

Assassination of King Carlos and Crown Prince of Portugal.

Lisbon, Feb. 1.—King Carlos of Portugal and the Crown Prince, Luiz Philippe, were assassinated to-day, and the city is in a state of uproar. The King's second son, the infant Manuel, was slightly wounded, but Queen Marie Amelie, who strove to save the Crown Prince's life by throwing herself upon him, was unhurt.

A band of men waiting at the corner of the Praco do Commercio and the Rua do Arsenal suddenly sprang toward the open carriage, in which the royal family were driving to the palace, and, leveling carbines which they had concealed upon them, fired. The King and Crown Prince were removed from the Marine Arsenal in two closed carriages to the royal palace, the Paço das Necessidades, the late residence of the King, and escorted by municipal guards, mounted.

Murders Cunningly Planned.
The details of the murders show that they were cunningly arranged. The fact that the royal family were returning from Villa Vicosa had been made public in advance, and the authorities had arranged what they considered an effective guard along the route, which the royal carriage was to take. The trip from Villa Vicosa was without incident. The King and his family returned at the end of a day of the greatest excitement in the city on account of the wholesale arrests and the continual discovery of new depots of arms and bombs. A great throng were grouped about the Barriero station and in the neighboring streets when the members of the royal family disembarked, for the purpose of driving across the Tagus, reaching the actual Lisbon. The court couriers awaited them before the landing stage, and the King and the Queen and the two Princes entered the leading carriage, which started immediately, wheeling into the Praco do Commercio.

A Shower of Bullets.
It was because of the beautiful weather that an open carriage was in waiting for the royal family, and when they took their places they were greeted with some lifting hats, but mostly in silence. Then as the carriage sharply turned into the Rua do Arsenal there was a crackling of guns, and a shower of bullets made their way into the bodies of the King and Crown Prince, and the little Prince, who proved an easy target. The assassins, numbering six in all, boldly ran up to the sides of the carriage and poured in a hail of lead before the stupefied escort could intervene. The King and Crown Prince, half rising, fell back into the cushions, the blood gushing from many wounds. The coachman brought his whip across the flanks of his horses, and with a bound they dashed away, disappearing into the Arsenal quadrangle. The panic-stricken people, who had fled on all sides, could see the Queen leaning over the Crown Prince and her younger son, who also was bleeding from wounds by the assassin's bullets.

The Queen's Bravery
How many shots were fired no one can say, but it was a veritable fusillade coming from the right side of the street. The effort of the Crown Prince, who was sitting opposite to the King, to rise was pitiable, and without avail, for he adjusted himself sufficiently to pitch forward and fall over the prostrate body of his father. Queen Amelie, uttering a scream that could be heard by all who had become frenzied by the attack, threw herself towards her sons, shielding their bodies with her own. She frantically struck at the murderers with a bouquet of roses which she had been carrying, but even in the face of this the men fired again and again. "As he saw his father and his brother fall Prince Manuel whipped out a revolver and discharged it at the men, but was himself struck on the right arm by a bullet from a carbine. A footman in the carriage also was wounded, and it was stated that a bullet grazed the Queen's shoulder, but did not do her harm.

The Attack From the Rear.
Only mounted police accompanied the carriage, as the King had refused military escort. The attack came from the rear, for it was found afterwards that the King had been shot in the back of the neck, and it was so entirely unexpected that the murderers had emptied their carbines and revolvers almost before the police knew what was going on, and had turned to flee into the crowds that now panicked, and pressed back before their weapons. Then the guards charged upon them, pursuing them down the street and riddling three of them with bullets. Hundreds of the people joined in the pursuit, and the others of the band of assassins were made prisoners.

The royal carriage had by this time been driven into the quadrangle, and the gates of the arsenal were shut. The grief of the Queen and Prince Manuel was heart-breaking. Within a few minutes the King's mother, the Dowager Queen Marie Pia, the Duke of Oporto, the King's brother, and the Ministers of State assembled, all weeping bitterly.

In the Royal Carriage.
Meanwhile an unhappy scene was in progress at the royal carriage, where King Carlos lay dead, the Prince unconscious and breathing his last, and the infant Manuel, with blood streaming from his mouth, leaning over the bodies of his father and his dying brother.

The Queen, who had miraculously escaped unhurt from the veritable rain of bullets, was kneeling beside her husband and son. The excitement in the vicinity of the tragedy threatened to become serious, and the soldiers quickly surrounded the carriage, which was driven to the Marine Arsenal near by. The King and Crown Prince were tenderly carried into the building, where a surgeon, one of the spectators, hastily did everything possible to save their lives. But his efforts were without avail. The King was dead, and the Prince expired within a few moments.

