

Glad Tidings!

For Many an Anxious and Aching Heart.

Arrival of the French Liner La Gasconne in New York Harbor.

After a Prolonged and Perilous Voyage of Seventeen Days.

Delay Due to a Broken Piston Rod and Terrific Gales.

Other Craft Have Not Fared So Well—Two Schooners Go Down With Sails Set—Several Vessels Missing—Many Shipwrecked Seamen Picked Up at Sea.

La Gasconne Safe.

A SCENE OF EXCITEMENT.
NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The news that La Gasconne had been sighted was received amid the greatest excitement at the office of the French line in Bowling Green. The office was crowded with anxious inquirers who have relatives and friends on board the steamship. They had been standing around with pale faces expecting at any moment to hear the worst. When the word came that the ship was safe for a moment a stillness reigned which was almost painful in its intensity. Agent Forget for a moment was rendered speechless. Then he became

WILDLY HILARIOUS.
He shouted, ran here and there, grasping the hands of this one and that one, and fairly jumped up and down in the excitement of the moment. Then he put on his coat and started for the French line pier at the foot of Morton street, where a tug had been in readiness for days to take him to meet La Gasconne, should she be sighted. Several of the anxious ones waiting for news started from work office to board the tug with Mr. Forget. Many wet eyes could be seen in the office when the good news was heard.

THE START.
La Gasconne left Havre on the morning of Jan. 25, under the command of a French naval officer, Capt. Baudelon, and with 30 passengers in the cabin, 14 in the second and 118 in the steerage. If she had made her ordinary time she would have reached New York a week ago last Saturday evening or on Sunday at the latest, but on account of the prevailing storms at sea she was not really expected until Monday.

PREVIOUS DELAYS.
Three times previously La Gasconne has figured in newspaper articles on account of exciting circumstances. On Sunday morning, May 25, 1890, while bound for Havre with 444 souls aboard, she was proceeding at reduced speed because of a three days' fog. Captain Santelli, who was then in command, only knew that he was in command of the vessel. He was waiting for the fog to clear, when suddenly he sprang to the electric dial which communicates instructions to the engineer, and with almost incredible quickness he ordered the engine to be thrown the ship's helm hard a port. Right in front of the steamer, and within a stone's throw of her bow, was a small black rock which, with a companion rock in the ledge—had been the means of sending the steamer Schiller to the bottom several years before, during the hundreds of her passengers. La Gasconne did not escape without injury. Her port side scraped the rock, and a rent was made below the water line through which the sea poured in. The hole fortunately was not large, and the ship after a few hours' delay was able to proceed slowly to Havre. The ledge is known as Bishop's Island, and had not the fog lifted at the moment the vessel would have been wrecked.

On Oct. 26, 1891, La Gasconne came into New York harbor salt encrusted to the top of her funnels. She had been in the teeth of a hurricane for four days and one steerage passenger, Piento Hacagel, died of fright.

On May 4, 1894, La Gasconne grounded on a shoal below the southwest pier, but got off without assistance and without injury.

AT ANCHOR.
The big French liner eight days overdue dropped anchor at the big just before midnight. All well on board; and a sigh of relief goes up from two continents. Delay was due to a broken piston rod and to the terrific gales that have swept over the North Atlantic for the past week or more and brought disaster to many a staunch craft. Capt. Baudelon and the officers and crew of La Gasconne brought the ship and passengers through the gales and made left Havre on Jan. 25 until today they spoke to no transatlantic steamer, and saw only a four-masted steamer—the one which reported at St. Pierre, Minn., as having seen a large steamer off the banks apparently in distress last Saturday.

THE PRESS GANG IN THE LEAD.
The United States press tug Dalzell, with representatives of the Times, Tribune and Recorder on board, was the first tug to reach La Gasconne. The disabled steamer had left Fire Island 25 miles astern and was eight miles to the eastward of Sandy Hook light ship. It was 9:45 p.m. The big liner was limping into port at half speed, with two big foremast lights as signals of distress at the foremast. The tug lay alongside for half an hour and the following story of the trip was obtained:

HER STORY.
The steamer left Havre on Jan. 25. On the first day 468 miles were logged; on the second, 307. On the third day, after traveling 330 miles, the piston rod broke and eighteen hours were spent in making repairs. When they were completed the ship steamed in nine miles an hour, making in all 60 miles.

ANOTHER BREAK.
On the 30th, 31st and Feb. 1 respectively, 215, 235 and 280 miles a day were made. On Feb. 2 the piston broke down again. The break was more serious this time. Sea anchors were put out and for 41 hours the ship was hove to, making repairs.

On the 4th the first severe weather was experienced, and the ship was blown 150 miles out of her course. On the 5th, the repairs having been completed, 103 miles were made. The ship was then clear to the northward of the

track of transatlantic steamers, and was not therefore seen by the many steamers which passed over the regular track. On Feb. 6 163 miles were made.

A THIRD BREAKDOWN.
On the 7th the machinery broke down for the third time. The heavy cyclone struck her on that day, and the ship lay hove to with sea anchors out all day. No headway was made, and owing to the action of the ship, repairs were difficult. On the next day the chief engineer, who had been at his post day and night, completed the repairs, and the ship proceeded 130 miles. On the 9th for the fourth time the machinery broke down, and only 74 miles were made. On the 10th 150 miles were made, and today, to the great rejoicing of all on board, Fire Island was sighted, and the ship crept up to her anchorage off the bar.

GLAD PASSENGERS.
The United Press tug was received with a cheer by the passengers. They crowded to the rail, yelled and clapped their hands with all the enthusiasm of the French race. The officers refused to allow anyone on board, and would not come to the rail to talk. The passengers were more obliging. Julius Matriglin talked over the side of the ship. He said:

"We broke down on the third day out. We did not become alarmed, as we did not know very much about what was the matter. The captain said it was all right, and we had confidence in him. Our first experience with gales was on Feb. 4. We had a terrific blow then, and one of the boats was badly damaged."

"Was anything carried away?" "No, the ship stood it well. We had plenty of provisions and fared first rate. We were blown away off our course, and spoke no steamers until yesterday, when we saw an American liner that was bound for Philadelphia."

A crowd of men passengers leaned over the bulwarks, and one of the women, wrapped up in sea togs, joined them in their eager quest for news from shore. So eager were they, indeed, that it was difficult to secure answers to the questions that were hurled at them from the tug. They said that they had been given plenty to eat, and except for the number of times the sun rose and set they would not have known that anything was wrong.

WELL CARED FOR.
All particulars of the accidents to the machinery were kept from the passengers, but the daily bulletins of the knots made told the story. Beyond the tediousness of the voyage, the passengers positively suffered no inconvenience. The vessel was not coated with ice, as were some steamers which have been port in the last two days, and there were therefore none of the evidences which ordinarily cause anxiety.

THE FIRST NEWS.
The first intimation that La Gasconne was approaching the harbor came in a bulletin from Fire Island at 4:15 p.m. Bulletins followed one another in rapid succession as the steamer approached the harbor. At 5 p.m. came the island, and finally at 9 p.m. came the news that "La Gasconne is safe off Fire Island." At 6:25 p.m. she was reported as passing the observer's tower, and that was the last seen of her until she reached the Dalzell.

Many Marine Mishaps.

TWO SCHOONERS GO DOWN.
The steamer Algonquin, from Jacksonville and Charleston, which arrived this morning, reports that she had heavy northwest gales and high seas all the passage. On Feb. 9, off Cape Fear, the schooner, which was carrying a cargo of lumber, was wrecked. The schooner was seen by the Algonquin, and the latter rescued the crew. The schooner was seen by the Algonquin, and the latter rescued the crew.

BLOWN OUT TO SEA.
NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Barge No. 58, of the Standard Oil Company, which was blown out to sea on Friday, has not yet been heard from. She had nine men on board.

ABANDONED HER TOW.
LONDON, Feb. 11.—The steamer Maryland, from Philadelphia, Jan. 22, for London, arrived at Valencia this morning with her bow broken. The damage was sustained while towing the disabled steamer Loch Maree, from Charleston for Bremen, which she was obliged to abandon owing to the fact that the Loch Maree was very short of coal. In the terrific gale which prevailed the cables parted and it was then that the accident occurred.

CREW RESCUED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Pilot Thomas Jackson, who brought the steamship Wittekind into port today, brought news of the rescue of the crew of a shipwrecked schooner off Nantucket yesterday, made by pilot boat No. 1, the America, which was cruising off the Rhode Island coast 200 miles from the port. The America picked ten men up while they were adrift in an open boat. They were in a terrible condition, being nearly frozen to death.

FORTY MEN SAVED.
NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The steamer Santiago, which arrived from Copenhagen today, brings 40 of the shipwrecked crew of the steamer Cienfuego.

The steamer Laurentian, from Coosaw, S. C., arrived this morning, had a succession of severe weather gales, and was accompanied by enormous seas, and was thrown on her beam ends for 24 hours.

MISSING.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The steamer City of Augustine, Capt. Gaskill, which plies between this port and Norfolk, Va., in the lumber carrying trade, sailed from Jacksonville on Jan. 30, and has not since been heard from. She is seven days overdue.

A special from Sea Isle City, New York, says that grave fears are entertained for the safety of the New Jersey pilot boats E. C. Knight, J. Henry Edmunds, and the Delaware pilot boat E. D. Tunnell. They went to sea on Wednesday, and have not since been heard from.

SAVED EIGHT LIVES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The steamer Llandaff City, from Bristol and Swansea, arrived this afternoon. Her pilot, Mr. Devlin, of pilot boat America, No. 21, states that before he left his boat on Feb. 9, at 2:30 p.m., a schooner was sighted showing signals of distress. It proved to be the schooner Nathan Eschbrook, Junr., from Norfolk for New Bedford, coal laden. The pilot boat stood by her for sixteen hours, and after considerable difficulty the crew of eight men were rescued. The schooner went down fifteen minutes later.

NINE SHIPWRECKED MEN PICKED UP.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The Wilson line steamer Francesco, Capt. Jenkins, which arrived this afternoon from Hull, had on board nine shipwrecked seamen. On Sunday a four-masted schooner was sighted showing signals of distress. The sea was making a clean break over the vessel fore and aft. After standing by for some time a good position was secured to windward of the wreck, and the starboard lifeboat was successfully launched, seven sail-

ors as a crew. The captain and crew of the schooner jumped from the stern of the vessel and were hauled into the boat. The vessel proved to be the four-masted schooner George A. McFadden, of Bath, Me., 1,017 tons, commanded by Capt. C. F. Wallace, and owned by W. T. Donald, of Bath.

HEAVY WEATHER.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Heavy weather is reported by all the vessels crossing the North Sea. The steamer, Leopold III., due at Dover at 2:30 in the afternoon, was not sighted until 10:30 tonight. She then showed three red lights. Her paddles are smashed, and as all the tugs are out for other emergencies she has been forced to remain a few miles off shore waiting for help. She has nineteen passengers and the mails.

A severe easterly gale swept the North Sea and channel today. Much wreckage is adrift, and dead sheep and pigs have come ashore at Dover.

By 20 Majority.

John Redmond's Amendment to the Address Defeated.

Australian Gold Hunters Flasscare a Tribe of Natives.

Contradictory Accounts of the Fighting at Wei-Hai-Wei.

Weather of Wonderful Severity Prevails on the Continent.

"THE GREAT CHANCELLOR."

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—The National Zeitung says the Emperor has decided to have placed upon the Bismarck Tower, which is in course of erection at Goettingen, the inscription, "To the great Chancellor, by Kaiser Wilhelm, II., 1895."

COLD ON THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Dispatches from various parts of the continent show that weather of unusual severity still prevails. The River Seine is entirely frozen. Paris to its source is entirely frozen. In some parts of Rhenish Prussia and Thuringia the mercury went to 22 degrees below zero. Eight more deaths caused by the cold are reported from various parts of Germany.

NATIVES MASSACRED BY AUSTRALIANS.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Feb. 11.—A dispatch from Perth, West Australia, says that seven men have been arrested on Coolgardie for massacring an entire native tribe, including women and children. The men had gone out gold-seeking and were camped near the village of the tribe which they are accused of exterminating. They say they acted in self-defense, as the natives menaced their lives.

THE EMBARGO ON CANADIAN CATTLE.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The shipowners and the farmers in the north of Scotland have decided to again approach the Right Hon. Herbert Gladstone, president of the Board of Agriculture, for revocation of the embargo on Canadian cattle. There have been no recent cases of suspicion in Canadian cattle detected here, but the fact that Belgium has scheduled Canada is insisted upon by the supporters of the embargo as a reason to deny the request of the Scotchmen.

SEISMIC AND CIVIC DISTURBANCES.

ROME, Feb. 11.—Several shocks of earthquake were felt in the province of Reggio di Calabria and Sicily today. The people of the town of Palmi fled to the fields, and several houses collapsed in the villages of Santa Anna.

A serious riot occurred in the village of Aversa today, growing out of the resistance of the people to the grain tax. The populace set fire to the tax office, which were destroyed, and they endeavored to throw from the track the Naples express as it passed through the town. The troops were called out, and on their arrival the rioters, a number were wounded on both sides.

A bomb was exploded at a club hall in Massa last evening, shattering the windows of the hall but injuring no one.

IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—In the House of Commons today Mr. James Bryce, the president of the Board of Trade, said in reply to a question that the Government had no intention of placing a lightship or buoy upon the spot where the Elbe went ashore, and that the wreck of the ship was nearer to Holland than to England, and if the spot was to be marked the work should be done by the Netherlands.

Sir Edwin Gray, Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced that the Porte had maintained its decision not to allow representatives of the press to go into Asia Minor during the sitting of the Bitlis commission of inquiry.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, First Commissioner of Works, announced that the estimates would include a provision for expenses for erecting a statue of Cromwell in Westminster.

John Redmond, leader of the Parnellites, brought forth in the Commons today his motion to amend the address by demanding that the Government accept of once to the country, inasmuch as they have failed to carry out their home rule programme. The motion was defeated by a vote of 256 to 236.

MISS BOECKER AT OSBORNE.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—After an interview with the Empress Frederick, Miss Boecker was introduced to the Queen and the Duke and the Duchess of Connaught. All listened with deep interest to her narrative of the wreck of the Elbe. At the Queen's request she wrote her name in her Majesty's autograph book.

House-Seekers

Rent your house. An ad. in the Advertiser for 15c one time will cost

No empty houses after an ad. with us. SEE NEXT PAGE.

book. After leaving Osborne she received a souvenir from the Empress Frederick.

The Times correspondent in Wei-Hai-Wei telegraphs under the date of Feb. 8: A severe engagement began at 7 o'clock this morning. Several Japanese warships entered the bay from the eastward, and three Chinese torpedo boats attempted to escape by the western entrance. The Japanese boats sank them. The thirteen remaining and the sixteen Chinese warships have taken up a position at the southeast island. The main squadron is still outside the harbor. Four Chinese forts on the southeast island maintain an incessant fire.

The Central News correspondent in Shanghai says that China has ordered the peace envoys whom she sent to Japan to come back immediately.

THE STREET RAILWAY.

Annual Meeting of the Company and Election of Officers.

A Farewell Banquet at Night—Mr. Break's Departure and Mr. Carr's Advent—The Earnings of the Road.

Yesterday was a busy one in local street railway annals. To begin with, the annual meeting of the company was held in the afternoon, with the president, Ed. W. Moore, Cleveland, in the chair. The board of directors for the previous year was elected as follows: H. A. Everett, E. W. Moore, T. H. Smallman, Greene Pack and S. R. Break.

A directors' meeting was held immediately afterwards, when the following officers were re-elected: President, H. A. Everett; vice-president, W. Moore; manager and treasurer, Charles Moore; secretary, S. R. Break; assistant secretary, Charles Currie; superintendent, L. H. Deharte.

The annual report showed the gross earnings for the year to have been \$57,130.31, net earnings, \$11,481.16. The number of passengers carried was 1,214,197. The number of car miles traveled was 534,137. The report further showed the expense of operating the road to have been equal to 80 per cent of the gross revenue.

"And with this small margin the city still wants a better offer for the franchise," explained Mr. Carr to the "Advertiser."

A MIDNIGHT BANQUET.

Then at night, when the work of the men and horses was done, two large cars were filled with between 50 and 60 employees of the company, and a run was made to a down-town restaurant, where at 12 o'clock midnight the whole company sat down to a oyster supper. The cars were left on a side track, and to prevent the police from calling and disturbing the supper the horses were stalled. It was Mr. Break's treat to the men on his removal from the position of manager, prior to his removal to the city of Detroit, where he assumes a more responsible position in connection with the electric system of that city.

THE SPEECHES.

"I never knew that I had such a good-looking lot of men," said Mr. Break, as he glanced around the room after supper. And the men, who all knew they were good-looking, but did not like to say so themselves, applauded Mr. Break's remark.

"I can't see," continued Mr. Break, "in looking into your faces and saying, 'how many of you are you?' or being cruel (laughter). I can't see it."

"When we look back," said Mr. Reynolds, in paying tribute to the work of Mr. Break, "and see the way the men went on, we can see a vast improvement in the company—and I for one am very sorry to see Mr. Break leaving us."

"We discovered long ago," explained Mr. Break, "that it doesn't pay to work a man long hours. If you work a man like a dog he will give you a dog's work; if you use a man as a man he will give you a man's work. (Applause.)"

"I am not reflecting on the previous management for one moment," said Mr. Break, "in our policy we believe in giving a man fair hours. We are not out on that basis, and there has been an improvement ever since. It does not pay to work a man long hours." (Applause.)

KIND WORDS.

Driver Rollins, after expatiating on the merits of a wonderful cure of his, spoke of the kindly wishes of the men towards their ex-manager.

Mr. Charles Currie also had kind words to say of the retiring manager. He put in a good word for the new manager, Mr. Carr, and then sang, "Only a Wanderer." As an encore he gave "Hear Dem Bells."

Superintendent Deharte expressed his regret that Mr. Break was leaving. "I have had many years' experience with street cars," said Mr. Deharte, "but the hardest experience I have ever had has occurred since I came to London. (Hear, hear and laughter.) Then Mr. Deharte referred to the 'arrest' of horses, and thought the company had been treated very unjustly.

Driver Thurling sang a sentimental song, and then a half hour was spent in reminiscences. An interesting story was told by one driver who had to stop eleven times that afternoon in one block to let eleven different women off. "That's where you get cruelty to horses," said Mr. Break. "It takes more power to start a car than to haul it half a block."

Mr. Carr, the new manager, was then called on, and although he said speaking was not in his line, he made a capital speech, and stated his intention of doing what was just and right to help the men.

"I think the chances are very good for us having an electric service here before many months," said Mr. Carr. During the evening music was furnished on the banjo and guitar and mouth-organ by Messrs. John and Tom Short, George Kipp and Walter Bradford.

