Elegant Gifts--Cream Dress Goods.

For Christmas Presents—Look through our stock of Cream Dress Goods for pretty Blouses and Waists. Our large assortment comprises the latest weaves and patterns, in All-Wool and Silk and Wool Crepe de Chine Serges, Panama Weave, Eolienne, Lusters, Veilings Voleska, Llama Taffeta, Figured Silk and Wool, Voiles, Bedford Cords, Cashmere and Canvas. All prices, from..... **40c to $1.00**

A Good Black Dress For Christmas.

A most acceptable Christmas Gift. If undecided what color to choose, Black is sure to suit young, middle aged or old ladies. We carry a complete assortment in every line, some of which we mention.

Black Crepe de Chine, all-wool and silk and wool, per yard.....50c to $1.00
Black Voile, all-wool and silk and wool, per yard.....50c to $1.25
Black Cashmere and Henrietta, all-wool and silk and wool, per yard.....50c to $2.00
"Priestley's" Mourning Black Goods, all-wool and silk and wool, per yard.....50c to $2.00
Broadcloths and Cheviot Suitings .....75c to $2.50
Roxanas and Mohairs for Shirtwaist Suits.....35c to $1.50

Elegant Fur Coats From $30 to $50.

To give, or what to give? That is the question. One of the answers is probably listed below. What more suitable gift for your Wife, Mother or Sister than a Nice Fur Coat? In Electric Seal and Astrachan we have special lines at **$30, $37.50, $38.50** and **$50.** Also first quality in Persian and Seal Coats.

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RATE AND LIMIT — Single First Class Fare For the Round Trip.

Good going Dec. 24, 25 and 26, valid returning until Dec. 27; also good going Dec. 30, 31, Jan. 1 and 2, valid returning until Jan. 4, 1905.

RATE AND LIMIT — Single First Class Fare and One-Third For the Round Trip.

Good going Dec. 23, 24, 25 and 26, also on Dec. 31, Jan. 1 and 2, valid returning until Jan. 4, 1905.

Also to all points east of Lake Michigan, north of the Ohio River (including Louisville, Ky., and east), and including the following cities: Chicago, Peoria, Keokuk, Hannibal and St. Louis, at fare and one-third for round trip, good going Dec. 24, 25 and 26, Dec. 31, Jan. 1 and 2; valid returning until Jan. 4, 1905.

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CHRISTMAS

SINGLE FARE—Good going Dec. 24, 25 and 26, returning until Dec. 27, 1904. Good going Dec. 31, 1904, and Jan. 1 and 2, 1905, valid for return until Jan. 3, 1905.

FARE AND ONE-THIRD—Going Dec. 23, 24, 25, 26, 30 and 31, 1904, and Jan. 1 and 2, 1905, returning until Jan. 4, 1905.

Between all stations in Canada, Port Arthur and east.

Full particulars from any Canadian Pacific agent. W. FULTON, 161 Dundas street, London, or C. B. FOSTER, D. P. A., Toronto.

It is easier to domesticate a humming bird than a canary.