The Toronto World.

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Sunday World, in advance, $2 per year.
Telephones: 252, 253, 254. Private branch exchange connecting all departments.

Hamilton office: H. W. Coates, Agent, 19 West King-street. Telephone 896.

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RAISE IN FREIGHT RATES.

From Montreal comes the news that the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways are jointly preparing to advance their rates of transportation. The announcement is official, and the arguments cited in justification of the move are to the effect that these companies, in common with other great corporations, have felt keenly the pressure of the demands of labor organizations for greater remuneration, and the almost equally pronounced and continuous increase in the price of every kind of equipment and material. The result, according to a high official, is that while the gross earnings of the railways have risen amazingly, there has been practically no increase in their net earnings; that in other words, the working expenses are steadily absorbing the entire fruits of managerial enterprise, brought to bear in opening up new avenues of traffic, and enlarging and increasing the old. Emphasis is, moreover, laid on the point that to meet the increasing traffic demands the railways must employ fresh capital for new lines and enlarged facilities, and that such fresh capital naturally expects a fair return.

In this announcement the public will find considerable food for thought. For months, yes, for years past, the Canadian people, and particularly the people of the Canadian West, have been agitating for a general reduction in transportation charges. The newspapers of the country have been preaching against what they called exorbitont freight rates, and the campaign has occupied a great deal of attention on the floor of the House of Commons.

The statement issued from the Montreal headquarters of the railways, therefore, really constitutes a countermove against the popular agitation, and time will tell whether these great corporations really intend to raise their transportation rates, or whether they will be content if they can by this assumption of an aggressive front parry the efforts of the people to secure lower rates.

If the two Canadian companies do back their announcement by action along the indicated lines, they will doubtless plead that in doing so they are only following in the steps of such United States railroads as the Pennsylvania system, which has recently advanced both the wages of its employes and the rates charged the public. But in answer to this it may be pointed out that according to an investigation made some time ago by the Toronto Board of Trade, freight rates in Ontario are already from 25 to 50 per cent. higher than in the neighboring States, where similar conditions prevail as to volume of traffic.

Meantime it is worthy of note that the stockholders of both companies have been doing very well of late. During the past couple of years the C.P.R. and Grand Trunk have both materially increased their profit distributions. The former road has increased the dividend on the common stock from 3 1-2 to 5 per cent. per annum; and the Grand Trunk is now for the first time in its history paying a dividend on its third preference stock, altho, to be fair, it should be remembered that the holders of several millions of this latter company's securities have as yet never received any return on their investment.

In viewing the situation from another standpoint, it may also be taken into consideration that the present fat years may be followed by a comparatively lean period. The railways in making their new move, no doubt, have this possibility in view. They fear that in times of depression they may be unable to earn large profits on the money which in times of industrial and commercial activity, they are compelled to put into new lines and new equipment.

In any event, it will be generally admitted that by this proposed advance of rates the railway companies are aggravating the situation and opening up anew the transportation problem. There is only one solution that will give the people lower freight rates, and that is a consolidated national system.

YOU COULD BE SENT TO JAIL.

The accompanying communication from Mr. David Creighton, the Assistant Receiver-General, is calculated to give the average citizen an attack of the shivers, if it does not, in fact, subject the reader to nervous prostration. The punched and mutilated coins are common nowadays, most people regard their possession merely as a nuisance, rather than as a jeopardizing of personal liberty. But now Mr. Creighton, at one fell stroke, destroys our cherished sense of security by clearly pointing out that we have all offended against the Criminal Code, probably, time and time again, and that we are likely any day to repeat the crime. In short, few have not broken section 475 of the Code, and by "uttering gold or silver coin of less than its lawful weight," become liable to three years' imprisonment. Because of the startling information contained in it, Mr. Creighton's letter is appended in full:

Editor World: Some one, thru your columns, has been enquiring what to do with mutilated and defaced coins. It is a notorious fact that many such coins remain in circulation, but I believe their circulation would soon be stopped if people were aware what severe penalties they made themselves liable to by passing them. Will you kindly, for public information, publish the following sections of the Criminal Code:

468. Everyone is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to 14 years' imprisonment who impairs, diminishes or lightens any current gold or silver coin, with intent that the coin so impaired, diminished or lightened may pass for current gold or silver coin.