The meeting broke up about 2 a.m., all voting both the old and new managers "jolly good fellows."

Dr. Price's Baking Powder makes the finest food, because it's absolutely pure.

STRAPPED IN A CHAIR.

And Her Husband Dead on the Floor Before Her.

STRATFORD, Ont., Feb. 11.—Mrs. Thomas Kell, a helpless invalid, lived with her 84-year-old husband in the township of Ellice. When not in bed she was always strapped to her chair. On Saturday the neighbors found Mr. Kell dead on the floor, dressed in overcoat and mittens. Mrs. Kell was strapped in her chair, looking at him. She could not tell the neighbors how long he had been dead.

127, 129, 130, 132, Carling St.

KINGSMILL'S COTTONS

A wondrous meaning is conveyed in this phrase. As sugar is to a grocer, so are cottons to a drygoods store. They are the staple of staples; always on call, day in and day out. This means carrying large stocks and watching the market closely. Nothing more important than a well-equipped staple department—nothing so important to a first-class house as having all these household necessities at lowest possible prices. You get them here. The finest cottons, both bleached and unbleached, within the ability of Canadian and American mills, have been turned in here within the past three weeks at the lowest mark ever reached for the best goods. To heads of families and housekeepers, we would say, study our stocks, you will not find them wanting. The prices will surprise. It's a good way to size up the capacity of a general drygoods store to serve your wants by its staple department. We're not afraid of your opinion.

Three bales yard wide Factory Cotton, only 3c a yard. The heaviest for the money.

Five bales yard wide Factory Cotton, extra heavy, only 5c yard. Free from dressing.

Five bales yard wide Factory Cotton, soft finish, only 7c yard. The best in the trade.

One case Bleached American Cotton, full yard wide, only 7c yard. Conceded to be of unequalled value.

Two cases full yard wide American Cotton, bleached, only 8c yard. This is a stunner.

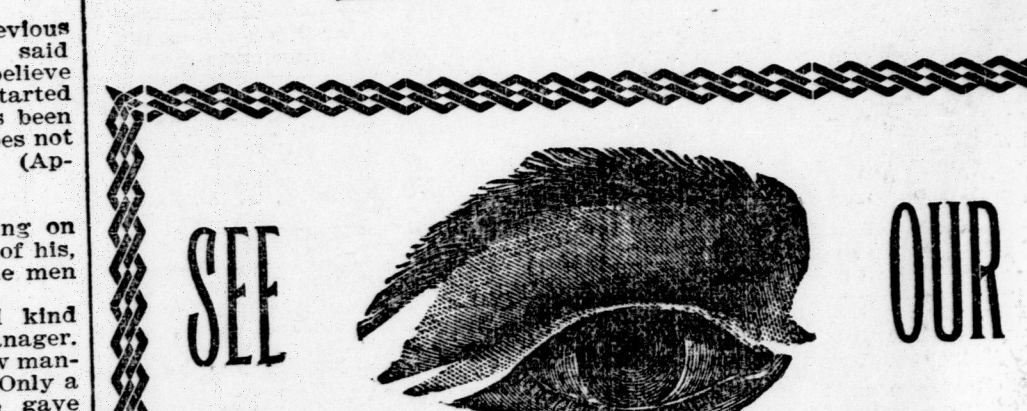
Two cases full yard wide American Cotton, bleached, only 10c yard. "Fruit of the Loom."

One case American Lonsdale Oambric, bleached, only 14c yard. Unequaled for fineness and finish.

Twenty-five pieces eight-quarter Heavy Bleached Sheet, twilled, only 20c. Never cheaper, never better.

7,500 yards Fast Color American Prints, free from dressing, 12 yards for 75c. Challie patterns.

SEE OUR



ALL - Wool Dress Goods
—AT—
20 Cents Yard.
40 INCHES WIDE.

KINGSMILL'S

Always the Cheapest.
Agents for Butterick's Patterns.

THE People's Page.

Consulted by Everybody.

Popular and Effective.

For Rates See Line Above Headings.

Amusements and Lectures

(Advertisements under this heading 2c. per word. Not less than 15 words.)

COURT STILLA, A. O. F. MEMBERS—and wives invited to anniversary social, Thursday, February 14, at 8:30 p.m. All free. Come. Thos. Hogg, C. H.

SEE THE CURIOUS FROM AFRICA—Hear Dr. Johnston describe the country and people. See the magnificent views of East Africa. St. Andrew's Church, Monday next. Tickets 2c.

GRAND MASONIC CONCERT—SEASON'S event. Keep disengaged, Friday evening, 1st March.

FIVE-MILE HANDICAP RACE WEST—MINSTER, Friday, 15th inst. Gold and silver medal. Fancy dress carnival Monday, 15th; four cash prizes. 15c.

AGRAND MASQUERADE BALL will be held in East End Hall, Monday, Feb. 12. Tickets 50c.

AT HOME—YOUNG LADIES' MISSION Circle, Queen's Avenue Methodist Church, at Mrs. R. C. Struthers, 508 Wellington street, this evening.

COMPANIONS OF THE FOREST CON-CERT, Court Brighton Hall, South London, this evening. Good programme. Admission 15c and 25c.

HOCKEY MATCH—LONDON SECOND vs. Stratford Second, Wednesday evening, Feb. 13, Princess Avenue rink. Games called at 8 o'clock. 15c.

READ THIS AND PATRONIZE IT—Pride of the East Circle, No. 36, A. F. W. will celebrate its sixth anniversary in the East End Hall, on Thursday, 14th inst.; a first-class supper and concert will be provided; supper commences at 7:30 p.m. Tickets, 50c, can be had at Comp. Boyle's drug store, east end. 12c.

SNAZELLE! SNAZELLE! SNAZELLE!—Grand Opera House, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, this week. Plan now open. Popular prices.

GOOD SKATING—BLACKFRIARS RINK open afternoon and evening. Admission usual price. 15c.

SNAZELLE—THE GREATEST ATTRACTION on tour. Immense success. Egyptian Hall, London. Plan now open. Popular prices. 15c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—TUESDAY, Feb. 12, Lincoln J. Carter's Big Scene Novelty, The Tornado. Grand opera, detail. The Shaver at Sea. The thrilling Rigging Scene. The Dissecting Room Scene, and the wonderful Tornado. Prices 25c, 50c, 75c. Plan now open. 15c.

HAYDON'S "IMPERIAL MASS" BY LON-DON Choral Society, postponed until Thursday, Feb. 21. 15c.

QUEEN'S AVENUE RINK—HOCKEY event of the season. London vs. Stratford, champions of America, 1894-5, polo, a hockey combination of Chicago, Monday evening, Feb. 11. 15c.

COVE RINK—OPEN AFTERNOON AND evening. Admission 5c and 10c. 8c.

SNAZELLE—THE PERFORMANCE OF the day; talked of everywhere; beautiful scenery; wonderful effects; Wednesday, Thursday, Friday. Prices 25c, 50c, 75c. Book seats early. 15c.

PALACE DANCING ACADEMY. THE recognized leading school of Western Ontario. Beginners' classes. Monday evenings; ladies, Tuesday evenings, at 8 o'clock. Ladies and children, Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Ladies, ladies and gentlemen, Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. All the latest dances taught in advanced class. Private tuition at any hour, not occupied with classes. DAYTON & McCORMICK, members of the N. A. M. of D. Academy, 475 Richmond street. Residence, 241 Oxford street.

Meetings.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

REFILL CLERKS—REGULAR MEETING Labor Hall, Wednesday, 8 p.m., 19th.

LADIES' AID SOCIETY—QUEEN'S Avenue Methodist Church, New York, a meeting in Somerset Hall, Wednesday afternoon, 13th, at 4 o'clock. Full attendance requested. 15c.

Miscellaneous.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

SHOEMAKERS KEEP AWAY FROM London, as trouble is here. By order. 15c.

Domestics Wanted.

(One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for 15 words.)

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—APPLY 172 Litchfield street. 15c.

WANTED—GOOD COOK—REFERENCES required. Apply to Mrs. John W. Hogg, 572 Queen's Avenue. 15c.

COOK WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AP-PLY Walsh House, King street. H. Walsh, proprietor. 15c.

NOTICE TO THE GIRLS—IF YOU WISH a situation in private home or hotel, call at OSBORN'S Intelligence Office, 55 Dundas street. 15c.

Agents Wanted.

(One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for 15 words.)

WANTED—PAPER HANGERS OR agents to sell wall paper from sample books in every city and town; big commission; newest goods. Send for full particulars and circulars to Consumers' Wall Paper Co., Windsor, Ont. 15c.

AGENTS—OUR NEW BOOK, "NAVAL Battles of the World," gives thrilling recitals of heroic energy, marine skill, unexampled daring and glorious patriotism. There is nothing new in this. "Give Up the Ship." Write immediately for choice of territory and particulars. C. R. FAIRBANK, Toronto. 15c.

\$3 A DAY SURE—SEND US YOUR AD-dress and we will show you how to make \$3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully. Remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; don't fail to write today. IMPERIAL SILVERWARE COMPANY, Box 4, Windsor, Ont. 15c.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTRY to sell a genuine catarrh cure. Biggest commission ever offered. Steady employment. Address Box 405, St. Marys, Ont. 15c.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SOLICIT business for the Home Life Association of Canada. Good remuneration. Apply L. W. BURKE, superintendent, 280 Spencer Block. 15c.

Lost and Found.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

LOST—BLACK COCKER SPANIEL—White spot on breast, answers to name of Jack. Reward by leaving at 24 Central Avenue. 15c.

Male Help Wanted.

(One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for 15 words.)

\$12 A DAY TO AGENTS SELLING THE Royal White Metal Plaster or taking orders for plaster. Trade secrets, formulas, etc. furnished free. A good agent can make \$2.00 or \$3.00 per year with the Royal Plaster. For terms, etc., address GRAY & Co., Plating Works, Columbus, Ohio. 15c.

BOY 15 TO 18 TO LEARN PRESSING on coats, S. Coats, over Westing Fair office, Richmond street. 15c.

AGENTS WANTED—\$20 PER WEEK—G. MARSHALL & Co., 238 Dundas street, city. 15c.

Articles for Sale.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

FOR SALE—CUTTER (NEARLY NEW), set of brass-mounted harness and wolverine; will be sold cheap. Can be seen at Overmeyer's (late Tripp's) livery stable, Richmond street, near O. P. R. station. 15c.

EGGS! EGGS!—THIS IS THE TIME TO produce them in abundance by using Cottam's Poultry Food or Magic Egg Producer. For live stock of every description we have the best food on the market. For sale by all grocers and seedmen. Ask or send for circular. BART, COTTAM & Co., Talbot and Dundas streets. 15c.

SHIPPING TAGS AT BOTTOM PRICES—ADVERTISER'S Job Department. 15c.

COMMITTEES FROM THE VARIOUS societies should get their printing at the ADVERTISER'S Job Department. 15c.

BILLHEADS, NOTEHEADS, LETTER-HEADS on short notice at ADVERTISER'S Job Department. 15c.

POSTERS—ALL STYLES—HANGERS and dogtags. ADVERTISER'S Job Department. 15c.

SHIPPING TAGS—AT CLOSE PRICES—ADVERTISER'S Job Department. 15c.

ENVELOPES—PLAIN OR PRINTED—AT ADVERTISER'S Job Department. 15c.

LATEST NEW YORK STYLES IN WE-dnesday's invitations. ADVERTISER'S Job Department. 15c.

PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW FOR Lithograph Calendars for 1895. The ADVERTISER'S Job Department can show you an immense variety. Call and see them. 15c.

YOU MAKE THE SALE EVERY TIME, and the cost is only 1 cent a word under this heading. 15c.

PAMPHLET WORK OF EVERY DE-scription, clean and quick, at ADVERTISER'S Job Department. 15c.

Houses, Etc., To Let.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

OFFICE OR STORE TO RENT IN THE Albion Block 433 Richmond street, next door to Beadles, and Broome's, apply to T. H. CARLING, Carling's Brewery, 71c.

"TO LET," "ROOMS TO LET," "HOUSES to let and "For Sale" cards always on hand at ADVERTISER'S Office. 15c.

Wanted.

(One time, 15c.; three times, 30c., for 15 words.)

WANTED TO RENT—CONVENIENT and cozy little house; all modern conveniences; in residential locality; for family of three. Apply Box 23, ADVERTISER. 15c.

Laundries.

CANADIAN ELECTRIC LAUNDRY—ALL kinds of washing and ironing called for and returned promptly. Phone 490. Wood & McQuarrie. 15c.

Money to Loan.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON REAL estate at lowest rates. J. H. A. BEATTIE, barrister, etc., 87 Dundas street. 15c.

G. W. FRANCIS—VALUATOR—Private funds on first and second mortgages at low rates; notes cashed. 783 Dundas street. 15c.

Livery Stables.

LONDON SALE, BOARDING AND Livery Stable—Express drays, 441 Queen's Avenue. Telephone, 593. A. G. Ainsworth, proprietor. 15c.

A. DUFFIN, LIVERY, KING STREET—Stylish rigs and good horses. Rigs at shortest notice. Telephone 333. 15c.

ILLEY'S LIVERY—NO. 619 DUNDAS street, East London, Ont. Telephone No. 665. 15c.

Electro-Thermo Baths.

THE GREATEST CURATIVE KNOWN—A sure protection from colds. J. G. Wilson, electrotherapist, 33 Dundas street. 15c.

Marriage Licenses.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. Bartram, 99 Dundas street. 15c.

MARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFF'S Drug Store, 630 Dundas street, corner Dundas street car. No witnesses required. 15c.

W. M. H. WESTON, GROCER, ISSUES licenses at his office, 64 Stanley street. 15c.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLMAN Jeweler, 402 Richmond street. 15c.

Architects.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

HERBERT MATTHEWS—ARCHITECT (formerly with C. C. Haight, New York). Carling Block, Richmond street. 15c.

MORRIS & FARMCOCK—ARCHITECTS and surveyors, 23 Dundas street, Dundas Block, H. C. MORRIS, F. W. FARMCOCK. 15c.

MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS AND civil engineers, Albion Building, London. JOHN M. MOORE, FRED HENRY. 15c.

REMOVED—J. A. GAULD, ARCHITECT—has removed his office to 180 Dundas street, east of Richmond. 15c.

Business Cards.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA RED CEDAR shingles. Capacity of mill, 85,000,000 per year; best quality, prompt shipments. H. H. Spicer & Co., Vancouver, B. C. Ontario representative, D. Ferguson, London, Ont. 15c.

SKATES GROUND, MODEL MAKING and repairs, 310 Dundas street. B. BLYTHE, 310 Dundas street, Abbott Block. 15c.

GILLESPIE'S COAL AND WOOD yard, Maitland street (on C. P. R.), is the place where every day is bargained. Order forenoon Saturdays and avoid the rush. Phone 1080. 15c.

GO TO MRS. WOODLAFFE'S, 255 DUNDAS street, for your cut flowers, lettuce, parsley, celery, all kinds of green groceries and fruit. Phone 519. 15c.

A. T. CORP—PAINTING, GLAZING, paper hanging and house decorating. 185 Oxford street. Telephone 728. 15c.

W. J. WINGET—AMERICAN TAILOR and cutter. Ladies' mantles cut and fitted at made. 609 York street, London. 15c.

STOCKWELL'S STEAM DYE WORKS—329 Dundas street. Specialties: Ostrich feathers and garment dyeing and cleaning. Parcels called for and delivered. Telephone 691. 15c.

GROCERS' IMPROVED TEA AND spice canisters—Specialties in tin and tinned goods; job buying, stencil cutting, etc. D. M. GREEN, 292 King street. 15c.

GEO. ROUGHEY—FELT AND GRAVEL roofers; repairing a specialty; estimates on application. 130 South h street, London. Telephone 587. 15c.

PRINTING TYPE, INKS, PRESSES—Supplies of all kinds; new outfits on special. TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY, 44 Bay street, Toronto, and 286 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 15c.

Accountants.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

ALFRED A. BOOKER, ACCOUNTANT. 135 Elmwood Avenue, South London. Telephone 1019. 15c.

W. M. MAGEE, ACCOUNTANT. 413 Richmond street, or 640 Talbot street, London. 15c.

Legal Cards.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

TENNENT & McDONAGH BARRIS-TERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Money to loan at lowest rates. 78 Dundas street. D. H. TENNENT, M. P. McDONAGH. 15c.

M. McPHILLIPS—BARRISTER—MONEY to loan. 39 Dundas street, London. 15c.

J. HARVEY, BARRISTER, SOLICIT-OR, notary public, etc. 72 Dundas street. Money to loan. 15c.

JOHN W. WINNETT—BARRISTER, solicitor, notary, London, No. 9 Market Lane. Money to loan. 15c.

H. A. BEATTIE—BARRISTER, ETC.—87 Dundas street. Private funds to loan on real estate at lowest rates. 15c.

L. V. DIGNAN—BARRISTERS, ETC.—415 Talbot street, London. FRANCIS LOVE, R. H. DIGNAN. 15c.

GIBBONS, McNAB & MULKEEN—BAR-RISTERS, etc., London. Office, corner Richmond and Carling streets. GEORGE GIBBONS, C. O. McNAB, P. MULKEEN, FRED F. HANLEY. 15c.

MCKEVOY, WILSON & POPE—BARRIS-TERS, solicitors, 402 Ridout street, opposite court house. Telephone 573. Money to loan. W. A. WILSON, LL.B.; H. C. POPE, LL.B.; J. M. MCKEVOY, LL.B. 15c.

STUART, STUART & MOSS—BAR-RISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., Offices South corner Dundas and Richmond, London; Main street, Glenora. 15c.

WEEKS & SCANDRETT—BARRIS-TERS, Solicitors, Notaries, etc. 38 Dundas street, London, Ont. G. N. WEEKS, T. W. SCANDRETT. 15c.

GREENLEES, B.A.—BARRISTER, etc., Canadian Loan Company Build- ings, Richmond street, London. Private funds to loan. 15c.

H. LUSCOMBE—BARRISTER, SOLICI-TOR, etc., 139 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates. 15c.

PARKE & PURDOM—BARRISTERS—Richmond street. R. JAMES PARKE, Q.C.; T. H. PURDOM, T. E. PARKE, ALEXANDER F. H. PARKE. 15c.

ALBERT O. JEFFERY, LL.B., D.C.L., and J. EDGAR JEFFERY—Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Offices, Ontario Loan Buildings, Market Lane, London. 15c.

MAGEE, McKillop & Murphy—OFFICE, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. JAMES MAGEE, Q.C., JAMES B. McKillop, THOMAS J. MURPHY. 15c.

