London Advertiser.
TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.
TELEPHONE CALLS.
Business Office 107
Editorial Department 134
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LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 11.

First Year of the War.

Wednesday last marked the anniversary of the opening of hostilities between Russia and Japan. On the evening of Feb. 6, 1904, diplomatic relations between the powers were severed by the recall of the Mikado's ambassador. Forty-eight hours later, Togo made his famous midnight dash into Port Arthur harbor, caught the Russians napping and inflicted lasting injuries on their fleet. The supremacy of the far eastern seas, which was practically decided by this bold stroke, compelled the retirement of the Russians from the Yalu, the territory actually in dispute, and within four months the Japanese with a display of military efficiency and aggressiveness that astonished the world, had cut off Port Arthur from all hope of relief and driven Kuropatkin's armies as far north as Liao Yang. Three months later Oyama, in one of the bloodiest pitched battles in military history, crumpled up the Czar's legions and drove them back to Mukden in a semi-panic. In October, Kuropatkin, in a bombastic proclamation, announced that the hour for crushing the enemy had arrived, and ordered a general advance. After five days' of bitter and sanguinary combat along the Shakhe River, the Russian commander fell back behind his lines, thoroughly whipped. Since then he has been at bay, no fighting of a decisive nature having taken place.

While Oyama was engaged in Manchuria, General Nogi had been pushing the siege of Port Arthur with a relentless purpose that achieved its end in the capitulation of the stronghold on New Year's Day. Incidental to the fall of the fortress was the destruction of the remnant of the Russian fleet.

In the entire twelve months the Russian arms on land and sea have scored no success. Especially on the water has the Japanese triumph been a sweeping one. Beginning with the sinking of the Variag and Korietz and the torpedoing of the Russian battleships Retvizan, Poltava and Czarevitch and the cruisers Pallada, Novik, Askold and Diana, in Port Arthur, the Japanese navy has kept the upper hand. In February, 1904, the Russians lost the Yenesei and the Boyarin by their own mines; on April 13 the battleship Petropavlovsk, with Admiral Makharoff on board, was blown up, and on Aug. 12 the main Russian fleet attempted a sortie and was badly beaten. The battleship Czarevitch was dismantled at Kiao Chou, the cruiser Askold at Shanghia and the Diana at Saigon. Five destroyers were captured or dismantled and the Novik destroyed on the coast of Saghalien. Of the Vladivostock squadron the Rurik was sunk in the same month, and the Rossia and Gromoboi crippled by Kamimura's fleet. Japan also suffered heavily by sea, but mainly through running foul of the Russian floating mines. The battleship Hatsuse, and the cruisers Usiyako, Saiyen and Yoshimo were sunk in this manner, while sixteen torpedo boats and destroyers were lost in the various engagements off Port Arthur.

Semi-official figures placed the total killed in the course of the year's fighting at 124,596—59,596 Russians and 65,100 Japanese. As the number of wounded is given as 265,000, the total casualties amount to 389,596. Both sides have suffered by the loss of leaders. Generals Rutkozsky, Kondrastenko and Count Keller, Vice-Admirals Makaroff and Witoff, Lieut.-Commander Odo and Captain Stepanoff being the most notable.

The net result of the twelve months' fighting by land and sea is all in favor of the Mikado. A decisive victory by Kuropatkin seems impossible. Rojestvensky's squadron, at present at Madagascar, should it ever go to the far east, will do so as an untried force to meet an experienced and victorious enemy. Russia's one hope appears to lie in an attempt to crush the Japanese by sheer weight of numbers, but it is probable that the internal troubles will keep many corps at home that would have gone to the strengthening of Kuropatkin.

The "Independent" Press.

A good deal has been said about the role of the independent press in the late campaign. It has been claimed that nearly all the so-called independent newspapers in the Province were opposed to the Government, but this may only mean that they wished to run with the crowd. Not that a journal loses its right to be called independent because it takes sides. Neutrality is not independence, and that type of journal which straddles the fence because it fears to offend readers of either party persuasion has no influence upon public opinion, and invites contempt. It is conceivable that in some cases a truly independent journal, finding something to admire or condemn in the policy of each party, could not conscientiously advise its readers how to vote. In that event its duty would be fulfilled by fairly stating the issues and leaving readers to draw their own conclusions.

