

44TH YEAR NO. 19199

THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1907—TWENTY PAGES.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOUR INJURED BY RUNAWAY HORSE DASHES INTO A CROWD

Many People Have a Narrow Escape From Death on the Market Square Today—Animal Had Wild Scramble Across Street.

THE INJURED.
Charles Hyde, head and hands badly gashed and torn, and other injuries, around the head and body. Lives at Thorndale.

Mrs. Avey, 768 Maitland street, badly cut and bruised.

Mrs. Moyer, 486 Oxford street, ribs fractured and other injuries.

Cecil Moyer, son of the former, 10 years old, badly bruised and cut.

As a result of a bad runaway through the market this morning four persons were injured and two of them are in a very serious condition.

The accident occurred about 10 o'clock at a crowded spot on the market near the corner of Talbot and King streets.

The runaway horse was standing on King street and became frightened at a passing automobile.

Dashing madly across the street the frenzied animal made toward a crowd of people standing on the sidewalk along King street.

Severely injured.

Everybody made a rush for safety and all escaped except the four people named.

These were knocked down and severely injured by the horse's hoofs. The horse continued its mad career

through the market and only the crowded condition of the square, which was filled with all sorts of vehicles, prevented it from continuing far enough to do more damage. The light buggy to which the horse was attached was finally caught between two farm wagons, and the runaway was brought to a halt.

The horse belongs to Mr. Blashiel, an implement agent.

Miraculous Escapes.

How more people escaped being killed or injured seems miraculous for the market was crowded with people at the time of the runaway.

The injured persons had scarcely any warning of their impending danger, and before they could realize their position the frightened horse was upon them.

All Will Recover.

The injured were immediately taken to the City Hotel where Drs. Kingsmill and Teasdale attended their injuries.

Mr. Hyde's most serious injury is over the left kidney, where the horse's hoof struck him in the back.

Dr. Teasdale, who attended Mr. Hyde, stated this afternoon that while he feared nothing serious he did not know just what the result of the blow in the back would be. Mr. Hyde was later removed to the Hodgkins House, and the remainder of the injured were taken to their respective homes.

Dr. Kingsmill who attended the others also states that they will recover.

REFUSE TO RAISE \$300,000 FOR LONDON CORPORATION IN VERY BAD WAY FOR MONEY

Debentures Are Said to Be Practically Unsaleable.

But Funds Must Be Secured To Pay Contractors, Etc.

Shortage of Currency Has Seriously Affected the Government of the City—Committee in Quandary.

The city council is up against it for money. The fact leaked out today, and the situation is one that is causing the finance committee a great deal of worry.

The city has at present sidewalk, pavement, sewer, isolation hospital and other debentures on hand to the value of about \$300,000.

The best price that can be obtained for the debentures, it is said, is about 90.

For city debentures the council a couple of years ago refused 95.5, and afterwards sold them at 95.60.

Now the council cannot get more than 90, it is alleged.

The finance committee was not anxious to accept that amount for the debentures, and decided to borrow \$300,000 from the Molsons Bank to tide the city over the present money stringency.

Banks Refused.

Yesterday the committee, accom-

panied by Mayor Judd, began a tour of the banks to raise this money by loan.

The first bank visited was the Molsons Bank, with which institution the city has been doing business for some years, but Manager Brodick informed the committee, it is said, that it was absolutely impossible for him to raise that amount of money for them.

The Bank of Montreal, the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Bank of Toronto, in fact all the banks were visited, and the committee was informed that these banks could not open any new accounts. The committee returned after a fruitless search.

City Up Against It.

The city now is without money. There is only one way to get it, and that is to sell the debentures at any figure that can be got for them.

The money must be obtained, such as Mr. C. W. Dill and others, who have done a very great deal of work for the city, and have finished their contracts as specified, and now want their money.

It must be obtained for them somehow or other. There are several other payments to be made shortly. The sale of the debentures at so low a figure will mean rather a heavy loss to the city.

What Will It Mean?

What effect it will have on the progressive work of the city can only be conjectured.

It may mean that it will be impossible to build the isolation hospital next year.

The large expenditure of money in-

volved in the laying of the Dundas street pavement will probably have to be foregone.

