Your vacation trips will be all the pleasanter and the more health-giving if you drink Blue Ribbon Tea.

You will enjoy its fragrance—its odorous delicacy!

It will make you feel good because it assists the digestion—feeds the nerves and blood.

Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

Ask for the Red Label

Black, Mixed Ceylon Green "Just Pure Tea" 40c. the pound and worth it

424

No Explanation Coming From Ald. Cooper Now

Question About the Barber Letters Raised in the Council.

Mayor Beck Says a Charge Must Be Made.

Discipline on the Fire Department —Opening Streets—G. T. R. to Raise Crossings in City.

As was expected by those who have been following the trend of events re Ald. Cooper and the letters to the Barber Company, Ald. Cooper last night apparently acted upon the advice of his friends and did not make a statement to the council on the subject. Of course, Ald. Cooper had stated to the press that he would make a full and complete statement to the mayor and aldermen, but for some reason or other he changed his mind. Last night, though sufficiently voluble on all other subjects, he was almost silent on the pavement letter question. Nor would there have been anything said on the subject in the council chamber, had not Ald. Gerry, when inquiries came up, asked the mayor if Ald. Cooper was going to say anything on the subject to the council.

Before Ald. Cooper could reply, Mayor Beck told Ald. Gerry that there was nothing for the council to deal with in regard to the letters, as no charge had been made by anyone against Ald. Cooper.

Ald. Cooper could not be altogether suppressed. He jumped to his feet and shouted:

"If Ald. Gerry had read the papers, he would have seen all the statement that was necessary. If any agent or any newspaper or anyone else makes a charge against me that I have done wrong, I will take them to the proper place at once. And I want to say this, Ald. Gerry: If you don't disgrace me, I won't disgrace you."

Ald. Judd appeared to regard the introduction of the debate on the subject as a personal insult, and he got into the discussion also.

"Is Ald. Gerry ready to make a charge against Ald. Cooper?" he asked.

Ald. Gerry said he had no charge to make. But there had been a lot of talk in the newspapers and he thought Ald. Cooper should make an explanation.

The mayor again remarked that the council could not deal with the matter until a charge had been made, and after a desultory discussion the matter was allowed to drop.

MAYOR DOWNS ALD. JUDD.

The mayor and Ald. Judd crossed swords in a spirited manner on the matter of the revision of the fire by-law, and Ald. Judd suffered a defeat, though not exactly a rout. It was seen that trouble was brewing when the mayor called Ald. Judd to the chair, but the latter was too long-headed, and remained in his aldermanic seat, so that he could oppose the mayor's proposed amendments. Ald. Greenlees was then called to the chair, and the mayor gave the council his opinion on fire hall matters. According to the mayor's idea No. 3 committee should appoint the firemen on the recommendation of the chief. But reinstatements of men who had been dismissed by the chief should be made by a three-fourths vote of the committee. This would take the appointment of new firemen, as well as the appointment of dismissed firemen, out of the hands of the council, the committee's decision in all cases being final. There would be no appeal to the council.

Ald. Judd didn't favor the scheme of allowing the fire chief to have almost full control of the department, as proposed by the mayor. He proposed an amendment to the effect that a dismissed member or officer might appeal from the decision of the committee to the council, and that a two-thirds vote of all the members of the council should be sufficient to reinstate such member or officer. Ald. Cooper seconded Ald. Judd's motion.

Ald. Garratt said, as a contractor, that he could say something on the matter. For his part, when he made a man a foreman, the foreman's word was law. No man could come to him (Garratt) and complain of the foreman. The proper way to run the fire department was to make the chief supreme.

Ald. Wyatt backed up the mayor's proposal also. Appoint a chief who was a man, he said, and then give him full power to run the department.

Ald. Forristal was opposed to the mayor's scheme. No man should be denied the right of appeal in Canada.

Ald. Becher favored the mayor's idea. As a soldier he knew something of the handling of men, and the proper way to run the department was to give the chief full power.

Ald. Cooper didn't think it was right to take the appointment and dismissal of men out of the hands of the council.

