FIVE FACTS

The following are a few facts regarding The Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada. They give some of the many reasons why Canadians should carry a policy in the Imperial Life in preference to any other Company.

1	The Imperial Life has made a record unequalled in the history of Canadian Life Assurance. Is not this a guarantee of future progress and success?	1
2	The Imperial Life maintains probably the strongest reserves of any Canadian life company—an evidence of the unquestionable security afforded policyholders.	2
3	The Government Deposit of the Imperial Life is larger than that of any other Canadian life assurance company,—another evidence of unquestionable security to policyholders.	3
4	The average rate of interest earned by the Imperial Life in 1903 was 5.29%, a rate considerably higher than the average earned by Canadian, British or United States Companies,—another indication that profits paid under Imperial policies will be satisfactory.	4
5	The Imperial Life's "Guaranteed Security Policy" is a policy peculiar to the Company, and is an ideal contract from the policyholder's standpoint. It has been termed a "Policy of Guarantees."	5

The Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA.

VIEW OF THE DEADLY SARNIA TUNNEL.

FEAR THAT PROTECTION WOULD MEAN CORRUPTION

British Manufacturers Would Then Seek Favors From House of Commons.

Prof. Mavor, who recently returned from a summer in England, was interviewed by The World with reference to the election of Harry Marks on Saturday for the Isle of Thanet. The new M. P. was styled by Justice Bigham "a dishonest rogue" and "a scoundrel" last year, and Prof. Mavor explains the election as the result of the influence of the government dockyard vote in the constituency.

No one of any consequence, said Prof. Mavor, expects Chamberlain's policy to be successful. Canadians do not seem able to appreciate how utterly impossible a food tax is in England. The cablegrams sent over do not give uncolored impressions of the situation. American correspondents especially tending to supply material favorable to protection theories.

It is not, continued the professor, that people are blind free traders in England. He had met no one who was unwilling to consider the question or revise his opinion, but all were assured that protection would be a bad thing for the country. England is an export country, and anything that tended to increase the cost of raw materials would react upon her manufactures, raise prices and diminish sales.

Fell Flat.

When Mr. Chamberlain's private commission issued its report, Prof. Mavor was in London, and he said that, while everybody ran to get it, and the report was skilfully prepared, it fell absolutely flat and made no impression. With regard to Sir George Newnes' remark that, had protection of manufactures been tried first instead of the food tax proposed, it might have been more acceptable to the English, Prof. Mavor thought there might be something in that view. It was felt that if England could induce China and South America and other open markets to put up a big tariff wall and give her a preference, this would be very satisfactory, but no one thinks such a proceeding possible.

As to Depression.

Altho trade is somewhat depressed in England just now, Prof. Mavor stated that merchants there recognized that as not unusual. They had had such conditions before and expected alternations of good and bad times. One manufacturer told him that he had large trade up till 1901, when German and American competition had cut down his sales. As a result, he had to overhaul his business, cut down expenses and reorganize generally, with the effect of greatly reducing the cost of production. He looked on the period of depression as an advantage, as he will now be able to obtain bigger profits when the ordinary period of trade expansion returns.

What Protection Would Do.

One of the arguments that had most weight among many who would not have any great objection to the principle of protection itself, was the opening the system would be to corruption.

The purity of English politics is very high, compared with those of Canada or the States. No large interest has any inducement to spend large sums of money to obtain anything from the house of commons. The house of commons has nothing to give to such interests at present. But if protection were adopted, every manufacturing interest in the country would be tempted to seek special favor, and the doors of corruption would be opened as wide as in Canada. These implications of protection are resented by Englishmen of every shade.

Windsor Salt is all salt — pure, clean, crystals, and nothing but salt.

NEW POISON FEUD TANGLE.