469. Everyone is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to one year's imprisonment who defaces any current gold, silver or copper coin by stamping thereon any names or words, whether such coin is or is not thereby diminished or lightened, and afterward tenders the same.

475. Everyone is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to three years' imprisonment who utters, as being current, any gold or silver coin of less than its lawful weight, knowing such coin to have been impaired, diminished or lightened, otherwise than by lawful wear.

476. Every one who utters any coin defaced by having stamped thereon any names or words, is guilty of an offence, and liable, on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars.

The easiest way for a person into whose possession any of these mutilated or defaced coins have come, to get rid of them, is to sell them to a jeweler for old gold or silver.

D. Creighton.

Toronto, Nov. 19, 1902.

A SHARP DRAWING OF THE COLOR LINE.

A curious phase of the drawing of the color line is just now in evidence in two cities of the Southern States. New Orleans and Mobile have put into force a law to secure race separation in the street cars, and, judging by report, the measure is working out more satisfactorily for the blacks than for the whites, for whom it was framed. The separate compartments, to quote The New Orleans Picayune, set aside—sometimes by a screen, but more frequently by a rope suspended from the ceiling to the floor of the car—for the two races, provide, on the one hand, ample space for the negroes, and, on the other hand, all too inadequate accommodation for the whites. The result is that, in almost every car—and especially in cars that run in the early morning and late afternoon hours, when traffic is heaviest—the whites are compelled to stand in the aisles, hanging on as best they can to straps, or to remain outside the door on the platforms, where they are frequently packed so denseiy that one enters or leaves the car with considerable difficulty; and frequently the seats to be used exclusively by negroes are not all occupied, and, on some of the cars, are quite empty. Naturally, the tired whites are often under strong temptation to bolt into the blacks' compartment, but two deterrents effectually restrain them—one, the fear of being classed with the negroes, and the other, a penalty of $25 for taking one of these rear seats. The upshot is, as The Picayune remarks, that the comfortably seated blacks are often prone to grin at the self-imposed discomfort of the whites, and that the whites must needs "grin and bear it."

Here, in Canada, where white, black, yellow and red men and women have equal rights, and sit side by side on the street cars, we find it difficult to understand the conditions that lead to such a sharp drawing of the color line as is seen in the Southern portions of the brave "Land of the Free," and the sum of the whole matter is that we ought to be grateful that we have no such race question to deal with.

It is a curious thing and worthy of note that in the British West Indies, where, as in the Southern States, the black population outnumbers the white, no such race difficulties are to be met with. In Jamaica and Barbados, the expression "damned nigger" is not to be heard, a white woman may go anywhere without molestation, and there are no lynching and burnings at the stake. Whites and blacks attend the same churches, and the African has equal rights in court with the Caucasian. In fact it is said that visitors from the Southern States to such places as Nassau spend a great deal of their time in the courts of justice viewing the (to them) unusual spectacle of black men having fair play meted out to them.

The negroes of these West Indies were once in slavery as were those of the south, and we would be inclined to credit the better state of affairs to the beneficent workings of British justice—were it not also said to be a fact that a similar desirable condition of things prevails likewise in some of those West Indian islands, which are otherwise than British.

We think that those who are trying to solve the race question in the Southern States might gain some light by studying the situation in the neighboring archipelago.

AT FIRST GLANCE

It Would Appear That Local Remedies Would Be Best for Cure of Catarrh.

It would seem at first glance that catarrh, being a disease of the mucous membrane, salves, sprays, etc., being applied directly to the membranes of the nose and throat would be the most rational treatment, but this has been proven not to be true.

The mucous membrane is made and repaired from the blood, and catarrh is a blood disease, and any remedy to make a permanent cure must act on the blood, and when the blood is purified from catarrhal polson, the secretions from the mucous membrane will become natural and healthy.

In this climate, thousands of people seem scarcely ever free from some form of catarrh; it gets better at times, but each winter becomes gradually deeper seated, and after a time the sufferer resigns himself to it as a necessary evil.

