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TANEOUS HAIR-DYE
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Sold by all
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IN LOWRY,
Gerrard Street West.
RGE. Nov. 17th to Dec. 18th.
ON INVITED. 15

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prices.
ESTIMATES.
RIGHT CO., Limited,
Street East. 618

Notice! Notice!
For the past two months we have been displacing a large number of Remington typewriters with our new and improved Jewett No. 2 and in consequence have a large stock of these machines on hand. Finding that these were not saleable in their antiquated condition, we found it necessary to engage an expert typewriter mechanic, formerly employed by the Remington Company, for the purpose of remodeling these machines with the latest improvements of other machines added. Owing to our improved facilities for turning out perfect work on these machines, our wholesale competitors have been endeavoring to mislead the public by underhand methods.
We hereby notify the public generally that we will sell these remodeled Remington machines for the sum of fifty dollars ($50) with a year's guarantee. We also guarantee the title and serial number of each machine.
We also have on hand new and second-hand Smith Premier's, Yosts, new Franklins, Empires, Williams and Blicks at very low prices and easy terms.
CREELMAN BROS.' TYPEWRITER CO.,
15 ADELAIDE ST. EAST.
We are not in the Typewriter Trust.
Reference: Bradstreet's and R. G. Dun & Co.

Sacrifice Sale of Wines
The balance of the Quetton St. George, Gianelli and Dawson stock, comprising the finest brands of
Old Ports, Sherries, Burgundies, Clarets, Rhine Wines, Scotch and Irish Whiskies, Brandies, etc.
Also large stock of fine Havana Cigars,
must be cleared out by the end of the year. This important stock, which is valued at $50,000, is the finest ever put on the market, and can be seen at the old premises—
16 King St. West
Telephone 106.
Telephone 543.
35, 40 and 42 Colborne St.

TENDERS.

TENDERS.

Separate and bulk tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tenders," will be received up to 5 p.m. Monday, Dec. 6, for the erection of a four-room brick schoool on McDonnell-square, for the Separate School Board of this city. Plans and specifications, prepared by W. J. Smith, architect, may be seen and information obtained at the office of the secretary-treasurer of the Board, 28 Duke-street. A cash deposit or marked cheque for 10 per cent. of contract must accompany each tender, which will be forfeited in case the parties tendering fail to carry out the contract when called upon to do so. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
JAMES RYAN,
Chairman Sites and Buildings Committee.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion is occasioned by the want of action in the biliary ducts, loss of vitality in the stomach to secrete the gastric juices, without which digestion cannot go on; also being the principal cause of headache. Parmalee's Vegetable Pills, taken before going to bed for a while, never fail to give relief, and effect a cure. Wm. F. W. Ashdown, Ashdown, Ont., writes: "Parmalee's Pills are taking the lead against ten other makes which I have in stock." ed

VICTORY IS WITH HOWLAND

Continued from page 1.

Nest Pass deal "the greatest scandal that ever came before a country," and had spoken of the vigorous nature of his language. He said he must amend the charge he had made by adding, "excepting the Drummond County Railway deal, with the Crow's Nest a good close second."

Laurier was a man who praised himself with considerable industry, and claimed to have made a tariff. What tariff? On April 23 the Government brought down a tariff, and the Opposition pointed out its iniquities, so on May 25 the Government brought down a revised tariff, very little like its predecessor. Which did Mr. Laurier make? Very likely both, and both of these tariffs have a bigger protection for Bertram's business than the old tariff of the Conservative Government.

A voice: Business is business.

The speaker observed that Hon. Mr. Paterson also knew a thing or two about protective tariffs. Paterson was a maker of biscuits, and he had increased the duty on all biscuits except soda biscuits. He had the duty reduced on sugar and flour, but the people don't get biscuits any cheaper than they did before.

Mr. Wallace said he had accused Mr. Paterson of being a member of a biscuit combination, and it had not been denied.

Then the tariff, as it applied to tobacco—a comfort and solace to thousands, and the good Government now in power had made the duty upon it so high that there was little or no profit for the tobacco dealer, and the higher price prohibited many a poor man from getting his weed.