The course of the Toronto News has been watched with special interest, by Liberals and Conservatives alike, because of the antecedents of its editor, who had directed the policy of the Globe with conspicuous success for nearly fifteen years. The public was given to understand that he became a free lance from motives purely altruistic, and was in a position to give effect to his ideals, because they were shared by a gentleman of means, who considered that his money could not be spent to better advantage than by creating a new moral force in journalism. The News began with a large personal following, composed mainly of Liberals, who had regarded the editor of the Globe as an oracle; but many of them are complaining that there has been a breach of faith. In the Dominion elections the News appeared as a champion of the tariff extremists, in flat contradiction of the teachings of its editor while he directed the Globe. The News supported the Grand Trunk Pacific project, when first laid before the country, but professed that the scheme was fundamentally altered by the amended contract. It turned a sharp curve at the eleventh hour and befriended Mr. Borden's crude proposition with more ardor than any Conservative organ in this Province. It was one of the most intemperate assailants of the Minister of Militia and Minister of Agriculture during the foolish flurry over the Dundonald episode, and in applying the epithet of "liar" to Sir Frederick Borden revealed infirmities from which "high purpose" journalism is supposed to be exempt.

In provincial matters the News might have opposed the Ross Government without throwing suspicion on its independence, but it could not be distinguished from the average Conservative newspaper in its attitude toward the administration. The very day after Gamey made his charges in the House the News convicted Mr. Stratton, and described the member for Manitoulin as a "hero in homespun." Instead of suspending judgment and waiting for evidence, it violated the instinctive justice which is embodied in British law and holds a person innocent until proved guilty. In this matter the News quite out-venomed the Tory press. In its treatment of the election scandals and the question of corruption, the News exceeded the limits of fair argument, and was not scrupulously fair in its statement of facts. No doubt its professions of independence and impartiality were believed by many, and that it exerted a strong influence against its pet aversion, the Ross Government. We should like to think this aversion was directed against the Government and not against the Liberal party, and now that the former is disposed of, we shall see whether its successor shall receive vigilant and candid criticism from the same quarter.

Newfoundland Snubbed Again.

Once more Newfoundland has been disappointed in its trade negotiations with the United States. The Bond-Blaine treaty of 1890, which provided for a liberal measure of reciprocity, would probably have passed the United States Senate, but it was suspended by the Imperial Government, in deference to the protest of the Dominion Government, which claimed that the treaty discriminated against Canada in favor of the United States. "The relations of all the North American provinces to the United States and the Empire would be affected," said Sir John Macdonald, with a touch of exaggeration, in a communication to the Imperial authorities. The islanders were so indignant that they began a tariff war on a small scale against the Dominion, followed by abortive negotiations for political union in 1892. Though Canada has not formally withdrawn her protest, she did not reaiurm it, when Sir Robert Bond again became Premier of Newfoundliand, and renewed his overtures to the United States. A treaty was framed by Secretary Hay and Premier Bond two years ago, but owing to the opposition of the Massachusetts fishing industry, was not ratified by the Senate. It was brought forward during the present session of Congress with brighter prospects, but the protected interests have succeeded in nullifying it by striking out the provisions for the free admission of salt fish, coal, ores of metals, lumber, and other products, which form the bulk of Newfoundland's trade.

After these lessons in the futility of looking to the United States for any fair commercial arrangement, the island colony may be more inclined to heed the invitation to enter the Canadian Confederation. Standing at the gateway of the St.Lawrence, the island belongs to the Dominion geographically, and plays an important part in the problem of the naval defense of British North America.

The free admission of fish, ore and other products from Newfoundland would benefit the American people, and American manufacturers would benefit by the special tariff privileges in the market of Newfoundland. But because three or four industries in the United States object to a moiety of competition from Newfoundland the Hay-Bond treaty is hung up. If the American people tolerate this sort of thing they deserved to be plundered by trusts.

Any firm with an ice-making plant is free to sell its product in the city for domestic use, if the water supply is approved by the board of health; but inspired newspaper articles will not convince the public that exclusive rights should be given to any firm for this purpose, or that competition should be restricted by refusing anyone the privilege of cutting and selling ice if good ice can be found.