Catarrh cures are almost as numerous as catarrh sufferers, but are nearly all so inconvenient and ineffective as to render their use a nuisance nearly as annoying as catarrh itself. Anyone who has used douches, sprays and powders will bear witness to their inconvenience and failure to really cure.

There are a number of excellent internal remedies for catarrh, but probably the best and certainly the safest is a new remedy, composed of Red Gum, Blood Root and similar antiseptic remedies, and other valuable catarrh specifics.

This remedy is in tablet form, pleasant to the taste, and sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, and anyone suffering from catarrh may use these tablets with absolute assurance that they contain no cocaine, opiate nor any poisonous mineral whatever.

A leading druggist in Albany, speaking of catarrh cures, says: "I have sold various catarrh cures for years, but have never sold any which gave such general satisfaction as Stuart's Catarrh Tablets. They contain in a pleasant, concentrated form all the best and latest catarrh remedies, and catarrh sufferers, who have used douches, sprays and salves, have been astonished at the quick relief and permanent results obtained after a week's use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets." All druggists sell full-sized packages for fifty cents. 46

What shrunk your woolens?
Why did holes wear so soon?
You used common soap.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar. 225

TEACHING AS A STEPPING-STONE.

Editor World: I read with considerable appreciation your editorial o. Nov. 13, re "Teaching as a Stepping-Stone," and I have also had my attention drawn to the same by a very large number of citizens.

Regarding this particular case, I have fought this thing for almost two years, and, on the 17th day of last April, this particular case and the same teacher (viz., Miss Little), came before the board, and when the ayes and nays were asked for, I lost by one or two votes. However, at the last meeting of the board, I was pleased to see that some of the trustees thought differently, and the case was finally settled, but, to my surprise, I noticed that the Teachers' Committee and the Management Committee, since our last board meeting, have again brought this matter up, and are sending it on to the board. I would be pleased to have your reporter watch it, to see how the matter is disposed of.

L. S. Levee.

EFFECT OF SUNDAY CARS.

Christian Guardian: The effort is now being made to press the City of Winnipeg thru the same process of agitation as was followed in Toronto. The plan is, no doubt, to bring on a series of Sunday street-car votes, and work for success by the same methods which ultimately prevailed in Toronto. What has been the general outcome of Sunday street cars in Toronto? The answer will depend upon the attitude of the citizen who makes the reply. Our own view has been carefully verified by observance of facts, and is summed up in the following sentences: The congregations at the Christian churches thruout the city have not been much affected, helpfully or prejudicially, by the Sunday street cars. There is a slight tendency to increase the attendance at large downtown churches and decrease the attendance in the suburbs. There is a marked increase in the summer time toward Sunday holidaying and the patronizing of refreshment stores or booths on Sunday. Yonge-street, between King and Queen, is the central promenade and refreshment locality, and, at various terminal points, notably Munro Park, there is an increase of holidaying on Sunday.

FEDERATION OR CO-OPERATION.

Christian Guardian: The impossibility of church union in some quarters received emphasis in two recent church congresses, tho the fact that these two gatherings discussed the question at all shows that it is becoming more and more a live one in the councils of all the churches. The Church Congress, held in October, at Northampton, England, concluded, after several addresses and a somewhat heated discussion, that union could be brought about alone on the basis of "Apostolic Succession." It was considered that this basis gave hope of union with the Roman and Greek communion; and was, therefore, not to be abandoned for the sake of the Nonconformists. The Disciples of Christ met in annual session in Omaha a few weeks ago, and also discussed union. While, at that gathering, as we intimated in our report of it, a resolution passed, looking toward federation, it met with a vigorous opposition on the ground that such a resolution was an undesirable recognition of that evil thing, denominationalism. These bodies set a great barrier to union by their intense denominationalism, they at the same time refusing to be called sects. For many years to come, we believe that comity and co-operation in church work, and especially in missionary enterprises, should be the watchword of Christendom. The meeting recently held in this city of representatives of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, to arrange for a basis of understanding in mission work in the newer parts of our land, was an occasion of great importance, and we are pleased to see that such a purpose has received favorable comment from many sources. Co-operation and mutual understanding may be the stepping-stones to closer and more enduring relations.

