of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvelous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sersaparills the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Barsaparilla is known by the cures it has made - cures of scrofuls, salt rheum and cures of rheumatism, neuralgia k nerves, cures of dyspepsis, liver cetarrh - cures which prove

#### Sarsaparilla

Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier

## Commercial.

		Loca	1 M	arket		
Repo	orted	by A.	M.	Hamil	ton &	gon.
				turday,		
Whe	at. pe	er bu .			810	to 82c
Oats	. per	bu			17c to	21 3-40
Peas	. per	bu			3c to	42 1-2c
Corn	. per	bu			320	to 340
Rve	per	bu			25c	to 30c
Barl	ev. r	er bu			20c	to 290

Despite the poor roads, the attend ance was quite good. There was a great display of tatoes, apples and small vegetables. The sales of the last mentioned were about as usual, and that of apples considerably better. Snow apples sold at 10c to 15c by the basket, and 250 by the bag. Winter varieties sold at 50c to 60c by the barrel. Potatoes brought 35c to 40c per bag,

according to quantity.

All other kinds of vegetables and fruits sold at about the same prices. Wheat and oats were the only lines of grain that came any way near the usual receipts. There was no barley, buckwheat or rye at all. Wheat was in good demand at \$1 35 to \$1 40 per 100 pounds. Oats firmed up a little and sold at 60c to 68c for ordinary to good, and

One load of corn sold at 50c, and a few beans brought 60c per bushel. Eggs were scarce, and sold up 1c er dozen. The usual price paid by per dozen. The usual price paid by the basket for strictly fresh was 18c and in some odd cases 19c; retail lots sold at 18c to 20c.

Butter, quiet; no alteration in price. Poultry was in good supply. Chickens ranged from 35c to 50c per pair. Ducks, 60c to 70c a pair, and turkeys at 8c per pound. The supply of beef and lamb was good, and sales steady. Veal was scarce; some few remarkably good pieces brought 7c. The ruling price

Dressed hogs were lower, falling off 25c to 50c per 100 pounds; choice brought \$5 25, and poor lots, \$4 50. Hides sold from 3c to 5c, and tallow at 3c rendered, and 1 1-2c rough. Hay was slow at \$7 50 to \$8 50. Straw quiet at \$2 50 to \$3. General values as follows:

GRAIN.			
Wheat, white, rer 1001ba	137	10	1 40
	1 35	to	1 40
Wheat, spring per 100 lbs		to	1 40
Oats. per 100 lbs	50	to	68
Peas, per 100 lbs	65	to.	74
Corn, per 100 ibs	50	80	60
Barley, per 100 lbs	42	10	65
Rye. per 100 lbs	45	to	53
Beans, bu	50	to	65
Buck wheat, per 100 lbs	50	to	55
PROVISIONS.			
Honey	8	to	12
Cheese pert b	9	to	10
Honey	8	to	12
Eggs single dozen	18	to	20
Figgs fresh, basket, per doz	17	to	18
Eggs, fresh, store lots, per doz.	12	to	15
Butter single rolls per lb	15	to	16
Butter, per lb. 1 lb rolls. baskets.	15	to	15
Butter, per lb. large rolls cr		2	
crocks	12	to	14
Butter, per lb. tubs or firkins	8	to	12
Larg. per ib	9	to	9
MEAT. HIDES, ETC.	3-16	0.7	36
Beef, quarters, per lb		to	5
Mutton qua ters, per lb	5	CO	6
Veal, quarters, per lb	3	to	0
Lamb, quarter	7	to	8
	4 50	to	5 25
	3 25	to	3 50
Hides, No. 1, per 1b	5	to	5
Hides, No. 2 per lb	1	to	
Hides, No. 3 per lb	3	to	3
Calfskinsgreen	5	to	5
Calfskins dry, each	25	to	25
Shoepskins. each	50	to	50
Lambshins. each	50	te	50
Wool, per lb.	18	to	18
Tallow, rendered, per 1b	3	to	3
Tallow, rough, per lb	1		14
HAY AND SEED	A		-3
Hay per ton	7 50	to	8 5)
Straw. per load	2 00	to	3 50
perant per read.	- "		0 00

#### Stock Feeders.

We have several tons of nice BRAN occupying room that we want to use for other goods. Will sell it cheap. Call on A. M. HAMILTON & SON.