The Queen's Night Watch.
The news of the assassination spread like wildfire, and thousands of people, bewildered and terrified, poured into the streets. Soon the troops and police occupied all the prominent places, and the people hurried to their homes and barricaded the doors and windows, to await in fear the unknown future. The strictest measures were taken by the officers in charge of the troops to sup-

Shot Down By Band of Men While Driving in an Open Carriage In Lisbon.

Manuel Proclaimed King of Portugal—Three Assassins Killed by Police, Three Taken Prisoners—Queen Marie Amelie, Who Bravely Tried to Shield Crown Prince, Escaped Unhurt—Her Second Son Wounded—Consternation in the Capital—Attack on Premier Franco's Residence—Assassins Believed to be Anarchists—Sympathetic Outbreak Feared in Spain—Sympathy From the Other Crowned Heads.

press the slightest sign of disorder, but their work was light. There were no disturbances of any account in the city.

The bodies of the King and Crown Prince rested in the royal palace, and beside them the Queen sat throughout the night, sometimes with her hands pressing the forehead of King Carlos and sometimes stroking the face of the dead Crown Prince. The bodies were embalmed and will lie in state according to the custom of the Court. The funeral probably will be held on February 10th.

The condition of the newly-proclaimed King Manuel is satisfactory to the physicians in attendance. His wounds are not severe, and if there are no complications, of which there are signs, he is expected to make a speedy recovery. He carries his arm in a sling and declares that he suffers no pain.

The Country Horrified.
The cold-blooded murder has sent a thrill of horror throughout the country, even among those who have been working politically for the establishment of a republic, and sorrow is expressed on every hand at the dreadful end of the King and the Crown Prince.

At the first blush it would seem as though the assassination was the work of Anarchists and not of Republican sympathizers. Nevertheless, the stirring events of the last few weeks have prepared the people for some startling culmination. The discovery of plot after plot, as well as the discovery of many secret stores of weapons and ammunition had demonstrated beyond peradventure the existence of a determination on the part of a large body of the Portuguese to overthrow the present conditions and proclaim a republic. The tragedy occurred about 3.30 in the afternoon, but the panic which instantly gripped the city and all its activities prostrated the lines of communication, and it was not for some hours that the news of the assassination was permitted to be sent abroad. Lisbon to-night wears an air of utter desolation. The theatres and cafes are closed, the streets are almost deserted and the electric cars are moving without passengers. In short, the city has shut itself up in the hours.

The New King.
While the people commuted on the future of their country, the minds of all the faithful Monarchists turned at once to the thought that the wounded infant Manuel was now King of Portugal. With this conviction came other thoughts that must be done to safeguard the boy's life, and rumors thundered through the streets summoning to the bedside of the wounded youth all the skilled physicians that could be found in Lisbon.

Among the first to be called into the critical situation caused by the assassination was Premier Franco, the dictator of the kingdom. Franco was protected by a squad of cavalrymen as he hastened to the palace, and he conferred with the Queen and high officials of the state on what immediate action should be taken. It is understood that Queen Amelie will be Regent during the minority of Prince Manuel, who is now in his nineteenth year.

All Portugal is overwhelmed at the King of the King and the Crown Prince. Though torn by internal dissensions, the past few months, terrorized by acts of crime and bloodshed, uprisings in the streets, outrages with knives and bombs, and always fearful lest these signs of revolution would culminate in some dreadful outbreak of passion, Portugal was not prepared for the blow that fell yesterday.

Returned to Lisbon for Safety.
According to news received here, the murders of the King and Crown Prince were executed under the orders of the Republican Ferreira, and the intention was to assassinate the whole Portuguese family.

Premier Franco had an intimation of these intentions, and fearing that the police would be unable to give the royal family adequate protection at Villa Vicosa, had arranged for their return to Lisbon, after taking precautionary measures for their safety, such as stationing special service police and detectives at various points and occupying the landing stage by strong forces. Crossing the Tagus by steamer was advised by him in preference to the long route by railroad, and the most effective measures would be more difficult.

Prominent Republicans Implicated.
It seems that altogether some thirty men concerned in the plot were secreted among the trees along the Villa Vicosa, in the vicinity of the landing stage, and at other points along the route. A group was stationed at the Praco do Commercio, and a dozen men in this group, and all of them wore long cloaks to conceal their weapons.