W. M. J. CLARKE—BARRISTER, SO-LICITOR, etc., 139 Dundas street, near Richmond (east of Richmond), London. 15c.

Medical Cards.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

DR. McLELLAN—SPECIALTY—THE medical and surgical diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat; cataracts removed, cures eyes straightened. 234 Dundas street. ywt. 15c.

DR. GRAHAM—OFFICE, MASONIC Temple, No. 8, corner Richmond and King; residence 610 Richmond. Specialties: pulmonary affections, cancers, tumors and piles; diseases, women and children. Office open 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. 15c.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 260 Queen's Avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women. 15c.

DR. ECKLES—CORNER QUEEN'S Avenue and Wellington. Specialties: diseases of women. At home from 10 to 2 p.m. 15c.

DR. WEEKES—407 DUNDAS STREET, London. Office hours, 11 to 3 and 6 to 8 after 7 p.m. Telephone 1069. 15c.

DR. MACLAREN—OFFICE AND RESI-dence, northeast corner of Park and Queen's Avenues. Hours, 11 to 3 and 6 to 8. Careful attention paid to diseases of digestive system. Telephone 583. 15c.

DR. JARVIS—HOMEOPATHIC PHYSI-cian and Surgeon, 159 Dundas street. Telephone 983. 15c.

DR. WOODRUFF—EYE, EAR, NOSE AND throat. Hours, 12 to 1. No. 185 Queen's Avenue. 15c.

DR. MEEK, QUEEN'S AVENUE, LON-DON. Specialties, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. till 1:30 p.m. 15c.

JAMES D. WILSON, M.D.—OFFICE, 293 Queen's Avenue, London. Special attention to diseases of children. 15c.

C. T. CAMPBELL, M.D., M.C.P.S.—Office hours, 8 to 9:30 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m., and 6 to 7:30 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty. 15c.

DR. GEORGE H. WILSON, YORK street, near Talbot. Specialties, nose, throat and lungs. 15c.

DR. ENGLISH—OFFICE AND RESI-dence, 68 Dundas street. Telephone. 15c.

DR. D. HUTCHISON HOGG—103 ASKIN street, South London, near Worley oad. 15c.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

DR. CHESTER N. ABBOTT—HONOR graduate University of Toronto—Successor to Dr. H. E. Nelles. Office over Fitzgerald's grocery. Satisfaction assured. 15c.

DR. FRED L. WOOD—HONOR GRADU-ate University of Toronto, 1873, over Bonner's confectionery. Successful dentistry; moderate charges. Satisfaction assured. 15c.

J. E. HOLMES—DENTIST—SUCCESSOR to Dr. W. R. Wilkinson. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Office, room 3, Duffield Block, corner Dundas and Clarence streets. 15c.

DR. GEO. C. DAVIS—DENTIST—Graduate M. D. B. S., Toronto, 1873, graduate Philadelphia Dental College, 1883. Specialties: Preservation of natural teeth, crown, porcelain and bridge work. 170 Dundas street, London, Ont. Telephone 97. 15c.

DR. COLON E. J. SMITH—ARTIFICIAL teeth, crowns and bridges artistically inserted. Office, 3004 Richmond street, over Mountjoy's fruit store. 15c.

DR. WOOLVERTON—SURGEON-DENTIST—teeth, crowns and bridges artistically inserted. Office, next Eddy Bros'. Telephone 822. 15c.

L. McDONALD—DENTIST—Office—183 Dundas street, London. Telephone 702. 15c.

Hotel Cards.

(Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion.)

"DUKE OF YORK" HOTEL—DUNDAS street, London East. Good table; well-stocked sample room; kind treatment and proper attention. A share of your esteemed patronage most respectfully solicited. ROSE, JOHN SMITH, proprietor. 15c.

ONTARIO HOUSE—KING STREET—Opposite Market House; remodeled and refurnished; good stabling. JERRY McDONALD. 15c.

OFFICE RESTAURANT—RICHMOND street, Fresh Lager. Best brands of all liquors and cigars. Open at all hours. The best brand of oysters. D. SARE, proprietor. 15c.

"VICTORIA"—THE POPULAR \$1 A day house, Clarence street, corner of Dundas. J. TOMLINSON, proprietor. 15c.

HOLDINGS HOUSE—BEST \$1 DAY house in city, corner King and Talbot streets. Barber shop and billiard room in connection. 15c.

COSING HOUSE—CORNER KING AND H. Ridout streets. Largest stabling accommodation in city. Best liquors and cigars. JOE DUNN, proprietor. 15c.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, MON-TEAL—Centrally situated and first-class in every respect. D. HOGAN, proprietor. 15c.

MISS SHUFF—GRADUATE OF DR. S. Weir Mitchell's Hospital for Nervous Diseases. Philadelphia, Pa. Specialties: Pa-Swedish massage and electric treatment given. Removal of facial blemishes a specialty. 15c.

"SWEDISH MASSAGE"—MRS. RAY Gandy, 288 York street, graduate of Walker's Park Sanatorium, Berlin, Germany. Pa-Swedish massage and electric treatment given. Removal of facial blemishes a specialty. 15c.

WHISKARD'S

230-232 Dundas St.

Spring goods arriving every day.

Ladies, we wish to call your attention to our large assortment of Embroideries.

Call and see our new sample books of Embroideries for the spring.

Ladies' All-Wool Black Hose, only

20c PAIR.

These are special and very fine quality.

Ladies' White Skirts, tucked and embroidered, only

50c EACH.

Black Dress Jet Trimming, only

5c YARD

Beautiful line of Ladies' Long Sleeved Wool Vests,

50c EACH

These are regular 65c goods.

Just received a special line of American Indigo Blue Prints.

Fancy Striped Wool Skirting, 40 inches wide,

40c YARD

This is regular 50c goods.

Children's Hand Crotchet Zephyr Wool House Jackets.

Very heavy line of Striped Ticking,

15c YARD

Ladies' Silk Ties, embroidered and fringed, only

25c EACH.

Wool Honeycomb Shawls, for

25c, 50c, 75c, \$1,

AND UP AT

Whiskard's

IN THE SNOW-BOUND TRAIN.

Testimony in regard to the Kindness of Farmers, Railwaymen and Others.

To the Editor of the "Advertiser":

We notice in the "Advertiser" this morning a statement from a passenger on the C. P. R. train snow-bound for about ten hours between Embury and Thamesford on Saturday last to the effect that though the cars were warm, the only thing the passengers longed for was "something to eat." We fail to comprehend how such a statement has been made, because, apart from Mr. McKay, a farmer living on the north side of the track, sent over before daylight a well-laden basket of provisions, with variety enough to satisfy any reasonable mortal, accompanied with tea and coffee. Next came a supply of milk, with apples for dessert. Not to be outdone in generosity, Mr. Sutherland, another farmer living south of the track, soon after appeared on the scene with a hamper duplicating the former consignment. Furthermore, these kind people invited the passengers over to dinner (if that time), and like the Gospel feast, their supplies were without price. Your informant rightly says the cars were comfortable and the officials attentive, but we are at a loss to understand how he failed to become cognizant of all the feasting that was going on about him. We certainly feel assured that we only voice the sentiments of those on board in expressing sincere thanks to Messrs. McKay and Sutherland for their generous treatment to us during the long delay. The trainmen did their utmost under the circumstances to make every body comfortable.

T. E. ROBSON, WM. THOMPSON.

London, Feb. 11, 1895.

Convincing Mothers

That Lactated Food is the Baby's Best Nourishment.

When mothers take the trouble to test Lactated Food they are soon convinced that it is far ahead of all other prepared foods as a nourisher and life-giver for the baby.

The manufacturers of Lactated Food are anxious that every mother in Canada should give their food a trial; and, in order to have this done, they offer to send free of charge, by mail, a full-sized tin. It is earnestly hoped that all mothers who have babies and who have not yet given Lactated Food a test, will send in their names and addresses to Wells & Richardson Co., Mountain Street, Montreal.

This Lactated Food is a source of life, health and strength for weak and sickly babies, and the free tin offered to mothers may be the means of saving some little life.

It has been formed from a flat sheet of paper and has been invented.

Nothing impure or injurious contaminates the popular antidote to pain, fever, and lung remedy and general medicine. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is used without the slightest suspicion of any other than salutary ingredients. Coughs, rheumatism, bruises, cuts and sores succumb to its action.

Store—Anything you want by line. Telephone No. 1013, C. Symonds, chemist and druggist, 144 Dufferin avenue, corner of Dufferin and Dufferin.

KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS.

A Supervisor Thought to be Unnecessary.

Is the System Getting to be Too Expensive?—More School Accommodation Wanted.

After assembling during the year at 4:15 on Monday afternoons, No. 1 committee of the Board of Education yesterday decided to hold their meetings on Friday evenings in future. Yesterday afternoon's meeting, as is usual in the first of the year, was very well attended, there being present Trustees Sanders (chairman), Dr. J. B. Campbell, Griffin, Hunt, Logan, Jeffrey, Murphy, McIlhennan, Inspector Carson and Principal Merchant.

Miss Minnie Laidlaw claimed \$20, the difference between her pay as a regular and a substitute teacher during the time she was acting as the latter. The committee will recommend the payment of \$15.

A BOOMERANG. A letter from Miss McKenzie, superintendent of the kindergarten, brought up the question of salaries for kindergarten directresses. Under the present system Miss McKenzie's remuneration is \$500 a year, including an additional sum for supervising. This additional item grows smaller every year, as the \$500 is the maximum and her salary as a directress increases \$20 a year. According to the length of her services, Miss McKenzie's regular salary last year amounted to \$427.50, leaving \$72.50 extra for the work of supervising. This year her salary as directress would be \$447.50, leaving only \$52.50 for supervising. Her letter pointed out the constantly decreasing amount for supervising as long as her salary was limited to \$500. This suggested the possibility of placing a limit to her salary.

Trustee Logan moved that the maximum salary of a kindergarten directress be placed at \$425, the supervisor's salary to be \$500.

Dr. Campbell thought that Miss McKenzie's position as supervisor was superfluous, and that she was only a medium between Mr. Carson and the board. He therefore moved that the position of supervisor be dispensed with, Inspector Carson could supervise and that Miss McKenzie receive the regular salary of a directress.

On the division the chairman was required to give the casting vote, which he did in favor of the amendment. The recommendation will not affect Miss McKenzie's present salary as a directress, as the salary of a directress is mentioned in Dr. Campbell's motion. The whole matter will probably be vigorously threshed out at the board meeting. Several trustees expressed the opinion that the kindergarten system was getting to be very expensive.

APPLICATION FOR INCREASE REFUSED. Mr. G. A. Andrus, second mathematical man at the Collegiate Institute, applied for an increase in his salary from \$1,000 to \$1,100. Principal Merchant recommended the increase. Mr. Griffin moved that the application be filed, and Mr. Murphy moved that the increase be granted.

Trustee Blackwell spoke of the great necessity of economy at the present time, and it was recommended that the application be not granted. Lottie Tyrrell, a teacher at the Rectory street school, asked for the payment of \$15 wages deducted while she was ill. The committee favorably considered the proposal and recommended it.

Miss McKenzie asked that the kindergarten plan be tuned. Tenders will be called for the tuning of all the school pianos, both public and kindergarten. A number of applications for positions on the teaching staff were referred to the inspector.

A UNIFORM SPELLER. With regard to the introduction of a uniform spelling book, a reference to a spelling book containing a list of words which do not appear in the present reader be prepared, and if the board approve of the idea to authorize the inspector to ask to authorize the introduction of a book along this line.

The committee concurred in the board's proposal that a report be obtained from all principals of the schools who have been placed in one grade and subsequently been placed in a lower one, with the circumstances connected with each case. A rule whereby no scholar shall be placed in a lower grade without the direction of the principal and inspector was adopted, and rules were also laid down regulating the transfer of pupils.

The question of estimates was left to a special meeting.

MORE SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION NEEDED.

The matter of providing school accommodation for the natural increase in population was delayed until late Tuesday when the schools on Thursday afternoon.

Inspector Carson said that with the system of building for the present, instead of the future, four new rooms a year were necessary on the average.

Trustee Griffin wanted to change the time of meeting from Monday afternoon to Friday night. Carried, and the meeting adjourned.

Biscuit light and sweet are made with Price's Baking Powder. It is absolutely pure.

BLACK OUTLOOK.

A \$5,000,000 Deficit Staring the Country in the Face.

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.—The condition of the Dominion finances is becoming worse and worse as each monthly statement appears in the Official Gazette. The revenue up to Jan. 1 was \$19,254,332, as compared with \$21,414,552 for the same period last year, a decrease of \$2,159,720 for 1895, the expenditure for the same period was \$738,310 in excess of what it was last year, leaving a short age at both ends and a total deficit for the seven months of nearly \$3,000,000. This will mean a deficit for the current fiscal year of \$5,000,000. The expenditure for January exceeded the expenditure for January, 1894, by half a million dollars. The startling announcement is made that the public debt increased during the month by \$3,743,000, so that the debt is now in round figures \$250,000,000. The Government paper money is described as the increase of debt to payment of half-yearly subsidies to the provinces, but as the provincial subsidies are paid out of the consolidated fund, the explanation is worse than none at all, because it is not true.

A Cranky Temper. There are many persons who are considered of a naturally cranky disposition whose real fault is not of a mental origin. A sluggish liver is one of the greatest factors in many a quarrel, and there are many people who say that there is no more valuable agent for restoring a state of harmony in a household than Eselja's Liver Lozenges. Get a dollar's worth and be happy. They are sold at 25 cents a box, or five boxes for a dollar.

France has 204,000 square miles, a little smaller than Colorado and Idaho combined.

IN AID OF THE POOR.

interesting Lecture by Rev. S. S. Craig, of Oakville.

On the "Factors in the Determination of Wages."

The second of a series of lectures under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Council and in aid of the poor of the city was given by the Rev. S. S. Craig, of Oakville, in the St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church last night. The subject was "Factors in the Determination of Wages," and was dealt with in a very masterly manner by the speaker. Rev. Mr. Stuart assisted with the opening exercises and Mr. Marks acted as chairman.

The reverend gentleman said that he was very much pleased to be able to say a few words on this all-important subject. He wished to make particularly plain to the unemployed that to their friends, who were in the majority in the audience. A large proportion of the working class came from the laboring class. He asked what could be a better religion than to aid those who are in need. Religion should not be talked of abstractly. If it is, it loses the true value of religion. He wanted to impress on the laboring class that whatever reverses come, they should not lose faith in God. He would like also to impress on their minds that it is not their poverty that did not lie with God, but in adverse social circumstances. God would like to do better for every individual on the earth, but he cannot owing to the circumstances. It is because we have got away from God's laws that we are suffering.

The cause of the present crisis, he said, is the geographical limitation. If this continent had been some time ago, could have gone on for some time yet, land in the west, realizing that in the westward roll of civilization and advancement, humanity would not have been able to hold its own. When these men would rent or sell their lands at excessive prices. This is what they are now doing. The number of laboring men should be reduced to what is necessary. All normal conditions tell us that wages are drawn from capital, and when capital is scarce, labor is correspondingly so. But Henry George has shown that the absurd theory of labor being limited, the possibilities of labor are limited, but imply that there are limitations to nature.

Have we yet exhausted the soil, mines, fisheries or forest? He says we cannot. The limit is not in nature, but in the production of labor it is absurd, because labor produces capital. If a writer uses a pen you cannot say that the pen uses the writer. When we get proper economic conditions there will be abundance of capital. The argument of over-production is absurd nonsense. If the waterworks reservoir should overflow it would follow that the water would get no water in the city? The able to get no water in the city? Then there naturally comes the question as to what are high and low wages. Wages are low when a man cannot produce bread, and high when he can produce bread, and family and lay something by each week. So \$5 a day might be high or low wages according to circumstances. We can afford to have an increase of wages without an increase in the price of goods. Any arbitrary system which increases the price of goods is a disadvantage to the workingman, but nature is an advocate of the workingman. It is an advance which Canada we want an advance of rice we want \$5,000 before it is delivered, and a workingman who would support a government with such a tariff should suffer. There is no justification for a tariff of a protective tariff.

The cost of house rent is also a large factor. Under-consumption is another great factor. Give all labor full value of work and give the laborer full value of the labor and in a short time all the factories which are shut down will be working. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions, is a serious factor in the depression of wages. The cause of this depression is the limitation of the purchasing power of the laboring class. The laboring class is the product of other men's lives. Royalties, combines and monopolies are all against the workingman. Machinery, under present conditions,

The Advertiser

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

(EARLY MORNING AND EVENING EDITIONS.)
Daily, by mail, per year (6 to 10 pages).....\$4.00
Daily, by mail, for three months.....1.00
All subscriptions payable in advance.
IN LONDON:
Morning Edition, 50 per annum; Evening Edition, 100 per annum, delivered.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)

By mail, per annum.....\$1.00

ADVERTISING RATES
Made known on application at office. Address
all communications to
ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,
LONDON, - - CANADA.

JOHN CAMERON,

Pres't and Managing Director.

London, Tuesday, February 12.

—The United States will build a cable to the Hawaiian Islands. They are determined to keep in close contact with the new Republic.

—Trinity College, Port Hope, is burned, but Upper Canada College has plenty of room for the pupils without a school home. "It is an ill wind," etc.

—It is contended that even a bogus revision of the taxes of the people saved them money, of how much greater value would a genuine revision of the tariff be.

—When last heard from, Mr. Patterson, the belligerent Dominion War Minister, was looking down one of his guns to see if it was loaded. The beginning of the end.

—A change of moon moderates the weather, some people assert. Will it moderate the man who breathes slaughterings on behalf of the high tax party—Mr. Patterson, M. P. for West Huron? He still adheres to the idea that his friends must keep him in office, even though they should be compelled to use bullets to do it.

—It would be an intolerable scandal if in an ordinary action in the High Court such an objection as we have here under consideration could be allowed to defeat the rights of any of the parties, and I do not see why it should not be equally so in a proceeding concerning the franchise.—Mr. Justice Maclellan, in dismissing the appeal of the London Conservative managers to have bogus voters placed on the lists.

—Our city contemporary, in dealing with the London Seat Steal, as revived by Mr. Hume Elliot, who deemed it wise at this stage to defend his father's share in the outrage, has been hearing, according to its own confession, "dismal hissing, like the Lernean snakes of the reeds of Acheron." Is our contemporary really sure of the breed? Has it looked into its boots to convince itself that the reptiles are not of the very ordinary variety?

THE TRUE INWARDNESS OF THE OUTRAGE ON THE MAJORITY OF THE CITIZENS OF LONDON.