373 Talbot Street, Phone 662. English Markets. (Beerbohm's Report by Cable.)

Wheat - Spot quiet: demand poor; No. 2 red spring, 7s 2d; No. 1 Cal., 7s 7d; futures closed steady, with near and distant positions id lower; business about equally dis-When Sickness

Comes BE SURE "BART COTTAM & Co., London," is on each label, and patent Bird Bread patent B. B. and Sanitary Perch Holder, with Boak Sharpener inside. Sold everywhere, 10c. Read Cottam's new illustrated "Book on Birds," Post free 25c and this ad.

## IN THE MINDS

Of thoughtful men there's not the shadow of a doubt as to the superiority of our clothes. At other places they may look well, but have not the style and wear. We make a suit to please

March, 7s 14d.

Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed, new, 3s 23d; futures closed quiet, with near and distant positions id lower; business about equally distributed: Nov., 2s 23d; Dec., 3s 23d; Jan., Feb, and March, 2s 23d.

Flour — Firm; demand fair; freely supplied; St. Louis fancy winter, 2s 6d.

Peas—Canadian, 4s 10d.

Peas—Canadian, 4s 10d.

Bacon—Easy: demand poor; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 ibs. 29s: short ribs. 20 to 24 lbs. 29s; iong clear light. 35 to 38 lbs. 30s 6d: long clear heavy, 40 to 45 lbs, 2s 6d; short clear backs, light, 18 ibs. 27s: snore clear middies, heavy, 45 to 50 lbs, 24s 6d; clear bellies 14 to 16 ibs. 26s 6d.

Shoulders—Equare, 12 to 18 ibs. 29s 6d.

Shoulders—Souare, 12 to 18 lbs. 29s 6d. Hams—Short cut. 14 to 15 lbs. 42s. Tallow—Fine North American, 20s 6d. Beef—Extra India mess. 55s; prime

Pork—Prime mess, fine western, 50s; me-lium western, 42s 6d. Lard—Dull: prime western, 22s 6d; refined,

merican white (Sept.) 51s: finest American olored (Sept.), 51s.
Butter—Finest United States, 98s; good, 60s.
Turpentine spirits—27s.
Rosin. common—6s 6d.
Cotton seed oil—Liverpool refined, 16s 9d.
Linseed oil—17s 3d.
Petroleum—Refined, 6id.
Refrigerator beef—Forequarter, 3id; hind-

narter. 51d. Bleaching powder—Hardwood, f. e. b., Liverool, £7. Hops—At London (Pacific coast), £3 5s.

American Produce Markets.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Nov. 13.—The wheat market today kept the crowd guessing all the time. The shifts from strong to weak and vice versa and the bulges and breaks were sudden. Through it all the elevator people succeeded in putting out a vast quantity of the May option. The pressure to sell December was never as great as in the distant future, and the difference between the two narrowed by half a cent. The last hour's trading was the most active of the day, the tone becoming very weak on account of a slump in the northwest. Realizing sales were numerous, and under the weight of offering prices dropped a full cent from the then ruling quotation, but in the final moment recovered half of the loss. The opening Liverpool cables were 1d higher, and closing ones added another id, firmness being occasioned upon their posting. Closing Paris and Berlin cables were higher, whilst Antwerp was unchanged. December wheat opened from 814c to 814c; sold between 814c and 794c, closing at 804c—4c under yesterday. Cash wheat was irregular, closing ic lower. Corn declined ic to ic, and oats ic to ic. Provisions were lower. The leading futures closed as follows: American Produce Markets.