Mr. Wallace was continuously applauded as he warmed up to his scoring of the Government. He showed how Laurier had stolen the credit for deep waterways from the Conservatives, and delivered some scathing remarks upon the Premier's boasts about his visit to the Old Country. Regarding preferential trade, a Conservative Government here had made propositions to a Liberal Government in England without satisfactory results. A Liberal Government here afterwards made propositions to a Conservative Government in England, and had refused to accept that Government's offer of favorable consideration. Laurier claimed to have made Canada a nation on this visit. Was he the cause of the Jubilee, too? [Roars of laughter.]

The nation was really not made by Mr. Laurier. Confederation owed nothing to him.

Then, the tariff Mr. Laurier claimed to have made was not a tariff for the people, but one solely in the interest of cliques and individuals. Mr. Wallace went into the extravagance of the present Government, and showed their tardiness and quibbling demeanor as regards the alien labor law, and the manner in which the Americans were getting all the best of our timber. Canadian interests were being sacrificed because the Government was afraid to take action against the Americans. The dominant element among the membership of the present Government was the element that was in politics to make money. There were millions in the Drummond County Railway and the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. Who was going to get that?

A voice: Jaffray.

The money, Mr. Wallace said, was not going into the pockets of those who worked building the roads.

The speaker showed very plainly how Mr. Bertram was sailing under false colors, and how indefensible it would be for him to be a Liberal at Ottawa and sustain the position he now took.

A Few Words to Workingmen.

A welcome was given Mr. James Clancy, M.P., who spoke a few words to the workingmen. He pointed out that the new Liberal foreign trade arrangements meant that Canadian workingmen had to compete with cheap German labor. These arrangements would kill our manufactures and close our factories. Mr. Bertram asserted that he was a business man. He was—for himself—but he never thought of the workingmen while considering his own advancement. Mr. Bertram pretended to have taken a hand in changing the tariff, and, if so, the changes he had made were for himself, and not in favor of the laboring man. By quoting actual figures, the speaker proved that there were reductions in the tariff resulting in the saving of thousands of dollars for Bertram, while the reductions in favor of the people were small in comparison.

The Ex-Minister of Finance.

Hon. George E. Foster rose to speak, amidst a storm of applause, and the big audience sang, "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." The ex Minister of Finance was in excellent form, and fully sustained his reputation as the greatest Canadian platform speaker. The Liberal Conservatives would have made a big mistake, he began, if they had not put up a candidate in Centre Toronto. The present Government had now been given a sort of free run for 16 months, to see what they would do. They had now run free long enough, and held enough "non-political banquets," and it was time for the Conservatives to run up their flag again, and stand to win. He was, therefore, glad that the Conservatives of Centre Toronto were rallying around their standard-bearer. Canada had had politicians who never let go one doorknob until they got hold of another, who never got out of one feather bed until they could climb into another. The Conservative candidate in Centre Toronto was not such a man.

Mr. Foster, turning to the record of the Conservative party, said that it was ridiculous for a man to get up to-day, as Laurier had done, and say he had made Canada a nation. Let the men of to-day look back a few years, when in the struggle of the early days the Conservative party had faith in the great future of the country, and made it what it is.

A Masterly Arraignment.

Then the ex-Minister of Finance began an arraignment of the Government, so masterly and so effective, that for close upon two hours he kept the 6000 people before him absolutely spellbound. During that period he must have convinced even his Grit hearers that the Laurier administration has left unfulfilled many of its pledges.

There was a law, he said, which compelled a man to carry out a business agreement with a fellow-citizen, but the sentiment of justice was the power which gave a verdict on the failure of a Government leader to carry out his promise to the people. This verdict would be given in Centre Toronto. Here Mr. Foster chose a dramatically effective method by which to lay his facts before his audience. He, in imagination, placed Sir Wilfrid Laurier in a chair on the platform beside him, and proceeded to cross-question the Premier.

Did you, asked the speaker, at the great convention of the Liberal party at Ottawa, introduce a resolution condemning the Government's extravagance? Sir Wilfrid says, "I did."

Did you afterwards, in Toronto, promise if elected to power, to reduce the Dominion expenditure by $5,000,000? He acknowledges he did.

Did you or did you not, Sir Wilfrid, when speaking at Brantford, say it would be easy to restrict the expenditure by $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 per year? Sir Wilfrid honestly answers that he did say so.

