

The Toronto World.

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THE WORLD OUTSIDE.

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AN UNACCEPTABLE CONDITION OF RECIPROCITY.

Reciprocity with Canada is a question to which considerable attention has of late been devoted in Massachusetts and other states of the American union. The Democrats have been agitating in favor of free trade relations with this country, and Mr. Gaston, the Democratic candidate for the governorship of Massachusetts, has advocated that if the claims of the United States on the Alaska boundary question are the only obstacles that stand in the way of reciprocity, such claims should be abandoned.

These reported conciliatory expressions from the Democratic candidate have drawn the fire of at least one of his Republican opponents. Speaking in Massachusetts on Oct. 16 Senator Lodge took Mr. Gaston to task. To begin with he showed that since the termination of the Elgin treaty in 1893 no Democratic president had attempted to secure reciprocity with Canada. Every effort made had been made by a Republican administration. President Grant had moved in that direction in 1874, President Harrison in 1892, President McKinley in 1897, and President Roosevelt in 1901.

Referring to the negotiations of ten years ago, Senator Lodge said: "In 1892, under President Harrison, a conference was held by Mr. Blaine with the British Minister and the representatives of Canada at Washington, with a view to making a treaty of reciprocity. The conference developed the fact that the Canadian government was only prepared to offer to the United States in exchange for the concessions asked the admission of natural products. The statement was frankly made that favored rates could not be given to the United States as against the Mother Country. This admission, which was foreseen, necessarily terminated the conference upon this question. It will be observed that the conference failed because Canada wanted us to give her great advantages and would give us nothing in return. She wanted our markets for her products, but would not open her market to our manufactures. The attitude of Canada reminds one of George Canning's verses in the Anti-Jacobin."

In the making of treaties the fault of the Dutch is giving too little and asking too much. Senator Lodge next proceeded to make exception to the proposed free admission of Canadian lumber, fish, hay, potatoes, etc., because such free admission would damage the timber, fishing and agricultural interests of certain northern states, and he wanted to know what benefits Canada could grant in return for such concessions. Then the Republican Senator went on to discuss the failure of the latest international negotiations in these words:

There were many questions before the commission of 1898. There was the question of damages to the English sealing vessels on the northeastern fisheries, on the bonding question on reciprocity and on the Alaska boundary. On every question but the last the negotiators had reached a practical agreement. The negotiations failed because Canada made claims in regard to the Alaska boundary which the United States could not accept, and which no nation with an ounce of self-respect could have admitted. In 1825 Russia made a treaty with England which secured to her the Alaska coast and a belt 30 miles wide, following the indentations of the coast through its entire length. England recognized the Russian possession of the territory by leasing the right of crossing the strip and fishing on the coast. The Russian map of 1827 showed the line as I have described it. The English map followed that of Russia and gave the same line.

In 1867 we bought Alaska, and the Russian title vested in us. For 70 years, in round numbers, that title was never questioned. Then gold was discovered. Then England set up a claim to the contrary to the treaty of 1825, which had been recognized for 70 years, and a more manufacture and baseless claim was never set up. If we should yield to it there is not a portion of the Alaska boundary which England could not attack. President McKinley refused, as a matter of course, to admit any such claim, and the negotiations failed.

When an attempt was made to revive negotiations last spring, Alaska came forward again with her claim, and President Roosevelt refused to recognize it, as any patriotic American would. Mr. Gaston, the Democratic candidate for governor, says that strip of "frigid territory" should not be allowed to interfere with reciprocal arrangements. This is the first time within my knowledge that any American public man has proposed to surrender the soil of the United States to Great Britain for any reason whatever. If it were only a strip of "frigid territory" the principle would remain the same. No nation can afford to surrender its territory on business claims. The maintenance of the national honor is far more important than reciprocal trade arrangements with anybody.

But look for a moment at that frigid strip of territory. American towns have grown up upon it—large towns. American miners have been working there since working there. They are our fellow-citizens. They have gone there under the belief that they were ours, and that the United States would protect them and the land and the territory in which they live to Great Britain.

is in Maine, there will be no reciprocity treaty made with her. Let her abandon this preposterous claim and the Republican party, in pursuance of their policy of many years, will make a reciprocity treaty with her at once. But it is owing to Canada that the negotiation has failed, and if Mr. Gaston and his friends want to have reciprocity with Canada they should get their Canadian friends to withdraw this demand for American territory.