Suspected Son Suddenly Carries Case to Grand Jury.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 10.—The Mulligan poisoning case took on a new phase to-day, when James Mulligan, jr., who is charged in the confession of Louis Mitchell, a colored servant, with having induced him to put arsenic in fish served at the table of Judge James H. Mulligan, went before the grand jury and made a statement. The discovery of this move was made when he was called for to testify in Magistrate Oldham's court, where Mitchell was today given his preliminary hearing. Magistrate Oldham immediately sent for young Mulligan, and he was excused by the grand jury in order that he might obey the summons.

On taking the stand, Mulligan denied absolutely that he had instigated the attempt to poison his father and his stepmother and their children. He denied his alleged threats to drown himself while he was in Chicago, but admitted that when he talked with Mitchell some time ago about the Mulligan domestic affairs, he told the negro not to disclose what had passed between them.

Puts Blame on Stepmother.

Mulligan put the blame for the family quarrel on his stepmother, and admitted that he felt resentment toward her. He declared that she had alienated his father's affections from his children by his first wife and had cruelly treated his sister, Mollie. Mulligan said that he had been told that considerable money that had been left by his mother had been invested in a home for his stepmother. He denied all knowledge of any attempt to poison his family, and said that he knew of no one who had a motive to do such a thing.

Shortly after learning that James Mulligan had made a statement before the grand jury, Mrs. Mulligan, his stepmother, also went before that body. Nothing has been disclosed regarding their statements. After he had finished his testimony in the magistrate's court, James Mulligan again went before the grand jury, and was for a long time under examination. His appearance and that of his stepmother before the jury were voluntary.

Kind Woman Says a Brother.

Dr. Louis Mulligan, a brother of James, was the last witness in the magistrates' court. He declared that his relations with his stepmother were pleasant, and that she had treated him and his brothers and sister kindly. He admitted that there was bitter feeling between the two branches of the family, but declined to state the cause.

After a long legal argument, Magistrate Oldham held Louis Mitchell, the colored man, who confessed the poisoning, for the grand jury. His trial will probably begin in a few days.

No formal charge has been made against James Mulligan, jr. There is no actual evidence against him except the confession of the negro, who admitted that he placed arsenic in a dish of fish for the Mulligan family, but who said he did so at the instigation of James Mulligan. After the negro had placed the poison in the fish he carried it to Judge Mulligan's table, and warned the members of the family, in a dramatic manner, that the food had been doctored, and that they would die if they ate it.

An Oil Tree.

China has a tree which produces oil, and two American firms now have houses in China which are exporting the oil. The business has proved so successful that about 5000 trees have been transplanted from China to California, and are now doing well.

NO ROOM, SAYS "WITNESS" FOR MEN LIKE CHOQUETTE

Liberal Party Would Have Been Better Off if He Had Stayed on the Bench.

Montreal, Oct. 11.—(Special.)—The Witness sizes up Senator Choquette's tirade as follows:

"If such arguments are to avail, Ontario and the other Protestant provinces could not be blamed if they considered their interests better assured in the hands of Mr. Borden than in those of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. This is the reverse of the truth, however, as the life work of Sir Wilfrid has been the reconciliation of race and creed. Protestant interests, were there any at stake, could not be in safer hands than of the one who realizes, as Sir Wilfrid does, the need in Canada of maintaining the rights of all. He may well exclaim concerning Senator Choquette and his like 'save me from my friends.'"

"Senator Choquette's remarks are being diligently spread over the country by Sir Wilfrid's enemies, apparently with a view to appealing to like narrowness on the part of the English-speaking people. If this is the object it is quite as much to be reprobated as the words of Senator Choquette. Fanatics there are, no doubt, who will quote with glee Senator Choquette's way of looking at things and with an 'I told you so; that's the way of all French-Canadians talk in Quebec.' The Liberal party would have been better off if Mr. Choquette had stuck to his judgeship. There is no room for his sort in politics today."

OLD ADMIRAL BURNS.

Vessel Used by General Grant th Great Tour Gone.