REICHSTAG IS IGNORED.

Ministers Take Little Part in Parliament Since Defeat.

Berlin, Nov. 19.—The languid interest which the public takes in parliamentary affairs in Germany was shown last week when the Reichstag was the scene of a keen political contest, by which a great change was wrought in the House rules. Yet the public was scarcely aware that anything was going on. The galleries and the chamber were from one-half to two-thirds empty, and the incidents of the debate were scantily reported in the newspapers. Probably one reason for this was that the government paid no attention to the fight.

The Ministerial seats were always vacant. The Ministers, since the majority defeated the government's wishes regarding the tariff bill, have taken no notice of the Reichstag. They affect to treat its deliberations as of no consequence, no cabinet Minister making the slightest suggestion. A German Ministry can afford to disregard parliament, because it is not essential to command a majority in order to retain power. So long as the Emperor is satisfied the Ministry's position is safe.

Cremation a Sin.

Halle, Germany, Nov. 19.—The Protestant Synod, held here, after a heated debate, refused to accept the motion that clergymen be permitted to attend cremations or hold divine service over a body before it was carried to the crematory. The synod stamped cremation officially as a "sin, not a mere infraction of ethics." Meanwhile anti-burial societies are formed all over Germany, and the existing crematories do a large business, while new ones are reared in many parts.

Sir Robert Peel's Difficulties.

London, Nov. 19.—Sir Robert Peel, after months of negotiations with his creditors, offers to pay 75 cents on the dollar, which has been accepted, and it is probable Sir Robert will be discharged from bankruptcy soon.

The money to pay his creditors is to come from the future income of the entailed Peel estate. The baronet continues to live in luxury at a fashionable hotel, despite the troubles with his creditors.

Patent Right Men's Chance.

Experienced patent right men who know how to sell county rights, etc., and who are after something new, are invited to call at 120 Victoria-street, Toronto, to see a $10 article specialty adapted for country towns. Capital chance for capable men who are ready for business. Mail enquiries to "Inventor," 120 Victoria-street, will receive attention.

A lady writes: "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure." Others who have tried it have the same experience.

JAPAN TO SEND OUT FLEETS.

Will Establish a Permanent Station in Pacific Waters.

San Francisco, Nov. 19.—The Japanese empire will maintain a permanent fleet in the American waters of the Pacific. Fleet Surgeon C. Aoki of the Japanese navy says:

"Next year Japan will send abroad its first fleet as a permanent unit. It will be stationed on the Pacific Coast of America. Its headquarters will be at Esquimalt, in British Columbia, the naval station of Great Britain, our ally, and it will visit along the Pacific Coast as far south as Valparaiso. The fleet will consist of three, or possibly more of our best ships, and the usual number of smaller vessels to accompany them. It is expected that we will have a fleet stationed in Europe also, with headquarters in one of the big British naval stations."

REV. DR. PARKER DYING.

Pastor of London City Temple Can Not Recover.

London, Nov. 19.—The condition of Dr. Parker, Minister of the City Temple, is now considered hopeless. Dropsy set in Friday, since when oxygen has been administered to him. Dr. Parker himself wrote a bulletin, which was read in the City Temple Sunday, remarking that it was the last thing he would ever write.

NEW RULER OF BRAZIL.

Brilliant Spectacle at Rio de Janeiro, When He Was Installed.

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 19.—The new President of the Brazilian republic was inaugurated Saturday. The ceremony took place here and various governments were officially represented by their navies. The British cruisers Cymbria, Nymph and Basilisk are at Rio de Janeiro for this purpose; the United States cruiser Atlanta and battleship Iowa are also here; the cruiser Humberto, from Italy, and cruisers and battleships from Germany, Russia, Chili and Argentina. The French cruisers Dugay and Trouen and the Portuguese cruiser Don Carlos came in yesterday.

The ceremony was brilliant, and included a parade that was one of the greatest spectacles ever seen in this country. The city was gaily decorated and thousands were drawn from the States of the republic.

Born in 1848.