It is even stated that the Portuguese Government has proofs that several men prominent in the Republican party, including one ex-minister belonging to the Regeneration party, were concerned in and defrayed the costs of the plot. Some of these men, it is said, have escaped across the frontier. The Portuguese Government has requested the Spanish authorities to guard the frontier and prevent further escapes, and rigorous measures have been taken in all Portuguese ports to arrest any suspected persons attempting to leave the country.

Large Store of Bombs Seized.
During the night following the assassination the police of Lisbon discovered and seized a large store of bombs and arms and Republican proclamations, and arrested a number of Republicans and Regenerates, including a few well-known men.

The reported attack on Premier Franco's house would seem to indicate that there was foundation for the reports current of the intention of the conspirators after wiping out the members of the royal household to kill Franco and proclaim a republic.

It is difficult here to procure reliable details of the assassination. One account says fourteen of the assassins were killed, including their leader, and that only half a dozen of them effected their escape.

It is also stated here that Queen Amelie only escaped by a miracle, several bullets striking her hat, the murderers having fired with deadly accuracy at the heads of their victims.

A Boy King.
A boy King, who hereafter will be known as Manuel II, is to-night the ruler of the kingdom of Portugal, and the revolution into which the instigators of the bloody events of yesterday had hoped to plunge the country has not yet at least engulfed the nation. Franco, the dictator and real commander of the country's destinies, whom the moral and physical might of all parties and powerful interests has not succeeded in destroying, remains still the triumphant leader, not only unconquered and unfrightened, but retained in power by the new King, determined at all hazards and at all costs to prevent further violence and insurrection and to preserve the monarchy.

Early this morning Premier Franco proclaimed the accession of Prince Manuel to the throne, and the naval and military chiefs and high dignitaries of the State swore allegiance to the King and Portugal still lives under a monarch.

Franco at the Helm.
Having proclaimed the accession of Manuel to the throne, Premier Franco announced his intention to adopt the most rigorous measures to crush any possible insurrection. In the absence of the Chamber of Deputies, the President of the House of Peers will be empowered to recognize the accession of Manuel, and he would then again take the oath of allegiance.

The army and navy have sworn allegiance to Manuel, as well as all the garrisons and naval stations in the kingdom, and the new King has confirmed the dictatorship.

King Manuel's Proclamation.
Later in the day came a solemn proclamation from Manuel II, announcing that he would uphold the constitution and preserve the integrity of the kingdom. In this proclamation, which is addressed to the Portuguese people, he says:

"An abominable crime has stricken me in my heart as a son and a brother. I know the nation shares my sorrow and indignation, and detests the horrible act which is unprecedented in history. I am called upon by the destinies of the nation, and conformable therewith I shall do my utmost to promote the good of the fatherland and merit the affection of the Portuguese people. I swear to maintain the Catholic religion and the integrity of the kingdom, and to observe my duty and enforce obedience by all of the nation's political constitution. I also declare that it is my pleasure that the present Ministers shall remain in office."

The proclamation is signed by Dom Manuel, and is countersigned by all the Ministers.

King Carlos's Career.
Dom Carlos I. was born September 28, 1863, the son of King Luiz I. and his Queen, Maria Pia. He married Maria Amelie, daughter of Philippe, Duc d'Orleans, on May 2, 1886. He succeeded to the throne Oct. 19, 1889. The Crown Prince, Luiz Philippe, Duke of Braganza, was born March 21, 1887.

Dom Carlos was tall, stout and fair, strongly Germanic in cast of feature and countenance, though half Italian by birth. He was athletic and sportsmanlike, being quite agile in running, riding, jumping and tennis playing, also smart at fencing, a fair player at billiards, a clever musician and a capital shot, gunning being, in fact, his favorite sport. The King was exceedingly versatile, adding to his other accomplishments considerable ability as a soldier, an artist, a pastel drafter and a painter. Published notes of his discoveries in oceanography show him to be well versed in oceanology as well as an interesting writer. His linguistic skills were great, for he read no fewer than seven languages, and could speak most of them also. He was a brilliant talker and so was one of the most charming of European royal hosts. He was apt at speechmaking, and the British people have occasion to remember more than one kindly reference to Great Britain made by him sometimes when Britain's friends were few among the nations.