25†c; May. 28†c to 28°c. Oats—No. 2 Nov., 18°c; Dec., 19°c; May. 22°c to 22°c. Mess pork—Dec., \$6°95; Jan., \$7°95; May, Lard.-Dec., \$4 10; Jan., \$4 30; May, \$4 524. Short ribs-Dec., \$3 85; Jan., \$3 95; May. \$4 15. \$4 15.
Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm; No. 2 spring wheat, 78½c to 81½c; No. 3 spring wheat, 78½c to 80¢; No. 2 red, 86½c to 80½c; No. 2 corn, 25½c to 25½c; No. 2 oats, 19¢; No. 2 rye, 39½c to 39½c; No. 2 barley, 37¢; No. 1 flaxseed, 78½c to 80¢; prime timothy seed, \$2 55; mess pork, \$6 95 to \$7; lard, \$4 10; short rib sides, \$3 70 to \$4 05; dry salted shoulders, \$4 to \$4 25; Isnort clear sides, \$4 to \$4 25.

Receipts—

Flour. 5,000 Wheat 29,000 Corn. 83,000 Oats. 246,000 Ry. 11,000 Barley. 92,000

#### Live Stock Markets. CHICAGO.

Chicago, Nov. 14.-Hogs-Estimated today, 21,000; estimated receipts Monday, 44,000; market fairly active to 5c lower; light, \$3 25 to \$3 55; mixed, \$3 25 to \$3 60; heavy, \$3 05 to \$3 55; rough, \$3 05 to Cattle-Receipts, 400; market dull and unchanged. Sheep-Receipts, 4,000; market slow and weak.

EAST BUFFALO. East Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 13 .- Cattle -Receipts about 4 cars; market ruled fairly active.

Hogs-Receipts, 110 cars; market slow; Yorkers, good to choice, \$3 65 to \$3 70; roughs, common to good, \$3 to \$3 15; pigs, common to fair, \$3 50 to Sheep and Lambs-Receipts, 60 cars

market slow; lambs, good to choice, \$4 50 to \$4 65; sheep, good to choice handy-weight wethers, \$3 65 to \$3 70; culls and common, \$1 75 to \$2 25.

At the close: Cattle steady. Hogs weak; many mediums unsold; 20 cars not sold. Sheep and lambs strong, with several loads of Canadas held for high prices not sold. Except for these the market was cleared.

New York, Nov. 13 .- Beeves-Receipts, 3,050; demand fairly active, but a decline of 5c to 15c on steers; rough stuff steady to firm; bulls 10c higher; common to rather choice native steers, \$4 to \$5; oxen and stags, \$3 25 to \$4; extra fat do, \$4 55; bulls, \$2 35 to \$2 70; cows. \$1 20 to \$3 15.

Calves-Receipts, 541; veals slow, at barely steady prices; grassers steady to a fraction lower; westerns dull; ordinary to prime veals, \$6 to \$7 50 grassers, \$2 75 to \$3 25; mixed and fed calves. \$3 to \$3 50. Sheep and Lambs-Receipts, 6.210; common to prime sheep, \$2 50 to \$3 75; medium to prime lambs, \$4 37 1-2 to \$5 12 1-2; Canadian lambs, \$5 to \$5 12.

Hogs-Receipts, 5,680; firm; heavy to light hogs, \$3 80 to \$4 20; pigs, \$4 25 to the Province in the interest of the for-Cables from British markets quote American steers, 10c to 11c, dressed

7 1-4c to 8 1-4c; American sheep, 8c to 9 1-4c, dressed weight. No export stock today. Shipments stock today. Shipments tomorrow, 1.053 beeves, 600 sheep and 4,257 quarters of beef. TORONTO.

Nov. 13 .- Offerings today.