Dr. Francisco de Paula Rodrigues Alves, the President-elect, was born on July 7, 1848, at Guaratinguetá, in the State of S. Paulo.

Emperor Dom Pedro II. appointed him President of the State of S. Paulo. After the proclamation of the republic, in 1889, he was elected representative of his native State in the first Federal Assembly, that framed the Brazilian constitution. In 1891 he was appointed Minister of the Treasury under President Floriano Peixoto, and in 1895 he was elected Federal Senator for his State. He resigned his place in the Senate to assume for the second time the duties of Minister of the Treasury, under President Prudente de Moraes. Dr. Rodriguez Alves was again elected to the Senate, and again left that body to become President of his State, and before his term of office had expired he was elected President of the republic.

He is one of the ablest men in Brazil, and has filled every place to which he has been called with ability, honesty and dignity.

Able Cabinet Ministers.

It is already well known in New York that he will appoint as members of his cabinet Barao do Rio Branco and Dr. Leopoldo de Bulhoes. They will be, respectively, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of the Treasury. Both are well known as able and worthy men. Barao do Rio Branco was the Brazilian Minister at Washington at the time of a boundary dispute between Brazil and Argentina, and it was thru his efforts and his able management of the interests of his country that President Cleveland decided in favor of Brazil. He won another diplomatic victory from the French Republic, and both these gains added to his country a larger piece of territory than France itself.

Financier Well Known.

Dr. Leopoldo de Bulhoes, the new Minister of the Treasury, is also well-known here and in Europe as a financier of great ability.

The commercial relations between the United States and Brazil are worth $100,000,000 a year; it once reached $130,000,000. The difference for less is not on account of smaller business, but simply because the prices fell in the principal articles, say coffee and rubber, a fact due, as everyone knows, to overproduction.

Shooting Gallery His Fortress.

New York, Nov. 19.—Lester Bennett, a deputy superintendent of election, was assaulted on the Bowery to-day by several men. He was knocked down but managed to enter a shooting gallery near. Seizing a rifle, he held his assailants at bay. Bennett's skull is fractured, and his condition critical.

Sworn in Monday.

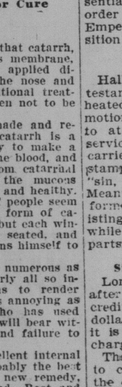
Ottawa, Nov. 19. — The Supreme Court will, this afternoon, adjourn until Monday, when it is expected that Sir Elzear Taschereau and Mr. Justice Armour will be sworn in.

Appointment Confirmed.

Ottawa, Nov. 19. — Mr. Frank Pedley's appointment as Deputy Minister of the Interior has passed council.

PATRIOTISM

The stomach is a larger factor in "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" than most people are aware. Patriotism can withstand hunger but not dyspepsia.



The confirmed dyspeptic "is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils." The man who goes to the front for his country with a weak stomach will be a weak soldier, and a fault finder.

A sound stomach makes for good citizenship as well as for health and happiness.

Diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition are promptly and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It builds up the body with sound flesh and solid muscle.

"After I received the advice which you gave me in regard to my treatment," writes Geo. Dorner, Esq., of 1915 Pulaski Street, Baltimore, Maryland, "I used your 'Golden Medical Discovery' according to directions. After using four bottles I considered myself cured, as I have not felt any symptoms since. Had tried almost all remedies that I heard of that were good for dyspepsia, but without relief. Finally, I became discouraged, and wrote to you for advice, with the above result."

The dealer who offers a substitute for the "Discovery" is only seeking to make the little more profit realized on the sale of less meritorious preparations.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing *only*. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the paper covered book, or 50 stamps for the cloth bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Tillsons are com-in', O-ho, O-ho! The Fads are runnin', They're cold, O-ho!

Ready to cook. Served hot.