The London Free Press persists in dragging into the discussion of the London Seat Steal, revived by the son of one of the participants, many side issues, including the hissing of snakes, yet it does not meet the question, which is, "Had the bogus voters, struck off the list by Mr. James H. Fraser, Conservative revising officer, a right to vote, as decreed by Judge Elliot, in face of the decision to the contrary by Chief Justice Hagarty, Chief Justice Armour, Mr. Justice Street, Mr. Justice Maclellan, Mr. Justice Burton and Mr. Justice Falconbridge and the revising officer?"

The facts all point to a contrary view, and sustain the verdict of every independent public journal in Canada, Conservative as well as Liberal. Let us put the salient points in few words:

(1) The Liberal notices, though the same as were used without challenge in Frontenac, Kingston and elsewhere, were objected to by the Conservative party managers.

(2) The Conservative revising officer held that the notices were not as complete as they might be, but decided that under the Franchise Act he had the power to order their amendment.

(3) The notices were amended according to his direction, and new notices, as he decreed, issued in the regular way.

(4) Judge Elliot declared that he had no authority to interfere with the revising officer allowing an amendment to the notices. His opinion was not binding on the revising officer, but the latter so far deferred to it that the Liberals had to go to the Court of Queen's Bench for an order to compel him to hear the objections to the bad votes.

(5) The Court of Queen's Bench unanimously ruled that the first notices were good, and ordered the revising officer to hear the appeals.

(6) The revising officer declared that the 128 votes, by counting which Mr. Carling was declared elected, were bad.

(7) The hearing of the appeals against these bad votes took days. In every case where there was the slightest chance of success the Conservative lawyers fought hard. In every case the burden of proof was upon the Liberals, and not a man was struck off unless the Liberal lawyers made out a prima facie case against him, by proving either that the man was not qualified or that he had disobeyed the subpoena (which under the Franchise Act is a proper ground for removing the defaulter from the list). Whenever a prima facie case was not made out, the name was retained on the list.

(8) The Conservative managers were discomfited by the result of the revision,

and they appealed to the Court of Appeal in despair, to have the notices declared bad.

(9) The Court of Appeal declared that the notices were good, that it would be an "intolerable scandal" to hold them to be bad, and that the obedience of the revising officer to the mandamus closed the case.

(10) When the decision was announced, the Free Press expressed its satisfaction with it. Just before election day it said:

"The Liberals will seek to make capital out of the decision of the Court of Appeal, respecting the 229 names on the London voters' lists. Let no one be deceived. The Conservatives never for one moment counted on those names, and it was they who pressed for an early decision of the court. Let every voter rest assured that the Conservatives wanted those 229 names out of the way before polling day."

(11) Judge Elliot, too, pretended that he was waiting to learn this decision of the Court of Appeal, in order that he might respect it in accordance with the invariable practice of the British courts the world over, but when he found that there were not enough good votes to elect Mr. Carling, he turned a somersault, and the Free Press turned topsy-turvy with him.

(12) In defiance of the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench and the Court of Appeal, Judge Elliot decided that the notices were bad, and in defiance of the decision of Mr. J. H. Fraser, who spent three days in tedious investigation of the appeals, he decided that the bad votes were good.

(13) The Liberals proposed to show that this decision was reached through the strongly partisan bias of Judge Elliot; they offered to produce evidence that during the time these bogus votes were before him, Judge Elliot had been acting as political editor of the London Free Press; that he had been discussing public affairs in a bitterly partisan spirit, and that on the street and in the columns of the Free Press he had been arguing, in advance of the final decision, that Mr. Hyman would never get the seat. But all investigation was burked by the partisan majority in Parliament at the instigation of the men here who were afraid to face a full and complete inquiry of the outrage. Thus the question stands. Is it any wonder that no one outside the columns of our city contemporary, or of the family of one of the participants can be got to defend the Steal?

A TYPICAL VILLAGE.

Hitherto, the village of Preston has been ranked as an N. P. stronghold. At the last general election, when Mr. George Clare, reeve of Preston and Conservative candidate at the coming elections, opposed Mr. Livingston, out of 345 votes polled, 307 were cast in favor of the Conservative candidate and the N. P., which Conservative orators lauded as a policy which would improve the condition of all classes, but more especially that of the workmen. That all these promises and hopes have proven a delusion would seem quite clear, judging from a petition which was presented to the Preston Council on Monday evening, and which is printed in the Galt Reformer. It will be interesting and instructive reading to every one, and we publish it in full:

"To the Preston Council:

"Gentlemen.—In consequence of the prevailing dullness of trade with our merchants, and the inability of the working classes to procure labor, and the reduced wages paid to our mechanical classes, we would respectfully petition your honorable body to confer with the manufacturers of our village and plainly lay before them the reduced circumstances of our wage earners and merchants, and try to induce them—the manufacturers—to waive the right they possess of tax exemptions, and for this year pay their full share of the taxes, thereby partly relieving the prevailing distress, for it does seem extremely hard that the wage earners and merchants in this village, promises to be an extremely dull year, should pay the cost of government of our municipality while the wealthy manufacturers are exempt from the payment of taxes. We would respectfully request you to take immediate steps to inquire into the matter of tax exemptions to certain of our manufacturers, and see that they comply with the exemption bylaw, and if they have failed to so comply, to make them pay their taxes the same as the mechanics, laboring classes, merchants and others.

"Trusting your honorable body will take immediate action, we remain,"

The petition is signed by a large number of the citizens of Preston, only ten of the number being Liberals. It is typical of the condition of affairs in many municipalities. The country needs a change. High taxation injures, rather than helps the workers.

SNAKES.

The London Free Press calls those who have exposed its partnership in the London Seat Steal like unto "Lernean snakes in the reeds of Acheron." Next!

A MIDDLESEX BOY.

An English lady, once secretary for a great Liberal candidate, who has heard the greatest speakers in the old country, sends me word that Hon. Geo. W. Ross' speech in Massey Hall on Tuesday night was the finest she ever heard. She is probably right.—Toronto Saturday Night.

99 PER CENT SUNK.

The Monetary Times says the statement of the assignee of the British America Steamship Company, of Bradford, was not a pleasing one to read. The liabilities footed up \$53,307, and the dividend was \$532, about a cent on the dollar. If the N. P. and its arts of combination, which it fosters could not make this institution prosperous, of what use is it? That is even a worse showing than the average. Mr. Foster's estimate was that 99 per cent of N. P. investments had been lost. In this case 99 per cent was sunk.—Hamilton Times.

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.

Nothing will take the place of a general and constant attention on the part of the public to the everyday obligations of citizenship.—New York Press.

Brigade Boys.

Little Soldiers Who Are Quietly Drilling

In Preparation for Life's Battle—What the Memorial Church Endeavor Brigade is Accomplishing.

An organization that is going to make itself felt for good in the physical and moral welfare of over 100 young boys of London is quietly at work in connection with the Memorial Church. It is known as the Memorial Church Endeavor Brigade, and has been in existence for about a year and three months. Starting with a membership of 22 boys, the roll has steadily enlarged until there are now 105 boys connected with it. The organization was founded by Mr. Alf. S. Hannah, who was ably assisted by Mr. F. W. E. Wilson. In Mr. Hannah the boys have a friend that they can respect, and they show their appreciation of his endeavors by turning out to drill and living up to the military discipline exacted like little men.

THE ORIGIN.

The organization is practically a Church Lads' Brigade, as it is known in England, where it is registered. The name is slightly altered to the Memorial Church Endeavor Brigade. The charter was obtained direct from Great Britain. The object is twofold, and aims at the advancement of the boys both physically and spiritually. Military discipline is rigidly enforced. But before the boys mark a step of time there is a service of prayer. Then there is a careful training in drill and deportment. The steps are learned from the goose to the quick step; they are taught to stand upright, to carry their heads erect, their shoulders squared, and their chests well thrown forward. They turn and wheel, form twos and fours, advance and retreat in column and single file. They know well how to command attention, and they obey the command to stand easy like any old soldier. The charter confers on Mr. Hannah the high rank of colonel, but his ambition apparently exists with plain captain. The boys have their lieutenants, their sergeant-majors, their sergeants, their corporals, lance-corporals and privates. And all know their stations. After drill they have prayer service again, and once a month they have a consecration meeting.

WHO THEY ARE.

Mr. Hannah drills the boys, and when time will permit Mr. Wilson takes a hand in Wm. Strongman, quarter-master, has charge of the recruits. The brigade is constituted as follows:

NO. 1 COMPANY.

Officers—Lieutenant, George Wright; sergeant-major, Earl Leadbitter; sergeant, Arch. Treleven; corporal, Wm. Thorpe; lance-corporal, Sam Yates. Privates—A. Rogers, Drew Leadbitter, Harry Elliot, James Marsh, John Rickart, Ed. Jackson, Ed. Boney, Wm. Smith, Bert Smith, John Nutkins, Wm. Tuxford, Dave Eggert, Chas. Eggert, James Westbrook, Eddie Harding, Geo. Grisman, David Taylor, Wm. Taylor, Lewis Garnet, George Jobbins, Eddie Fletcher, Edelbert Taylor, Bert Weir, Charles Peary, Fred Alberstadt, Geo. Reid, Leslie Johnston, Charles Garrett, Harvey Bayne.

NO. 2 COMPANY.

Officers—Lieutenant, Ed. Lee; sergeant-major, Arthur Dowell; sergeant, Percy Chamberlain; corporal, Willie Thorpe; lance-corporal, John Nutkins. Privates—Percy Blackwell, George Burdick, Wm. Burdick, Wm. Anstie, Victor Jackson, Harold McCurdy, Wm. Player, Geo. Patrick, Jasper Rodgers, John Symons, Harry Treleven, Albert Taylor, Bert Anstie, Wm. Atkinson, Charles Anstie, George McLaren, S. Snider, Frank Player, A. McEwen, Bonney, Wm. Robinson, Hugh McLaren.

NO. 3 COMPANY.

Officers—Lieutenant, Fred Elliot; sergeant, Wm. Plamondon; sergeant-major, Charles Johnson; corporal, E. Jones; lance-corporal, Will Thorpe. Privates—Ray Nichol, Chas. Cook, Wm. Rickart, Roderick McCredie, Chas. Marsh, Fred Wright, Wm. Anstie, Wentworth Dowell, Bonnie Westcott, Sidney Chamberlain, Charles Marsh, Willie McLaren, Phillip Murch, Chas. Dyson.

FUN IN CAMP.

Last summer Mr. Hannah took about two dozen of the boys to Port Stanley, where they instituted a regular military camp. They had six tents. Every lad was on his dignity, and worked hard to uphold the honor of the camp. They drilled three or four hours a day, got up at "reveille," and glims were doused at "lights out." They had their guards and reliefs, the guards of houses, and—sad to relate—their occupations were to relate the cook and the privates that helped the cook to make the skilly. No one could be out of bounds after hours or when drill was on without a permit. Altogether the boys had a most enjoyable time. Canon Richardson is their chaplain. The lads derive much boyish satisfaction out of their annual camp.

UNIFORMED AND ARMED.

Indeed, what boy between 8 and 14 and 16 years is not firmly imbued with the idea that he is intended for the greatest soldier the world ever produced? They must all fight in the battle of life, and the founders of the brigade rightly believe that they were wisely fitted for the inevitable battle because their shoulders are square, their heads erect and their eyes clear and alert. It is the intention this year to have the boys uniformed and armed. The uniforms will be of blue, with round caps, after the fashion of artillery forage caps. Then they will be provided with regular haversacks and rifles of small make. They will not be toy guns or wooden, rifles, but regulation rifles, slightly smaller than the ordinary. The boys are at work getting together a fund with which to buy their uniforms. They already have about \$40 in the treasury, and are going to hold a concert next Tuesday night and endeavor to increase the amount.

PROSPECTS AHEAD.

It is Mr. Hannah's intention to instruct the boys in fancy as well as military drill.

"This year we intend to take two companies down to Port Stanley," said Mr. Hannah, "and we hope to take them fully equipped."

The boys at present drill every Monday night in the Sunday school room of the church.

At present the brigade is over 200 strong, have uniforms, rifles and an expensive drill shed.

A Church Lads' Brigade is in existence in connection with All Saints' Church, and the First Congregational Church. The latter has about 15 boys enrolled and the former 25.

The Latest Novelty—Hockey Stick pins. At WARD'S Jewelry store, Richmond street, opposite Masonic Temple. We do the finest watch repairing in the city.

A boon to the residents in the north is the new butcher shop, 53 Richmond street, where first-class meat can be procured. W. A. FORTNER, ywt

LEMMON DEFEATS HARDING.

A "Fight" that Occurred at Dreaney's Corners

In the Early Morning Hours of Tuesday—It Was a Tame Affair—Nobody Hurt.

ATHLETICS.

LEMMON DEFEATS HARDING. About two weeks ago tickets were issued for admission to a prize fight between Geo. Lemmon and Geo. Harding, the time and place to be mutually agreed upon. On Saturday and Monday ticket holders were quietly told that they were to go the man who had sold them the tickets and he would instruct them how they were to get to the spot where the fight was to take place. About 10:30 p.m. last evening several busses and cabs filled with local sports were seen to leave the corner of King and Richmond streets and drive in different directions. An ADVERTISER reporter tried to get a seat in several of these busses, but was refused and told that he would not be admitted if he succeeded in finding out where the fight was to take place. He finally procured a horse and cutter and followed one of the cabs, which took an easterly direction. It brought up at Young's hotel, Dreaney's Corners, and here the newspaper man also became tired of driving and stopped and made his horse comfortable. The road and barns around the scene of conflict were filled with sleighs and busses but the hotel doors were securely barred.

DOORS WERE LOCKED. County Constables Ward and Jeffries had got word of the affair and were on hand. A scout was sent out to ascertain the whereabouts of the minions of the law, and as the door opened again to admit the scout it admitted the reporter as well. It looked for a short time as if the fight would not proceed. What with constables in the neighborhood and a newspaper representative present there was much fear of the names of a good many prominent people appearing in the paper and on court blotters. About 100 men, young and middle-aged, were present. While the promoters of the fight were considering whether to go on with it or not there was a commotion at the back door.

CONSTABLE OVERPOWERS A GUARD. It was County Constable Robert Ward who had overpowered the young man on guard and effected an entrance. He was somewhat soon and his appearance did not strike the same terror to the hearts of the sports present as it would have done if the fight had been in progress. Mr. Ward walked through the house and out of the front door. He did not appear again and after waiting till 2 a.m. the crowd went upstairs to the dance hall. Here the ring was laid out and everything made ready for strife. Harding and his seconds were the first to enter the ring, and after an impatient wait Lemmon appeared. This was the first time since the fight was advertised that Lemmon had been seen. In a little speech Mr. Lemmon intimated that he was not going to fight until he found out where the money taken at the door had gone. There was a hundred dollars worth of people in the room and only \$17 in the door-keeper's hands. After a wrangle this matter was straightened out and Lemmon and his seconds stepped into the ring and a referee was chosen.

A TAME AFFAIR. Spectators of the "fight" are wondering why the affair was attended with so much secrecy. It is extremely doubtful whether if the police had appeared in the midst of the row they would have known whether the men were fighting or simply sparring. The spectators grew disgusted several times as the men plainly sparred for time and wind, and threatened them with bodily harm if they did not give them their money's worth.

Time was called at 2:25 a.m., and the first round was devoted to stiff body blows. Lemmon knocked Harding down once, and by slipping on his knees cleverly escaped punishment, himself. Harding forced matters at the close of the round.

He continued these tactics throughout the second round, and honors were about even.

There was so little action in the third round that the spectators interfered, and Harding declared that he would not proceed unless they quit. They quit.

Harding landed a blow on Lemmon's body in the fourth round, and things were a little more lively. Lemmon retaliated with a blow on the neck.

Here the referee asked the men to please do a little fighting for the sake of appearances. Harding took exception to this and refused to go ahead. He spent six minutes in his corner and appeared much refreshed.

The end came in the fifth. Lemmon showed up well, knocking Harding into his chair once. He regained his feet with the aid of his seconds, only to be knocked out by a heavy blow on the neck. He was unconscious twenty seconds.

The "fight" was for \$25 and the gate receipts.

Dr. Anderson, of the University of California, reports Dr. Price's Baking Powder absolutely pure.

Free Library Board.

The final meeting of the Free Library Board of 1894 was held in the City Hall last night, with Messrs. Henry Macklin (chairman), Henry Keene, Robt. Reid, sen., James Egan, H. Dignan, George Burrell, Talbot Macbeth and Mayor Little present. Accounts amounting to about \$70 were passed. The Entomological Society are desirous of renting a room in the new library building, and a communication from the society to that effect was referred to the new board. A vote of thanks was tendered the retiring member of the board, Mr. George Burrell, in which a very friendly feeling was exhibited and the withdrawal very much regretted. Mr. Burrell replied, expressing his appreciation of the members' kindness, and wishing them all success in their future work. Mayor Little then took the chair and organized the new board. It is understood that there will be no corner store laying in connection with the new building. Instead, the library will be auspiciously opened some time in June.

LONDON PHOTOGRAPHY TO THE FORE.

We have had several changes in our photo studio of late. The old kind fogies are making way for the man of the hour. The latest and perhaps most important change has taken place at Macle's stand, southwest corner of Richmond and Dundas, E. E. Seaton McCully, an artist of some repute and pupil of several of the greatest French masters, has taken charge. It is understood Mr. McCully has had the patronage of several of the world's celebrities, such as Ellen Terry, Henry Irving, Lewis Morrison and others, and Mr. Macle takes pleasure in bringing this artist before the London public.

Biscuit raise themselves in jocular lightness, because Dr. Price's Baking Powder is absolutely pure.

CHAPMAN'S.

Again we have to thank our competitors for their kind attention to our business. A sore head is a disagreeable thing. If our store is crowded while others find nothing to do, it is because we do not deal in antiquities and won't be governed by antiquated methods. Our modern retailing meets with a cordial response from the public and we ask them to call and see the many useful and ornamental articles just to hand, to be given away free to our customers, while we wait for the next objection from the advocates of the rusty past.

One Case

Of Beautiful American Prints, just to hand, warranted fast colors and comprising, navy, crimson, gray and black at 7½c.

American

Dress Gingham, in checks and plaids, at 7½c, 10c. American Apron Gingham, with borders, 40 inches wide, for 10c. Also wide Apron Check Gingham at 5c, 8½c, 10c.

Don't Forget

That our great Cotton and Sheetting Sale will continue all through the present month. Yard Wide Cotton, 3c, 4½c, 5c, 6½c, 7c, 8½c, 10c.

Selling

Twilled Sheetting, 36 inches wide, bleached and unbleached, at 8c, 10c, 12½c and 15c. And 72 inches wide at 18c, 20c, 22c, 25c, 30c, is what we have been doing in the past and will continue to do till further notice.

=75=

Pairs of All-Wool Blankets, by the very best makers, from 6 pounds to 9 pounds weight, will be sold at prices hitherto unknown for similar goods. See them.