There are other civic improvements of a large character that will have to be allowed to stand a year or so unless there is some improvement in the money market.

It is probable that the finance committee will sell such of the city debentures at a sacrifice to give the city money enough to tide over its present difficulties.

The Vote in January.

It is interesting to note that in January next the people of London will be called upon to vote on bylaws aggregating about \$500,000.

Waterworks extension and Niagara power make up the bulk of the debentures.

If the city cannot sell its present debentures, except at a tremendous sacrifice, how is it going to dispose of \$500,000 worth in the spring, unless a marked change occurs in the money market?

The situation is a very critical one for the city, and the members of the finance committee are in a quandary and know not what to do.

To sell 4 per cent long-term debentures at 90 seems like giving them away, but as contractors and others have to be paid, it would appear as though they must be sold at any price, as no bank manager appears to be willing to accept a note from the city treasurer, even though it has the great financial backing of the city of London behind it.

There is nothing wrong with the city's credit, however. It's simply a case of a money shortage.

Londoners Dabble in Many Lotteries Large Numbers of Tickets Sold Here

People Are Anxious to Get Rich Quick and Squander Their Hard-Earned Money.

The news from Chicago that the firm known as the Old Reliable Guarantee Loan and Trust Company is alleged to be one of the biggest lottery schemes in the country is of interest to many Londoners, who, while they may not have direct dealings with the firm, are interested more or less in many other lotteries which are conducted by American firms.

The United States secret service men, acting under instructions from the government, are endeavouring to locate a number of lotteries which are believed to be obtaining enormous sums of money by methods that are more than usually fraudulent.

Much Money Goes Out.

The local postoffice authorities state

that it would be a surprise to many people to know just how many Londoners are sending money across the line to American firms, which they know are conducting nothing more than out-and-out lotteries.

Every mail contains a large number of letters directed either to the lotteries or else to Canadian agents, who act as the go-between for the firm and its patrons.

Get Rich Quick.

"It is funny how tenacious some of these would-be get-rich-quick people are," said an official this morning.

"Some of them will send money to these firms regularly. Of course, it is comparatively small amounts, but they go on month after month paying out their good money in the vain hope that some fine morning they will be notified that they have drawn the lucky number and will get a big fortune."

Of course, we cannot tell just how the letters are from, but we can guess a little, and I would say that the

Continued on Page Eight.



MR. A. J. WALKER, Of St. Thomas, Who Has Been Appointed Assistant Master in London Public Schools.

CARADOC HOUSE BURNS POTATO CROP LOST

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Longwood, Ont., Nov. 16.—The large brick dwelling house situated on the third concession, lot 1, of Caradoc, occupied by J. McDonald, and owned by J. Berden, Strathroy, was destroyed by fire at 6 o'clock this morning. The contents were partly saved. About 200 bags of potatoes were burned in the cellar. Cause of fire unknown.

PRINCE ARNULF KILLED IN DUEL

Vienna, Nov. 16.—The Neues Wiener Journal asserts that Prince Arnulf, whose death three days ago was officially stated to have resulted from pneumonia, died from a sword wound received in a duel with the Duke of Genoa, brother of ex-Queen Margherita of Italy. The duel, it is declared, was fought at Murano, near Venice.

ONE YEAR'S PROFITS FIFTEEN MILLIONS

New York, Nov. 16.—According to a dispatch from Pawtucket, R. I., the profits of the J. and P. Coates Company, Limited, manufacturers of thread, for the year ending June 30 last, were announced yesterday as \$15,280,625. It was the most successful year in the history of the concern. The profits of the previous year were \$14,870,440. With the coming annual meeting of the stockholders, which will be held at the main plant in Paisley, Scotland, a dividend of 20 per cent will be declared, and an additional dividend of 10 per cent.

TOMORROW—FAIR AND MILD.

FORECASTS.
Toronto, Nov. 16—8 a.m. Today—Moderate westerly and southerly winds; fine.
Sunday—Fine, with a little higher temperature.

TEMPERATURES.
Stations. 8 a.m. Min. Weather.
Calgary.....42 28 Fair
Port Arthur.....35 20 Cloudy
Perry Sound.....33 20 Cloudy
Toronto.....26 22 Clear
Ottawa.....26 22 Cloudy
Montreal.....24 22 Cloudy
Quebec.....20 18 Fair
Fisher Point.....20 14 Fair

The first column in the above table records the temperature at 8 o'clock this morning, and the second column records the minimum temperature during the 24 hours previous.