New York, Oct. 10.—Canadian newspapers have just reported the total destruction by fire of the steamship Admiral. The Admiral, which came in possession of her present owner, the North American Transportation Co., a Canadian corporation, some years ago, was built in 1864 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard by the United States government, the vessel being designed as a despatch boat, which might be useful in the great war which was then going on between the North and the South. After the close of hostilities in 1865 the steamer, which was accounted one of the fastest vessels in the possession of the United States, as well as one of the staunchest, was chosen by Gen. U. S. Grant for his tour of the Central and South American countries. Upon her the distinguished soldier-president made his trip, the vessel being fitted out specially for the voyage. The plate and chinaware were specially designed for this peaceful conquest of the South American countries, and many pieces of this plate and china were aboard the Admiral when she was burned at her dock, for it appears that when the steamer was sold all her fittings went with her, even to the big armchair which always stood at the head of the table in the saloon, and in which Gen. Grant sat during that memorable voyage. Upon the return of Gen. Grant and his party the steamer was placed on the great lakes, where she did duty as a government vessel. She was afterward sold by the government, and for a time saw service in the West Indies. In the early '80s the steamer was sold to Julien Chabot, and eventually came into the hands of the North American Transportation Co.

DR. CHARLES FLESH FOOD

THE GREAT BEAUTIFIER

used exclusively by leading actresses and others who know the value of a beautiful complexion and rounded figure. It will positively do as we claim. PRODUCE HEALTHY FLESH on the face, neck and arms, filling all hollow places, adding grace, curve and beauty. It is positively the only preparation in the world that will DEVELOP THE BUST and keep the breasts firm, full and symmetrical. It has never failed to accomplish this result, not only for the society lady, the actress and the maiden, but the mother so unfortunate as to lose her natural bosom through nursing.

WRINKLES about the mouth, eyes and those of the forehead after a few applications disappear as by magic, leaving a skin texture firm and clear.

FACIAL SAGGING, the great beauty destroyer of middle life, also corrected by this flesh food. Its proprietors,

THE DR. CHARLES CO.,
108 Fulton Street, New York City, N.Y.

Have Arranged for its Sale in Toronto by **THE ROBERT SIMPSON CO., Limited.**

The regular price of Dr. Charles Flesh Food is one dollar a box, but to introduce it into thousands of new homes its proprietors have authorized the Robert Simpson Co. to sell it at 50c a box. Mail orders are also filled at this price. Every box is accompanied with our book, "Art of Massage."

FREE. A sample box which contains enough of Dr. Charles Flesh Food for anyone to ascertain its great merits will be sent to any address absolutely free, if 10c is sent to pay for cost of mailing. Our book, "Art of Massage," which contains all the correct movements for massaging the face, neck and arms, and full directions for developing the bust, will also be sent with this sample. Write to-day to The Robert Simpson Co., Toronto.

FIVE HEROES TAKE LIVES IN HANDS TO REACH HIM

Credit Due to Brave Men for Efforts to Rescue Buried Laborer.

New York, Oct. 10.—Buried alive for five hours and a half, at a depth of 30 feet, with the crushing weight of 500 tons of coal over his head and shoulders, John Cullen had a remarkable escape from death yesterday in the mammoth coal bunker of the King's County Gas Company, at Fifty-fifth-street and First-avenue, Brooklyn.

Wedged firmly in the mouth of a coal pocket at the bottom of the coal bunker, which towered vertically 100 feet above him, with half the contents of the reservoir upon him and the rest banked on the steep hills on either side, the seeming miracle was that, if not crushed to death, he was not smothered.

Shutters Saved Him.

Upon the frail support of two small shutters, upon which rested his feet, and at the same time checked the flow of coal down into the pocket, depended his life, while four policemen, two firemen and two volunteers fought the avalanche of coal 30 feet over his head for five hours and a half.

For every shovelful the toilers cast away another took its place from the mountainous heaps on all sides of the little band. Momentarily it seemed as if with one great sweep from all sides the rescuers would share the fate of the man 30 feet below.