Now, this Government had been in power for two Parliaments and had it fulfilled these promises? A few Grits in the gallery yelled "Yes," and Mr. Foster asked every Liberal in the hall who believed that the Government had kept its pledges to stand up. A long pause, but no one accepted the invitation. Thus ended the first act of the drama, and thenceforth the speaker had the undivided attention of the mass of people before him.

Sir Richard Cartwright Next.

Sir Richard Cartwright, the financial authority of the Government, was next placed in the chair.

Did you not, Sir Richard, asked Mr. Foster, object to the estimates of $36,000,000 brought down by me in the House at the first session in 1896, and condemn the Government's extravagance? Sir Richard answers that he did so speak.

Well, went on Mr. Foster, let us see. From 1887 to 1896 the average expenditure of the late Government was $36,850,000 on consolidated fund and $3,639,427 on capital account, or $40,489,427 in all. In 1895-6 the figures were $36,950,000, and $3,781,311, making a total of $40,731,311.

Then take the Liberal Government's expenditure for their first full year in office. On the consolidated fund it was $38,350,000 and on capital account $3,500,000, making a total of $41,850,000. Thus the Liberals, during their first year in office, expended about $1,400,000 more than the Conservatives had done for many years.

Then, as to the estimated expenditure for 1897-8. On consolidated fund it was $39,106,878, and on capital account $6,691,606. Thus the excess of the Government's expenditure this year was to be $6,127,000 over the old Government's expenditure for any year since 1887.

And this was not all, for the Government revenue was falling off fast. For the four months ending Oct. 31, 1896, the revenue was $11,951,731, and for the four corresponding months of 1897, $11,446,611, or a decrease of $505,129 for the third part of a year. Add the extra expenditure and the decrease in revenue together and the country was worse off to-day than a year ago by $1,851,068. So much for an economical and tariff-making Government, and this statement did not include coming railway subsidies and bounties.

Mr. Foster then took up the question of the trade policy of the Government.

"Death to Protection."

For 20 years the Liberal cry had been "Death to Protection," and for five years "Free trade as they have it in England." Laurier, Davies, all of them, had sworn that every vestige of protection would be swept away. Mr. Bertram, only five years ago, swung his cap in the air after the leaders who tried to get reciprocity with the United States, entailing discrimination against the Mother Land.

Edward Blake, the other day in Strathroy, had given as the reason why he had left the Liberal party, their policy of unrestricted reciprocity and discrimination against Britain, and so he had severed his connection with Laurier, Cartwright, Charlton and all the others.

The Curse of the Country.

Mr. Bertram, however, had not acted in the same way. He was to-day in favor of unrestricted reciprocity as he had been five years ago and as the party leaders still were.

Why had Mr. Bertram changed his policy now? Because he thought it was the right card to play. Such opportunism, if encouraged, would be the curse of the country.

What had the Liberals done with the tariff anyway? Under the old tariff, in the three months ending September, 1896, the imports had totalled $11,690,000, and the duty $5,510,000, or 23.50 per cent. The "free traders" came in and made their new tariff, and for the three months ending September, 1897, the imports totalled $17,064,000, and the duty $5,127,000, or 28.86 per cent. Thus the new Government had reduced the average tariff to the extent of 70-100 of 1 per cent.

Then, on what articles were changes made? The housewives had now to pay 31 per cent. on their sheetings, thirty-two per cent. on knitted goods, 30 per cent. on fruit and nuts, 23 per cent. or 53 cents per ton on coal, and 59 per cent. on rice. While the poor people had no changes made for them in the tariff, Mr. Bertram fared a good deal better. He had secured big reductions on iron and other materials he used in his works.

More Changes Must Come.

And, by the way, Mr. Bertram could not keep his promises that the tariff should not be changed for 10 years, for the reason that the Government had promised the people of the Northwest that the recent revision was only a small instalment of what was to be done.

A voice: What about the school question?

Mr. Foster, quick as a flash, replied: "Ask Mr. Bertram and The Globe. Mr. Bertram said the issue was dead the other night, and next morning the newspapers said it was very much alive. If you want further answer, look to the Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick, who is pledged to his Archbishop that the concessions already made only constitute an instalment of what is to come. If you want more, look to what Premier Greenway of Manitoba and his colleagues are saying about the dissatisfaction among the Roman Catholics of that Province.