Come in person, send your child, drop us a post-card or call up Phone 791 and you will have our prompt and careful attention.

CHAPMAN'S

That Tired Feeling

So common at this season, is a serious condition, liable to lead to disastrous results. It is a sure sign of declining health tone, and that the blood is impoverished and impure. The best and most successful remedy is found in

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Which makes rich, healthy blood, and thus gives strength to the nerves, elasticity to the muscles, vigor to the brain and health to the whole body. In truth, Hood's Sarsaparilla

Makes the Weak Strong

Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable. 25c.

Live News in a Line.

Fifty per cent of the orange crop in Florida has been killed by the recent cold. Reports from the cattle ranges of Montana and North Dakota are much more favorable than was expected considering the excessive cold weather.

The weather all over the Dakotas, Montana and Manitoba, is now the warmest in 22 days. St. Paul and Calgary are the only points showing a temperature below zero.

The Sultan desires the services of a professor for a business college in Constantinople, who can lecture in French and is proficient in the business methods of the United States.

Nine persons escaped from the county jail at Athens, Ohio, about 4 o'clock Monday morning by boring out a panel of the inside door of the jail. Six of the nine are under indictment for felonies.

President Cleveland sent to the Senate on Monday a bulky package of documents in response to a resolution calling for information about the sealing in Bering Sea. The documents contain little of general interest.

J. L. Dickson, formerly cashier of the Melrose Banking Company, of Fayetteville, Ark., committed suicide Monday night by taking poison. Dickson was a defaulter to the amount of \$21,000. Fear of prosecution drove him to suicide.

Dr. Price's Baking Powder is declared by all official experts absolutely pure.

Late Canadian News.

The Regina exhibition will open on July 29, lasting until Aug. 10.

Mr. J. O'Brien, a Winnipeg printer, was badly frozen in North Dakota.

Mr. Wm. McLaughlin, the well-known governor of the Quebec district jail, died Sunday at the age of 58.

Mr. Knapp Henderson, the sub-manager of the Bank of Montreal, is dangerously ill in that city.

The Patrons of Industry of Frontenac have endorsed the candidature of Mr. D. D. Rogers for the Dominion House.

Superintendent Bryant, of the dock yard at Halifax, by the death of an uncle in Philadelphia, falls heir to about \$20,000.

J. F. C. Haldane, of the city of Windsor, barrister-at-law, has been appointed a special examiner for the county of Essex.

Mr. Monahan, the official stenographer, injured in the Weston disaster, is still living at St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, but his condition is most critical.

A Southampton dispatch says the cold and storm were the worst ever known there. The roads are completely blocked. No mails having got through since Thursday.

John Riggs, who was killed in the Grand Trunk Railway accident on Friday, was a brother of ex-Ald. Riggs, of Windsor. The deceased was engineer for 35 years and leaves a wife and three children.

Mr. Samuel Lanore, of Russell county, Canada, impaled himself chapping in the woods. He lifted himself by a branch above his head, but after walking home in dreadful agony died from his injuries.

A public meeting was held in Halifax Monday evening to take measures to relieve distress in Newfoundland, and subscriptions of goods and money will be sent by the steamer Newfoundland next Saturday.

Mr. Alex. Smith, M. C. R. conductor on train 25, while alighting at Clifton on Friday, slipped and injured his back. Subsequently when the train got stuck in the snow drift at Falls View he had both his cheeks and ears frozen.

Bradstreet's reports these assignments in Ontario: James Fleming, shoemaker, Bothwell; W. E. Vanvelsor, general store, Caledon; D. K. Pratt & Co., boots and shoes, Hamilton; Geo. W. Morgan, furniture and undertaker, Port Colborne; Smith & Chambers, drygoods, St. Marys.

Mr. Alex. Smith, M. C. R. conductor on train 25, while alighting at Clifton on Friday, slipped and injured his back. Subsequently when the train got stuck in the snow drift at Falls View he had both his cheeks and ears frozen.

Bradstreet's reports these assignments in Ontario: James Fleming, shoemaker, Bothwell; W. E. Vanvelsor, general store, Caledon; D. K. Pratt & Co., boots and shoes, Hamilton; Geo. W. Morgan, furniture and undertaker, Port Colborne; Smith & Chambers, drygoods, St. Marys.

Bradstreet's reports these assignments in Ontario: James Fleming, shoemaker, Bothwell; W. E. Vanvelsor, general store, Caledon; D. K. Pratt & Co., boots and shoes, Hamilton; Geo. W. Morgan, furniture and undertaker, Port Colborne; Smith & Chambers, drygoods, St. Marys.

Bradstreet's reports these assignments in Ontario: James Fleming, shoemaker, Bothwell; W. E. Vanvelsor, general store, Caledon; D. K. Pratt & Co., boots and shoes, Hamilton; Geo. W. Morgan, furniture and undertaker, Port Colborne; Smith & Chambers, drygoods, St. Marys.

Bradstreet's reports these assignments in Ontario: James Fleming, shoemaker, Bothwell; W. E. Vanvelsor, general store, Caledon; D. K. Pratt & Co., boots and shoes, Hamilton; Geo. W. Morgan, furniture and undertaker, Port Colborne; Smith & Chambers, drygoods, St. Marys.

Bradstreet's reports these assignments in Ontario: James Fleming, shoemaker, Bothwell; W. E. Vanvelsor, general store, Caledon; D. K. Pratt & Co., boots and shoes, Hamilton; Geo. W. Morgan, furniture and undertaker, Port Colborne; Smith & Chambers, drygoods, St. Marys.

Bradstreet's reports these assignments in Ontario: James Fleming, shoemaker, Bothwell; W. E. Vanvelsor, general store, Caledon; D. K. Pratt & Co., boots and shoes, Hamilton; Geo. W. Morgan, furniture and undertaker, Port Colborne; Smith & Chambers, drygoods, St. Marys.

Bradstreet's reports these assignments in Ontario: James Fleming, shoemaker, Bothwell; W. E. Vanvelsor, general store, Caledon; D. K. Pratt & Co., boots and shoes, Hamilton; Geo. W. Morgan, furniture and undertaker, Port Colborne; Smith & Chambers, drygoods, St. Marys.

Bradstreet's reports these assignments in Ontario: James Fleming, shoemaker, Bothwell; W. E. Vanvelsor, general store, Caledon; D. K. Pratt & Co., boots and shoes, Hamilton; Geo. W. Morgan, furniture and undertaker, Port Colborne; Smith & Chambers, drygoods, St. Marys.

Bradstreet's reports these assignments in Ontario: James Fleming, shoemaker, Bothwell; W. E. Vanvelsor, general store, Caledon; D. K. Pratt & Co., boots and shoes, Hamilton; Geo. W. Morgan, furniture and undertaker, Port Colborne; Smith & Chambers, drygoods, St. Marys.

Bradstreet's reports these assignments in Ontario: James Fleming, shoemaker, Bothwell; W. E. Vanvelsor, general store, Caledon; D. K. Pratt & Co., boots and shoes, Hamilton; Geo. W. Morgan, furniture and undertaker, Port Colborne; Smith & Chambers, drygoods, St. Marys.

Bradstreet's reports these assignments in Ontario: James Fleming, shoemaker, Bothwell; W. E. Vanvelsor, general store, Caledon; D. K. Pratt & Co., boots and shoes, Hamilton; Geo. W. Morgan, furniture and undertaker, Port Colborne; Smith & Chambers, drygoods, St. Marys.

Bradstreet's reports these assignments in Ontario: James Fleming, shoemaker, Bothwell; W. E. Vanvelsor, general store, Caledon; D. K. Pratt & Co., boots and shoes, Hamilton; Geo. W. Morgan, furniture and undertaker, Port Colborne; Smith & Chambers, drygoods, St. Marys.

Bradstreet's reports these assignments in Ontario: James Fleming, shoemaker, Bothwell; W. E. Vanvelsor, general store, Caledon; D. K. Pratt & Co., boots and shoes, Hamilton; Geo. W. Morgan, furniture and undertaker, Port Colborne; Smith & Chambers, drygoods, St. Marys.

Bradstreet's reports these assignments in Ontario: James Fleming, shoemaker, Bothwell; W. E. Vanvelsor, general store, Caledon; D. K. Pratt & Co., boots and shoes, Hamilton; Geo. W. Morgan, furniture and undertaker, Port Colborne; Smith & Chambers, drygoods, St. Marys.

Bradstreet's reports these assignments in Ontario: James Fleming, shoemaker, Bothwell; W. E. Vanvelsor, general store, Caledon; D. K. Pratt & Co., boots and shoes, Hamilton; Geo. W. Morgan, furniture and undertaker, Port Colborne; Smith & Chambers, drygoods, St. Marys.

Bradstreet's reports these assignments in Ontario: James Fleming, shoemaker, Bothwell; W. E. Vanvelsor, general store, Caledon; D. K. Pratt & Co., boots and shoes, Hamilton; Geo. W. Morgan, furniture and undertaker, Port Colborne; Smith & Chambers, drygoods, St. Marys.

Bradstreet's reports these assignments in Ontario: James Fleming, shoemaker, Bothwell; W. E. Vanvelsor, general store, Caledon; D. K. Pratt & Co., boots and shoes, Hamilton; Geo. W. Morgan, furniture and undertaker, Port Colborne; Smith & Chambers, drygoods, St. Marys.

Bradstreet's reports these assignments in Ontario: James Fleming, shoemaker, Bothwell; W. E. Vanvelsor, general store, Caledon; D. K. Pratt & Co., boots and shoes, Hamilton; Geo. W. Morgan, furniture and undertaker, Port Colborne; Smith & Chambers, drygoods, St. Marys.

Bradstreet's reports these assignments in Ontario: James Fleming, shoemaker, Bothwell; W. E. Vanvelsor, general store, Caledon; D. K. Pratt & Co., boots and shoes, Hamilton; Geo. W. Morgan, furniture and undertaker, Port Colborne; Smith & Chambers, drygoods, St. Marys.

Bradstreet's reports these assignments in Ontario: James Fleming, shoemaker, Bothwell; W. E. Vanvelsor, general store, Caledon; D. K. Pratt & Co., boots and shoes, Hamilton; Geo. W. Morgan, furniture and undertaker, Port Colborne; Smith & Chambers, drygoods, St. Marys.

Bradstreet's reports these assignments in Ontario: James Fleming, shoemaker, Bothwell; W. E. Vanvelsor, general store, Caledon; D. K. Pratt & Co., boots and shoes, Hamilton; Geo. W. Morgan, furniture and undertaker, Port Colborne; Smith & Chambers, drygoods, St. Marys.

Bradstreet's reports these assignments in Ontario: James Fleming, shoemaker, Bothwell; W. E. Vanvelsor, general store, Caledon; D. K. Pratt & Co., boots and shoes, Hamilton; Geo. W. Morgan, furniture and undertaker, Port Colborne; Smith & Chambers, drygoods, St. Marys.

Bradstreet's reports these assignments in Ontario: James Fleming, shoemaker, Bothwell; W. E. Vanvelsor, general store, Caledon; D. K. Pratt & Co., boots and shoes, Hamilton; Geo. W. Morgan, furniture and undertaker, Port Colborne; Smith & Chambers, drygoods, St. Marys.

NICELY NABBED.

A Couple of Counterfeiters Arrested in Ingersoll.

The Chief Manipulator of "the Queen" Confesses—The Men Arraigned—Good Work of Chief Skirving.

(Special correspondence of the "Advertiser.")

INGERSOLL, Feb. 11.—By the citizens of this town generally the statement that a gang of counterfeiters had been plying their nefarious avocation right in our midst would be received with incredulity. And yet such is the case. For some time past complaints have been numerous of the value of spurious coins, and Chief Skirving has been strongly of the opinion that the stuff was manufactured not a thousand miles from Ingersoll. He made inquiries among the merchants, and soon gathered sufficient information to warrant him in arresting a man named Jack Palmer, who resides on Oxford street, nearly opposite the O'Grady House. Accordingly yesterday morning that individual was taken in custody and conveyed to the lockup.

After the prisoner had been lodged in the cells Chief Skirving returned to Palmer's residence, and by judicious questioning obtained information from his daughter which confirmed his suspicions with regard to Palmer's unlawful transactions. The girl said she had often seen her father making counterfeit money, and described the modus operandi. In the metal, she said, was melted in an iron spoon and then poured into a box of clay. A search of the premises led to the discovery of the outfit, which consisted of the dies, some of the metal and the material—a sort of clay—out of which the dies were made.

With this damaging evidence in his possession the chief, in company with Constable Shaddock, visited Palmer in the cell, when the guilty man confessed the whole transaction. "But I am not to blame in the matter," said he. "It was the other fellow who induced me to go into it and who supplied the material."

Further questioning brought out the information that Adam Ross was the "other fellow," and according to Palmer's story was at the bottom of the whole business.

Acting on the information just received a warrant was sworn out for Ross's arrest. He was found at a residence, Thames street north, about 5 o'clock, and was taken to the lockup. The prisoners were brought before Squire Stevens this morning, when they were remanded for a week.

It is suspected that others are also implicated, and some interesting developments are looked for.

The prisoners are both shiftless characters and have had no visible means of support for some time. Ross is a painter by trade, and was employed at the Noxon foundry some time ago. For the past year or so he has been doing odd jobs of painting around town, but for the most part has been idle.

Palmer has done no work to speak of for months, and it has been a mystery as to how he could exist so long upon no income.

Chief Skirving is to be commended for the skillful manner in which he has worked this case. If there are others in the business he will no doubt run them to earth before long. Some are inclined to the belief that Yankee sharpers were the originators of the scheme, and that the prisoners are but tools in their hands.

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.

Financial Returns Brought Down—Not Debt of the Province \$1,809,310.

HALIFAX, Feb. 11.—In the House of Assembly this afternoon Provisional Secretary Fielding brought down the financial returns of revenue and expenditure of Nova Scotia for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1894. The year closed with a surplus of \$25,370. The revenue totaled \$888,218. Total liabilities of the province at the end of the fiscal year amounted to \$2,167,493; assets, \$1,358,182, showing the net debt to be \$1,809,310.

MIDDLESEX.

Mr. E. Warden, of Arva, one day about Christmas came across a turkey while working in his hay mow. The bird took refuge in a pile of straw. Mr. Warden saw nothing of it until 24 days after, when, pitching hay on the same pile, he uncovered the turkey, which had been buried all the while. The bird was very feeble, but with proper care has recovered.

TELEPHONE WAR.

NILES, Mich., Feb. 11.—A merry telephone war is on in this city. The new telephone system, the Gilliland, gives service for \$20 a year. Now the old Bell Telephone Company announces that old subscribers can have telephones for nothing. It is expected that the Gilliland will make a big cut.

GEN. BOOTH'S MOVEMENTS.

TORONTO, Feb. 11.—Gen. Booth, the leader of the Salvation Army, met the members of the Ontario branch of the Salvation Army, and discussed with them the work in which he is engaged. Addresses were given by several ministers of a nature highly complimentary to the general and his life-work.

JOHN BROWN.

MONTREAL, Feb. 11.—John Brown, the middle-aged English actor who eloped on the steamer Mongolian with his 18-year-old pupil Gertrude Bentley, daughter of a wealthy English country gentleman, passed through here today on his way to Chicago, where he intends to reside. The girl has been sent home. Some of Brown's fellow-passengers are of the opinion that Brown exercised a hypnotic influence over the girl.

Dr. Mott, the high government authority, pronounces Dr. Price's Baking Powder absolutely pure.

GOOD EVIDENCE.

That a Sure Cure Has Been Found for Rheumatism—Glad News for All.

COLLINGWOOD, Feb. 12.—Rheumatism has proved one of the greatest banes of humanity, and doctors have been unable to find any means of curing the disease, although many of them have devoted years of patient study to the subject. They have decided that rheumatism is due to excess of uric acid in the blood, and this excess is due to imperfect working of the kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills have been proved a perfect cure for rheumatism. The case of Valentine Fisher, who was a cripple from the disease for years, and who was cured by these pills, is good evidence of this.

Fagged out—None but those who have become fagged out know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength gone, and despondency has taken hold of the sufferers. They feel as though there is nothing to live for. There, however, is a cure—one box of Parmenter's Vegetable Pills will do wonders in restoring health and strength. Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the articles entering into the composition of Parmenter's Pills.

THE CAMPAIGN IS ON.

Big Liberal Meeting to Be Held at Three Rivers.

Charlton and Paterson Got a Grand Reception at Tilsonburg—Political Notes.

CHARLTON AND PATERSON. TILSONBURG, Ont., Feb. 11.—A magnificent reception was given to Messrs. Charlton and Paterson on the occasion of their visit to Tilsonburg this evening. The hall was packed with a large number of the audience being ladies. The platform was beautifully decorated, and conspicuous among the mottoes were the ones hung over the Union Jack. "The old flag, but a new policy," and "Britain leads the world." "Liberals follow not the Britain of 1387, but the enlightened Britain of today." The chair was occupied by Mr. J. Carruthers, who, in an able speech, introduced the speakers of the evening.

Mr. Charlton confined himself chiefly to an answer to the charges made against his loyalty to Canadian interests in the matter of securing the admission of free lumber to the United States. These charges were made by Dr. Montague in a recent visit to Tilsonburg. Mr. Charlton, in a lucid manner, detailed the whole circumstances, and at frequent intervals made it abundantly clear to his audience that he had been actuated by the best interests of Canada, and pointed out that the Government had been glad to avail itself of the advantage secured. The manner in which the speech was received clearly indicated that Mr. Charlton stands firm in the affection of his constituents as an able and honest Canadian patriot. He showed how the public burdens had been increased by such expenditures as that of the Tay Canal.

Mr. Paterson, by his happy introduction of the audience, a large number of whom were Conservatives. In elegant terms he pictured the greatness and magnificent possibilities of the Dominion, and proceeded to ask why, with all the country needed to increase its population and wealth is fair dealing between man and man, and freedom from all taxation beyond the actual needs of the Government. With fine humor he pointed out that if the protection of the sugar industry had been the cause of the reduction in price, by the same method of reasoning it could be shown that to protection was also due the fall of wheat from 11 to 80 cents per bushel. He contrasted the policies of the two parties, and in the happiest style spoke of Dr. Montague's claim that the Conservatives followed the example of Great Britain in the free policies and the enlightened and progressive England of today.

Mr. Charlton, in answer to a question, stated the position of the Liberal party and himself on the question of prohibition. A resolution moved by Mr. W. El-Hot, a prominent farmer of Deerpark, and seconded by G. W. Hare, police magistrate, expressing confidence in Mr. Charlton and Mr. Paterson was carried with applause.