For them there was no escape except by the same means they had entered the pit—a rope dangling from the railroadtrack, 100 feet in the air.

While Father Goldrick of St. Michael's was waiting to administer to the buried man, whose cries could be plainly heard, and a physician from the Norwegian Hospital prepared to give medical aid, the rescuers tore at the huge mountain of coal, which now and then buried them to the waist.

When the task seemed most hopeless and the cries of Cullen became less frequent, lumber and horse blankets and sacks were thrown into the pit to stem the flow of coal. Only after the fourth hour had passed was the coal restrained and a space of 15 feet square cleared to the bottom of the bunker. When this was fenced off, with solid banks of coal 30 feet high on all sides, the head of the buried man came into sight.

Rescuers in Danger.

Fresh timber, lowered down in fear and trembling, lest the coal slopes should overwhelm the little band of rescuers, were placed across the mouth of the pocket in which Cullen was buried. Then one of the rescuers pushed head first into the pocket, placed a flask of brandy at the lips of the half-conscious victim.

"Oh, Lord!" whispered Cullen, as Policeman Dougherty placed the flask to his lips, "I can't stand this much longer."

Down on their hands and knees, the rescuers, their lives depending on the security of the frail timber embankment, dug the coal with their hands from around the body of the man until they had his arms free, and could pass a rope under them.

A wild cheer rang out from the watchers on the platform at the ends of the bunker as, hauled by the eight rescuers hauling on the rope, Cullen was dragged from his prison. A 90-foot ladder was lowered into the little pen by members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 64 completed the rescue.

All hauling upon the rope, the little band of rescuers, so blackened and bruised in their five hours and a half fight with a mountain of pea coal that they were not recognizable, crept up the ladder, half dragging Cullen in the rear.

"Thanks, thanks, thanks,' reiterated Cullen, at the top of the platform, when he had gained his breath, and grasped one after the other of his rescuers by the hand.

The amazed ambulance surgeon, finding nothing but a few bruises as the result of the man's experience, was already on his way back to the Norwegian Hospital.

Led by his rescuers, Policeman W. J. Hurley, John Marrinan, Robert Bolle and Lawrence Donohue, of the Forty-second-street Station, and Firemen Coffin, Wardell and Loam, of Truck 64, Cullen went to his home at Fifty-third-street and First-avenue.

"The last thing I saw," said Cullen last night, "was the engineer of the bunker away up on the platform. He was waving his hands. The coal was up to my shoulders. I tried to move my legs and tread. I couldn't. The next moment the stuff was up to my ears—then over my head.

"Good-By, I Said to Myself."

"'Good-bye, John,' I said to myself; 'you've got to fight now. I shut my eyes and took a long breath. It made me cough from the dust. I had my eyes shut. The coal began to press on me gradual like. I was still sinking, but I didn't feel it. I only felt the pressure. Then I began to feel as tho I was in a vise; it held me that close. Just then my feet struck the stoppers at the bottom of the pocket. That was why they were closed and I had a chance.

"My head felt it would cave in. I began to shout for help. Every time I breathed I had to fight. I knew that if I didn't smother I would be all right, and kept on shouting. The first few minutes was bad, but the rest of the time I began to ache all over. Just one steady ache. And the pressure on my head seemed to have broken my skull and the coal felt to be on my brain.

"It seemed at least two days before the policeman pushed that flask down to me."

"I want you to commend the policemen who rescued Cullen," said Superintendent Burns of the King's County Gas Company, to Captain Evans after the rescue. "Their work was extremely perilous, and they showed great bravery. I am going to bring their act to the notice of the commissioner."

Whereupon Captain Evans gave all the policemen the night off, and drew up a special report to the commissioner.

Coreless Apples.

The coreless apple, from the United States and Canada is the latest sensation in the English fruit market. Specimens of the new fruit are expected to arrive before the end of the year, and orders for trees are pouring in from all quarters.

Snake's Watchful Eyes.