The above extracts from this Republican leader's speech are interesting to Canadians because they emanate from a man prominent in the dominant party in the United States. According to Senator Lodge the reciprocity convention of 1892 failed because (1) Canada wanted concessions on her products, but would not open her market to United States manufactures; (2) because Canada would not give the United States a preference in her markets over the Mother Land.

In other words the United States proposed that Canada should go back to primitive conditions; that she should strangle her own manufacturing industries; shut up her numerous factories, and throw her thousands of operatives out of work. And in return for all this national sacrifice the Canadians were to have the privilege of sending their products into the United States. In short if Uncle Sam's suggestion had been accepted, we should all have become hewers of wood and drawers of water for the benefit of the wide-awake capitalists across the line. Under such circumstances Johnny Canuck would have figured in the world's directory of nations as Brother Jonathan's muscular hired man. Well, Johnny Canuck did not take kindly to the idea, but kept on working for himself, and so far he has been doing pretty well, thank you!

And Canada's refusal to favor United States as against British manufactures is spoken of by Mr. Lodge as another reason why the negotiations of 1892 fell thru. This is a perfectly clear statement. "Washington refused to do business with Ottawa because Ottawa refused to deal a blow to British trade."

Then, coming down to the fulfillment of the latest conference at Quebec and Washington, Mr. Lodge shows that the whole negotiations on reciprocity and the question of the Alaska boundary matter all fell thru because of the inability of the negotiators to agree upon the Alaska boundary matter. The Senator is very courteous of the righteousness of the United States claims on this question, and forgets that the Canadian contentions are probably just as capable of being proved as those of the United States.

In a contemporary review article, Dr. Hodgins makes it clear that the dogmatic contentions of the United States have not been based, and States have not been based on the course of the United States in the controversy has been somewhat devious. To begin with, Senator Lodge bases the United States case on the British-Russian treaty of 1825, but we think he has been fairly answered before. Dr. Hodgins quotes clauses from the treaty in question, and elucidates them by excerpts from the correspondence between the British and Russian governments bearing upon and preceding the signing of that treaty. He particularly points out the Russian boundary line placed by the Russian government ten miles from the "sea," the completed and signed treaty fixed said boundary ten miles back from the "ocean." The word "sea" is used in international law to signify the waters adjacent to the coast line of the neighboring land, and the word "ocean" is taken to signify the open waters beyond. The use of "ocean" in the treaty should alone be sufficient to establish the Canadian contention that the right boundary line should follow the general line of the coast line, and all the indentations of the shore.

Senator Lodge says: "In 1847 we bought Alaska and the Russian title vested in us. For 70 years, in round numbers, that title was never questioned. Then gold was discovered. Then England set up a claim to the contrary to the treaty of 1825, which had been recognized for 70 years, and a more manufacture and baseless claim was never set up. If we should yield to it there is not a portion of the Alaska boundary which England could not attack. President McKinley refused, as a matter of course, to admit any such claim, and the negotiations failed."

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But look for a moment at that frigid strip of territory. American towns have grown up upon it—large towns. American miners have been working there since working there. They are our fellow-citizens. They have gone there under the belief that they were ours, and that the United States would protect them and the land and the territory in which they live to Great Britain.

No American President could ever be found, in my opinion, who would nullify the objects of arbitration, and since then the United States has not shown any willingness to fairly arbitrate the case.

bound by the national honor of its sovereignty not to agree to occupy territory the title to which is disputed with some show of treaty right by another nation. And it is maintained that a nation which refuses to refer such a dispute to fair arbitration attempts a denial of international justice, and thereby disgraces its national honor. Mr. Hodgins concludes by saying if the United States will continue to refuse to give effect to their compact with the nations, as expressed in the Hague convention.