61 cars, including 2,000 hogs, 800 sheep and lambs, 20 calves and about 14 milch cows. Four loads of butchers' cattle were taken for Montreal. Cables were steady. Buying here was slow, owing to ocean high freights. Export cattle—Trade was slow and prices weak. Dealers do not care to buy with freight as at present. Prices ruled from 3 1-4c to 3 3-4c per lb. Butchers' cattle quiet. The Montreal market was reported a little steadier, and the quality of cattle was a little better, but a lot of inferior was offered, a good deal of which was left unsold at the close. Dealers cannot get really choice butchers' cattle, which would Then the birds fed COT choice butchers' cattle, which would TAM'S Seed with patent bring, if offered, about 3 1-4c. Prices Bird Bread standten chances were 2 3-4c to 3c for best, and 2c to of pulling through to one chance of those fed otherwise. It's not what a bird wants, but what it needs.

Were 2 3-4c to 3c for loss, and 2c to 3c for loss, and 3c for loss, feeders fetch 3c, or perhaps a fraction over. There is not much demand for live stockers; those selling bring about 2c; a bunch of feeders sold at \$2 55, and another at \$2 65. Bulls—A few export bulls have been picked up, but not any of the right kind are coming in. They bring 3c to 3 1-4c per lb. Stock bulls dull at 2 to 2 1-4c per lb. Sheep and Lambs-Export sheep steady; reports from Buffalo a little better; some sold at 2 3-4c to 3c per b. Lambs were steady, and sold at 3c to 3 1-4c per lb. Butchers' sheep were dull, at \$2 50 each. Most of those sold were mixed with lambs. Calves steady; choice veals selling at \$6 to \$6 50 each, and good calves at \$4 each. Some inferior sold at \$2

14d" (to \$3 50; breeding sows, 3c per lb; stags, 2c; boars, 1 1-2c. Only the best hogs

THE RESTRICTION OF THE PARTY OF

#### The Dairy Market

LIVERPOOL Liverpool, Nov. 13 .- Cheese firm; de mand moderate; finest American, white and colored, September, 51s. Butter—Finest United States, 98s;

Montreal, Nov. 13.-Cheese, 10c to Butter-Townships, 16c to 18c; western, 13c to 15c.

There is the usual lull of this time

MONTREAL.

of the year in the cheese market. Eastern Eastern Octobers have been sold at 9 1-4c to 9 3-4c, and Western Octobers at 10c to 10 1-4c, as to quality; but if an order had to be filled for finest Western Septembers it could not be executed under 10 1-2c at the very lowest. New York, Nov. 13.—Butter firmer; State dairy, 11c to 18c; do, creamery,

13c to 20 1-2c; western dairy, &c to 13c; do, creamery, 13c to 21c; do, factory, 7c to 12c; Ekrins, 20 1-2c to 21c.

#### Cheese weak; State large, 7 1-4c to 10 1-4c; do, small, 7 1-2c to 10c; part skims, 3c to 6 1-4c; full do, 3 1-2c. ANOTHER NEW ENTERPRISE.

Ego Gold Mining Company Establish

Headquarters Here. The Ego Gold Mining Company. which owns many of the richest mineral claims in Rossland, B. C., and which has become famous the world over for its great production of gold, have established their head office here, with Mr. John A. Moody, Masonic Temple, as their agent. The London public will now have a direct fund of information from a reliable source, and be assured of the most advantageous locations in which to invest their money.