The Crow's Nest Deal.

As regards the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, Mr. Foster explained that the late Government had intended to bonus the road to the extent of $5000 per mile, $1,650,000 in all, and to lend the line $20,000 per mile at the rate of 3½ per cent., to be secured and guaranteed by the pledging of the whole C.P.R. system. The Government could have borrowed the money at 3 per cent., and thus, by making ½ per cent. on the loan, cleared $500,000 in the way of interest. Thus would the entire road have been built at a cost to the country of $1,000,000.

The new "economical" Government, however, had come out, and, under the influence of middlemen, given a bonus of $11,000 per mile, and great tracts of coal lands to the road. He was not pitching into the C.P.R., but into the "wedge," which would get so much out of the deal. Minister Blair pretended that he had so bound the C.P.R. that it would have to hand 50,000 acres of coal lands over to the Government if the holders of the other coal lands put up the price on the people; but he had only pretended. The middlemen, and not the C.P.R., controlled the lands in question, and the Government had retained no power over them.

The Drummond County Deal.

But the Crow's Nest bargain was not in it with the Drummond County Railway deal, which was not equalled in the history of Parliament. Sir Louis Davies, by the way, had, the night before, dared him to deny that the Conservative Government before it fell had a plan to help the very same scheme through. Mr. Foster gave the allegation a straight and unequivocal denial. The Government had never considered any proposition as regards the railway. No proposition regarding it had ever been discussed in the late Government's councils.

But look at the new Government's reckless deal! Its proposal involved a capitalized expenditure of $7,000,000, for that was what a bonus of $210,000 per year for 30 years meant at the ordinary rate of 3 per cent. The Government had never even consulted its followers in Parliament about the thing, but had brought it down just as the House was about to prorogue. The Government had not even stopped to get a real engineer's report about the line to be so heavily subsidized.

In this connection, Mr. Foster brought in Greenshields and his $30,000 presentation to Tarte's sons.

"Yes," the speaker went on, "this Government calls itself a pure one, but why, if it is so, is Sir Wilfrid Laurier a bosom friend of Pacaud, whom the courts compelled to pay back $100,000 stolen from the Quebec treasury, part of which went in cheques to Tarte and others, and part for Grit election purposes?"

A voice: But what about Mr. McGreevy?

Mr. Foster: Yes! What about him? The Liberal Conservatives forced him out of Parliament. Why do the Grits not do the same with Tarte and others?

In conclusion, Mr. Foster reminded the people that the whole Dominion was watching Centre Toronto, and he sat down amidst long continued applause, the great gathering, though the clock now indicated nearly midnight, all crying for more.

A Few Words From the Candidate.

Mr. O. A. Howland, as the hour was so late, confined his remarks to thanking his friends for fighting for him, and to moving a vote of gratitude to Mr. Foster and the other able gentlemen who had come a long way to speak for him. He was received with great enthusiasm.

Mr. W. D. McPherson seconded the vote of thanks, and the meeting closed with cheers for the Queen and the candidate and the singing of the National Anthem.

A special meeting of the subscribers to the gratuity fund of the Board of Trade will be held on Friday at 3.30 p.m.

Pillosophy.
Of making many pills there is no end. Every pill-maker says: "Try my pill," as if he were offering you bon bons! The wise man finds a good pill and sticks to it. Also, the wise man who has once tried them never forsakes
.Ayer's Cathartic Pills..

MR. BERTRAM'S CANDIDATURE.

Meeting in the Pavilion—Speeches of Postmaster-General Mulock and Solicitor-General Fitzpatrick.

The Pavilion on Saturday night was little more than half filled when Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Hon. A. S. Hardy, George Bertram, L. V. McBrady and others took their seats on the platform.

George H. Watson, Q.C., was chairman. He eulogized Mr. Bertram and told the audience that they had to choose between a capable business man and a "heaven-born philosopher, a jubilee doll."

L. V. McBrady made a brief address and was followed by Mr. George Bertram.

Answers "Slanderous Attacks."

The candidate praised the Government and the speeches delivered by Sir Louis Davies and Hon. William Paterson on Friday night. He said that his opponent, Mr. Howland, had not dared to name his leader, Sir Charles Tupper; minimized the attacks of corruption made against the Government and then passed on to what he termed "slanderous attacks" upon his private character and conduct, and denounced those who called him irreligious.