Senator Lodge is quoted as asserting that if Canada wants reciprocity, "she must withdraw her preposterous claims for American territory," and Canadians beg to remark, in reply, that they are making no "preposterous claims," that the Alaska boundary question is a fair one for arbitration, that the Ottawa government is ready to go to work with such arbitration, and that until the United States is of the same mind this country can worry along without "reciprocity."

CANADIAN CATTLE FOR EUROPE. Live cattle raised in the Northwest Territories are being driven across the international boundary line and shipped to the Atlantic seaboard over the Great Northern Railway, and, on arriving at Boston, are there put on board ship for Europe.

The question naturally arises: Why are these cattle not shipped over a Canadian railway, and via a Canadian port such as Montreal, instead of a United States road, and via a United States port? In certain quarters the blame is placed on the C.P.R., which is accused of charging such rates as drive the cattle shippers to the United States. The Canadian Pacific office, in an article printed in another column this morning, and in this denial they are backed up by the cattle shippers themselves, who allege lack of ships at Montreal as the reason why they send their animals to Boston.

Another reason mentioned as influencing the Western Canadian cattle shippers in preferring Boston to Montreal, is found in the fact that if prices happen to be ruling high in Chicago, when the animals reach that market, they can be sold there instead of being sent on to Europe. If the last named circumstance is the genuine reason, it raises the old question as to why Chicago prices should rule higher than Toronto or Montreal quotations?

Again, if the Canadian Pacific is to blame, it would surely be in the interests of that company to see an end put to the business tributary to its own lines. And, still again, if the root of the matter is in the shortage of ships at Montreal, surely Canadian enterprise ought to prove equal to filling the breach.

HEAR PACT, BERNIER.

In Massey Hall to-night, citizens will have an opportunity of seeing and hearing Capt. Bernier, the Canadian, who is bent on discovering the North Pole for Canada, and those who attend will be convinced that he is no visionary, but a practical man, capable of making a good try at the job he has undertaken.

CATTLE SHIPPING ON UPPER LAKES.

Editor World: I am not a cattleman, but can you tell me why live cattle are carried across the ocean from Montreal to Liverpool and not by boat on the upper lakes? It seems strange to me that thousands of head of cattle are carried by water between Port Arthur and Collingwood and not cattle, I should think it would be a great relief to the animals to be on a boat with good fresh air and plenty of water rather than packed tightly in a railroad car for hundreds of miles. The animals could rest at Port Arthur for a few days, and then be shipped by boat. It would be in an improved condition. There may be difficulties in the way, but I think the subject is worthy of your attention, and some of your readers may have the solution. Let us have the opinion of shippers on this point, and oblige.

CANADIAN SHIPPERS AROUSED.

Winnipeg Telegram: A statement from the west that cattle are being driven from Calgary to the line of the Great Northern Railroad and shipped in box cars to Boston has caused great concern here.

The shipping agents, when interviewed, said that the cattle are being charged such rates as drive the trade to American channels. However, the Canadian Pacific Railroad, which is shipping via Boston because they cannot get cattle tonnage in the west, said it is no doubt due to the fact that we refused to quote Montreal rates to Boston, while the other lines make the same rate to each port. "Mr. Reford's other statement that the Canadian Pacific Railroad in preference Montreal is equally unwarranted. We are not, nor have we been, carrying any Manitoba products whatever to Boston for export."

SENDING IN THE BILL. New York Herald: The coal operators have promptly "sent in their bill" for the cost of the strike in an advance of fifty cents per ton in the price of coal. As a result of their being organized the miners have carried their point and their claims are to be arbitrated, and the operators, also, organized, have agreed to charge more for their product. And the public, having no organization, has been severely punished during the strike and is now coolly called upon by the operators to foot the bill. There is nothing left for the people but to organize in turn for the effective regulation of these matters in future.

LIVES WITH BRAIN EXPOSED.

John Daley of Chicago is to Have Silver Skull in Lieu of His Old One.

MEMBRANE OF BRAIN RUPTURED.

But It Has Been Sewn Up, and the Patient is Rational and Bright.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 23.—"I believe there is not in medical records a case exactly like that of John Daley of this city, who is living and happy with the right side of his skull gone and the brain exposed so that the pulsations are visible at every beat of the man's heart," said Dr. J. C. Hepburn to-day.