Ald. Gerry said Ald. Judd's stand was taken because of his lack of experience in handling men. When a man was put in a position over men he should be supreme. Ald. Judd's amendment would leave matters in as bad a condition as now, and such an amendment would be important. The brigade stood in sore need of discipline. Even at the test of the fire engines, there were goings on on the part of certain firemen which should be put a stop to at once.

Ald. Greer favored the proposal to give the chief full power and to have but one court of appeal, and that No. 3 committee. The brigade was not what it should be, and the reason was that the late chief had not been backed up by the council. If he was running the fire department it would be a different looking place. "Why," he remarked, "the fire hall looks like a junk shop in some respects now. Let the fire chief manage the firemen as the chief of police manages the police. Otherwise the brigade will never amount to anything."

Ald. Stevely favored the idea of giving the chief greater powers, but he did not like the idea of constituting No. 3 committee the final court of appeal. He thought that a fireman who was dismissed by the chief should have the privilege of appealing to the body which hired the chief, not a sub-committee of that body. And the council should see to it that a good chief was appointed.

Ald. Matthews thought it would be easier to buttonhole a body of four men like No. 3 committee, than a body of twelve men like the council. He favored the council as the court of appeal.

The mayor, in explaining his position, said the men who had to deal with the firemen were the men who appointed them. Now No. 3 committee should hire the men, and should also dismiss them. He also remarked that unfortunately there were men on the council board who seemed more anxious to make a few votes than work for the welfare of the city. This remark of the mayor was made in answer to a retort of Ald. Matthews.

The debate forged ahead at a lively rate, and finally it became necessary to extend the time of the council. After this had been done, there were loud cries of "Question, question," and a vote was taken on Ald. Judd's amendment, which was defeated on the following vote:

Yeas—Ald. Stevely, Forristal, Abram, Matthews, Cooper and Judd—6.

Nays—Ald. Wyatt, Gerry, Greer, Greenlees, Garratt, Becher and the mayor—7.

Ald. Judd then moved, seconded by Ald. Cooper, that the appeal of a dismissed fireman be to the council instead of to No. 3 committee. This was knocked out on the same vote.

Then the mayor's motion was put and carried by a vote of 8 to 5. Ald. Judd this time voting with the yeas, so that he could move a notice for a reconsideration at the next meeting of the council. Thus the matter ended for the present.

OPENING UP STREETS.

The aldermen took the liberty of indulging in a long debate upon the advisability of allowing Mary Helen Parke to open up a 50-foot street on West Ridout street, from Craig street to the river. The statute lays down the law that no person shall open up a street of a less width than 66 feet, for which the city shall be liable for maintenance without the consent of the municipality. The aldermen apparently didn't like the idea of opening up a narrow street in South London, and the clause of the report of No. 2 committee, which recommended that the prayer of the petition be granted, was referred back.

The proposal to open up another street in the east end was also productive of much discussion. No. 2 committee recommended that: "On the petition of Thos. J. Le Seellcur et al, for opening up of Dufferin avenue from English to Ontario street, that when the petitioners have, at their own expense, conveyed to the city, to the satisfaction of the city solicitor, all the lands and premises required to open up the said street, from English to Ontario street, of the full width of 66 feet, that the city grant the sum of $300 towards the purchase money they may have had to spend to acquire the said lands required; otherwise, that the petition be filed; and it is to be distinctly understood that this grant is not to be taken or referred to as a precedent for grants towards the opening up of other streets, as your committee considers this is an exceptional case."

Ald. Cooper moved that the sum to be given to the property-owners interested be increased to $500, and Ald. Matthews supported the motion. Both aldermen thought it would be a good thing to have the street opened up, as the increase in taxation would soon make up to the city the bonus it was proposed to give.

Ald. Greer objected to this. He felt that the property-owners were looking out for themselves, and it was purely a money-making proposition as far as they were concerned. He moved in amendment to the amendment, that if the ratepayers affected would agree to pay frontage rates for a sewer and permanent pavement on the street, that $500 be granted them. Ald. Garratt seconded.