Registered

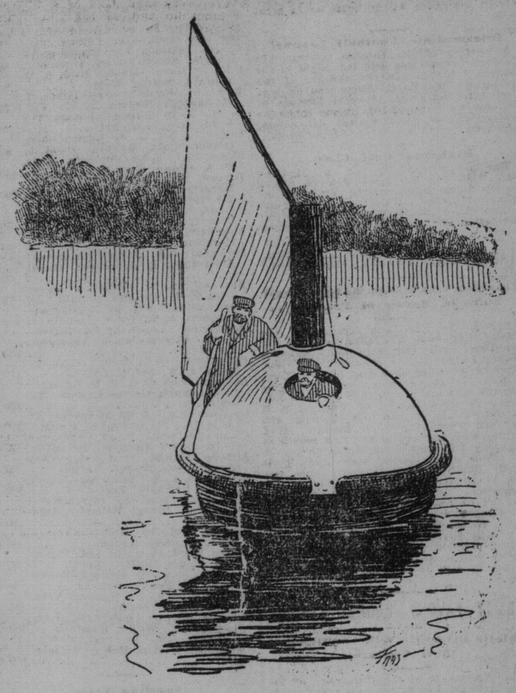
Tillson's Oats

Pan-Dried. A Food, not a Fad 201

On Sale December 1st Next.

LIFE GLOBE RIDES ROUGH WATER PASSES A SATISFACTORY TEST

Swept By Terrific Seas—Captain and Crew Safe Inside While Novel Craft for Shipwreck Tossed Like a Cork.



London, Nov. 19.—The Donvig life-saving globe was tested to-day in the English Channel while a stiff easterly gale was raging.

The Norwegian inventor's craft acted most satisfactorily. Captain Donvig has been awaiting for several weeks an opportunity to show what his globe is capable of in a heavy sea.

This morning a strong wind was blowing and the waves were running high, as the Dover harbor tug Lady Vita took the globe in tow and started out to sea.

In order that the apparatus should be as near as possible in the same condition as it would be if used in case of shipwreck, it was weighted with sandbags, which, with four men who were in the globe, made the weight equivalent to that of 20 men, and 30 days' provisions.

The globe, without its crew, was first towed out to sea, between Dover and the South Foreland.

Rode Over Waves Like a Cork.

The strong wind raised terrific seas. Several times the tug was caught in the trough and her decks were completely swept, so that it was necessary to batten down all the hatchways.

In this heavy sea the globe rode over the waves like a cork and was remarkably steady. It bobbed on the crests of the waves, and, tho they struck the globe with great force they went over the funnel, which sticks out of the top.

Captain Donvig, who was on the tug, wanted to board the globe in the heavy sea, but as it was extremely doubtful whether the boat could be launched with safety the tug towed the globe into quieter water.

Captain and Crew Get Aboard.

Captain Donvig then, accompanied by three Dover seamen, boarded the globe. They fastened the manhole, and the globe was again towed out to sea.

When the full force of the wind and seas was experienced Captain Donvig signalled thru the manhole to cast off the towrope.

The globe, left to itself, bobbed about in the heavy seas, but showed no inclination to roll over. Even the biggest waves did not break over the craft.

Managed to Sail Back.

After tossing about for 10 or 15 minutes Captain Donvig and one of the sailors emerged from the manhole, and, lashing themselves to the outside of the globe, set a small sail, which they pulled thru the manhole with them. The air funnel on the globe was used as a mast, and by means of this diminutive sail Captain Donvig managed to steer the globe in a fairly direct course for several miles back to Dover harbor.

During the time the craft was under sail it rode easily thru the seas, in which, according to the men on the tug, a ship's lifeboat could never have lived.

When Captain Donvig's companions were taken out of the globe they stated they had felt no discomfort whatever while the craft was being tossed about in the heavy seas.

Stenographers Elect Officers.

A meeting for organization was held last evening in St. George's Hall by the Ontario Society of Stenographers, recently promoted in affiliation with the Chartered Stenographic Reporters' Association of Ontario. Gerald A. Wells presided. He referred to a proposed employment bureau as a feature of importance in making the society serve a useful purpose. It was intended that those in charge of the bureau should put themselves in touch with the business community with the view of supplying stenographers in keeping with the wage offered. Speed classes will also be held with the view of giving the members an opportunity to acquire and maintain rapidity.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Gerald A. Wells; first vice-president, Miss M. N. Jarrett; second vice-president, J. W. Nimmo; secretary, Miss M. L. Phillips; treasurer, R. S. Stonehouse; Membership Committee, A. S. Smart, J. G. Downey, Miss E. Mitchell; Employment, F. C. Ritchie, George Cartwright, Miss K. L. Johnston; Entertainment, C. R. Munro, Miss M. Laudy, Miss J. McLeish, F. T. Stanford and A. J. P. Care; Press, G. W. Yates, C. A. Matthews, F. W. Monteith; House, G. J. Hendricks, S. H. Blackmore and Miss McMahon.