LIBERAL MASS MEETINGS. MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 11.—A Liberal mass meeting took place at the Three Rivers on the 29th inst. Hon. Mr. Laurier, Hon. Joly de Lotbiniere and Mr. Tarte, M.P., will be speakers. The meeting is arranged for the district of Three Rivers, including Champlain, St. Maurice and Maskinonge.

NOTES. Mr. A. Lucas has resigned his seat for the West Calgary district. Both he and A. Sifton will be candidates at the new election.

Dr. E. S. Wayne, the eminent Cincinnati chemist, declares Dr. Price's Baking Powder absolutely pure.

DIED STANDING IN A SNOW DRIFT. WASHINGTON, Va., Feb. 11.—While a conveyance of farmers was passing Church, Va., were cutting through a snow drift yesterday they dug up the frozen body of a plasterer named Phillips, who had evidently been overcome by the storm on Thursday night. The body was in an upright position, and in an attitude as if struggling to make headway.

MICHIGAN WHEAT. LANSING, Feb. 11.—The Michigan crop report for February says that in reply to the question, "Has wheat during January suffered injury from any cause?" 234 correspondents answer yes and 567 answer no. Farmers marketed 1,051,338 bushels of wheat in January, and 7,296,941 bushels from Aug. 1 to Jan. 30, which is 1,923,772 bushels more than reported marketed in the same months last year. The condition of live stock averages from 83 to 97.

BROSSEAU ARRAIGNED. DETROIT, Feb. 11.—Wm. Brosseau was arraigned in Judge Whelan's court today on a charge of murdering J. J. Horace E. Pope. He declined to plead, and a plea of not guilty was entered. The date of the examination was fixed for Feb. 1, that being the date of Mrs. Pope's examination. Brosseau was represented by Lawyer P. S. Donohue, and his brother, Israel Brosseau, was present. There was little expression in his face, but he seemed relieved when the indictment was read over, and his detectives took him to the county jail.

Y. P. S. E. CONVENTION. GUELPH, Feb. 11.—At the South Wellington Union, Y. P. S. E. convention secretaries reported progress all along the lines. There are 22 societies in the union. The nominating committee's report of officers for the coming year was adopted, as follows: President, Mr. J. Burns, Rockwood; vice-presidents, presidents of local societies of the union; corresponding secretary, Miss Skinner, Guelph; recording secretary, Dr. J. P. Rogers, Fergus; treasurer, Miss Zimmerman; executive committee, the foremen, with Rev. Mr. Williams, Rev. Mr. Mullan, Mr. Leadlay and Mr. Bryden.

FUNERAL OF FRANK J. JOSEPH. The funeral of the late Frank J. Joseph, late registrar of elections, who was killed in the Weston railway accident, took place on Monday afternoon from St. James' Cathedral to St. James' Cemetery. There was a large representation of the civil servants, of which the deceased was so long a member, and also of prominent citizens. The pallbearers were: Duncan Coulson, F. W. Monk, M.P.P., A. M. D.mond, Capt. Forsyth, Capt. Grasset and George P. Reid. The chief mourners were Hon. John Beverley Robinson, Christopher Robinson, G.C., John R. Cartwright, C. Robinson, relatives of the deceased. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. Canon Dumoulin, Canon Cayley and J. C. Baulden.

Steamship Arrivals. Feb. 11. At From Whitehead.....New York.....Bremen Canadianian.....Halifax.....Glasgow Edmon.....London.....New York Veritas.....Gibraltar.....New York Persia.....Hamburg.....New York

E. & J.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY: Generally fair, stationary or higher temperature.

LEARNING LESSONS.

We desire to impress upon the buying public that trashy goods never are permitted to enter our store—that is not the kind we handle—but remember all our well and carefully selected wares cost no more than the poor kinds at other stores. Don't forget this. Take Linens as an example. Where in the city of London or Province of Ontario is there a better store than ours? We go direct to the looms at Belfast, Ireland, for our Linens, because it pays us. Belfast Linens still stand peerless before the world, and though imitated are not in the least danger of being outdone for excellence. You will say so if you compare them with the poorer grades. We carry a full range, towels and tablings of every size, and many prices. Such excellent goods can now be bought so low that none need be without the best. They last longer and look nicer than any other make and don't cost as much in the long run.

SEEING IS BELIEVING

When you see what we are offering in Cottons you will believe the truthfulness of this advertisement. You can't afford to buy your Cottons from anyone but S. & I. With us value means high quality at low prices. Pillow Cottons from 12½c to 20c; Horrocks' English Cottons, from 8½c to 15c; Unbleached Sheeting from 18c to 28c; Bleached from 30c to 55c. In Factory Cottons we are offering 36-inch Cottons at 3c per yard; heavier at 5c, and extra heavy at 6½c and 7c; heavy Twill Sheeting, 36-inch, at 10c; Bleached Cottons, 34-inch Canadian, 6½c per yard; 36-inch, 7½c and 8½c, splendid value; 36-inch heavy, 10c and 12½c; 36-inch Lansdowne Cambric, very fine, 12½c; 35-inch Dwight Anchor, very heavy thread, good value at 12½c, now 10c.

See the bargains we are offering in Soiled Blankets—They will interest you.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,

149 and 151 DUNDAS STREET.

The Land for the Settler.

Speculators Who Fatten at the Expense of the Public

Much in Favor With the Government at Ottawa—The Taxpayers Losers Every Time.

The Liberal party long ago declared that the lands vested in the Crown should remain there until required for actual settlement. Are there no public grounds for such a declaration of policy? Have not the lands been unnecessarily locked up? Look at the tens of thousands of acres put into the hands of speculative companies, where they remained for years. They strove to make fortunes at the expense of the settlers. They failed, for the settler was turned away. During the last session of Parliament a railway charter was given, accompanied by a large grant, which was made to men without a dollar of money to invest in it. The road is not needed. It is not likely to be needed for many years to come. For what purpose was this charter given away? For what was the land grant attached? Why, to enable the men who received it to offer it in New York or London for valuable consideration. In every one of these charters it is thought there will be something handsome "for the boy." If it were not so they would not be sought. In many cases the men who receive the charters for the expenditure of a few dollars for advertising and printing expect to get the full value of the land from the men who have the money with which to build. The benefit of the land grant goes not to the settler, but to the charter speculator, and the public have the same fares to pay, and the same fares, as if the road had been constructed wholly without public aid. What do the people of this country mean by tolerating such a policy? What do they mean by permitting the public domain to be used to enrich private parties, instead of being employed to diminish the public burdens? But these are not the only evils which have arisen from this waste of the public domain. The number of railways which have been constructed have served to scatter the population over an immense country, which has had the effect of discouraging settlement, instead of promoting it. It is always of importance, once a country is open for settlement, that its colonization should go on rapidly. There is always a great deal of discomfort attendant upon the first settlement of a district so long as the population is sparse. It is of consequence that this period should be as short as possible, if the population are to remain contented, for

A. Screaton & Co.**Stocktaking Sale****Carpets, Rugs & Curtains**

Special inducement for one month, AXMINSTERS, WILTONS, BRUSSELS and VELVET CARPETS. Made and laid free of charge while the sale is going on.

Portieres and Lace Curtains

Away Down. Rugs in all sizes and makes.

All of the above mentioned Carpets bought at this sale will be made and laid free any time this spring when the purchaser requires them.

ALL NEW PATTERNS. NO OLD STOCK

A few remnants of Best Brussels, worth \$1 25, at 80c per yard.

A. Screaton & Co

The popular Carpet House of the city.

If they become dissatisfied their presence in the country is calculated to repel rather than promote the rapid colonization of the country. The population under the policy which has been pursued and themselves without roads, without neighbors, and without schools conveniently located. The country has for a like purpose. Every large question when examined will be found to exhibit the absence of careful consideration, and the presence of a very large expenditure, for very inadequate results.—Hon. David Mills at Bothwell.

EGGS RISE A CENT A DAY.

Hen Product Price Goes Up as the Mercury Goes Down.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The sinking of the mercury the last week has had the opposite effect on the price of eggs. The weather has forced the price per dozen from 23 cents up to 30 cents in just a week, a rise of 1 cent a day. There is a corresponding scarcity in the market, as speculators are holding the stock for a still further rise.

WORK AND WAGES.

Brooklyn Trolley Strikers Want to Return to Work—Shoe Workers Go Out.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Master-workman Connelly, of D. A. 75, K. of L., said today the trolley strikers desire to return to work, and with the President Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights Railway Company, will take them back in a body. The men are willing to waive all demands previously made. President Lewis declares he will not discharge competent non-union men to make place for the strikers, but he is willing to take back former employees to fill places vacant.

LYONS, Mass., Feb. 11.—The stitchers and turn workers in Faneuil & Spinnery's shoe factory joined the other operatives in a sympathetic strike this afternoon, and now every department of the factory is idle.

Mother and Two Daughters Drowned. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 11.—Mrs. Wm. Siebert and her two daughters were drowned at Coraopolis today. The accident occurred while they were crossing the Ohio River on the ice.

Race Postponed. LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Sullivan-Harding sculling match for the championship of England and £100, has been postponed until Feb. 18. It was to take place today, but the river was full of floating ice.

Can You Keep a Secret? NO! Then tell everybody that we are doing

BICYCLE, GUN, LOCKSMITHING, RUBBER STAMP WORK, And GENERAL REPAIRING.

D. McKenzie & Co.

388 RICHMOND STREET—OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

ADVERTISEMENTS SINCE LAST ISSUE.

Winter Goods—The T. E. Mara Co.
Fur Capes—Mills, Spittal & Co.
Concert—Companions of the Forest.
Spanish Lost—234 Central Avenue.
Hockey Match—Princess Avenue Rink.
Clocking Dred—R. Parker & Co.
Chase's Ointment.
Spring Goods—Whiskard's.
Coal and Wood—Cameron's.
Cotton—Smalman & Ingren.
Steamship Tickets—E. de la Hooke.
Tourist Car—Thos. R. Parker.
Conrad Line Sailings.
Lectures—St. Andrew's Church.
Anniversary—Court Stella.
Agents—Consumers' Wall Paper Co.
At Home—Young Ladies' Mission Circle.
Meeting—Retail Clerks.
Cook Wanted—572 Queen's Avenue.
Maquarade Ball—East End Hall.
Remember Masonic Grand Concert.
Servant Wanted—172 Lichfield Street.
Skating Race—Westminster Rink.
Bricks for Sale—E. S. Jarvis.
Evangelistic Service—J. C. Appel.

NEW GOODS
STYLES.

Something nice in jewelry
and novelties, suitable for
evening parties and balls,
just received from New York
markets—

Czarina Ornaments, Hand-
kerchief Pockets, Brooches,
Stick Pins and Silver Novel-
ties; also all styles of Opera
Glasses and a fine selection
of French and American
Clocks and Watches. Repair-
ing done in all its branches
with neatness and dispatch.

H. DAVIS & SON,
ESTABLISHED 1831.
170 DUNDAS STREET
COMMERCIAL AND FINANCE.

New York Stock Market.
New York, Feb. 12.—Stocks firm.
Atchafalaya... 49 C. & B. 703
Can. Southern... 49 C. & B. 703
Del. & Hudson... 49 C. & B. 703
Nor. Pacific... 49 C. & B. 703
Lake Shore... 49 C. & B. 703
Northwestern... 49 C. & B. 703
Shoreland... 49 C. & B. 703
St. Paul... 49 C. & B. 703
Union Pac... 49 C. & B. 703
American Exp... 49 C. & B. 703

London Money Market.
London, Feb. 12.—Money 104 1/2 for
money, 104 1/2 for 100 days, 104 1/2
for 6 months, 104 1/2 for 12 months.
Bank of England, 104 1/2; Bank of
Ireland, 104 1/2; Bank of Scotland,
104 1/2; Bank of Montreal, 104 1/2.

Montreal Stock Market.
Montreal, Feb. 12.—Stocks firm.
Atchafalaya... 49 C. & B. 703
Can. Southern... 49 C. & B. 703
Del. & Hudson... 49 C. & B. 703
Nor. Pacific... 49 C. & B. 703
Lake Shore... 49 C. & B. 703
Northwestern... 49 C. & B. 703
Shoreland... 49 C. & B. 703
St. Paul... 49 C. & B. 703
Union Pac... 49 C. & B. 703
American Exp... 49 C. & B. 703

Toronto Stock Market.
Toronto, Feb. 12.—Stocks firm.
Atchafalaya... 49 C. & B. 703
Can. Southern... 49 C. & B. 703
Del. & Hudson... 49 C. & B. 703
Nor. Pacific... 49 C. & B. 703
Lake Shore... 49 C. & B. 703
Northwestern... 49 C. & B. 703
Shoreland... 49 C. & B. 703
St. Paul... 49 C. & B. 703
Union Pac... 49 C. & B. 703
American Exp... 49 C. & B. 703

Commercial.
Local Market.
Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son.
Oats and wheat both showed considerable
strength today. Sales of the former
at 87c to 90c, mostly 87c to 88c. Buck-
wheat sold at 90c, corn at 85c. The
cattle market was quiet. Butte damper.
There were very few at 23c to 25c for strictly fresh
eggs, and 18c to 20c for pound roll butter and
butter lard. Meats steady. Beef sold at 14c
to 16c; lamb at 6c to 8c; dressed hogs, 14c to
15c. Potatoes quiet; receipts moderate; sales
by the load, 55c to 60c for single bags; by
sack, and held up in price; sales mostly at
\$1. Quotations:

Wheat, white, fall, 100 lbs... 95 to 100
Wheat, red, fall, 100 lbs... 95 to 98
Wheat, spring, 100 lbs... 95 to 98
Oats, per 100 lbs... 80 to 85
Rye, per 100 lbs... 80 to 85
Corn, per 100 lbs... 85 to 90
Barley, per 100 lbs... 85 to 90
Rye, per 100 lbs... 80 to 85
Buckwheat, per 100 lbs... 80 to 85
Beans, per bu... 75 to 80

Roller Oatmeal.
We claim to have the best in the city.
W. M. HAMILTON & SON,
3 Talbot Street, Phone 602.

Toronto Market.

Flour—Nominally unchanged, at previous
prices.
Wheat—One sale of choice fall made at
50c on Northern, but this must be regarded as
a top price, and not sure of repetition, some
taken; No. 1 hard Manitoba north at previous
price, 75c to 76c for cars lying west, and
80c for cars in transit.
Oats—White lying west held at 30c, with
25c bid, but no sales quoted; on the Midland,
however, there was a sale at 32c.
Barley—No. 1 held outside at 50c, with
47c bid; 50 lb No. 2 lying east sold at 47c.
Peas—Cans lying west held at 55c, with
buyers at 54c for them, and cars lying east-
ward probably worth 55c.

Petroleum Oil Market.
Petroleum, Feb. 12.—Oil opened and closed at
\$1.10.

Montreal Produce Market.

Flour—Receipts, 700 bbls; market quiet
and unchanged. Patents, winter, \$3.40 to
\$3.50; do, spring, \$3.40 to \$3.50; straight
roller, \$2.90 to \$3.00; extra, \$2.80 to \$2.90; super-
fine, \$2.50 to \$2.60; strong bakers, \$2.50 to \$2.75;
Quebec, \$2.40 to \$2.50.
Grain—Wheat No. 2 Manitoba hard, 73c to
75c; do, 55c to 56c; peas, 47c to 48c; oats, 37c
to 38c; barley, 33c to 34c; rye, 37c to 38c.
MEAL—Oatmeal, \$1.75 to \$1.85; cornmeal,
\$1.30 to \$1.40.
Provisions—Bacon, 10c to 11c; hams, 9c to 10c;
chicken, 30c to 35c; butter, 14c to 15c;
lard, 12c to 13c; eggs, 12c to 13c.

English Markets.

The quotations for the past three market
days are as follows:

	Feb. 9.	Feb. 10.	Feb. 11.	Feb. 12.
Spring...	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Red Wheat...	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
No. 1 Cal...	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Cor...	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Peas, per c...	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Barley...	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4
Lead...	34	34	34	34
Bacon...	22	22	22	22
Butter...	14	14	14	14
Light...	14	14	14	14
Tallow...	24	24	24	24
Cheese, wh...	47	47	47	47
Cheese, col...	47	47	47	47

Wheat steady, demand moderate, holders
offer moderately; corn quiet, demand poor.
Receipts of wheat for the past three days,
13,000 cwtls, including 41,000 cwtls Ameri-
can; corn, 33,500 cwtls American.

Weather—Continued frost.