Ald. Greenlees favored the amendment to the amendment if the city could compel the ratepayers to pave the street from one end to the other on the local improvement plan.

Ald. Stevely said the money it was proposed to grant the property-owners was only a small sum, and the city would be gaining by the bargain, as the street had to be opened up sooner or later, and the increase in taxes to the city would soon repay the corporation.

Ald. Judd tripped-up Alds. Cooper and several others, by quoting Ald. Greer, that aldermen having stated that the property-owners were willing to open up the street on a grant of $500, they to put down a pavement and a sewer. It was rank nonsense to ask the council to grant the property-owners $500, unconditionally, when they had told Ald. Greer they were willing to meet the city half-way, and put down a sewer and pavement.

Ald. Greer rose again and explained that the conversation held in his office was merely between himself and Mr. Logan, and that Mr. Logan, of course, could speak only for himself, and one or two others. Ald. Greer said further that he saw no reason why the city should go too much out of its way to help men who were, according to their own admission, about to make $18,000 by the opening up of the street. He didn't propose to give the city money away for nothing if he knew it.

Ald. Matthews would persist in making a speech on the advisability of hearing Mr. Logan on the subject, and the mayor tried to prevent him.

"But I was about to say,"—said Ald. Matthews.

"I know what you're about to say," said the mayor. "We don't want to hear it and we want to get home tonight."

"But I just wanted to say"—again began Ald. Matthews.

"Sit down, Ald. Matthews," said his worship. "We don't want to hear you. Sit down!"

And Ald. Matthew sat down.

Mr. Logan, one of the property-owners affected, was called into the chamber, and he stated that what Ald. Greer had said was true; that he himself was ready to go ahead and open up the street on the terms proposed by the city that is, a grant of $500, and the property-owners to put down a pavement and sewer on the initiative plan. He could not speak for the other property-owners, but he thought they would agree to it also.

A vote was then taken on the amendment, but it was defeated, only Alds. Cooper and Matthews voting for it. Then the amendment to the amendment was put and carried 9 to 3, as follows: Yeas—Alds. Wyatt, Forristal, Abram, Gerry, Greer, Greenlees, Garratt, Becher and Judd. Nays—Alds. Cooper, Matthews and Stevely.

This means that the city will give the property-owners $500 on consideration that the land necessary for the street be deeded over to the city, and that the property-owners agree to lay a sewer and permanent pavement on the street.

A DUNDAS STREET SEWER

No. 2 committee also recommended that the letter of Cronyn & Betts, re the sewer on Dundas street, between Adelaide and Wellington streets, be filed, but on motion of Ald. Stevely, the council decided to send the clause back to the committee. Cronyn & Betts notified the city that under section 666 of the consolidated municipal act, they on behalf of the property-owners on the street in question, were about to ask for the repair of the sewer. Some time ago the city proposed to initiate a new sewer on the street, but the residents knocked it out, because as they alleged, the sewer which the city had already laid on the street, and which was not yet paid for, was no good in the first place, and they should not be taxed for another sewer, because the first was defective through the city's neglect. Chairman Wyatt explained, in moving the adoption of No. 2's report, that the city solicitor had given it as his opinion that the city could be compelled to repair a sewer if repairing would remedy it, but that the city could not be compelled to put in a new sewer at the city's expense; and the engineer, in this instance, said the sewer on Dundas street at present could not be repaired — a new sewer must be laid.

Ald. Stevely asked Ald. Wyatt to read the solicitor's opinion, but the latter explained that the opinion was only a verbal one, and on motion of Ald. Stevely, the matter was sent back to the committee until the city solicitor's written opinion shall have been obtained.

THE SMOKE BYLAW.

The first clause of No. 2 committee's report recommended that a communication of City Engineer Graydon, asking that a smoke bylaw be passed, be filed, as it would be prejudicial to manufacturing interests in London. Some of the aldermen objected strongly to the clause, claiming that a smoke bylaw was badly needed in London.