WEATHER NOTES.
The weather is fine throughout Canada, and has turned much milder in the Western Provinces.

FARMER FOUND DEAD IN CREEK TRAGIC DEATH OF HUGH BARR

Disappeared From Ailsa Craig on Wednesday—Party of Friends Searched All Night Until Body Was Finally Located—Theories Advanced.

After a diligent search of over a week's duration, the body of Mr. Hugh Barr, a well-known and highly-respected farmer of Nairn, was found drowned in a little creek near Ailsa Craig at 2 o'clock this morning, by a searching party composed of five fellow-farmers.

A week ago last Wednesday the unfortunate farmer visited Ailsa Craig, and is said to have been drinking quite heavily. He disappeared that day.

On the following day a party of school children found his cap lying on the little bridge which crosses the creek along the town line near Barr's home.

A SEARCHING PARTY.

The searching party was organized, made up of Kenny Rose, John McIntyre, John Harris, Duncan Gillies, and Jack McFarland.

Continued on Page Nine.

Lively Fight on Stage of the Grand Actor Badly Battered in Battle

Jealousy Said to Be at Bottom of Trouble—A Wicked Row.

As the result of a row which took place on the Grand Opera House stage at the conclusion of the "Im Married Now" production Thursday night, J. A. Shadrick, one of the principal singing comedians of the company, is now confined to his room at the London House with a badly lacerated face and other injuries, the result of connection with a pair of brass knuckles.

The singer's misfortune was that he was pummeled by a burly stage manager, who was, it is said, in love with a blonde actress who traveled with the show under the name of Miss Paquette, but who is said to have a husband and three children living in Boston.

The Green-Eyed Monster.

For some reason or another, it is

alleged, Miss Paquette became jealous of Mrs. Shadrick, who also played a leading part in the show, and a very opportunity took her spite out by calling her names and taunting her about her poor work.

Matters kept growing worse and worse, and on Thursday night they reached a climax when, it is alleged, Miss Paquette, who weighs somewhere in the neighborhood of 200 pounds, slapped Mrs. Shadrick, who is a rather small young woman. Shadrick perceived the action and thrust the big blonde aside. Then the burly stage manager rushed in and knocked the little actor down.

Unequal Fight.

After the show Shadrick went to Frank Nason, the manager of the production, and informed him that either he and his wife or Loring must go, as Loring's manner had become unbearable. Nason tried to smooth matters over, and while the two men were discussing the question, Loring came rushing at Shadrick, and it is

Continued on Page Nine.

Institute Is Coming, Says the Mayor

The hygienic institute will come to London. The matter has been in abeyance for some time, and many began to think that it would not come here.

However, Mayor Judd said that the hygienic institute was an assured fact. "When the land was bought for the isolation hospital, the committee instructed enough for the hygienic institute as well. The isolation hospital will be situated on Waterloo street on the river bank. The hygienic institute will be situated on Ottawa avenue near the Nurses' Home. I understand the government is preparing the plans for the institute, and that the work is being hurried as rapidly as possible. Work on the hygienic institute will be commenced shortly."

Inspector Wants a Technical School

Inspector James L. Hughes, of Toronto, delivered a lecture last night before the Canadian Club, of Hamilton, on "Technical Education." During his remarks he made the statement that Canada's education system was very much below that of England or Germany.

Inspector Edwards was interviewed on the subject this morning, and he declared that in the matter of technical education Canada was very much poorer than either England or Germany.

"Both England and Germany have excellent systems of technical education," he said. "The Germans were pioneers in the field, and as soon as England saw the immense advantage of technical education, schools were established all over England. They were called polytechnic schools. This branch of education has been well developed and as a result, technical education has reached a high state of efficiency in that country. In this country, and especially in Ontario, very little attention has been paid to technical education. The government has established splendid schools for

the farmers, such as the Ontario Agricultural College.