The suggestion to give the leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Legislature a salary is a generous one, but is not likely to be entertained by either party. An Opposition has no constitutional standing under the British system of government. A few years ago there were three parties in the Legislature—Liberal, Conservative, and Patron, the latter being more numerous than Mr. Meredith's following. If Mr. Meredith had been given a salary, as was once proposed, the Patron leader, Mr. Haycock, could have claimed the same treatment.

The Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance will call a convention and appoint a deputation to wait on the new Ontario Government. The temperance people contributed largely to Mr. Whitney's victory, and they have a right to be heard. It will be an interesting occasion, but it is not likely that Hiram Walker & Sons will view it with alarm.

Press Comments on the New Ontario Government.

[Hamilton Times, Lib.]

The Ministers are all inexperienced men, of course, but some of them are capable of becoming good administrators, if guided by sound policy. Some, however, are exceedingly weak, and it would require a good deal of explanation to satisfy the public why they should have been given certain positions for which they are peculiarly unfit. As it is intimated that the Cabinet as now constituted is merely a temporary one and a rearrangement is contemplated, it may be that a better adjustment of men and duties will be made. Perhaps in it Hamilton's use as well as its beauty may be recognized.

[Toronto Star, Lib.]

The naming of three Ministers without portfolio raises the suspicion that Mr. Whitney finds it hard to say "no" sometimes. If this is to be one of his characteristics it will be an unfortunate one in a premier. But his generosity in allowing three gentlemen to stand up in the Cabinet and look on while the real Ministers do the work may have been due to the excitement of the moment.

[Ottawa Citizen, Con.]

They are a very strong combination, representing all sections of the Province except New Ontario, which is expected to furnish a Minister of Mines later on. There can be little criticism as to the selections, though some surprise may be expressed at the appointment of Dr. Reaume to one of the most important portfolios in the Government. No doubt Hon. Mr. Whitney has good reasons for the selection, but there are many who expected that Hon. J. S. Hendrie would have had that position, for which he is peculiarly qualified. He is a large manufacturer and contractor, a gentleman of great executive ability, wide experience and possessing peculiar qualifications for the office."

[Hamilton Herald, Ind.]

Upon the whole, we don't think that much can be said in praise of Mr. Whitney's skill as a cabinet-maker.

[Ottawa Journal, Ind.]

At best, however, it is regrettable that the great industrial and agricultural interests of a province like Ontario are not more weightily represented in the Provincial Cabinet. No doubt a feeling of this kind on Mr. Whitney's own part helps to account for the fact of counsel being desired from three ministers without portfolio, two of them being Lieut.-Col. Hendrie of Hamilton, engineer and contractor, and ex-Mayor Beck, of London, a manufacturer. The claim of the third, a medical man, Dr. Willoughby, is doubtless long and arduous party service.

[Guelph Mercury, Lib.]

Dr. Pyne has never had more than a local reputation, and his seems a weak appointment for one of the most responsible posts in the Govment. Dr. Reaume's only claim on his position is that he is a French-Canadian; it is regrettable that considerations of this kind should have to weigh in making up a Cabinet. Mr. Monteith's appointment as Minister of Agriculture will prove popular with the permanent staff and with his fellow graduates and associates of the O. A. College. Mr. Dryden's place will be the hardest to fill, but Mr. Monteith has youth, good intentions, and a kindly disposition, and, while he may not do so much constructive work as his predecessor, he will conserve what Mr. Dryden has built up and co-operate heartily with his staff in promoting the interests of Ontario agriculture.

On the whole Mr. Whitney's new Cabinet does not strike the country anything like so favorably as that formed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1896. He has followed too much the beaten track, which Sir Wilfrid abandoned, but if, as Mr. Whitney indicates, there will be future re-arrangements, a couple of years may bring out better results.

[Toronto News, Con.]

Mr. Whitney has been officially installed in the office of Prime Minister, and has selected his colleagues. Upon the whole, the composition of the Cabinet will impress the Province favorably. Three or four of the appointments are admirable; none of them are contemptible. It would be useless, however, to deny that certain of the appointments have been made for purely political reasons, and that one, two, or three of the Ministers would not be selected on sheer grounds of public service or of proved capacity for public affairs.

[Hamilton Herald, Ind.]

The general opinion seems to be that Pyne isn't good Cabinent timber.

[Brantford Expositor, Lib.]

It will not be seriously contended that in the selection of his new Cabinet Mr. Whitney has made the best of his opportunities. True, he had to make his choice entirely from new and untried men, but in making his selection he seems to have paid far more regard to sectional representation and to church considerations than to the qualifications of the men for the positions which they have been called upon to fill.