Ald. Forristal and Greer took the opposite view, however, and the former stated that all that was the matter with London was that there were not enough smokestacks in it, and that the city should do nothing which might tend in the slightest to embarrass the manufacturing interests of the city. After a short discussion it was decided to refer the clause back, and it is probable that a smoke bylaw will be born in London shortly.

No. 3 committee had the satisfaction of seeing the council accept its full report, without so much as a murmur. The particulars of the report were given in The Advertiser's report of the committee meeting last week.

The report of No. 1 committee carried without discussion.

MUNICIPAL MACADAM PLANT.

Ald. Wyatt brought up a matter which he thought would save the city much money. He stated that a common macadam pavement was just as good as many of the so-called patented pavements, and could be laid for but a little more than the ordinary gravel road. He proposed that No. 2 committee be empowered to go into the matter of securing a plant for laying bituminous macadam roads. He had investigated the matter and had found that the city could secure the necessary plant for the small outlay of about $130. The council thought well of the idea, and No. 2 committee will go thoroughly into the proposal to secure a macadam plant for London.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES.

Edmund Weld, for C. P. Sellers, asked for damages for Mr. Sellers, who alleges that while he was driving on the east side of Richmond street, near the corner of Dundas street, his cutter was upset by the great amount of snow on the street above the level of the street railway tracks, the cutter slipping into the gutter and the horse running away. Mr. Weld blames the company for the accident, but it appears that under the municipal act the city is liable in such cases, and he notified the city accordingly. The claim was referred to the board of works.

Elizabeth O'Reilly put in a claim for damages for injuries alleged to have been received through the defective condition of the roadway at the corner of Dundas and Richmond streets, she having suffered an injury there which laid her up in the hospital for twelve days. She asked for $45 damages. Referred to the board of works.

A communication from Secretary Joseph Sanders, of the Children's Aid Society, asking for the annual grant, was referred to No. 1 committee. A similar request from Mr. Sanders for the Charity Organization was also dealt with in the same manner.

Buchner & Gunn, for the Elite Manufacturing Company, asked that the personalty tax on an assessment of $600 be remitted, as the company had left the city in 1902, no portion of their goods being in London in 1903. Referred to No. 1.

Gibbons & Harper also wrote to have the personalty tax of Gillean V. McLean, on $6,000, struck off, on the ground that the firm were not in business in this city in 1903, though assessed in 1903 a year ahead. No. 1.

THE USUAL GRIST.

Ed Jacks asked to have the sum of $10, paid for the use of the city hall on Feb. 16, refunded, as the event proved a failure. Granted.

Charles J. Meaden asked for the use of the city hall on Easter Monday evening for a cigarmakers' baseball club dance. Granted.

William Begg and others requested the free use of the city hall for an assembly of the Locomotive Firemen on April 22. Granted.

Nicholas Wilson and others sent in a lengthy letter, complaining of the alleged nuisance caused by the shunting of Pere Marquette trains in the vicinity of the Hamilton road and Maitland street. Sent to No. 1 committee.

Registrar R. H. Dignan complained to the council of the condition of the registry office. The place was becoming worse each year, and Mr. Dignan remarked in his communication that the aldermen had no means of knowing the deplorable condition of the building, because not one of them had been in the place for years—if ever they were there. Sent to No. 1 committee.

County Clerk Robson wrote to say that the county council had appointed a committee to meet a committee of the city council re the Victoria Hospital agreement. The letter was referred to No. 1 committee to arrange to meet the county councilors.

The following were sent to No. 3 committee: An application from Charles Ferguson for appointment as fireman; from Samuel E. Meader, Oneida, N. Y., for appointment as fire chief; from E. D. MacRoberts, for an electric light on Thornton avenue; from P. Phillips and others, for the watering of Grey street, between Maitland and William streets; from Fireman Alex Borland, for increase of salary; from Inspector McCallum, asking that a laundry license bylaw be passed; from John Wilkey, for an electric light on the corner of Lorne avenue and Quebec street; from G. B. Drake, for the watering of Hamilton road, between Chesley avenue and Sackville street.

The application of Ivan de Malchin for use of the gymnasium at the fire hall for fencing lessons was filed.