The Ego mineral claim is situated on the northeast spur of Red Mountain, adjoining the Cracker Jack on the north, and about 400 feet north of the Green Mountain mineral claim. It has two known ledges or lodes. The West Lead, which is known as the Green Mountain Lead, is from 40 to 60 feet wide. This vein is the longest and strongest vein in the Trail District. It can be traced through the Jumbo, Nevada, Good Friday, Good Hope, Ontario, Green Mountain, Ego, and on north toward the Gold Star. Among the most valuable claims is that of Green Mountain, which possesses a vein of solid ore, from 20 to 25 feet wide. Running from the east of this is a valuable vein, known as the Cracker Jack, which is several feet in width. Throughout these districts there is an abundance of good wood and water, the latter being so situated that it can, with the greatest ease, be utilized for driving machinery. The Ontario claim has been sold by

the Ego Company to an English syndicate for \$65,000 cash. Mr. Moody has 350,000 shares for sale in the Ego mine, which are being rapidly taken up citizens. One citizen has purchased 20,000 shares and another 50,000. Mr. W. H. Lancaster, who has just returned from Rossland, says everything is in full blast, and promises great things before the snow is off the ground. Miners are flocking there from all parts of the country, but there is still a great scarcity of them.

#### Sparks From the wire.

Sol. Parker, an old resident of Tilsonburg, Ont., died very suddenly

from heart disease on Friday. The early closing bylaw in Montreal has been declared void and a lot of suits against the city are talked of H. J. Middaugh, ex-hotel-keeper, of Durham, Ont., who was well known to the travelers, is dead. Mr. Middaugh was 78 years old.

At Ottawa, on Friday, Sol Benedict, the bigamist, was sentenced by Police Magistrate Smith to two years' imprisonment in Kingston Penitentiary. The big sea-going United States battleship Iowa, has returned from her builders' trial trip off the Delaware Capes. The trial was satisfactory.

The Standard Oil Company will soon commence the work of doubling the refining capacity of their plant at Constable Point, N. J., and will spend \$1,700,000 in the work.

The British Government has decided to prosecute Sir Halliday Macartney, councilor for the Chinese le-gation in London, for his share in the arrest and detention of Sun Yat Sen, the Chinese doctor. Rev. R. P. Mackay, secretary of for-

Church of Canada, is at present visiting churches in the eastern part of eign mission fund. A Buffalo dispatch of today's (Sat-

the tracks at William Street yesterday afternoon at 5:15 p.m. He is suffering from concussion of the brain. It is officially announced that the Rockefeller iron syndicate has sold \$500,000 worth of Minnesota ore to be delivered next season, and 60,000 tons of Spanish-American ore. This will enable the underground mines on the Mesaba range to resume operations at

#### UNTOLD AGONY.

thousands of men.

once, and will give employment to

Distracted by Excruciating Rheumatic Pains-Seven Years' Untold Misery-No Remedy to Help - No Physician to Thwart the Onelaught. but South American Rheumatic Cure Charms Away the Pains in 12 Hours and the Suffering Slave Is Emancipated.

J. D. McLeod, of Leith, Ont., says: 'I have been a victim of rheumatism for seven years, being confined to my bed for months at a time, and unable to turn myself. Have been treated by many of the best physicians without benefit. I had no faith in cures saw advertised, but my wife induced me to get a bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure. At that time I was suffering agonizing pains, but inside of twelve hours after I had taken the first dose the pains left me. Three bottles completely cured me, and I rejoice in having the opportunity of telling what a great cure it has wrought in me."

Lord Rosebery has always been an interesting personality. He is now in his 50th year, having been born in May. 1847.

each. Only choice are wanted.

Milch Cows and Springers—Offerings not so heavy—14 head—several of poor quality. Prices, \$25 to \$35 each. One cow sold at \$38. Good cows wanted.

May, 1041.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

## London Reading Club

The London Reading Club met yesterday afternoon in their rooms on Dundas street, with the president, Mrs. George C. Gibbons, in the chair. A highly interesting and instructive address was given by Hon. David Mills, on "The Study of Literature."