Snakes' eyes are never closed. Sleeping or waking, alive or dead, they are always wide open. This is because they have no eyelids.

BASICS

What the foundation is to a building—the sole is to a shoe—basic, fundamental.

In sky-scraper, or foot-wear, the covered up base, that which is least seen is of greatest importance.

No single item in a shoe costs so much as the best sole leather, and no part can be "robbed" so easily, without revealing it to the eye.

Paint and polish cover equally the best, and the worst, sole in the finished shoe.

Wear alone tells the consumer (too late for remedy) what grade of leather has been put into it.

This is where the "Slater Shoe"—the slate frame "Slater Shoe"—steps in, to eradicate lottery.

As the Slater Shoe Makers brand their own price on the sole of every pair, they thus become directly responsible to the Wearer up to that price, for its durability and shape retention, in addition to its window appearance.

They dare not rob the vitals of the shoe to put the plunder into the mere selling points—into surface value, and finish chiefly.

Goodyear Welted and priced on the sole, $3.50, $5.00.

"The Slater Shoe"

SLATER SHOE STORES IN TORONTO: 117 YONGE STREET. J. JUPP & CO., 810 Queen St. E. 528 QUEEN STREET WEST. THOS POWELL, Agent, Toronto Jct.

500 TREES LEVELLED BY MONDAY'S CYCLONE

Many Buildings Also Suffered in District Around Lucan.

Lucan, Oct. 11.—The wind storm that passed in an easterly direction thru this section at 6 o'clock on Monday evening was much more destructive than was at first reported.

Besides two dwellings and barns belonging to Henry C. Hodgins, which were completely destroyed, those of Thomas Abbott, on the Chapel line, together with six acres of bush, met a similar fate.

Five hundred trees were leveled to the ground, some of them being carried 20 rods. William Toohey's sheds and Dennis Heenan's orchard were also destroyed. Miles of fence were torn up and carried across lots.

The path of the storm cut thru the Cedarvale swamp on concession five, Biddulph, and on to Granton village, five miles east, unroofing several buildings.

GRAY OPPOSING HYMAN.

William Gray of London, president of the Conservative Club and a widely known and popular traveling man, was in the city last night. His name will be presented to the convention at London to-night in opposition to Hon. Charles S. Hyman. Major Beattie and others are also mentioned as possible candidates.

AFTER 200 YEARS.

Spanish Treasure Ship in Bay of Vigo Visited.

Vigo, Oct. 10.—For the first time in 200 years a human foot has been set upon the deck of one of the ancient Spanish treasure ships lost in the Bay of Vigo.

Cavahere Pino, who has been endeavoring since April, with the help of his hydroscope and elevators, to raise the ships and to recover the £28,000,000 worth of treasure they are supposed to contain, has succeeded, with three companions, in boarding the sunken ship Almirante.

Two great difficulties have stood in the way of Pino's work up to the present. Most of the ships, lying at a depth of about 90 feet, are buried in the sand that two rivers continually pour upon them as they flow into the bay. The sand is so abundant that divers, directly they descend, find themselves buried in sand clouds, and can see nothing.

The inventor, however, has already devised a means to overcome the difficulty. He has perfected plans for an instrument which will allow him actually to descend to the seabed itself, and to examine with his own hands the objects that the lenses of his hydroscope have revealed.

Sight Under the Sea.

It is to consist mainly of a long steel telescope tube, which may be elongated to any length desired. Down this tube the seabed explorer may descend until he touches bottom. The bottom of the tube is to be open, but a strong current of compressed air is to play thru it to keep out the water. The tube will be built in water-tight compartments, and lit by electric lamps. A firm in Vigo is at present hard at work making this simple but effective piece of mechanism.

Meantime, Pino, impatient at delays, has made a descent in the long tube of his hydroscope, which gave him the idea for the new machine.