AGAINST WIDE TIRES.

A lengthy petition was received from John Hislop and many other teamsters, protesting against the provisions of the wide tire bylaw, which comes into effect on July 1, and asking that a committee be appointed to meet a committee of the teamsters to discuss the matter. Referred to No. 2 committee.

The Wortman & Ward Manufacturing Company asked for a sewer on William street, between King street and the G. T. R. Referred to the board of works.

In reply to an inquiry, Ald. Wyatt explained that the trouble with the Township of London over the graveling of Adelaide street hill was not yet settled. The city had offered to pay half of the cost last year, and was still prepared to do so.

Ald. Garratt moved, seconded by Ald. Greer, that No. 2 committee be empowered to secure figures as to the cost of an asphalt plant for London, and the motion carried.

Ald. Matthews brought up the matter of a resident of the east end, whose child had contracted diphtheria and who had telephoned for the contagious ambulance to the liveryman, and had been unable to secure the vehicle, because the liveryman said it was broken. As a result the child was not taken to the hospital until about twelve or fifteen hours after the ambulance had first been called. The council took prompt action on the matter and will see that the ambulance is in proper condition at all times henceforth.

Ald. Matthews gave notice of a motion that the council of next year be requested to place a sum in the estimates to properly celebrate the 50th anniversary of the city's incorporation as a city in conjunction with the Old Boys' outing.

On motion of Ald. Judd it was decided to have No. 1 committee report on the advisability of opening up Horton street from Adelaide street east.

Mayor Beck brought to the attention of the council the fact that the G. T. R. were about to raise the level of their crossings in this city, and that in order to further protect the lives and property of the citizens, the company should be asked to build either subways or bridges at all crossings in the city. The same action should also be taken with regard to the crossings of the C. P. R., M. C. R., and Pere Marquette. The matter was left with No. 1 committee to consider.

Mayor Beck and all the aldermen were present.

HUMAN BAROMETERS

A Rheumatic Mystery.

Here are some marvels of medicine!

A dose of Aconite will climax at three o'clock in the morning.

Aloes will operate at five o'clock a.m., and Sulphur at eleven o'clock.

No matter what time, in the preceding day, you have taken these medicines, they will climax at the fixed hours here stated and reveal certain symptoms always.

How do you account for this?

How account for a Rheumatic person's ability to predict a coming storm 24 hours ahead, by the peculiar ache in his bones?

Rheumatism is simply Uric Acid in the blood. Can Uric Acid have its time limit, like other chemicals, but reflecting backward like a barometer?

Uric Acid is due to a lack of Alkaline material in the blood. This acid absorbs the debris, or waste matter, of the system.

It carries this waste matter into the blood, when there are not enough Alkaline elements (like salt or soda) to neutralize the Uric Acid, and to free the debris before it reaches the kidneys.

As the blood circulates through the system, it then deposits small particles of this waste matter in the joints and muscles.

These particles are like granulated sugar, or sand, and they grind between the joints and muscles at every movement.

This grinding causes intense pain and inflammation, frequently. If the disease be not checked, the inflammation will cause the Uric particles to be coated with a fleshy cushion, which in time grows to the joints as well. Then "bony joints" and crooked limbs ensue.

The only way to cure Rheumatism is to convert the Acid condition of the blood into an Alkaline. Then, to dissolve, and carry away, the deposits in joints and muscles.

Then, to get the digestive organs into a normal condition, so they will secrete, without further help, less Acid and more Alkalines. Upon this condition depends cure, and the permanence of cure. But—it is useless to kill Rheumatism if we also kill the stomach in doing so.

Few drugs powerful enough to dissolve Uric Acid deposits are safe to take into the stomach. This is why so-called "quick-cures" are dangerous.

Rheumatism is slowly acquired, and so a cure cannot be expected in a few weeks' treatment, and never by external applications. The first essential in a Rheumatic cure is safety—the second, effectiveness—the third, permanence.

In a medical experience of thirty years I have known but one remedy which combined these three qualities. It took nearly ten years of my life to discover and perfect that remedy.