"The man who calls me an irreligious man utters a lie," said Mr. Bertram, who then read the following profession of faith:

"I believe in God as the Creator and Sustainer of all life, in whom we live, and move, and have our being.

"I believe in the Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Man and spiritual leadership of Jesus, the great Galilean Prophet.

"I bare my head and bow my knee at the name of Jesus as the leader of all true souls.

"I worship at the altar of one living and true God.

"I read the same Bible and sing the same hymns common to all Christian churches.

"I have an undying belief in the immortality of the soul.

"I believe that true religion consists in visiting the widows and the fatherless in their affliction and keeping oneself unspotted from the world.

"I believe in the religion of Jesus, which is summed up in the words: 'Love to God and love to man.'"

The Postmaster-General.

Hon. William Mulock said the party had a good leader, a good cause and a good candidate. He had heard much of the issues before the election, but he had failed to discover them because the Tories had no policy. He justified the Crow's Nest Pass deal by saying that both Hon. G. E. Foster and Sir Mackenzie Bowell had spoken in favor of it. He refuted the charge that the Liberal Government had refused preferential trade with Great Britain by quoting the arguments used by Sir Louis Davies at Massey Hall. Giving preferential treatment to Great Britain had given Canada preferential treatment in British hearts and drawn the two countries much nearer together.

Mr. Mulock then took up postal matters. By his economies and reforms he had saved the country more than $300,000 a year, a sum greater than the interest of the capitalized subsidy granted to the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. In addition to this, the Government had, by abolishing the sweating system in the postal and military departments, set an example to employers of labor the world over.

Coming to the trade question, Mr. Mulock declared that the old tariff had blocked the country's progress; the new one had already encouraged and extended trade. And yet the Conservatives were seeking to upset the bright prospects of the country by trying to return a Conservative from Centre Toronto. If the city did so, it would lead people in Great Britain to think that the country was not one with the Government, and this would check the flow of capital and disturb the trade relations already existing.

After Mr. Harvey had sung "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Centre that Night," Archibald Campbell, M.P., for West Kent, took the platform. He dwelt upon the importance of the election, eulogized Mr. Bertram, said the country had too many lawyers in Parliament, and that it would be an advantage to send a Liberal to Parliament. He said the Tories dared not repeat in Parliament the campaign speeches they were making.

The Solicitor-General.

"Eternal vigilance is the price which must be paid for clean politics," was Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick's opening remark, after which he congratulated the city on having candidates with such high characters.

Mr. Fitzpatrick took up the tariff, of which he praised the pro-British features. They had attracted British attention and capital. Then he passed on to the Crow's Nest Pass Railway deal. Hon. Clarke Wallace had said of the arrangement with the C.P.R. that it was the greatest political scandal in history. He had said that in the presence of E. B. Osler, M.P., a C.P.R. director. And the latter had not denied it. No one would charge Mr. Osler with being a party to a nefarious deal. Why then should he have kept quiet when the accusation was made? The railway was acknowledged to be a necessity to open up British Columbia. The Tories had offered the C.P.R. $5000 a mile and a loan of $20,000 per mile at 3½ per cent. The Liberals gave $11,000 per mile, got running powers over the road, reduction of rates, 50,000 acres of coal land and coal at $2 a ton at the pit mouth.

The Intercolonial Extension.

Then the Solicitor-General turned his attention to the Drummond Counties Railway deal. It was decided to bring the Intercolonial Railway to Montreal and wipe out the deficits which ran from $50,000 to $700,000 per annum. Collingwood Schreiber and Mr. Pottinger, both Tory appointees, declared that if this were done the road would give a surplus of $300,000 per annum. They were getting the road for $210,000 per annum, which deducted from the surplus left them $200,000. Instead of buying this road for $15,000 per mile the Government could have built a road, or bought the Grand Trunk. What had it cost the Tory Government to build and buy the various parts of the Intercolonial Railway? They bought the piece from Riviere du Loup to St. Charles—122 miles—for $22,000 a mile. They had built the spur from St. Charles to Point Levis, a distance of 14 miles, and it cost them $100,000 a mile. The C.P.R. from Quebec to Montreal cost $40,000 a mile. Instead of any such figures, the Government had bought the Drummond Counties Railway from Levis to Montreal for $15,000 per mile.