"There are many colleges for the professions. The schools have been turning out a large number of professional men, but no skilled mechanics. That is where our system breaks down. There should be institutions where boys are taught technical matters. A very large percentage of the boys must earn their living by their hands. Some provision, very adequate provision, should be made for them. Ontario is destined to become the manufacturing center of Canada. Here the skilled mechanics must be developed and trained. England and Germany, the great manufacturing countries, have splendid schools for technical education, and the United States is making efforts towards their establishment in that country. It is Ontario's opportunity. If lost it will pass to others. Manual training should be established in the public schools, and then the education should be continued to the technical education. It would teach the dignity of labor in a way that it has not been taught as yet in this country."

Woman Pulled a Revolver on the Men

The man behind the gun may do all the work, but a woman behind a revolver is also capable of causing some excitement. Last night a resident of King street, near Talbot, had occasion to look out of his window, as there seemed to be considerable disturbance across the street in the vicinity of a hotel. He saw three men and a woman, and the men were enjoying a real rough and tumble fight. The woman seemed to be helping one of the men. She did her best for a minute

or so, and then ran about half-way down the street.

She pulled a revolver out of her stocking, and shouting that she would fix them, she started towards the three men. The two saw the point, and releasing the third man, they raced down the street, with the woman and her gun, in pursuit. The assaulted man also joined in the chase.

The woman tired of the race after a little distance, and gave it up. She was joined by her husband or friend, and they went their way.

The two men did not stop, but on last accounts were running yet.

P. M. Will Not Build Other Bridge

The Pere Marquette has finished the work on the bridge over the Thames, but work on the bridge over Kettle Creek has been abandoned. It will be repaired next spring.

Nothing further has been heard regarding the terminals.

There has been no communication between the city and the Pere Marquette regarding the payment for the bridges. The Pere Marquette informed the city council before the work was commenced that the city would be held responsible for the payment of the cost of the new structures. Since the work was commenced and completed, however, not a word has been heard from the company regarding the matter.

EVIL DAYS FOR THE ACTOR FOLK POOR PLAYS, TOO MANY THEATERS

New York, Nov. 16.—These are evil days for stage people and the theatrical business. It is estimated in theatrical circles that 3,000 actors and actresses are out of work. Actors and actresses may be seen daily in Broadway vainly making the rounds of the agencies.

The financial stringency, the dearth of satisfactory plays, the sterility of the playwrights, and the construction of too many theaters have combined, it appears, to bring about a serious condition of affairs in the theatrical world.

A record of failures was established in September and October for 80 per cent of the new serious plays were in fiasco. The authors of these plays comprise the most successful writers of their class. The companies which were

gathered for these plays were disbanded, and few of the actors and actresses have found new engagements. Meantime, many road companies have returned, having found the season a bad one. As the actors and actresses have suffered, so have stage hands and theatrical employees of all classes.

Daniel Frohman says that until money conditions improve there can be no improvement, and that plays of strength and originality must be written by the playwright before managers can be induced to invest thousands of dollars in them.

Mrs. E. L. Fernandez, one of the chief theatrical agents in New York, says that the theatrical business is in a state of actual stagnation, and other comprise the most successful writers of their class. The companies which her

MIDLAND MAN HEADS THE O. H. A.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 16.—At the annual meeting of the O. H. A. today the election of officers resulted as follows: President, D. J. Turner, Midland; first vice, L. B. Duff, Welland; second vice, E. E. Wetlaufer, Berlin;

secretary, A. A. Hewitt, Toronto; treasurer, A. W. McPherson, Peterboro.

Executive—Dr. Gaffigan, Uxbridge; J. Edwards, Galt; H. Houser, Paris; J. Clewley, Paris.

Mr. J. Ross Robertson was elected a life member.

ROYAL WEDDING AT WOODNORTON CHARLES MARRIES PRINCESS LOUISE

London, Nov. 16.—A glimpse of the manners and customs of the old French court was presented today at Woodnorton, where Princess Charles of Bourbon was married to Princess Louise of France with ceremonies, the picturesqueness and stately magnificence of which could hardly have been exceeded had the

Duke of Orleans, the owner of Woodnorton, and the bride's brother, being the occupants, instead of a pretender to the throne of France. About 40 members of royal families, near relatives of the bride and bridegroom, were present, each bearing a white among the 300 to 400 other guests were diplomats representing most of the nations of the world.

exchanges with Canada as a preliminary to a positive treaty covering the whole range of subjects, such as were discussed unavailingly by a high joint commission. Before entering upon formal negotiations it is usual for each Government to sound the other, so as to get a general basis of agreement as to the particular subjects which are to be taken into consideration, so that limits can be placed on the powers of the commissioners from each country.