The chief ingredient I found in Germany, and to this I added, subtracted from and combined, until I now have a prescription on which I daily stake fortune and repute.

After 2,000 test cases I found that "Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure" succeeded in 39 out of each 40 cases. Then I decided it was safe to supply it on a month's trial, at my risk, to Rheumatic sufferers everywhere.

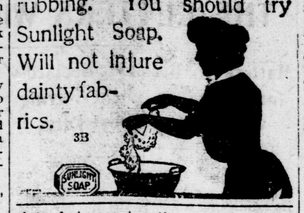
If it fails, the treatment and six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure cost you not a farthing, and I bear the whole cost myself without question.

If it succeeds the cost to you is but $5 50. This is no mere sample proposition, but a practical guarantee of success or no pay. Write me today—before you forget it—for my free Treatise on Rheumatism.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 41, Racine, Wis.

Simple cases often yield to one bottle of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure (druggists, $1). But all druggists do not supply it on a month's trial. You must write to me for that.

The Sunlight way of washing requires little or no rubbing. You should try Sunlight Soap. Will not injure dainty fabrics.



3B

IF YOU ARE TROUBLED

—WITH—

CATARRH, BRONCHITIS or ASTHMA

—YOU CAN—

GET QUICKLY CURED BY

—BARETHING—

CATARRHOZONE

Yes, sir, this medicine is taken in air.

Thousands of cured ones testify that the only certain cure for Catarrh, Bronchitis or Asthma, is the well-known and well-tested Catarrhozone treatment.

Little Drops of Healing, it is, carried to the diseased tissues by the air you breathe. This is how it works.

Dosing for lung trouble is now discarded by progressive medical men.

Catarrhozone has gained its remarkable and unfailing success because it is sure to cure, no matter of how long-standing is the diseased condition.

Is it not rational to apply medicine where the disease exists? How can you put ointments or washes or sprays into the lungs? You would choke. The lungs were made for air. Catarrhozone treatment harnesses the air to be a bearer of healing. This explains why it relieves at once and completely cures.

Catarrhozone is not only a prompt but pleasant treatment for all throat, lung and nasal troubles.

At all druggists, price 25c and $1.00, or by mail post-paid from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., or Hartford, Conn.

Seal Brand Coffee

(In 1 Pound and 2 Pound Cans.) Strong in its Purity.

CHASE & SANBORN.

HAS FORTY-TWO CHILDREN

President Smith, of Mormon Church, Tells of His Happy Home.

Washington, March 7. — With President Joseph F. Smith, of the Mormon Church, again on the stand for the defense, the second week of the investigation of the Smoot case opened today before the senate committee on privileges and elections.

Mr. Taylor again asked for a detailed schedule of Mr. Smith's children born since 1890, and over the protest of Mr. Smith, Chairman Burrows directed that the question be answered.

Mr. Smith gave a list of children by the wives in the order in which he married them. The list is as follows: By Julia, Edith and Rachel; by Sarah, Asenath and Jennetta; by Edna, Martha and one child which died; by Alice, Fielding, Jesse and Andrew; by Mary, Silas, Agns, James, and, may be, Calvin. He said he did not know the age of last-named. Mr. Taylor questioned the witness as to the age of several of the children, and Mr. Smith answered: "I am not in the habit of carrying birth records about with me."

Both the prosecution and the defense announced that they were through with Mr. Smith for the present, but before he was allowed to leave the stand, Chairman Burrows inquired: "How many children have you, now, Mr. Smith?"

"Forty-two," was the answer. "Twenty-one boys and twenty-one girls, and I am proud of every one of them."

SO RAPIDLY does lung irritation spread and deepen, that often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give heed to a cough, there is always danger in delay; get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung troubles. It is compounded from several herbs, each one of which stands at the head of the list as exerting a wonderful influence in curing consumption and all lung diseases.

NEW ENGINE WORKS.

Montreal, March 8. — The American Locomotive Company has, it is understood, made an arrangement with the Montreal Locomotive Works to secure the latter's extensive works at Longue Point, near Montreal. S. R. Collaway and several directors of the American Company are now in Montreal arranging the deal.