"It is not correct, as reported, that half of the patient's brain has been removed, but the case is a most remarkable one for all that. Two weeks ago Daley fell four stories and his head struck on an iron beam. The blow was such that the frontal, parietal, occipital and parietal bones were all fractured and splintered. The bones were in such shattered condition that they were used as a protection for the brain, and those that were not already cleft away by the blow itself were removed, leaving practically no covering for the brain without causing covering."

"The operation performed consisted of removal of the bone particles and sewing up the broken membrane. Many stitches were necessary to bring the several edges together, the brain having been thoroughly cleansed of foreign matter. "I was greatly surprised at the rapid recovery of the patient. Daley is perfectly conscious and in jovial spirits, and there seems no reason why he should not be out of the hospital before long with a partially artificial skull and fit to earn his own living again."

"Daley is twenty-four years old, with a strong physique and healthy blood. The break in the brain covering has healed beautifully, and the stitches were removed to-day. "The thing most feared in the case of Daley was that he would be a victim of cerebral meningitis. Strange to say, there have been no symptoms of that disease, and I have no anxiety about that score now."

"The patient is not only conscious and rational, but he is in a healthy and normal mental mood. He understands his condition and tries to make light of it, a disposition which is much in his favor. "Substitute for the Skull. "A secondary operation will now be performed. This will consist of the fitting of an artificial plate in lieu of skull, as a protection of the brain. It is a practical matter that the operation will be quite as successful as the first."

GIFT FROM 70,000 SHOWMEN.

Pretty London and Comes Awarded Royal Children's Contest Honor. London, Oct. 26.—A very pretty and curious gift awarded the children of the Prince and Princess of Wales, who returned to Marlborough House Saturday. It came from the traveling showmen of the United Kingdom and consisted of a very handsome miniature of the Queen, in Queen Anne style, the period of 1704, and standing about five feet high, a beautiful pair of royal children, the Queen Victoria and Prince of Wales, and a small set of silver plated harness. The request was first made some time ago by the traveling showmen, that they might make this gift to the royal children. The Queen's Highnesses to accept of this nature, the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the consent of the King, expressed themselves as glad to make an exception on this occasion. The pretty miniature and harness were taken into Marlborough House on Thursday morning.

To Smother Opposition.

Vienna, Oct. 26.—The Czech councilors adopted a novel scheme to prevent the Olmutz Chamber of Commerce in Austria from opposing the proposed canal project. When the proceedings reached a crucial stage there, the Czechs, with the consent of the King, expressed themselves as glad to make an exception on this occasion. The pretty miniature and harness were taken into Marlborough House on Thursday morning.

BRAIN FOOD.

Is of Little Benefit Unless It is Digested. Nearly everyone will admit that a diet of vegetables and the grails. For business men, office men and clerks, and in fact everyone engaged in sedentary or indoor occupations, gruels, milk and vegetables are much more healthful. Only men engaged in a severe outdoor manual labor can live on a heavy meat diet and continue in health.

As a general rule, meat on a day is sufficient for all classes of men, women and children, and gruels, fruit and vegetables should constitute the bulk of food eaten. But many of the most nutritious foods are not so easily digested, and it is not to advise brain workers to eat largely of gruels and vegetables where the digestion is not weak, and the food is not so easily digested. It is always best to get the best results from the food eaten, and the best results are obtained when the food is well digested. The less digestive should be taken after meals to assist the digestion. The best results are obtained when the food is well digested. The less digestive should be taken after meals to assist the digestion.