As to the charges of corruption, the investigation will show what became of the public moneys put into the St. Charles branch and also into the Temiscouata Railway.

Ontario's Premier.

Attorney-General Hardy mentioned the importance of the election from a Provincial as well as a Dominion point of view, and proceeded to speak of the candidates. He praised Mr. Bertram, and then tore Mr. Howland's speeches piecemeal. He said nothing about any of the issues of the day.

THE SAN JOSE SCALE.

Over 1000 Trees in Essex County Will Have to be Burned.

Windsor, Ont., Nov. 27.—The Dominion dredge has removed whole wagon loads of good building stone from the channel opposite Amherstburg during the past week. There was only 13 feet of water over it. It is thought to be Kingston stone brought there by timber vessels as ballast and dumped overboard.

George Mills, Government inspector of fruit trees for the County of Essex, has discovered a section where over two thousand trees are infected with the San Jose scale. He expects that at least one thousand will have to be burned, causing a loss of $6000 or $8000. The infected trees are said to have been part of a large consignment from New Jersey. The County Council has been asked to assist the Government official in stamping out the plague.

New Mining Company.

Letters patent have been issued, incorporating the Kobold Gold Mining Company of Ottawa, Limited; capital $500,000, in $1 shares. Those incorporated are: Robert Henry Preston and Adam Toyeland Shillington, physicians; Moses Chamberlain Edey, architect; George Henry Rogers, undertaker; James Davidson, manufacturer; Taylor McVeity, barrister-at-law; James Gilchrist, contractor; Frederick Westren Hindon, agent, and George Lockhart Blatch, accountant, all of Ottawa.

THE DEMON OF DYSPEPSIA

Banished Forever by Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Snow cannot withstand the heat of the midsummer sun. There's no ice on the creeks in August.
No more can Indigestion and Dyspepsia exist when Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are used. The sun melts the snow; Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets digest the food. That's all that is needed to banish Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
But Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets do more. While they are digesting the food they rest the stomach, tone it up, restore all its old strength and give it a new supply.
You don't have to take Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets forever. A short course of treatment—two or three weeks—is enough for any case. Then you can quit using them and enjoy the benefits they have given you.
Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are specially suited to every form of dyspepsia. They will positively cure any form of the disease.
Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets prevent the formation of poisonous gases in the stomach by digesting the food at once. There is no time for it to ferment and create gas.
If the bowels need treatment Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets won't give it. But in each box is a package of smaller tablets that will. Thus there is a double treatment in every box.
Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, each box containing the double treatment, can be procured from all druggists at 50 cents a box, or will be sent, on receipt of the price, by the Dodd Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

NO ANSWER FROM CANADA

But it is Intimated That the United States Will Not Accept the Proposal to Bulk All Differences.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The State Department declined to say anything respecting the answer of the Canadian Government on the seal question, further than to state that no communication on the subject had been received from either the British Embassy or from Ottawa. The published report of the conference which took place between Mr. Foster and the British and Canadian representatives on the 19th instant shows that the proposition now reported from Ottawa as having been formulated by the Canadian Government was proposed at that time and definitely declined by Mr. Foster. It was then distinctly stated that the Government of the United States could not consent to make the seal question dependent upon the complex question of reciprocity, revision of tariff or other matters, unless there should be a suspension of the slaughter of the seals while the negotiations and resulting legislation were pending. It is not likely that the President will reverse the decision of the Government upon a renewal of the proposal.

Scores' Great Sale.

The continued warm weather for the last two months has been as conducing to reducing the immense stock of British woolens at Toronto's greatest tailoring store, 77 King-street west, as Scores evidently desire. In to-day's World they announce that their stock will be closed all day to-morrow, when the entire staff will be engaged in remarking the stock; then they will reopen Wednesday morning with the same stock in every particular, but radically changed in price. They are determined to make a clean sweep of all winter materials, in overcoatings, ulsterings, Scotch tweed and West of England worsted suitings—in fact everything but their famous Guinea Trousers will be so reduced in price as to create an interest and enthusiasm unparalleled in their long and successful career. There will not be an inch of material held in reserve, and it will be to your best advantage to call at Scores' Wednesday morning if you want to get the first and best selection. There will be a transformation in prices, as the stock must be converted into cash during December. Now is your chance to procure really high-class garments at ridiculously low charges. Don't lost it.