The great camera at the end of the tube, containing the lenses, was removed, and the sea-telescope was then carefully lowered until it came in contact with the sand covering the Almirante—one of the nine ships that have been identified. Cavaliere Pino descended the steps that run down inside the hydroscope, until he found himself on the deck of the galleon.

He was accompanied by M. Clem. Colineau, a rich French gentleman, who is financially interested in the invention, Signor Rafaelo Mogila, the captain of the San Clemente, and a diver.

Moving About the Deck.

The tube was slowly moved hither and thither about the ship, in response to telephone orders from Pino to those in charge above, and by this novel method a thoro exploration was made of a small portion of the ship.

We understand that Dr. Iberti, who is Cavaliere Pino's manager, is in negotiation with the admiralty with a view to raising the destroyer Chamois, which sank on Monday last near Patras.

The Longest Name.

The longest name in the world is believed to be that of Miss Anna Keohoshakalainhuekaweloalkanaka, whose letters are addressed to Honolulu, H. I.

CHAMBERLAIN, NOT THE COLONIST

London Daily News Says His Assertions Are Insulting.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, Oct. 11.—The Daily News says it is Mr. Chamberlain and not the colonist who assures us that the colonies will break away unless we tax our food. Such an assertion is both insulting and absurd. It is insulting because the colonists have only quite recently shown us their affection as superior to any cash bargain. The only true friends of the empire are those who make it quite clear to the colonies that the taxation of food in this country is outside the realm of practical politics.

The Morning Leader says a far more practical suggestion for the improvement of our relations with Canada is that the existing embargo on the free importation of Canadian cattle should be repealed. The law as it stands is an ingeniously devised piece of protection. The order of the board of agriculture is an anomoly in abuse and a gratuitous, and artificial source of friction.

The repeal would remove a genuine Canadian grievance, but at the same time afford relief to the heavily burdened consumers of the mother country.

CANNOT MEET IT OURSELVES.

That's London Times' View of Industrial Demands of West.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, Oct. 11.—Commenting on Mr. Asquith's speech at Newburgh and his claims that the colonial demand for manufactured goods is completely stationary, and that it is fully supplied by the industrial products of the colonies themselves, The Times says neither will bear the test of facts. What will be one of the first results of the vast impending developments of the Canadian Northwest is an immensely increased demand for manufactured products on the part of the agriculturists of Canada—a demand which the established industries of the Dominion will find it difficult if not impossible to meet.

ASQUITH'S CRITICISM.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, Oct. 11.—Rt. Hon. Mr. Asquith, addressing his constituents at Newburgh, said he had been told he was worse than a Little Englander and wanted to flout the colonies.

For years he had been endeavoring in every possible way to promote closer union of the mother country and the colonies. But the criticism he had directed and would continue to direct was against the proposal to bring together the various parts of the empire in order that they might haggle out among themselves something in the nature of a preferential tariff.

EVERYBODY KNOWS

That COD LIVER OIL is a wonderful flesh producer, IF you can take it.

NOBODY doubts that IRON is the greatest enricher of the blood, IF you can digest it.

It is well known that PHOSPHORUS is the ideal nerve and brain tonic, IF it is properly administered.

"IF," ah! there is the rub.

But everybody does not know that Cod Liver Oil, Iron and Phosphorus have at last been combined in an emulsion so palatable that anybody can take it, so easily assimilated that the smallest infant can digest it without difficulty, and so perfectly and scientifically prepared that the value of the original ingredients is enhanced four-fold.

This emulsion is known as "FERROL" (Iron and Oil).

"FERROL" has wiped out the IF.

"FERROL" has brought the wonderful and universally recognized virtues of Cod Liver Oil, Iron and Phosphorus within easy reach of the multitudes who need them.

"FERROL" is the only perfect emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, because it is the only one that contains IRON and no emulsion is perfect without it.

That is why FERROL is an unequaled system builder. Get your doctor's opinion, after which, if you have any doubts remaining, write for sample.

For sale at all druggists.