Mr. Mills said he would not endeavor to discuss books, as those of a high order were so numerous in every department of literature and so easily accessible that the merest outline would be impossible. He proposed to discuss "What to read; how to read, and for what purposes we read." A large part of reading was for the pur-pose of accumulating information, and this was a commendable object. To accumulate information required a certain amount of intellectual discipline, by which the mind was invigor-

Mr. Mills spoke of reading for mere pleasure works of an emotional character, which might be in some in-stances useful and in others utterly worthless. Judgment should be used in the selection of books. Care should be taken not to select works of the character which Lord Macaulay attributed to Dr. Nair's "Life of Lord Burleigh," to read which would occupy an undue proportion of the 70 years alloted to man.

Mr. Mills also spoke of a large amount of reading for literary culture as well as for mental discipline to cultifor finished writing. This was the artistic side of literary study, and was as painting and sculpture. He said writers of culture were of two classes -ornate, and those whose works were distinguished for simple elegance. The one style resembled the painter, and the other that of the sculptor. The great danger in one who attempts or-nate writing is of developing a tawdry style, which is extremely repulsive to one of cultivated taste.

Mr. Mills referred to the study o

history, geography, biography and being studies closely allied. travel, as He spoke of the very close relation-ship between physical geography and The importance of was altogether under-estimated. If it was nothing more than the conflicts of rival dynasties, the struggles of rival statesmen, and stories of wars, separated by intervals of peace, it would not have so much value. He spoke of biography and the extent to which the events of the world were associated with the lives of men whose spirit and genius represented their epoch. He mentioned three classes of blography. First, men of intellect and judgment such as Alexander the Great, Caesar, William the Conqueror, Cromwell and nelieu. Genius and daring, such as Charles XII. and Napoleon. Politic men, such as the first Earl of Shaftes-bury, Lord Halifax, Tallyrand and

Mr. Mills discussed the influence of an epoch, and pointed out that no one, no matter what his genius, ever succeeded in emancipating himself from it, and so each epoch of national life presented a literature, of a distinct type. He referred to the Elizabethan age, and mentioned Spencer, Bacon and Shakespeare as the g that time, and whose works Shakespeare as the greatest at had ended and the last glimmer of thought expired.

## REMARKABLE MIND.

Helen Keller's Wonderful 'Accomplishments While Deaf, Dumb and Blind. It is suggested by the Medical

Times that the wonderful intellectual development of Helen Keller, the famous blind and deaf girl, who is now just 16 years old, may be actually a result, in one sense, of her infirmities, lack of two of the most acute of the senses spurring her on, and, indeed, giving her the opportunity for intense oncentration of her mental faculties. It says, describing the appearance of Miss Keller when she delivered an address before the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf:

"Clad in a girlish costume, with dark ringlets falling to her shoulders, and a bright smile illuminating her face, she took the platform to talk on the value of speech to the deaf. The ame of her accomplishments-for she is declared by her teachers to be the brightest girl of her age, not excepting those in possession of all their senses-had attracted a large and deeply interested audience. Without a sign of embarrassment, though to many her articulation was somewhat indistinct, she spoke as follows:"

After quoting the address, the Times makes the following remarks: "What, now, is the secret of this wonderful success in overcoming obstacles almost inconceivable by the average human being-in emerging from what, a few years ago, would have been utter and hopeless darkness, into the fullest intellectual daylight? Was it inherent force of mind which gave this afflicted creature the victory? On the contrary, it is much more probable that, had she retained sight and hearing, she might have turned out quite a commonplace young person. It is intense and unswerving concentration of her every faculty upon the one great object of self-improvement, that has led to this mar-velous and unexample development. Such concentration, under all the circumstances, was a simple necessity of her being. The soul, once wakened, could do nothing else but struggle upward and onward toward the opening There was no influence to bind it down or divert its energies. Not a moment, not a thought, was wasted. Compared with an aspirant like this, what wretched spendthrifts of time and talents are the most renowned and most exemplary among the multi-

#### SAND AS AN EXTINGUISHER.

Popular Science. Water will not ex guish burning kerosene oil, but dry sand will, and it is a wise precaution to keep a box of it in some convenient place to be used in an emergency. If this is not at hand, the flames should be smothered by throwing some heavy rug, woolen substance, or a damp towel

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when, by the timely use of Bickle's A SLATER

Milch Cows and Springers—Offerings not so heavy—14 head—several of poor quality. Prices, \$25 to \$35 each. One cow sold at \$38. Good cows wanted.