Both King Carlos and Queen Amelie loved England and her people. He had many English ways about him, and was proud of his relationship to the British royal family. He was the grand-nephew of the late Queen Victoria's

mother, whose brother, Duke Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, married Donna Maria III. of Portugal. Queen Victoria used to address him as "my dear nephew." The present was not the only attempt upon the life of King Carlos. During the financial straits in Portugal in 1892, desiring it expedient to reduce his own income, the King topped off a fifth of it for his country's benefit, but even this act of renunciation did not please all the people, for in the following year an attempt was made to assassinate him. Another attempt was made in 1896. But since that time the example of the King and his amiable Queen in reforming affairs in their own house has been followed by governmental and public bodies, with the result that many abuses have been put down and bribery and corruption have been greatly checked.

The Crown Prince.
The Crown Prince was not yet twenty-one when he met his death. He was not well known to the people of Portugal. In Britain, however, he became a general favorite during his visit at the time of the King's coronation six years ago. His good looks, his charming manner and his sunny disposition had endeared him to Queen Alexandra that it is said she pleaded with King Edward to bestow the Order of the Garter on the lad. And the King consented, the result being that the Crown Prince had the distinction of being the only person who ever received the Garter at the early age of fifteen. There was a rumor in Lisbon recently that the Prince and King had quarrelled over the question of the abdication of Carlos in favor of his son, and that the Prince had been banished from the capital. This, however, was denied, and shortly after the King and Prince were seen in close companionship.

The Political Crisis.
Political troubles have been brewing in Portugal for a long time, but it was not until last May that anything approaching a crisis was reached. On the 11th of that month the Cabinet, which represented exclusively the new Liberal group, finding its programme of reforms obstructed by both the old Progressive and Conservative parties, decided to ask for the dissolution of Parliament in order to bring about the election of a new number of measures by means of decrees. The Cabinet was of the opinion that, thus having established its determination radically to reorganize the affairs of the country, it would appeal with a strong confidence to the people in a general election.

The King dissolved the Chambers, and was vigorously attacked for this by the Opposition, which declared the dissolution to be unconstitutional. Senator Franco, the Premier, stated that after seven months of political strife he had found it impossible to govern with a Parliament and to carry out his legislative programme, which included a policy of social and economic reforms and efficient party control of the administration.

Plot Against the Dictator.
Reports emanating from many parts of Portugal and through Madrid, in Spain, within the last few months have indicated that trouble was brewing for Portugal, and the original intention was to assassinate Premier Franco and depend upon the secret republican and labor organizations armed with bombs and revolvers to complete the work of revolution in the streets.

But the police raided the meeting places of the conspirators and made a number of arrests, seizing quantities of bombs and other weapons, and since then other raids have been made in Lisbon, with the result that the police have seized the throne of the revolutionaries in hand. Each day, however, brought new evidences of the ramifications of the plot to remove the heads of the State and establish republicanism in the country.

Dom Miguel the Pretender.
A treaty with Great Britain not only provides for assistance from that country in the event of foreign invasion of Portugal, but is also designed to safeguard the Crown against any danger from revolution in the form of an attempt upon the monarchy itself. Dom Miguel de Braganza, a pretender to the throne and head of the house of the line of Braganza, which formerly reigned over Portugal, is likely to come to the front again because of the death of King Carlos and the Crown Prince.

The father of Dom Miguel was the late King Miguel I. Duke of Braganza, who seized the throne from his niece, Queen Maria, daughter of Emperor Pedro I. of Brazil, and was King of Portugal from 1826 to 1834, at which latter date Queen Maria was restored to the throne. There have been numerous rumors of rebellion with the object of placing Dom Miguel on the throne, but recently these were not given serious consideration. Last June Dom Miguel through the medium of the newspapers of Vienna announced his readiness to fill any vacancy in the Portuguese throne arising from the constitutional dispute in that country.

It was long ago stated that the result of the political crisis in Portugal might determine whether the monarchy should prevail, but whether monarchical rule should not give way to a republican form of government. The republicans believed that Franco by exposing the practices of the monarchist parties administered a blow to the prestige of the King and the monarchy from which they could never recover and had made a republic a probability. It is probable, however, that the assassinations were not inspired by the republican leaders, as there was no evidence that they intended to follow up the advance their cause had found in the death of the two highest personages in the State.

Trouble Feared in Spain.
Madrid, Feb. 2.—The assassination of King Carlos and Crown Prince Luiz Philippe has created general sorrow in Spain, but at the same time it has awakened fears that the assassination might be a prelude to a general outbreak of Anarchistic deeds are not improbable in this monarchy, where the propaganda of the Anarchists already has secured for them a strong foothold.