It is certainly a surprise to see Mr. J. J. Foy even temporarily in charge of the Crown Lands Department, a position which Mr. A. Miscampbell is well qualified to fill, and still more of a surprise to find Dr. Reaume, who is a novice in parliamentary life, given such an important portfolio as Public Works. Again, Dr. Pyne, of Toronto, who was generally regarded as having been slated for the Speakership, is found with the Education portfolio, which rumor had assigned to Mr. J. L. Hughes. What qualifications the doctor has for such a postition goodness only knows.

[Sarnia Observer, Lib.]

Foy as Commissioner of Crown Lands, Pyne as Minister of Education, and Reaume as Commissioner of Public Works, were unlooked for appointments to those particular portfolios, while the latter was by none of the guessers considered in connection with the charge of a department.

[Woodstock Express, Ind. Con.]

It is no secret that Dr. Reaume represents the French-Canadian element. What other qualifications he possesses remains to be seen. We think that the recognition of the principle that any section is entitled to representation because of race or creed is wrong and liable to result in mischief. If a man is entitled to promotion his race or his religion should be neither a bar nor an inducement. The influences that tend to keep the sectional lines well marked are sufficiently strong, and likely to be sufficiently strong, without any assistance from the state. Mr. Whitney has not introduced the principle; it has long been recognized; but it is mischievous nevertheless. Mr. Foy is a Roman Catholic, but nobody would think of associating Mr. Foy's appointment with his religion. He would have compelled recognition irrespective of race or religion.

On the whole, however, Mr. Whitney has done very well. He has probably disappointed both his friends and his enemies, but he need not worry about that.

[Toronto Telegram, Con.]

Ontario wants to be forever done with this business of having men in the Government because they are French-Canadians, or Irish-Canadians, Scotch-Canadians or Dutch-Canadians.

The qualifications of a public man should not be looked for in his French-Canadian, his Irish-Canadian or any other sort of hyphenated Canadian blood.

Brains, not blood, should be the secret of greatness in politics.

If Hon. Dr. Reaume is in the Ontario Government on account of his intellect his promotion is explained, but if he is in the Ontario Government on account of his origin the explanation is entirely unsatisfactory.

The true Canadian ideal is to keep no man back on account of his race or creed and to put no man forward on account of his blood or origin.

[Woodstock Sentinel-Review, Lib.]

There are to be three Ministers without portfolio. Their appointment is a strange proceeding and makes it evident that Mr. Whitney had not a little difficulty in the distribution of honors. Under Liberal rule there was seldom if ever more than one minister without portfolio and for the past four or five years there has been no one at all in that position. As to the geographical arrangement, the only respect in which it can be criticised is that Toronto has two ministers in addition to the speaker.

[St. Thomas Journal, Lib.]

One of the most important portfolios is that of Minister of Education. The administration of that department touches the life of almost every individual in the Province. In the rule of the Liberal party our educational system was splendidly developed by men of the calibre of Adam Crooks and Geo. W. Ross. Now we find Mr. Whitney placing in charge of this important department Dr. R. A. Pyne M. P. P. for East Toronto. Dr. Pyne's title to Cabinet rank will be hard to explain. He is not a man of ability or aggressiveness. His career in Parliament has not aroused enthusiasm or even interest. He is not a speaker, much less an administrator. In an ordinary fighting constituency he would fail to get a nomination, much less elected. Why he should be given a seat in the Cabinet in preference to men of the acknowledged ability of I. B. Lucas, of Center Grey, and Joseph P. Downey, of South Wellington, and George Pattinson, of South Waterloo, is difficult to understand.

[Hamilton Spectator, Con.]

If our friends the Grits are not satisfied with Hon. Mr. Whitney's Cabinet, perhaps they will kindly indicate what changes they would like to have made. The new Premier is a most obliging gentleman.

Pristine Freshness

Fresh crackers are now a delightful reality, any time, anywhere. Tell the grocer.

Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas

They'll be as crisp and inviting as if hot from the ovens. They're made right to begin with, and packed in air-tight packages to retain all their pristine freshness. Be good to yourself, and get Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas.

PAYNE VS. PAYNE

Judge Macbeth May Give His Decision in the Case on Monday.