American Markets.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 11.
Wheat—Spring wheat, Ontario and under
the market limits; firm. No. 1 hard, 61c; No. 1
northern, 63c to 64c; do, old, 64c. The
Saturday receipts of 3,000 bu in Chicago spring wheat
was at 60c over Chicago May, c. l. f. Winter
wheat—Good inquiry; No. 1 white, 67c asked.
No. 2 white, 65c; No. 3 white, 63c; No. 4 white,
61c; No. 5 white, 59c; No. 6 white, 57c; No. 7 white,
55c; No. 8 white, 53c; No. 9 white, 51c; No. 10 white,
49c; No. 11 white, 47c; No. 12 white, 45c; No. 13 white,
43c; No. 14 white, 41c; No. 15 white, 39c; No. 16 white,
37c; No. 17 white, 35c; No. 18 white, 33c; No. 19 white,
31c; No. 20 white, 29c; No. 21 white, 27c; No. 22 white,
25c; No. 23 white, 23c; No. 24 white, 21c; No. 25 white,
19c; No. 26 white, 17c; No. 27 white, 15c; No. 28 white,
13c; No. 29 white, 11c; No. 30 white, 9c; No. 31 white,
7c; No. 32 white, 5c; No. 33 white, 3c; No. 34 white,
1c; No. 35 white, 1c; No. 36 white, 1c; No. 37 white,
1c; No. 38 white, 1c; No. 39 white, 1c; No. 40 white,
1c; No. 41 white, 1c; No. 42 white, 1c; No. 43 white,
1c; No. 44 white, 1c; No. 45 white, 1c; No. 46 white,
1c; No. 47 white, 1c; No. 48 white, 1c; No. 49 white,
1c; No. 50 white, 1c; No. 51 white, 1c; No. 52 white,
1c; No. 53 white, 1c; No. 54 white, 1c; No. 55 white,
1c; No. 56 white, 1c; No. 57 white, 1c; No. 58 white,
1c; No. 59 white, 1c; No. 60 white, 1c; No. 61 white,
1c; No. 62 white, 1c; No. 63 white, 1c; No. 64 white,
1c; No. 65 white, 1c; No. 66 white, 1c; No. 67 white,
1c; No. 68 white, 1c; No. 69 white, 1c; No. 70 white,
1c; No. 71 white, 1c; No. 72 white, 1c; No. 73 white,
1c; No. 74 white, 1c; No. 75 white, 1c; No. 76 white,
1c; No. 77 white, 1c; No. 78 white, 1c; No. 79 white,
1c; No. 80 white, 1c; No. 81 white, 1c; No. 82 white,
1c; No. 83 white, 1c; No. 84 white, 1c; No. 85 white,
1c; No. 86 white, 1c; No. 87 white, 1c; No. 88 white,
1c; No. 89 white, 1c; No. 90 white, 1c; No. 91 white,
1c; No. 92 white, 1c; No. 93 white, 1c; No. 94 white,
1c; No. 95 white, 1c; No. 96 white, 1c; No. 97 white,
1c; No. 98 white, 1c; No. 99 white, 1c; No. 100 white,
1c; No. 101 white, 1c; No. 102 white, 1c; No. 103 white,
1c; No. 104 white, 1c; No. 105 white, 1c; No. 106 white,
1c; No. 107 white, 1c; No. 108 white, 1c; No. 109 white,
1c; No. 110 white, 1c; No. 111 white, 1c; No. 112 white,
1c; No. 113 white, 1c; No. 114 white, 1c; No. 115 white,
1c; No. 116 white, 1c; No. 117 white, 1c; No. 118 white,
1c; No. 119 white, 1c; No. 120 white, 1c; No. 121 white,
1c; No. 122 white, 1c; No. 123 white, 1c; No. 124 white,
1c; No. 125 white, 1c; No. 126 white, 1c; No. 127 white,
1c; No. 128 white, 1c; No. 129 white, 1c; No. 130 white,
1c; No. 131 white, 1c; No. 132 white, 1c; No. 133 white,
1c; No. 134 white, 1c; No. 135 white, 1c; No. 136 white,
1c; No. 137 white, 1c; No. 138 white, 1c; No. 139 white,
1c; No. 140 white, 1c; No. 141 white, 1c; No. 142 white,
1c; No. 143 white, 1c; No. 144 white, 1c; No. 145 white,
1c; No. 146 white, 1c; No. 147 white, 1c; No. 148 white,
1c; No. 149 white, 1c; No. 150 white, 1c; No. 151 white,
1c; No. 152 white, 1c; No. 153 white, 1c; No. 154 white,
1c; No. 155 white, 1c; No. 156 white, 1c; No. 157 white,
1c; No. 158 white, 1c; No. 159 white, 1c; No. 160 white,
1c; No. 161 white, 1c; No. 162 white, 1c; No. 163 white,
1c; No. 164 white, 1c; No. 165 white, 1c; No. 166 white,
1c; No. 167 white, 1c; No. 168 white, 1c; No. 169 white,
1c; No. 170 white, 1c; No. 171 white, 1c; No. 172 white,
1c; No. 173 white, 1c; No. 174 white, 1c; No. 175 white,
1c; No. 176 white, 1c; No. 177 white, 1c; No. 178 white,
1c; No. 179 white, 1c; No. 180 white, 1c; No. 181 white,
1c; No. 182 white, 1c; No. 183 white, 1c; No. 184 white,
1c; No. 185 white, 1c; No. 186 white, 1c; No. 187 white,
1c; No. 188 white, 1c; No. 189 white, 1c; No. 190 white,
1c; No. 191 white, 1c; No. 192 white, 1c; No. 193 white,
1c; No. 194 white, 1c; No. 195 white, 1c; No. 196 white,
1c; No. 197 white, 1c; No. 198 white, 1c; No. 199 white,
1c; No. 200 white, 1c; No. 201 white, 1c; No. 202 white,
1c; No. 203 white, 1c; No. 204 white, 1c; No. 205 white,
1c; No. 206 white, 1c; No. 207 white, 1c; No. 208 white,
1c; No. 209 white, 1c; No. 210 white, 1c; No. 211 white,
1c; No. 212 white, 1c; No. 213 white, 1c; No. 214 white,
1c; No. 215 white, 1c; No. 216 white, 1c; No. 217 white,
1c; No. 218 white, 1c; No. 219 white, 1c; No. 220 white,
1c; No. 221 white, 1c; No. 222 white, 1c; No. 223 white,
1c; No. 224 white, 1c; No. 225 white, 1c; No. 226 white,
1c; No. 227 white, 1c; No. 228 white, 1c; No. 229 white,
1c; No. 230 white, 1c; No. 231 white, 1c; No. 232 white,
1c; No. 233 white, 1c; No. 234 white, 1c; No. 235 white,
1c; No. 236 white, 1c; No. 237 white, 1c; No. 238 white,
1c; No. 239 white, 1c; No. 240 white, 1c; No. 241 white,
1c; No. 242 white, 1c; No. 243 white, 1c; No. 244 white,
1c; No. 245 white, 1c; No. 246 white, 1c; No. 247 white,
1c; No. 248 white, 1c; No. 249 white, 1c; No. 250 white,
1c; No. 251 white, 1c; No. 252 white, 1c; No. 253 white,
1c; No. 254 white, 1c; No. 255 white, 1c; No. 256 white,
1c; No. 257 white, 1c; No. 258 white, 1c; No. 259 white,
1c; No. 260 white, 1c; No. 261 white, 1c; No. 262 white,
1c; No. 263 white, 1c; No. 264 white, 1c; No. 265 white,
1c; No. 266 white, 1c; No. 267 white, 1c; No. 268 white,
1c; No. 269 white, 1c; No. 270 white, 1c; No. 271 white,
1c; No. 272 white, 1c; No. 273 white, 1c; No. 274 white,
1c; No. 275 white, 1c; No. 276 white, 1c; No. 277 white,
1c; No. 278 white, 1c; No. 279 white, 1c; No. 280 white,
1c; No. 281 white, 1c; No. 282 white, 1c; No. 283 white,
1c; No. 284 white, 1c; No. 285 white, 1c; No. 286 white,
1c; No. 287 white, 1c; No. 288 white, 1c; No. 289 white,
1c; No. 290 white, 1c; No. 291 white, 1c; No. 292 white,
1c; No. 293 white, 1c; No. 294 white, 1c; No. 295 white,
1c; No. 296 white, 1c; No. 297 white, 1c; No. 298 white,
1c; No. 299 white, 1c; No. 300 white, 1c; No. 301 white,
1c; No. 302 white, 1c; No. 303 white, 1c; No. 304 white,
1c; No. 305 white, 1c; No. 306 white, 1c; No. 307 white,
1c; No. 308 white, 1c; No. 309 white, 1c; No. 310 white,
1c; No. 311 white, 1c; No. 312 white, 1c; No. 313 white,
1c; No. 314 white, 1c; No. 315 white, 1c; No. 316 white,
1c; No. 317 white, 1c; No. 318 white, 1c; No. 319 white,
1c; No. 320 white, 1c; No. 321 white, 1c; No. 322 white,
1c; No. 323 white, 1c; No. 324 white, 1c; No. 325 white,
1c; No. 326 white, 1c; No. 327 white, 1c; No. 328 white,
1c; No. 329 white, 1c; No. 330 white, 1c; No. 331 white,
1c; No. 332 white, 1c; No. 333 white, 1c; No. 334 white,
1c; No. 335 white, 1c; No. 336 white, 1c; No. 337 white,
1c; No. 338 white, 1c; No. 339 white, 1c; No. 340 white,
1c; No. 341 white, 1c; No. 342 white, 1c; No. 343 white,
1c; No. 344 white, 1c; No. 345 white, 1c; No. 346 white,
1c; No. 347 white, 1c; No. 348 white, 1c; No. 349 white,
1c; No. 350 white, 1c; No. 351 white, 1c; No. 352 white,
1c; No. 353 white, 1c; No. 354 white, 1c; No. 355 white,
1c; No. 356 white, 1c; No. 357 white, 1c; No. 358 white,
1c; No. 359 white, 1c; No. 360 white, 1c; No. 361 white,
1c; No. 362 white, 1c; No. 363 white, 1c; No. 364 white,
1c; No. 365 white, 1c; No. 366 white, 1c; No. 367 white,
1c; No. 368 white, 1c; No. 369 white, 1c; No. 370 white,
1c; No. 371 white, 1c; No. 372 white, 1c; No. 373 white,
1c; No. 374 white, 1c; No. 375 white, 1c; No. 376 white,
1c; No. 377 white, 1c; No. 378 white, 1c; No. 379 white,
1c; No. 380 white, 1c; No. 381 white, 1c; No. 382 white,
1c; No. 383 white, 1c; No. 384 white, 1c; No. 385 white,
1c; No. 386 white, 1c; No. 387 white, 1c; No. 388 white,
1c; No. 389 white, 1c; No. 390 white, 1c; No. 391 white,
1c; No. 392 white, 1c; No. 393 white, 1c; No. 394 white,
1c; No. 395 white, 1c; No. 396 white, 1c; No. 397 white,
1c; No. 398 white, 1c; No. 399 white, 1c; No. 400 white,
1c; No. 401 white, 1c; No. 402 white, 1c; No. 403 white,
1c; No. 404 white, 1c; No. 405 white, 1c; No. 406 white,
1c; No. 407 white, 1c; No. 408 white, 1c; No. 409 white,
1c; No. 410 white, 1c; No. 411 white, 1c; No. 412 white,
1c; No. 413 white, 1c; No. 414 white, 1c; No. 415 white,
1c; No. 416 white, 1c; No. 417 white, 1c; No. 418 white,
1c; No. 419 white, 1c; No. 420 white, 1c; No. 421 white,
1c; No. 422 white, 1c; No. 423 white, 1c; No. 424 white,
1c; No. 425 white, 1c; No. 426 white, 1c; No. 427 white,
1c; No. 428 white, 1c; No. 429 white, 1c; No. 430 white,
1c; No. 431 white, 1c; No. 432 white, 1c; No. 433 white,
1c; No. 434 white, 1c; No. 435 white, 1c; No. 436 white,
1c; No. 437 white, 1c; No. 438 white, 1c; No. 439 white,
1c; No. 440 white, 1c; No. 441 white, 1c; No. 442 white,
1c; No. 443 white, 1c; No. 444 white, 1c; No. 445 white,
1c; No. 446 white, 1c; No. 447 white, 1c; No. 448 white,
1c; No. 449 white, 1c; No. 450 white, 1c; No. 451 white,
1c; No. 452 white, 1c; No. 453 white, 1c; No. 454 white,
1c; No. 455 white, 1c; No. 456 white, 1c; No. 457 white,
1c; No. 458 white, 1c; No. 459 white, 1c; No. 460 white,
1c; No. 461 white, 1c; No. 462 white, 1c; No. 463 white,
1c; No. 464 white, 1c; No. 465 white, 1c; No. 466 white,
1c; No. 467 white, 1c; No. 468 white, 1c; No. 469 white,
1c; No. 470 white, 1c; No. 471 white, 1c; No. 472 white,
1c; No. 473 white, 1c; No. 474 white, 1c; No. 475 white,
1c; No. 476 white, 1c; No. 477 white, 1c; No. 478 white,
1c; No. 479 white, 1c; No. 480 white, 1c; No. 481 white,
1c; No. 482 white, 1c; No. 483 white, 1c; No. 484 white,
1c; No. 485 white, 1c; No. 486 white, 1c; No. 487 white,
1c; No. 488 white, 1c; No. 489 white, 1c; No. 490 white,
1c; No. 491 white, 1c; No. 492 white, 1c; No. 493 white,
1c; No. 494 white, 1c; No. 495 white, 1c; No. 496 white,
1c; No. 497 white, 1c; No. 498 white, 1c; No. 499 white,
1c; No. 500 white, 1c; No. 501 white, 1c; No. 502 white,
1c; No. 503 white, 1c; No. 504 white, 1c; No. 505 white,
1c; No. 506 white, 1c; No. 507 white, 1c; No. 508 white,
1c; No. 509 white, 1c; No. 510 white, 1c; No. 511 white,
1c; No. 512 white, 1c; No. 513 white, 1c; No. 514 white,
1c; No. 515 white, 1c; No. 516 white, 1c; No. 517 white,
1c; No. 518 white, 1c; No. 519 white, 1c; No. 520 white,
1c; No. 521 white, 1c; No. 522 white, 1c; No. 523 white,
1c; No. 524 white, 1c; No. 525 white, 1c; No. 526 white,
1c; No. 527 white, 1c; No. 528 white, 1c; No. 529 white,
1c; No. 530 white, 1c; No. 531 white, 1c; No. 532 white,
1c; No. 533 white, 1c; No. 534 white, 1c; No. 535 white,
1c; No. 536 white, 1c; No. 537 white, 1c; No. 538 white,
1c; No. 539 white, 1c; No. 540 white, 1c; No. 541 white,
1c; No. 542 white, 1c; No. 543 white, 1c; No. 544 white,
1c; No. 545 white, 1c; No. 546 white, 1c; No. 547 white,
1c; No. 548 white, 1c; No. 549 white, 1c; No. 550 white,
1c; No. 551 white, 1c; No. 552 white, 1c; No. 553 white,
1c; No. 554 white, 1c; No. 555 white, 1c; No. 556 white,
1c; No. 557 white, 1c; No. 558 white, 1c; No. 559 white,
1c; No. 560 white, 1c; No. 561 white, 1c; No. 562 white,
1c; No. 563 white, 1c; No. 564 white, 1c; No. 565 white,
1c; No. 566 white, 1c; No. 567 white, 1c; No. 568 white,
1c; No. 569 white, 1c; No. 570 white, 1c; No. 571 white,
1c; No. 572 white, 1c; No. 573 white, 1c; No. 574 white,
1c; No. 575 white, 1c; No. 576 white, 1c; No. 577 white,
1c; No. 578 white, 1c; No. 579 white, 1c; No. 580 white,
1c; No. 581 white, 1c; No. 582 white, 1c; No. 583 white,
1c; No. 584 white, 1c; No. 585 white, 1c; No. 586 white,
1c; No. 587 white, 1c; No. 588 white, 1c; No. 589 white,
1c; No. 590 white, 1c; No. 591 white, 1c; No. 592 white,
1c; No. 593 white, 1c; No. 594 white, 1c; No. 595 white,
1c; No. 596 white, 1c; No. 597 white, 1c; No. 598 white,
1c; No. 599 white, 1c; No. 600 white, 1c; No. 601 white,
1c; No. 602 white, 1c; No. 603 white, 1c; No. 604 white,
1c; No. 605 white, 1c; No. 606 white, 1c; No. 607 white,
1c; No. 608 white, 1c; No. 609 white, 1c; No. 610 white,
1c; No. 611 white, 1c; No. 612 white, 1c; No. 613 white,
1c; No. 614 white, 1c; No. 615 white, 1c; No. 616 white,
1c; No. 617 white, 1c; No. 618 white, 1c; No. 619 white,
1c; No. 620 white, 1c; No. 621 white, 1c; No. 622 white,
1c; No. 623 white, 1c; No. 624 white, 1c; No. 625 white,
1c; No. 626 white, 1c; No. 627 white, 1c; No. 628 white,
1c; No. 629 white, 1c; No. 630 white, 1c; No. 631 white,
1c; No. 632 white, 1c; No. 633 white, 1c; No. 634 white,
1c; No. 635 white, 1c; No. 636 white, 1c; No. 637 white,
1c; No. 638 white, 1c; No. 639 white, 1c; No. 640 white,
1c; No. 641 white, 1c; No. 642 white, 1c; No. 643 white,
1c; No. 644 white, 1c; No. 645 white, 1c; No. 646 white,
1c; No. 647 white, 1c; No. 648 white, 1c; No. 649 white,
1c; No. 650 white, 1c; No. 651 white, 1c; No. 652 white,
1c; No. 653 white, 1c; No. 654 white, 1c; No. 655 white,
1c; No. 656 white, 1c; No. 657 white, 1c; No. 658 white,
1c; No. 659 white, 1c; No. 660 white, 1c; No. 661 white,
1c; No. 662 white, 1c; No. 663 white, 1c; No. 664 white,
1c; No. 665 white, 1c; No. 666 white, 1c; No. 667 white,
1c; No. 668 white, 1c; No. 669 white,

The Tooth Of Time

Tells on everything, especially on delicate shades in garments of all sorts. It is our business to put new life into faded clothing, damask, chenille and lace curtains.

R. PARKER & CO.,
Dyers and Cleaners,
217 Dundas Street, London, Ontario.
Telephone 614.
Branches at Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Brantford, Galt, Woodstock.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

DIED.

BOARD—Fell asleep in Jesus, on Monday, Feb. 11, Ann, beloved wife of Thomas Board. Funeral, which is private, to-morrow (Wednesday), from the family residence, Walnut street, London West.

STILSON—In this city, on Sunday, Feb. 10, 1893, Mary, eldest daughter of the late John Stilson, aged 55 years.
Funeral private, to-day (Tuesday), from her brother's residence, 64 York street, at 2:30 p.m.



This Brand of Flour
Always makes the
BEST BREAD
OR PASTRY.

USE NO OTHER.
J. D. SAUNBY
257 York Street.
TELEPHONE 118.

SAVE FUEL

By purchasing one of Powers'
Temperature Regulators
For Hot Water Boilers and Hot Air
Furnaces.

Smith Bros.
PLUMBERS, ETC.
376 RICHMOND ST.
Opp. Masonic Temple. Phone 538.

Pictures Framed

R. LEWIS,
434 RICHMOND STREET.

ROGERS & DOSS,

Electric Wiring and Fixture
CONTRACTORS,
425 Richmond Street.

A full stock of fixtures both straight
electric and combination, and Electric
Bell Supplies.
Telephone 577. ywt

W. FAIRBAIRN
MERCHAND TAILOR,
EDGE BLOCK, Up-Stairs

A. B. Powell,
Does all kinds of insurance brokerage
and represents the following fire com-
panies.

The Guardian, of England.
The London & Lancashire, England.
The Atlas, England.
The Quebec, of Canada.
Sole agent in London for the Manufactur-
ers' Accident Company.
Guarantee bonds given from \$500 to \$20,000.
\$100,000 to loan.
District manager for Western Ontario for the
Dominion Life Assurance Company.
Remember the address.

Ground Floor, 437 Richmond St.
A. B. Powell.

R. K. Cowan
Barrister, etc., over Bank of Commerce
London.

BLACKSMITHING—ROBERT
MOWAT, horse shoe and
general blacksmith, 339 Talbot
street. Lame and interfering
horses carefully attended to.

WOOD!

Beech and Maple Long Wood, \$4 75
Beech and Maple Blocks, - - 5 25
Beech and Maple Split, - - 5 50
Knots for box stoves, - - 4 25

COAL at Lowest Prices,

GEORGE MCNEIL
Cor. C.P.R. Track & Richmond St.
Branch Office, 657 Richmond Street.
Telephone 363. yw

Conscientious Plumbing.
I don't charge any more than it is
worth. I don't keep people waiting. I
won't do inferior work at any price. I
do as good work as can be done. My
men are all thorough mechanics. I
want your next plumbing job. My
place of business in 83 Carling
Street, London.