Milch Cows and Springers—Offerings from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

Milch Cows and Springers—Offerings from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

This syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for refleving, healing and curing all affections of the throat latter is seldom the case, there is a land tungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis.

This syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for refleving, healing and curing all affections of the throat latter is seldom the case, there is a land lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis.

THE WEATHER TODAY: S & C

# How Ladies Dress.

Men often are at a loss to know how ladies dress so neatly and so comfortably on very limited incomes. If they read our bargain lists as diligently as the ladies do they wouldn't be at all puzzled. It costs less to dress comfortably and stylishly today than ever before. There is a greater demand for good qualities, and manufacturers are supplying the demand. This week we placed on sale 2,562 yards excellent Tweed Dress Goods. They are going fast. Some are buying enough for two costumes, they're so good and the prices so low-50c and 600. Undoubtedly the greatest sale of the season, because it's genuine,

# How Ladies Walk.

The easier and more comfortable a shoe is, the easier it is to move about. Some shoes are made to please the eye only. Ours please the eye, please the feet, and the prices in all cases are calculated to please the purchaser. In this way we have worked up a splendid trade. Now that we've got it we mean to keep it, and here is the plan we've adopted? A Vici Kid Walking Boot, buttoned, hand sewn, with cork soles, at \$3 75, good value at \$4 50; another line at \$3 50, good value at \$4. Our Peerless Kid Walking Boot at \$3 15 is good value at \$4. Our \$3 Dongola Kid Walking Boot is extra good value at \$3 75, while our \$2 50 Dongola Walking Boot, with Goodyear coin toe, is good value at \$3. These are only samples of what we are constantly doing. We sell boots and shoes every day at drygoods prices. No matter what day you come you'll find it a bargain day at our store. We are selling Rubbers at 25c, 30c, 35c, 38c and 45c. You know what you've been paying. If we can save you something, why not let us?

Stylish Satin or Kid Slippers for evening wear, Besides being stylish they are dainty. All at drygoods prices.

## Smallman & Ingram,

149 AND 151 DUNDAS STREET.

## Boer Courtship.

Odd Love-Making Among the South African Dutch.

He Has to Sit Up All Night With His

When the Boer youth arrives at the age of 17 or 18, certain mysterious phenomena, says Olive Schreiner (Fortnightly), begin to take place. He be forgotten until the rambles of life barters sheepskins for brass studs, a white handkerchief, a silk tie, a white shirt, and a pair of top-made boots He procures a stallion if he has none already, and, confiding in his sister or brother alone, he starts out some evening to seek a wife among the girls in the homesteads scattered around within a radius of fifteen or twenty miles. He may have seen some of these girls face to face, but has probably looked upon them at a distance in church, or when searching for stray cattle, or may have even shaken hands with some of them at some wedding party. But his mother and grandmother have taken pains, indirectly to let him know their opinion of all the girls on the country-side. Thus equipped, he starts out in the after-noon, confiding his destination to no one but his sister or brother, and no direct questions are asked. He times his departure so as to arrive just as the sun is setting. When he is seem approaching the girls retire precipitately to their room, the father advances slowly to meet him, and, if he s welcome, asks him to off-saddle. If not invited, he is bound to leave the same evening and to find lodging else-where. If he is particularly welcome, where. If he is particularly his steed is offered a feed of mealies or oats, and, so encouraged, the young