Judge Macbeth has reserved his decision in the Payne vs. Payne case, which has been occupying the attention of the assize court for the past week or so. He found, however, that Richard Payne was guilty of several of the misdemeanors withw hich his wife had charged him, but whether this will substantiate Mrs. Payne's claim for alimony in the face of the evidence for the defense remains to be seen.

The decision will probably be given out on Monday.

An Exquisite Complexion

Quickly Acquired If the System Is Regulated by Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

The power of Dr. Hamilton's Pills over the complexion is marvelous. As if by magic all blemishes, humors and pimples disappear. A clear ruddy glow is quickly manifest on the cheeks, and looks that delight the eye come to stay. It is by purifying and enriching the blood and thereby building up the constitution that Dr. Hamilton's Pills accomplish so much in a short time.

"I can heartily recommend Dr. Hamilton's Pills for the complexion," writes Miss E. M. Porter, of Clear View, Ia. "Before using this medicine I had a very pallid, murky complexion, and there was no redness or color in my cheeks. But Dr. Hamilton's Pills changed this and my looks have been much improved."

In every case of dull, sallow complexion, wherever the skin is blotchy and rough, Dr. Hamilton's Pills quickly prove their merit. You'll look better, feel vastly improved by relying on this great medicine which is instant in effect. Price 25c per box or five boxes for $1, at all dealers or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

"QUALITY IS THE BEST ECONOMY."

ALL REMNANTS

Must Be Sold

Oddment and Remnant Sale

After the greatest season's business in our history, there are a number of odds and ends that must be cleared out. All remnants on sale are at the very lowest prices. Unexceptional bargains.

Remnants of Silks, Dress Goods, etc. Tweeds and Cloths at a Bargain.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE TO BUY

Remnants of Ribbons, Laces and Trimmings.

Great Bargain Sale of PRINTS AND WRAPPERETTES.

"What We Advertise Is So."

KINGSMILL'S
DRY GOODS STORES.
130 DUNDAS AND 131 CARLING STREET
LARGEST CARPET HOUSE IN CANADA
CARPET HOUSE, 128 AND 130 CARLING STREET

Great Remnant Clearing For This Week.

ENDURED AGONY TO SAVE COMRADE

Crawled Along Heated Fire-Engine Pipes to Stop Runaways.

New York, Feb. 10.—In response to a three-alarm fire in the Bronx early yesterday morning, in which twenty families were driven out and four firemen sustained injuries, the men of Engine 36 left their quarters at Park avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-Seventh street for a record run.

The three horses had struck their gait, and as the engine rumbled across the Third avenue bridge over Harlem River their maximum speed was reached. Thomas Scanlon, strapped to the driver's seat, approached the decline which begins at One Hrundred and Thirty-Third street at top speed. A Third avenue car was coming on the south-bound track, and the engine whistle screamed a warning for the motorman to stop. Warning of danger came to Scanlon when he saw that the motorman continued to drive the car ahead. The east roadway of the bridge was blocked with traffic, so Scanlon perforce stuck to the west roadway. The trolley car kept on and as the fire horses reached it the trolley was abreast of a big truck.

Scanlon guided his horses through the narrow opening, but the rear wheels of the engine jolted into the truck. There was a deafening crash as the ponderous vehicle collided. The shock threw Scanlon forward over the galloping horses. He slipped from the back of the pole horse, and would have fallen under the engine had not his hands struck the pole. His fingers closed in a life grip, and he swung one leg over the pole. The horses dashed on, and Scanlon, hanging back down, felt the sting of the paving stones as his body grazed the street.

The collision threw Capt. Joseph O'Connor to his knees in the ash pan at the rear of the engine, burning his hands in the red-hot embers. Engineer William J. Corley kept his balance, and, divining what had happened to Scanlon, determined to save him.

Corley started to crawl forward. A lurch of the engine flung him outward at a perilous angle, but he saved himself by grasping a steam pipe. It enabled him to maintain his hold, but the effort as shown later caused the middle finger on his right hand to be burned to the bone. Wounded and dizzy, he crawled along until he reached the driver's seat. Then, for the first time, he caught sight of Scanlon clinging to the pole.