ALEX MILNE
Telephone 773. yw

JAMES MILLER has opened up a new
barber shop in Collins' block, London
West, and guarantees to do first-class
work. Give him a call. ywt

Look! New White Cottons

AT THE
Lowest Prices
EVER KNOWN, AT

Priddis Bros.

Southcott's
FINE TAILORS

361 Richmond St.
Skates Reduced!

The balance of our stock of Skates at
reduced prices. A few pairs of Hockey
and racing Skates left, at

Gurd's Gun Shop.
FAIR, HIGHER TEMPERATURE.

TORONTO, Feb. 11.—11 p.m.—Since last
night the pressure has increased a little
over Eastern Canada and given way some-
what in the Northwest Territories. Light
snow falls have occurred in the Northwest,
elsewhere the weather has been generally
fair.

Minimum and maximum temperatures:
Calgary, 38 below—16°; Qu'Appelle, 29—6°;
Winnipeg, 2° below—10°; Toronto, 14°—
23°; Montreal, 6°—28°; Quebec, 18°—28°;
Halifax, 22°—26°.

TODAY'S PROBABILITIES.
TORONTO, Feb. 12.—1 a.m.—Probabilities
for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes
region (covering the peninsula and as far
east as Belleville) are: Moderate winds,
generally fair and a little higher tempera-
ture.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
Johnston Bros.' Bread
5c. per loaf retail

In all parts of the city. Telephone 618
ywt

MR. ROBERT REID, SEN.,

Chairman of the Free Library Board.

An Issue of \$10,000 Worth of Debentures
Will Be Asked—Officers Elected—
An Estimate of the Running
Expenses.

The new free library board was organized
in the City Hall last night, after the
old board had completed its labors. Mayor
Little and Mr. Talbot Macbeth were the
new members, and the former, after taking
the chair, asked for nominations for the
chairmanship. Mr. H. Dignan, seconded by
Mr. H. Macklin, moved Mr. Robert Reid,
sen., and Mr. Reid was unanimously
chosen.

In an opening speech the new chairman
urged that the estimates for the year be
struck as soon as possible in order to give
the council an opportunity to strike the
rate. An important question which would
arise during the year was that of the rela-
tion of the board to the Mechanics' Insti-
tute and the Workingmen's library boards.
The latter two were almost certain to be
wound up shortly, and personally he
thought that a lot of really good books
could be purchased at about half the cost
they could be obtained for elsewhere. The
selection of a library was also an important
question that would come up, and the chair-
man suggested that an expert should be
engaged to assist the board in the purchas-
ing of the books. He thought the building
should be finished by July at the latest,
and it was a question if a librarian should
not be appointed at once.

Officers were elected as follows:
Secretary—Mr. C. E. Keene.
Treasurer—City Treasurer Pope.
Solicitor—City Solicitor Meredith.
Auditors—City Auditors Jewell and

The standing committees were named as
follows:
Library—Messrs. Macbeth, Egan, Mack-
lin and Cameron.
Finance—Messrs. Dignan, Keene, Marks
and Little.

Mr. Keene was appointed to act as
secretary until the appointment of the new
librarian, who will assume both offices.
Messrs. Cameron, Macklin, Dignan,
Keene and the chairman were appointed a
committee to prepare the estimates. Com-
mittees were also appointed to wait on the
Mechanics' Institute board and the Work-
ingmen's library board to learn what
arrangements can be made re securing the
libraries of these institutions. A proposal
from the London Entomological Society
was referred to Messrs. Macklin, Egan and
Cameron to consider and report. A further
advance of \$800, making \$1,500 thus far,
was ordered to be paid to the contractors
for the new building. The architect re-
ported that \$2,129 worth of work had been
completed.

In a discussion which followed it was
stated that over \$7,000 of the \$20,000 de-
bentures was expended, leaving about
\$12,000 to the board's credit. It was also
explained that \$10,000 more of debentures
would be asked for the purchase of books.
The half-million on the dollar of last year's
assessment would raise about \$7,500. In-
terest on the \$20,000 would amount to
\$2,193, and \$5,300 would remain for cur-
rent expenses. About \$2,000 yearly for
expenses, outside of any charges for buying
new books, would be required—\$1,000 for
librarian and his assistant; \$250 for
janitor; \$150 for light; \$200 for heat, and
\$400 for incidentals.

London Advertiser.

Telephone Numbers.
107.....Business Office
134.....Editorial Rooms
175.....Job Department

London and Environs

—Talmage's sermon is crowded out until
tomorrow.

—Miss Mary Dettlor, city, is visiting
friends in Napanee.

—The revised voters' lists from London
have reached Ottawa.

—Companions of the Forest concert to-
night, in South London.

—South Perth Orangemen have decided
to celebrate the coming 12th of July at
London.

—Miss Lellie Hobbins returned last
week from Tilburg, accompanied by her
friend, Miss May Barrett.

—Miss Kennan, Winnipeg, who has been
visiting Miss Milten, Petrolia, for the last
two months, is on a visit to friends in this
city.

—Wm. Greenway, of the firm of W. S.
& C. M. Greenway, florists, has been seri-
ously ill at his home in London West for
a week past.

—The firemen were called out at 12:45
this morning to attend a chimney fire at
the Queen's Hotel, Carling street. No
damage was done.

—The Young Ladies' Mission Circle of
Queen's Avenue Methodist Church will
hold an "At Home" at Mrs. Struthers'
residence, 508 Wellington street, tonight.

—A special meeting of the water com-
missioners is called for this afternoon at 4
o'clock. The engineer's report on the
steam pumping machine will be considered.

—The many friends of the Misses Dixon,
of Lipfield street, will be pleased to
know that they have fallen heir to a fortune
in the old country, left them by a deceased
uncle.

—The general stock of A. D. Mitchell,
of Glenora, valued at \$1,464 05, was sold at
auction yesterday by Mr. J. W. Jones.
D. McDougall, Glenora, was the purchaser
at 45 cents on the dollar.

—A sacred concert will be given in
Cullis' Hall, Wellington street, on Wednes-
day evening, Feb. 20, for the benefit of the
Horton Street Baptist Church. A good
programme has been prepared.

—Jean Blawett, the authoress, paid a
flying visit to her friends in North-
ampton last week on her way home from
London, where she has been for some days
assisting Hon. David Mills with some
literary work.—[St. Thomas Times.]

—Thursday evening Miss Palms, 521
Jefferson avenue, gave a card party, fol-
lowed by a supper, in honor of her guest,
Miss Harris, of London, Ont. Twenty-four
guests were entertained at cards and 50 at
supper. The decorations were in pink and
green.—[Detroit Journal.]

—The Government audit of the London
West books, now being conducted by Mr.
J. B. Laing, will last for several days.
The village accounts for ten years back
will be examined. "I cannot make any
statement at present as regards the audit,"
said Mr. J. B. Laing to an ADVERTISER
reporter today.

—Mr. Urban Gyde, of Michigan, and
whose sisters reside in this city, had the
misfortune to lose his third eldest boy by
death—a promising young man. He was
assisted by all who knew him. Mrs.
Gyde is also lying dangerously ill at her
home in South Lyon, Mich.

—The music-loving public of London will
have a treat on the evening of Wednesday,
March 6, when Mr. Durward Leily,
formerly right hand man of Patti, and
Mrs. Leily will give a unique entertainment.
Everywhere in Great Britain the theatre
management has been giving good fortune
has attended Mr. Leily's efforts since he landed
in this country.

—The congregations at Colborne Street
Church Sunday at both services were good.
The Love Feast was well attended and
enjoyed by those familiar with the old
Methodist usage. The choir, under the
efficient management of Mr. H. R. Macdon-
ald, rendered very acceptable service,
and Mrs. Macdonald's singing, and
reading by Miss Rose. The subject of the
reading was "The Lady or the Tiger," by
Stockton, and it was afterwards discussed
by the society. The leaders of the debate
were Mr. A. T. Esary and Mr. F. G.
Waide.

—On Friday evening the members of the
London Collegiate Institute Glee Club,
under the efficient leadership of Mr. J. W.
Fetherston, rendered good programme
at the concert hall of the Lyceum. After the
entertainment the members were hospita-
bly entertained and enjoyed themselves
immensely. The programme consisted of
selections by the Glee Club, reading, Mr.
R. Laidlaw; solos, by Miss Fleming and
Miss Mills; selections, by the double quartet;
an instrumental, by Miss Yates, and a
trio by Messrs. Bone, Beal and Dromgold.

—On Saturday night the London
railway had a gang of men leveling off the
snow by the tracks. One of Seandrett
Bros.' delivery sleighs was coming along
the south side of Dundas street, and an
elderly man employed by the railway com-
pany did not hear the horse approaching,
but kept on picking the snow. When the
horse got alongside of him he raised his
pick for the next blow unconscious of the
horse being in front of him, and struck the
animal an upward blow in the stomach,
which made it jump ahead about ten feet.
It is not thought the horse was injured.

—"The Tornado," which will be the at-
traction at the Grand tonight, has cleared
the way of every doubt as to the success of
Lincoln J. Carter's second production of
senior melodrama. "The Fast Mail" was
his first effort, and before its presentation
was men scoffed at the things Mr. Carter
said he could present to make it a novelty,
but he did all he said he would, and made
a fortune beside. His announcement for
"The Tornado" were equally surprising,
but the newspapers of Chicago pronounced
it as the perfection of melodramatic work,
the superior of every scenic melodrama be-
fore the public.

—Mr. G. H. Szazelle, who is to appear
at the Grand Opera House on Wednesday,
Thursday and Friday nights this week,
provides one of the brightest and cleverest
evening's amusement that has been seen
here for many a day. He carries with him
five men in connection with the scenic and
mechanical effects which he displays, and
in this particular his performance is unsur-
passed. It is impossible to describe on
paper the nature of the entertainment—it

USE
Harkness' Bronchial Syrup,
Harkness' Bronchial Syrup,
Harkness' Bronchial Syrup,
Harkness' Bronchial Syrup,
For Bronchitis use
Barkwell's Bronchial Balsam
Barkwell's Bronchial Balsam
Barkwell's Bronchial Balsam
Barkwell's Bronchial Balsam
Are among the best, safest, surest
and cheapest the world of sci-
ence yet knows of
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
W. S. BRYERS BARKWELL
To Stay Consumption use Flax
See & Emulsion. yw

is full of delightful novelties and sur-
prises. The Montreal, Toronto and Ham-
ilton press are unanimous in their expres-
sions of praise, and the fact that Mr.
Szazelle has been engaged for five more
appearances in Toronto is evidence of the
powerful nature of his attraction. The
prices here have been placed very low, and
it is expected that the Opera House will be
largely patronized.

Latest Business Changes.

John Adair, hotel-keeper, Delhi, sold
out to E. W. Power, Victoria; John Ben-
nett, hotel-keeper, Orton, sold out; Huether
Bros., general merchants, Walkerton, dis-
solved; J. B. Huether continues; Ida K.
Dundas, milliner, Petrolia, sold out.

Dairymen's Convention.

At the Dairymen's Convention to be held
in the St. Thomas City Hall on Wednesday
afternoon and evening, Feb. 20, addresses
will be delivered by Hon. Thos. Ballan-
tine, Stratford; Prof. Dean, Agricultural
College, Guelph; Andrew Pattulo, presi-
dent of the association; J. S. Pearson and
J. W. Wheaton, secretary, London, and
others.

Sad News.

The many friends of E. C. Dodd will be
pained to hear that an operation made a
few days ago, found a large tumor on his
stomach, too large in his weak condition to
be removed, and that doctors held out no
hope of recovery. His wife and family
have been telegraphed for and are to be
sympathized with in their very trying
affliction. Mr. Dodd is now in Chicago,
where he had the skillful attendance of
two noted specialists.

For the Poor.

Keeping in touch with the spirit of the
times, and realizing the want and poverty
that is all around, the Eworth League of
the Wellington Street Methodist Church
have decided to give an entertainment next
Tuesday night for the poor. The original
O'Banion troupe of jubilee singers will
give one of their very interesting and
amusing concerts in the church under their
auspices for this object. The troupe come
well recommended, having given concerts
all over Ontario, drawing large audiences.
The hearty co-operation of the citizens is
asked for this worthy cause, the relief of
the needy and the feeding of the hungry.

This church distributed \$150 worth of food
to needy families on Christmas, and about
\$100 worth on Thanksgiving Day. This
was given by free will offering, cheering
from 30 to 40 homes.

Bold Housebreaking.

A very daring case of housebreaking was
committed at the residence of Mr. Fred
Bragg, 245 Hamilton road, yesterday
afternoon. The Bragg family consists of
the father, mother and three grown-up
daughters. Mr. Bragg is a cooper at the
London and Petrolia Barrel Company, and
the daughters are employed down town.
About 2:30 in the afternoon Mr. Bragg
went out, securely locking the house. She
returned about 5 o'clock and found that
some unwelcome visitor had made a call
in her absence. The daughters' rooms
were considerably upset, their pocket
books ransacked, and the contents about
\$25 taken. The thief apparently had no
love for jewelry, as he overlooked a
diamond ring, and several other articles of
jewelry were left on a bureau. A \$5 gold
piece also remained in one of the purses.
Entrance had been effected by prying the
bars off the cellar window. The police
have the case in hand.

An Old Mill Burned.

Yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock the
frame grist mill and barns of Mr. Andrew
Kindrew, at Pond Mills, were totally con-
sumed by fire. At the hour mentioned
Mr. Stewart, a brother-in-law of Mr. Kin-
drew, discovered smoke issuing from the
southwest corner of the mill. It increased
in volume, and Mr. Stewart on reaching
the building found that the flames had
made great headway. To save the struc-
ture was impossible, and Mr. Kindrew and
Mr. Stewart devoted their efforts to saving
the cattle and sleighs in the barn. Thistley
succeeded in doing, but not until the barn
was partly destroyed. The mill was prob-
ably the oldest in Westminster. It was a
strong structure of white oak, some of the
timbers being 12x16 inches and was erected
in 1825. The mill books, over 1,000 bush-
els of grain, and the barn contained were
valued at \$2,000. Mr. Kindrew's loss will be
fully \$2,000. He carried an insurance of
\$1,200 on the mill and contents. The
cause of the fire is a mystery.

Salt Men Meeting Here.

The salt men of Western Ontario were
closeted at the Tecumseh House again yester-
day. This was the third meeting within
a month, the object being to fix a standard
price on the product. Among the man-
ufacturers present were: Rev. Dr. Arm-
strong, Moore; John Ransford, Clinton;
E. C. Oyle, Seaford; Wm. Gray, Seaford;
J. C. Carter, Sarnia.

The meeting lasted all day and was, of
course, held behind closed doors. A com-
mittee was appointed to wait upon the On-
tario Salt Company, of Kincardine, and the
Windsor Salt Company, to tell them that
their demands re allotments are ex-
cessive. The meeting then adjourned until
the secretary receives a report from the
committee. A prominent dealer who at-
tended the meeting said: "Undoubtedly
the price of salt will go up."

"How high?" was asked.
"Well, to 75 cents a barrel at least."

The price at present ranges from 50 to
65 cents.

Confidence crowns the cook who uses
Dr. Price's Baking Powder. It's sure
because it's absolutely pure.

Narrow Escape.

YALE, Mich., Feb. 11.—The home of
Rev. S. Bette, the cowboy preacher,
burned to the ground at midnight. The
family had a narrow escape, and Mrs.
Bette, in her night-clothes, carrying a
3-days-old baby, fled to a neighbor's house
for shelter.

All modern dental operations per-
formed. DR. ZIEGLER, dentist, 192 1-2
Dundas street, London. ywt

TISDALE'S TORONTO IRON STAB-
LE FITTINGS, healthful, durable at-
tractive and cheaper than other fit-
tings. Send for our new catalogue. The
Tisdale Iron Stable Fittings Co. (Ltd.),
No. 6 Adelaide St., E., Toronto.

The T. E. MARACO, Ltd.

Stand Aside!

Legitimate business has the right of way.
No man or set of men can interfere with the
laws of "PROGRESS."

4--Large Stores Under One Roof--4

(Two Entrances on Dundas Street, Two on Market Square.)

According to history public office has been a private snap to more than
politician. Instead of trying to "STOP THE SUN" suppose our enthusiastic
friends get together and "INVESTIGATE." It'd be a heap sight more in-
teresting than chasing after shadows or meddling with honest people's business.

Complimentary!

This store has been blessed with more **FREE ADVERTISING** than all
other houses in London pay for their advertising in years. There are lots of
critics in town, plenty of men, ready and willing, to save the city from going to
the "BOW-WOWS." No end of complaints are lodged against this "busi-
ness," but serenely unconscious of foolish criticism, it keeps right on growing.
Every little while somebody starts a new **RUMOR** or a **FRESH CRUSADE**,
and Mrs. Grundy hardly has a chance to catch her breath. The more people
talk the better we are satisfied.

Keep it up, Gentlemen!
A Good Thing!
Push it Along!

Winter Comfort.

We never forget your need. Our buyers are constantly going to and fro,
making selections of the newest and latest goods. Their anxiety to please you
is "intense." Although new goods are arriving daily, as long as the season
lasts we put

WINTER WEAR TO THE FORE.

Still the time is now getting short, and realizing that unless we dispose of the
balance of our winter stock now we will be obliged to carry them over till next
season, we will give

One-Quarter Off

All Winter Goods

THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO BUY.

1 4 OFF	FUR COATS and ROBES, LADIES' CAPES and STORM COLLARS, GIRLS' ULSTERS and LADIES' THREE-QUARTER COATS, BED COMFORTERS, WHITE and GRAY BLANKETS, HEAVY and HONEYCOMB SHAWLS, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR, LADIES' MITTS and GLOVES, MENS' UNDERWEAR, MENS' CARDIGAN JACKETS, MENS' OVERCOATS, BOYS' OVERCOATS.	1 4 OFF
	BOYS' SUITS and PANTS, MENS' SUITS and PANTS, MENS' KID GLOVES and MITTS, HORSE BLANKETS and RUGS.	

SPECIAL

We have a few Ladies' English Serge Jackets left; will clear out at \$3,
worth \$7.
A few only, Ladies' Fine Beaver Jackets, in brown, black and bronze,
worth \$12, now going at \$7 25.
Girls' Beaver Ulsters in black, brown and navy, worth \$6, for \$3 25.
Children's All-wool Scotch Tweed Ulsters, Mother Hubbard cut and
Astrachan trimmed, worth \$8, for \$4.

The T. E. Mara Co. LIMITED.

153 Dundas Street,
155 Dundas Street,
And Market Square) **London.**

ORDER BY MAIL. PHONE, 1043.