Canada Opposed.

These preliminary exchanges have satisfied Secretary Root that Canada is opposed to limiting the amount of water that may be taken for power purposes from the Canadian side of the falls. This had led to other exchanges tending to show that Canada is equally unwilling to enter into agreements for the protection of the case.

The Story.

A portion of the report in the Record-Herald, is as follows: For some time the state department has been conducting informal

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THOS. C. KNOTT

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE.

SUNSHINE PARK-GRADING IS NOW COMPLETED. A LARGE NUMBER OF LOTS HAVE BEEN LAYED OUT. A FINE LOT ON CANAL STREET, BETTER THAN PURCHASE ONE OF THESE. PRICES WILL BE ADVANCED SOON. AS DOWN WILL PURCHASE A LOT. REMEMBER, THERE ARE THE HIGHEST, DRIEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST LOTS IN ANY SURVEY. NO LOTS WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION. SEE RED POSTERS ON BILLBOARDS.

COLBORNE STREET-Two and three-quarter brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, modern conveniences, cellar under all of house; lot 35x150 feet. Price, \$2,150.

MOUNT PLEASANT AVENUE-Frame two-story brick foundation, 5 bedrooms, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, heated by hot water, bath, electric light, barn, driveway; lot 50x270 feet. A splendid opportunity to get a good home at a reasonable figure.

KING STREET-Two-story brick-veneer, 5 bedrooms, clothes closets, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, bath, hard and soft water in house; lot 35x150 feet. Price, \$2,500.

MAIDLAND STREET NORTH-Frame cottage, brick studied, brick foundation, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; lot 120x132 feet. Price, \$1,200.

PRINCES AVENUE-Two-story and quarter frame double boarded up, double parlor, brick foundation, hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, good cellar, sewer connections, gas; lot 35 feet frontage. Price, \$1,600.

WATERLOO STREET-Central two-story brick, stone foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, bath, modern conveniences, gas and fixtures; lot 35x165 feet by a line veranda. Price, \$2,100.

COVE ROAD-Two-story small cement block, cement block foundation, cellar under all of house, furnace, 4 bedrooms, room for bath (piped), parlor, dining-room, kitchen, sanitary, sink; lot 35x197 feet. Price, \$2,500.

COLBORNE STREET-Central two-story and half brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, bath, modern conveniences, lot 45x132 feet. Call for particulars.

BRUCE STREET-Frame story and half, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, modern conveniences; lot 45x132 feet. Price, \$1,800.

CARTWRIGHT STREET-Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, woodshed; lot 42x143 feet. Price, \$1,300.

REGENT STREET-Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, modern conveniences, lot 45x132 feet. Price, \$1,400.

CENTRAL AVENUE-Central two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, modern conveniences, parlor, cellar under all of house, veranda, front and back stairs; lot 35x165 feet. Price, \$2,100.

OXFORD STREET-Two-story and attic brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, modern conveniences, cellar under all of house, porch; lot 35x165 feet and right of way in rear, barn. Price, \$2,500.

YORK STREET-Brick cottage, 7 rooms, woodshed, good cellar, city and soft water.

PHONE 650.

THOS. C. KNOTT,

Wm. Needham & Son

REAL ESTATE

List your property with us. Buyers and sellers will be fairly dealt with.

No. 150-100 acres in the Township of Westminister, 22 acres cleared, 3 acres of new-fallen timber, land level, clay loam, tile drains, spring well with windmill, new-fallen spring, in pasture, 10 acres of orchard, 1 1/2-story brick house, 9 rooms, good cellar, good outbuildings, 5 miles to London market, 2 1/2 miles to railroad station, half-mile to Pond Mills P. O.

No. 125-50 acres in Township of Lobo, all cleared, land level, clay loam, tile drains, wire fences across front of farm, two spring wells, 1 1/2-story log house, frame kitchen, frame barn, 2000, 3 barns, 2000, other outbuildings, six miles to Altona market, six miles to Denfield, 1 1/2 miles to Bowdoin.