man enters the house. "When he has seated himself in the front room, the house-mother, in her elbow-chair, proceeds to inquire after the health of his relations, and if she now meets him for the first time in quires the number of his brothers and sisters, and questions him gravely on other points of personal and family history of the same nature, which is considered a polite attention. There are from time to time slight creakings of the door of the bedroom in which the daughters are attiring themselves, as one or other attempts to peep through the crack in the boards, or to their best clean gowns and tie clean if they be so fortunate as to remember to bring the cocoanut oil into the room, they heavily dress their hair with it. Just as the Kaffir maid is bringing the lights into the front room they appear, and shake hands with the stranger, who silently rises and extends his fingers and they both proceed about their evening duty, preparing the coffee and supper; but in doing so both find it necessary to return frequently riding-whip round and round, answering the house-mother's questions, or sitting silent, but keenly noting the ruins of New Mexico. Beyond they eat, and the young man looks into his plate and eats silently, or an swers questions from the house-father, but notes all that takes place. When supper is ended the family return to the front room; and the young children troop off to bed one by one. Then comes the hour of trial if the young man be bashful and unused to courtship: for, having made up his mind which daughter he desires to pay his

sent the mother frequently gets out, or allows the daughter to get out, be burnt during the night. when the rest of the family have retired, the maiden of his choice comes n and seats herself beside him on the From time to time there are creakings at the different bedroom doors that open into the front room, as the children or other members of the family get out of bed to peep through at them, and the young maiden may even suggest their retiring to the back room, if there be one; be after a while the whole household fall asleep, the tallow candle burns dimly on the table, and the youth and maiden pass the long night seated side by side and conversing, the girl generally making coffee near morning. that they may keep themselves awake. About 4, or a little earlier, she gives him a final cup, and he saddles his horse and rides away, and when the rest of the family rise he is already gone. To be found there when the sun rose would be a breach of etiquette. If the youth and maiden have approved of one another they have made a promise to exchange rings, or have actually exchanged them, and have made an appointment for his next coming in a week or ten days'

After the third or fourth visit the youth is bound to declare himself: the elders are asked for their consent; and about three weeks later the wedding occurs at the house of the bride's parents. The festivities last until daylight, but the bride and groom retire at about 2 o'clock in the morning. The twain stay at the bride's home for a short while, and then go to the groom's home to live, often sharing a room with other members of the family, until later on, after the birth of a child or two, two small disconnected rooms are built for them at the end of the farmhouse or a little way of

#### STRANGE DISCOVERY

Extraordinary Find of Prehistoric R. mains in Alaska

A stupendous discovery is that made by Prof. Alfred Eldridge in the wilds of Alaska at a point beyond where any white man had gone before him. Starting from the mouth of the Ku-Walik River, which empties into Kotzebue Sound, Prof. Eldridge explored that stream up through 400 miles of its frozen course. At this point he hold it slightly ajar. If there be two rose precipitously from it. Something of marriageable age, they both put on in that mountain side made it look as if it had been once disturbed by handkerchiefs round their throats; and human hands. He went to the spot and there, 400 miles from any human habitation, he found the remains of a mighty city, as great as any of the prehistoric ones yet discovered on this continent. There were spears and arrowheads, and pottery, and massive walls, showing that the city had been inhabited by people advanced in civilization. The masonry was perfect. Some of the vases he found were three feet high. They to look for something in the little wall were of a shape and artistic pattern cupboard in the front room, or to fetch some article from the sleeping apart- our time. The most remarkable disments which open out of it. The young covery made by Prof. Eldridge, how-man sits on the sofa and turns his ever, was this—the pottery and implements were identical in make and pattern with those of the prehistoric differing figures or other points of re- doubt, at some time so long back that semblance or difference between the it makes the brain spin to think of it, sisters. By and by, when the family the climate all over North America. gathers round the supper table, the possibly even to the pole, was warm elder girls, more especially the eldest, and inhabited throughout its whole wait on them; the children keep their length by one race of people. Who eyes fixed on the stranger even as or what that race was future scientific research must determine.

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