People who make a daily practice of taking one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal are sure to have perfect health, as the tablets contain absolutely nothing but natural digestives: omease, morphia and similar drugs have no place in a sound medicine and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are certainly the best known and most popular of all stomach remedies. Ask your druggist for a fifty cent package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and after a week's use note the improvement in health, appetite and nervous energy.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

Hosiery at 25 Cents

Our Regular 35c to 60c Lines

This store has seen some very heavy hosiery selling during the past few weeks, but Tuesday will be the crowning day. We group for rapid clearance all our broken stock, lines worth from 35 to 60 cents, at a Quarter for Tuesday. These particulars:

500 dozen Women's Fine Black Cashmere Hose, fashioned with seamless feet, Ribbed Cashmere Hose, fashioned with seamless feet, double sole and heel, Women's Fine Black Lisle Lace Hose, new patterns, Boys' and Girls' Fine Lamb's Wool Hose, ribbed, fine, soft and durable, sizes 6 to 10, Girls' and Boys' Ribbed Black Cashmere Hose, made from fine pure cashmere yarn, sizes 6 to 12, Men's Ribbed and Plain Black Cashmere Socks, seamless throughout, our regular selling prices for these lines are from 35c to 60c a pair, on sale Tuesday.....

Flannelette Gowns

'Neat, stylish Gowns of soft, comfort-giving material at a price that would discourage home sewing. Only a limited lot to sell on Tuesday, so come early for yours: 20 dozen Ladies' Gowns, made of good flannelette, plain shades (colors pink and blue only), several styles, some with tucked yoke, turn down collar, front, sleeves and collar trimmed with silk flossing and fine lace, others silk Swiss embroidery, lengths 54, 56, 58 and 60 inches, regular price \$1.25, Tuesday.....

Children's Silk Bonnets

\$1.15 to 2.00 Values for 75c Manufacturers' samples that came our way at a heavy discount, also the balance of three stock lines that have become reduced owing to the heavy demands of the past two weeks. Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock your choice for seventy-five cents: 18 dozen Children's Colored Silk Bonnets, splendid assortment of colors and all sizes, reg. \$1.15 to \$2.00 each, Tuesday.....

A Tinware Sale

During the next ten days we are going to have a special sale of Household Tinware. Articles of everyday use will be sold at prices that will mean handsome savings for the thrifty housewife who follows our sale news from day to day and secures her needs as they are offered. The articles will be on sale at the specials counter in the Basement. We start the sale with these three underpriced lines for Tuesday:

200 only Good Tin Wash Boilers, deep copper pit bottom, sizes to fit 8 and 9 stoves, reg. prices \$1.25 and \$1.50 each, Tuesday.....
500 only Plain Daisie Tea Kettles, regular 15c each, Tuesday.....
500 only Japanned Fire Shovels, short handles, regular 4c each, Tuesday.....

Mattresses

A reliable make at a cut price for Tuesday while one hundred left: 100 Mattresses: pure white cotton tops, covered in satin ticking; closely tufted; sizes 4 feet 2 inches, 4 feet 4 inches, and 4 feet 6 inches wide, by 6 feet long; this is a first-class mattress, and sold regularly at \$3.50; Tuesday at.....

Furs

Our Furs stand unrivalled for quality, workmanship, style, fit and finish. Call and talk with our salespeople if you are undecided as to your wants; they may be able to offer some helpful suggestions as to prevailing styles or becoming garments. These are our prices for best electric seal jackets and sable scarfs. Why pay more? Ladies' Electric Seal Jackets: best quality satin lined throughout; 22 inches long.....
24 inches long.....
26 inches long.....
Ladies' Alaska Sable Neck Scarfs: natural dark full-furred skins; trimmed with 5 tails; sizes 14 1/2 to 16 1/2; regular price 47c each; Tuesday.....

Men's Shirts

Strong, good-wearing material, too many and well made. Tuesday only twenty-five cents each: 20 dozen Men's Working Shirts: made with collar attached; full sized bodice; navy blue drill; sizes 14 1/2 to 16 1/2; regular price 47c each; Tuesday.....

\$1.25 Sheets 95c

Thirty cents a pair saved on these Sheets if you buy on Tuesday: (No city mail or 'phone orders filled.) 100 pairs Hemmed Sheets: made of heavy quality Canadian full-bleached cotton; double bed size, 66 inches wide; 2-inch top and 1-inch bottom hem; double bed size, 68 inches; regular price \$1.25 per pair; our sale Tuesday.....