Samples Free from

The FERROL CO., Limited
TORONTO, ONT.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Public notice is hereby given of the sitting of the Court of Revision at the City Hall, Toronto, on Tuesday, the 25th day of October, A.D. 1904, at the hour of 2:30 p.m., for the hearing of appeals, pursuant to the statute in that behalf, respecting the following proposed local improvements, and the special assessments for the costs thereof, upon the lands immediately benefited, pursuant to the reports of the City Engineer, now on file in the City Clerk's Office:

TILE PIPE SEWERS.

12-inch tile pipe sewer on Morley-avenue, from Queen-street to Ashbridge Bay. The approximate cost is $1440, of which the ratepayers' share is $1200. The payments for the cost of the work shall extend over a period of 10 years. The approximate annual cost per foot is 14 cents.

12-inch tile pipe sewer on Dundonald-street, from Yonge-street to a point 150 feet west of Church-street. The approximate cost is $2045, of which the ratepayers' share is $1905. The payments for the cost of the work shall extend over a period of 10 years. The approximate annual cost per foot is 16 3-10 cents.

CONCRETE PAVEMENTS.

Concrete pavement, varying in width from 10 to 19½ feet, with any necessary concrete curbing, on lane first east of Yonge-street, from Shuter-street to a point 155 feet north. The approximate cost is $802, of which the ratepayers' share is $661. The payments for the cost of the work shall extend over a period of 10 years. The approximate annual cost per foot is 29 1-5 cents.

CONCRETE SIDEWALK.

Five-foot cement concrete sidewalk, to have a concrete curb and walk laid next curb, and sewer gullies, on the south side of Blong-avenue, from Pape-avenue to a point 305 feet east. The approximate cost is $506, of which the ratepayers' share is $387. The payments for the cost of the work shall extend over a period of 10 years. The approximate annual cost per foot is 19 2-5 cents.

PLANK SIDEWALK.

Four-foot plank sidewalk on the west side of Preston-avenue, from Hallam-street to a point 324 feet south. The approximate cost is $193, of which the ratepayers' share is $76. The payments for the cost of the work shall extend over a period of three years. The approximate annual cost per foot is 10 4-5 cents.

The cost of the said improvements will be assessed on the several properties benefited by the proposed works, as shown in said reports, and are payable in equal annual instalments sufficient to cover interest and a sinking fund for the payment of the said principal sums.

ROBERT J. FLEMING,
Assessment Commissioner,
Assessment Commissioner's Office,
Toronto, Oct. 13th, 1904.

NOTICE

To whom it may concern:

We wish to advise that W. J. Ryan, formerly President of the Sovereign Silver Company, Toronto, no longer has any connection whatever with the said Sovereign Silver Company, and that the said Sovereign Silver Company will in no way be responsible for any of his acts, contracts or agreements.

SOVEREIGN SILVER CO.
Toronto, Oct. 10th, 1904.

Thousands Use It
USE WHAT?
"Tomlin's Bread,"
DON'T YOU?
Why, of course I do, who would use any other?

THEIR OFFICE PHONE IS PARK
553

Harcourt in Early Life.

With the death of Sir William Vernon Harcourt comes revival of a story which was told at his expense many years ago in London. Three well-known politicians agreed to bring the three best-hated men in town to a certain dinner party. No names were mentioned. When the party assembled the first two men arrived unaccompanied, explaining that the man he had invited had another engagement. The third arrived with William Vernon Harcourt, and then it appeared that all three had invited him. The story may be apocryphal, but it illustrates the general dislike that was entertained for Sir William when he was a young man. His unpopularity was due in great part to his habit of expressing unwelcome truths, combined with a somewhat discourteous manner, and a way he had of regarding his opponents with a mingled pity and contempt that was inexpressibly galling. As he grew older these characteristics were greatly softened.

Oaks Dry Farm Lands.

It has been estimated that an oak of average size, during the five months it is in leaf every year, sucks up from the earth about 123 tons of water.