WHERE CAN I GET some of Holloway's Corn Cure? I was entirely cured of my corns by this remedy, and I wish some more of it for my friends. So writes Mr. J. W. Brown, Chicago.

RAILWAYS AND NAVIGATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

World's Fair, St. Louis, April 30 to Dec. 1, 1904.

ONE-WAY COLONIST EXCURSIONS—LONDON TO

Vancouver, B. C. .. Seattle, Wash ..... Portland, Ore. ..... San Francisco, Cal $42.25

Greatly reduced rates in effect to other Western points. Tickets on sale March 1 to April 30.

W. FULTON, C. P. and T. A., London; A. H. NOTMAN, A. G. P. A., Toronto.

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, APRIL 30-DEC. 1, 1904.

90,000 gallons of water per minute flow over cascades.

Special One-Way Excursion Tickets on Sale Daily Until April 30, 1904

To points in Montana, Colorado, Utah, British Columbia, Washington, Idaho, Oregon, California. Rates, $34 25 to $42 25.

Pullman Sleeper to Ottawa Daily,

Commencing Sunday, March 6, and continuing during session of Parliament, "Eastern Flyer," leaving London, 6:40 p.m., will carry Pullman Sleeper, Toronto to Ottawa, arriving 9:30 a.m. Returning, Sleeper will arrive Toronto, 6:50 a.m.

Special Settlers' Trains to Northwest

Special train, with Colonist Sleeper, will leave Toronto at 9 p.m., every Tuesday during March and April for Manitoba and the Northwest.

For tickets and all information call at city ticket office, corner Dundas and Richmond streets, or depot ticket office. E. DE LA HOOKE, C. P. and T. A.; C. E. HORNING depot ticket agent.

OVER THE WABASH

To the great World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., opens April 30, closes Dec. 1, covers 1,240 acres, cost more than $50,000,000. The most gigantic and colossal undertaking ever attempted by man.

The great Wabash Line is the only railroad that owns and controls its own rails from Canada direct to the World's Fair gates.

The new magnificent trains built especially for this traffic, places the Wabash in the front rank for this business. For other information, address any ticket agent of J. A. Richardson, District Passenger Agent, N. E. corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto.

WHITE STAR LINE

United States and Royal Mail Steamers

New York, Queenstown and Liverpool.

CELTIC.....MARCH 16, 4 P.M.
MAJESTIC.....MARCH 30, 10 A.M.
ARABIC.....APRIL 1, 5 P.M.
OCEANIC.....APRIL 6, 10 A.M.

Saloon rates from $75 up. Second saloon from $45 up, according to steamer and accommodation. Third class rates to Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Derry, $28 and $29 50.

Accommodations for all classes of passengers unexcelled.

E. DE LA HOOKE, CLOCK CORNER, Sole Agent for London.

The home-warming which introduces your friends to your new home will be one of genuine congratulation if the home-warming system you have installed has an

Oxford Hot Water Heater

at its heart, and Oxford Radiators dispensing healthful warmth throughout your home.

This boiler has been brought to such a high state of perfection that it utilizes all the heat generated, and the fire chamber is so built that no ashes can lodge around the grate, thus giving a most complete combustion and getting all the heating qualities out of the coal used.

This illustration is of one of the water sections and shows how water is circulated. The water post connecting the sections is cast solid on the section, thus absolutely preventing expansion cracks. Great care is also exercised in making efficient joints between the sections.

Write for our literature on perfect home heating.

The Gurney Foundry Co., Limited

Toronto, Canada

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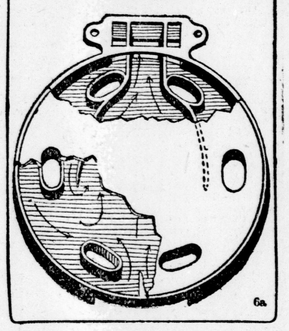

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..THE..

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

CALENDAR FOR MARCH SAYS:

"There are more faults in the humor than in the mind."

La Rochefoucauld.

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