VISITED TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

City Fathers Saw 500 Students at Work Last Night.

To give the city fathers some accurate idea of the magnitude of the work being done at the Technical School the Board of Management invited the Council to look in and see the students working. In response to the invitation several aldermen and a number of prominent citizens, with their ladies, were at the school last night and they saw the students storing away useful knowledge. In the various classes over 500 students were at work and this is somewhat below the average nightly attendance.

After the inspection, the guests of the board appreciated a daintily prepared repast served by the young ladies of the Domestic Science class.

Ald. Ward, who is chairman of the Technical School Board, spoke in a eulogistic strain of the benefit of the school, not only to the students themselves, but also to those who would employ them after they had become competent thru knowledge gained at the school. He said the city had done well in investing $89,000 in the new school. When the school was in old Wycliffe College only about 1000 students were enrolled. Now, after the lapse of a year, the number of students enrolled was 1850. Ald. Urquhart, who is also a member of the board, Charles March, J. D. Allan, John Tweed, J. Simpson and Principal Packenham enlarged upon the usefulness and necessity of the institution, and Ald. Oliver, Hall, A. Stewart and the Mayor expressed the pleasure they had derived from their visit.

It is to be expected that the Council will be asked for more money for the school. At present it costs the city about $22,000 a year. The Ontario government gives $1500, which would be more than twice as much had it not been for a breach of faith. The city was plainly promised $3000, but this seems to have been repudiated.

Be There a Will, Wisdom Points the Way.—The sick man pines for relief, but he dislikes sending for the doctor, which means bottles of drugs never consumed. He has not the resolution to load his stomach with compounds which smell villainously and taste worse. But if he have the will to deal himself with his ailment, wisdom will direct his attention to Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which, as a specific for indigestion and disorders of the digestive organs, have no equal.

In Coma for Twenty-Three Days.

New York, Nov. 19.—Mella Mulligan, who came from Ireland in October, and secured work as a servant here, has lain in a state of coma at the J. Hood Wright Hospital for the past 23 days. She suffers from partial gas asphyxiation.

Public is Disappointed.

Rome, Nov. 19.—A princess was today born to the King and Queen of Italy. Had it been a male child, he would have been proclaimed Prince of Rome. The public is disappointed.

"Pocketbooks and Purses."

A Pocketbook for the Man—Can you think of a more suitable Xmas gift? We have them at all prices, but no matter what price the article is East quality.

A Purse for the Woman always a useful present and a very acceptable one. We are showing some new ideas in purses.

EAST & CO.,
Cor. Yonge and Agnes Sts.

MICHIE'S finest coffee at 45c lb. is a breakfast necessity unrivalled for its delicacy of flavor and aroma.

4 Telephones assist us in giving a prompt and efficient service.

MICHIE & CO. 7 King St. West, Grocers, Etc.

FINANCIAL

Money to Loan on First Mortgage at 4½%

FRANK CAYLEY,
Melinda, cor. Jordan 246

HOTEL ROYAL DE LUXE
HAMILTON, Ont.
The Home of the Fastidious and those who want the Best.
Table d'hote dinner Sunday evening. 246

HOTEL LOUISE,

Lorne Park will be open for the season on June 21. Parties contemplating an outing should see this beautiful spot. Can be reached by the steamer White Star to Lorne Park Wharf, or by G.T.R. to Lorne Park Station, which is within three hundred yards of the park. Public or private picnic parties supplied with all necessaries.
J. TASKER, Manager.
246 Lorne Park P.O.

St. Catharines Mineral Springs
OPEN THE YEAR ROUND.
Conducted by the
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