Especially in Barcelona, where the Anarchists and revolutionaries are notably active, the news of the assassinations caused great excitement. It is understood that for a long time there has been active communication between the radical revolutionaries of Portugal and Spain, having in view an accord at the psychological moment.

These facts induced the Government to-day to take a firm grip on the Spanish situation, with the intention of forestalling a possible outbreak of violence in the monarchy. A meeting of the Council of State was held to-day, at which it was decided to observe especial precautions at the frontier, and rigid rules will be enforced concerning the passage across the frontier of individuals, traffic and merchandise.

Premier Franco's Home Attacked.
The Foreign Office to-day issued a statement that the assassins were paid by political agitators, enemies of the Government. One of the slain regicides was a Frenchman, according to the statement, and enquiring his body was a belt filled with gold—the profit for his share in the murderous act.

Simultaneously with the assassinations, the statement also says, an armed band surrounded the home of Premier Franco in the outskirts of the city, but was beaten off by the guards.

The Kaiser's Sympathy.
Berlin, Feb. 2.—News of the assassination of the King of Portugal and the Crown Prince was telegraphed to the Imperial palace by a semi-official news agency shortly after 5 o'clock this morning. When the press news was communicated to the Emperor about 6 o'clock in the morning the Emperor was greatly distressed, as he was especially fond of the Crown Prince, of whom he saw much during his visit to Portugal in 1905.

The Emperor at once telegraphed to the Queen and Prince Manuel his condolences, and later directed that the Court should go into mourning for three weeks. He also recalled the invitations to the Court ball, which was to have been held on Wednesday next.

Telegram From King Edward.
London, Feb. 2.—Despatches from Lisbon say that the strictest censorship is still maintained by the Government, and in consequence of the official reports that the assassins were Anarchists, instead of Republicans, is received with reserve here. The censored telegrams state that the effect of the assassinations has been to strengthen the monarchist feeling among the masses, and that the army spirit and discipline are perfect. Reports respecting political conditions in Portugal will be regarded suspiciously throughout Europe until news through uncensored channels becomes available.

On learning of the tragedy, dispatched telegrams of warm sympathy to Queen Amelie in her bereavement. The intended visits of their Majesties to the Courts of Norway and Denmark and also the next Court at Buckingham Palace have been cancelled as a token of respect for the memory of the King and Prince.

It is reported that the British Atlantic fleet now at Vigo has been ordered to Lisbon to watch events.

The Dictator Blamed.
Paris, Feb. 2.—Premier Clemenceau and M. Pichon, Foreign Minister, as the representatives of President Fallieres, the representatives of foreign nations and other prominent officials called at the Portuguese Legation to-day to offer their sympathy on the assassination of the King and Crown Prince. President Fallieres received the news of the tragedy direct from the Duke of Oporto. The French President in reply telegraphed his condolences to the Duke and also to Queen Amelie.

The death of King Carlos and Prince Luiz Philippe and the manner of their taking off caused a profound sensation among the Portuguese colony in Paris. There was general expressions of grief and horror at the crime and execution of the murderers.

Senhor Magalhães Lima, a prominent Republican and a Grand Master in the Portuguese Masonic fraternity, who was banished from the country for treason, today charged Premier Franco with being 'one responsible.

Sorrow in Rome.
The whole press and public is horrified, and express violent indignation at the assassination in Lisbon. The mourning at the Court is deep and sincere, and everywhere sympathy is heard for Queen Amelie, who is most popular in Rome. King Victor Emmanuel has ordered the observation of strict mourning for thirty days, and has cancelled all Court functions for an indefinite period.

Dowager Queen Margherita, to whom the announcement of the tragedy at Lisbon was a great shock, as it recalled to her the murder of King Humbert at Monza in 1900, sent a message to Queen Amelie, saying: "None better than myself can understand your terrible misfortune."

After sending a telegram of condolence, the Pope asked the Cardinal go-

personally to the Portuguese Embassy and express the Pope's sympathy.

HELD UP AT THE FALLS.
The Unpleasant Experience of Three Toronto Men.

Niagara Falls, Feb. 2.—A. E. Mercer, who holds a position under the Government; O. H. Roberts and G. L. Brazier, all Toronto men, had an unpleasant experience with the United States Immigration Department officials on the Niagara frontier. The three gentlemen arrived at the Falls from Toronto, en route to Virginia, where Mr. Mercer had some land. They were going to inspect the land, and if conditions appeared favorable, intended to remain and cultivate it. When they crossed the frontier they were questioned by the immigration inspectors as to their nationality, destination and business.