Men of the Pacific Pen.

The annual meeting of the Chartered Stenographic Reporters' Association of Ontario was held on Saturday afternoon and evening, in the Maritime Court Chambers. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Albert Horton; vice-president, George Angers; secretary and treasurer, Ernest Neild; solicitor, J. W. Agnew. Mr. George Bengough read a paper on "Some Legal Anomalies," and Mr. Albert Horton one on "Some Phases of House of Commons Reporting."

Crawford Swallowed Carbolic Acid.

Jamestown, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Philip Crawford stepped into a Main-street store this evening, and taking a two-ounce bottle of carbolic acid from his pocket hastily swallowed the contents. He fell to the floor in great agony, and died while being removed to the hospital. Crawford was 25 years of age. No cause is assigned for the rash deed.

St. Andrew's Day.

To-morrow, being St. Andrew's Day, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew will meet for corporate communion at St. James' Cathedral at 7 a.m. At the close of this service breakfast will be served at the Toronto Coffee House. In the evening at 8 o'clock the Rev. Provost Welch will preach the annual sermon in the Church of the Redeemer, Avenue-road and Bloor street.

A WONDERFUL CHANGE.

Mr. R. Wheatley of the Department of Militia, Ottawa, says in reference to Doan's Kidney Pills that they are the best remedy he ever tried.

Mr. Wheatley makes the following statement:
"I suffered a great deal for a long time with severe pains in my back over the kidneys, restless, headaches, sleepless and general debility also made life a burden.
"Hearing of Doan's Kidney Pills I thought I would try them, seeing that no other remedy had succeeded in my case.
Well, from the first a wonderful change took place, and I continued to improve rapidly until, at the end of six weeks, I was cured.
"I now eat well, sleep well, have no pain, dizziness or headache, and am in fact all O. K., thanks to Doan's Pill, which it is needless to say I recommend highly."
Doan's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at 50c. per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

One Laxa-Liver Pill every Night for a Month will Cure Constipation. 228

77 KING ST. EAST
OUR FUR JACKETS
Persian $90 and $100.
Seal $150, $175, $200.
Electric Seal $35, $45, $50.
Grey Lamb $40, $45.
The very latest styles and best value in the city.
Gauntlets. Grey Lamb, 2.50, 3, 3.50, 4.
Persian 6, 7.50, 9.
Electric Seal. 3, 3.50, 4.50.
Sable Ruffs 3.50, 4.50, 6.00, 7.50, 9.00
Mink Ruffs 2.00, 2.50, 3.50, 4.50 up.
Best value in the city.
BASTEDO & CO.
Raw Furs wanted. Highest price paid.

MINING SHARES!

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AUCTION SALES.
SALES BY
H. Ashman, Auctioneer
MONDAY, NOV. 29th,
AT 11 A.M.
120½ Church Street
Having received instructions from Mr. M. J. Tracie, who is leaving for Seattle, I shall sell by Public Auction (without reserve), on the premises, and at the hour above mentioned, all the valuable contents of the residence, which include: Handsome Square Piano, 7¼ octave, equal to new, cost $650; the entire Furnishings of Parlors, Dining Room, 6 Bedrooms, Kitchen, etc., including some very rare Pictures, Antique Furniture, Bric-a-Brac, China, Glassware, etc., Carpets, Curtains, Portieres, Ornaments, Royal Peninsular Hall Stove, with oven and cooking attachments (almost new), Dufferin Kitchen Range, No. 9, with hot water attachments (almost new), Lamps, Gasaliers, Kitchen Utensils, etc., etc.
Mr. Tracie and family have been living here for about 20 years, and as they are leaving the city this presents an unusual opportunity to the public to collect a lot of very rare antiquities.
For further particulars address
H. ASHMAN, Auctioneer.
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BANKS.

BANK OF MONTREAL.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 5 per cent. upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its branches, on and after Wednesday, the first day of December next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.
By order of the board.
E. S. CLOUSTON,
General Manager.
Montreal, Oct. 22, 1897. 16

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SS. Germanic, December 8, noon.
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The Germanic, sailing on the 8th, will be due to arrive at Queenstown on the 15th and at Liverpool on the following day.
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