It inspired Corley to a supreme effort. His hands were almost useless, so he wound the reins around his body, and straightened back. Three blocks had been traversed at heartbreaking speed, and Scanlon had about spent his strength. As Corley drew back, the horses felt at the bit the weight of his body, and stopped to a walk within half a block. Scanlon swung himself upright on the pole, and climbed to Corley's side.

"You saved my life, Bill," he said, holding out his hand.

Corley instinctively stretched out his hand, but it dropped helplessly. They continued to the fire, but were dismissed on sick leave on their return. Besides the cruel burns on Corley's hands, his back was injured.

The innumerable varieties of potatoes are produced by repeatedly planting the small potatoes raised from the seed, and selecting from them the varieties best adapted for cultivation.

A SPECIAL FOR THREE

How the Grand Trunk Met Wishes of Its Patrons.

The extent to which a railroad will sometimes be called to go to meet the wishes of the traveling public was shown on Tuesday last, when a freight collision blocked the Grand Trunk line at Komoka.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, two westbound freight trains were taking the siding at Komoka to allow a westbound passenger train to pass, when the second freight ran into the caboose of the first. The accident stopped traffic for some hours. Among those on the afternoon accommodation to Windsor, were three passengers for Alvinston, one being a commercial man, another an organizer for a fraternal order, and the third a banker. The second-named of the party, Mr. S. Wilson, had arranged to organize a branch of the order which he represented that evening, and when there appeared to be little likelihood of him reaching his destination in time he consulted the local officials, and was told that everything possible would be done to have the Alvinston passengers there in time. The train for Windsor pulled out of the depot considerably behind time, and when it arrived at Glencoe it was found that the regular train, making connections there for Alvinston, had left, and that the Grand Trunk was running a special of an engine and coach from that place to Alvinston for the special accommodation of the three passengers. It arrived there shortly after 6 o'clock.

Naturally, the trio were very grateful to the railway.

FOR ALLEVIATING THAT IRRITATION felt by those who suffer from any Bronchial Affection, Brown's Bronchial Troches are most useful. An unexcelled remedy for Coughs, Hoarseness and Sore Throat.

Chinese labor is said to be proving a great success in South Africa—for the mine owners and the coolie owners.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.
is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanantly cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

The first Mormon temple ever erected in Europe has been completed in Stockholm.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

Special Notice.

Cushions! Cushions! Feather and down cushions, 50 cents each. Goose feather pillows, mattresses, springs, beds, brass and iron beds from $3 each. Bedroom suites, sideboards, spring couches, fancy chairs, rockers, children's tables, at Hunt & Sons, Mattress and Feather Pillow Manufacturers, 593 Richmond street north. 'Phone 997.

An article in the London Daily Telegraph shows that at the end of July, 1904, 730,214 persons were receiving indoor and outdoor relief in England and Wales, representing 21.6 for every thousand inhabitants, an increase of 24,630, compared with the same time in 1902.

DO NOT DELAY.—When, through debilitated digestive organs, poison finds its way into the blood, the prime consideration is to get the poison out as rapidly and as thoroughly as possible. Delay may mean disaster. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will be found a most valuable and effective medicine to assail the intruder with. They never fail. They go at once to the seat of the trouble and work a permanent cure.

Diamond Flour

yields the bread that helps health.

—All the nutrient properties of the finest Manitoba wheat are preserved in "Diamond" Flour.

—It is the one flour that survives every test, because it has the requisite quality and purity.

—Use "Diamond" Flour the next time you bake and the bread will be the lightest, whitest and most wholesome bread you have ever made.

Ask your grocer for "Diamond" Flour, and refuse substitutes.

HUNT BROS.

WOMEN I will send free information to any lady of a never-failing, harmless monthly remedy—a simple home treatment. MRS. M. RAMEY, 39 W. Ferry street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Japanese advance in advertising as in all else. Here is an illustration: "Our wrapping paper is as strong as the hide of an elephant. Goods forwarded with the speed of a cannon ball. Our silks and satins are as soft as the cheeks of a pretty woman, as beautiful as the rainbow. Our parcels are packed with as much care as a young married woman takes of her husband."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world.

Chancery Lane, London, is occupied almost entirely by lawyers and the tradesmen who cater to their needs. During the "long vacation" there is hardly any traffic upon it.

NOTHING LOOKS more ugly than to see a person whose hands are covered over with warts. Why have these disfigurements on your person when a sure remedy for all warts, corns, etc., can be found in Holloway's Corn Cure.