They made no secret of the purpose of their trip, and when it was all explained the inspectors told them that they considered their entry into the United States would be a violation of the provisions of the alien labor law, and that they would have to return to Canada. They came back, registered at a downtown hotel and took action to bring the case before a higher official.

After twelve hours' delay and the unwinding of interminable red tape, orders were received from some man higher up than the three were to be permitted to continue their journey. The delay was most unfortunate for them in many ways. They missed train connections, which were of great importance to them.

TO SAVE BATTLEFIELD.
Canadian Club General Committee Hard to Work.

Ottawa, Feb. 2.—The Canadian Club Central Committee, is working quietly on its plans in support of the reclamation of the Plains of Abraham and the battlefields of St. Foy. An appeal to the public, edited by Colonel Wood of Quebec, is now being printed. This will be distributed and broadcast throughout Canada. Public meetings will be held in every city, town and village, where the project will be fully explained and local committees will be formed to collect subscriptions. The educational work will be undertaken by the Canadian Clubs, who will supply speakers for these public meetings. Mrs. R. W. Reford, of Montreal, who gave a very stirring address at the conference of Canadian Clubs held on January 18th, will shortly give an address before the Canadian Club in St. John, which will open the campaign in New Brunswick.

As soon as the Government plans are announced active work will be commenced throughout the entire Dominion. It is expected that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will make an announcement in the House of Commons in the course of a few days.

COLLISION AT TURCOT.
Engineer Smith and Fireman Miller Were Killed.

Montreal, Feb. 2.—An accident occurred on Saturday night on the Grand Trunk, by which two engine men lost their lives at Turcot village. The Ottawa passenger train crashed into the two engines, which were coupled together at Turcot, and Engineer A. Mills and Fireman R. Smith, of the Ottawa train were killed.

There was a blinding snowstorm at the time, and although there was a watchman stationed beside the engines to protect them, the wind blew out his lantern and he was unable to flag the Ottawa express.

VICTORY FOR UNIONISTS.
Tariff Reformers Won Ross Division of Hereford.

Hereford, Eng., Feb. 1.—The tariff reformers scored another victory to-day by regaining the seat in the House of Commons for the Ross division of Herefordshire, which was lost at the last general election, and which was recently made vacant by the death of Alan C. Gardner, Liberal. Their candidate, Captain P. A. Clive, Unionist, defeated F. W. Thompson, Liberal, 4,946 to 2,228. Captain Clive represented this district between 1905 and 1907.

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A FIGHT FOR BREAD.
Serious Riots at West Seneca, New York.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 1.—The police force at West Seneca has been troubled to cope with the possibilities of an outbreak of lawlessness among the hundreds of idle and hungry foreigners formerly employed in the steel mills. The number of needy in the town is variously estimated at from 500 to 3,000. A fierce bread riot occurred last night. A grocer had announced that he would give four hundred loaves of bread to the poor. The story spread, and a large crowd gathered. The loaves did not come fast enough, and everybody wanted to grab the first food. In the struggles that ensued the bread was shredded to crumbs and destroyed. A free soup house was opened by the poor master to-day.

ALMOST LYNCHED.
It happened to a local druggist that sold a cheap corn salve instead of the reliable Putnam's Corn Extractor. Substitutes burn the flesh. Cures the corn. Use only the best—"Putnam's."

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Dr. Woodhouse has resigned his position as superintendent of the Toronto Isolation Hospital.

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Do you belch up gas? Does your head feel light and dizzy? Is your tongue coated? Do you hawk and spit? Have you distress after eating and a gnawing sensation in the stomach? Is there a constant bad taste in the mouth and a flow of blood to the head? Do not despair of cure if you have not used "Nerviline;" it's the best stomach tonic known to science. It can be relied upon to cure every case promptly. It sends warmth and comfort to the tired organs that need assistance, corrects fermentation and gas belching, drives out dyspeptic pain, clears away bile and bilious feeling. Your appetite becomes enormous—and you digest and assimilate all you eat—this means you gain enough reserve vigor to cast off depression, and thought of sickness. Nerviline will "set" you up—you will make you well. Every doctor who has seen the formula of Nerviline is surprised how many ingredients of wonderful power and merit it possesses. Being suited to young and old alike, no household should be without Nerviline.