China Sale

Our China Sale contributes a rare offering in Toilet Sets for Tuesday morning. A dollar and a half saved for early shoppers. These particulars: (No city mail or 'phone orders filled.) 100 Toilet Sets, consisting of a large jug, basin and chamber, small jug, brush holder, mug and soap dish; rich scroll and floral decorations; gold lines or stippling; our regular prices \$3.50 and \$3.75 per set; Tuesday.....

Towels for 19c

Three lots all one price, Nineteen cents. Early shoppers will be first choosers. This offering should prove of keen interest to careful housekeepers: Lot 1—118 Dozen Three-quarter Bleached Fringed Damask Towels: assorted in colored borders; 17 3/4 to 19 1/4 inches. Lot 2—150 dozen Huck Towels: half and three-quarter bleached; hemmed ends and colored borders; 17 3/4 to 20 1/4 inches. Lot 3—105 dozen Fringed Huck Towels: assorted in Irish and Scotch makes; plain and colored borders; sizes 18x30 to 22x43 inches; regular prices 25c to 35c per pair; while these lots last on Tuesday.....

Appliques

Two to six yards for the price of one on Tuesday while 2500 yards last: (No city mail or 'phone orders filled.) 2500 yards Fancy Valencienne Applique: light make; medallion and Valencienne Lace and Insertions; 1 1/2 to 4 inches wide; the above are in ivory and cream shades only; regular 10c to 30c yard; Tuesday.....

The Toronto Daily Star Will Have a More Complete List

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

190 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

For the busy man

who likes to take some candies home with him occasionally Cardinals answer every need. They are pure, high-grade Chocolate Creams. They are wrapped and ready—no waiting. They are the best confection obtainable for 30c a lb. For sale exclusively by:

MICHIE & CO.,

7 King Street West.

Pember's Turkish

Electric Baths

The most up-to-date and efficient treatment for all muscular diseases.

127-129 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

"A Busy Week."

EAST'S

"ODDS AND ENDS" SALE

To-morrow we will continue the "odds and ends" sale, which already promises to be a big thing in the way of sales. Though the items are numerous, space only permits us to mention one. 6 Square Top Canvas Covered Steel Round Trunks, built on hardwood slats, deep tray and compartments, 2 heavy outside straps, regular price \$3.95, odds and ends sale, Tuesday, \$2.85.

EAST & CO.,

Cor. Yonge and Agnes Sts.

Every bottle bearing the MAGI label is guaranteed to contain the natural Mineral Water of Caledonia Springs, Ont. Beware of substitutes. J. J. McLaughlin, Toronto, Sole Agent.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No. 84.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 3 per cent. for the current half-year, being 3 cents per share, on the paid-up capital of the Bank, will be payable on the 15th day of November, 1902, at the Head Office and its Branches on and after MONDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1902. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 20th November, both days inclusive. H. S. STRATHY, General Manager. The Bank of Canada, Toronto, 21st October, 1902.

BUTCHERS!

We have the Most Complete Line of Butcher Supplies.

VOKES HARDWARE CO., LIMITED

115-117 King St. West, Toronto.

The Telephone

has no equal as a saver of time and money for the buying and selling of goods from distant points. The travelling salesman found this not long ago. Others are learning the truth daily. Bear it in mind.

THE BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF CANADA.

The Heintzman & Co. Piano is the kind that keeps its excellent tone long after being used. HEINTZMAN & CO., 115-117 King St. West, Toronto.

FLOWERING BULBS

Dutch Hyacinths, Crocuses, Tulips, Little Bell Narcissus, Large, Sound Bulbs.

J. A. SIMMERS

147, 149, 151, 115-117 King St. West, Toronto.

PROF. KENNEDY,

Specialist in Female Diseases.

has removed from 30 North Street to 631 Spadina Avenue, having purchased the above residence. Consultation Free.

CHICKERING

Our Quarter Grand and Style "B" Colonial Chickering Pianos are just the instruments for a small drawing room.

H. W. BURNETT & CO.,

9 and 11 Queen Street East.

Mrs. Stanton Dead.

New York, Oct. 26.—Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton died this (Sunday) afternoon at the age of 87, after a short illness, at her home in this city.