No. 190-60 acres in Township of Lobo, 22 acres cleared, 8 acres of timber, maple trees across front of farm, 2 acres of orchard (apples, plums and pears, and small fruits), never-falling well, windmill and cement tank, 1 1/2-story veranda, and 11 rooms, cellar, furnace, veranda and porch, barn No. 1 on stone wall, stabling under, cement floor, other outbuildings, fourteen miles to London; convenient to churches and railroad station. Owner will exchange for small farm.

We handle Western Canada farm lands and Saskatchewan city property. All middle west real estate a specialty. Call or write. See Free Press for further list.

E. DANN, Manager

428 TALBOT STREET, LONDON, ONT.

Real Estate For Sale

No. 845-116 acres in the Township of Colchester North, County of Essex, 3 acres of orchard, frame house, a number of outbuildings; situated close to school and church, one mile to market, and to railroad station and postoffice. Price, \$6,000.

No. 500-75 acres in the Township of Bayham, County of Kent, 22 acres of meadow, soil sand and loam, level, well drained, two-story frame house, frame barn, sheds, implement house, hogpen and corncrib; situated 2 1/2 miles to Stratford, 1 1/2 miles to London, 1 1/2 miles to railroad station and postoffice. Price, \$7,000.

No. 5243-108 acres in the Township of London, County of Middlesex; soil clay loam, level, 1 1/2-story brick house, cellar under house, a number of outbuildings; situated a few rods to school and five miles to London, Granton and Denfield markets and railroad stations, half mile to Maple Grove P. O. Price, \$7,300.

No. 8241-50 acres in the Township of Moss, County of Middlesex, 20 acres of timber, good drainage, 1 1/2-story frame house, frame stable and other outbuildings; situated two miles to Wardsville P. O., two miles to Newbury railroad station. Price, \$1,200.

No. 1416-House and lot in the Town of Parkhill, County of Middlesex; 1 1/2-story brick house, 10 rooms, frame stable, one 1/2 of an acre, well water, stone and half block from school, near all churches. Price, \$1,225.

HOUSE OF LONDON PROPERTY FOR SALE

House and lot on English street; 1 1/2-story brick-veneer house, gas, bath, electric light, furnace; two blocks from central station. Price, \$3,700.

Two brick houses and two lots on St. James street, 1 1/2-story; lot 35x140 each; gas in houses, good cellar, situated near school and church. Price, \$1,550 each.

SEE PROPERTIES SOLD OFF OUR LIST DURING THE PAST FEW WEEKS, ON ANOTHER PAGE OF THIS PAPER.

THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Limited

75 DUNDAS ST. W. TELEPHONE 656.

LONDON.

LOVELY NEW BRICK STORY AND HALF, never occupied, north city, priced for sale, gas, monthly payments. Apply 4 Christie street, Sutherland, 7 Market Lane.

FOUR ACRES, WITH BRICK HOUSE, barn, orchard, corner lot, also 2 1/2 acre corner lot, finely situated, suitable for building lots, A. Brammer, corner River road and Francis street, West London.

7th-11th

P. Walsh's Bulletin.

If you want a GOOD LOT in South London, buy on the Ridout street survey, where good houses will be erected. Buy now. Prices will advance next spring. Fifty acres of rich clay loam, well drained, flowing spring at buildings, 10 acres of maple, 3 acres of orchard, large two-story frame house and bank barns; four miles from Parkhill, on G. T. R. main line; close to school. Price, \$12,000. If you want a fine class farm call on us at once.

OXFORD STREET-A new 1 1/2-story brick, double parlors, dining-room, 3 bedrooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom complete, furnace, electric light and gas, veranda, up-to-date. Call for price.

ENGLISH STREET-A new 1 1/2-story brick, 8 rooms, all modern improvements. \$2,500. Cheap.

ONTARIO STREET, south of Dundas street-Two new modern brick houses. Call at once. Owner leaving the city.

CHRISTIE STREET-A new brick cottage, 6 rooms; large lot. At a bargain.

JOHN STREET-Two-story frame, 5 bedrooms, electric light; good lot. Easy terms.

WILSON STREET-Frame cottage, 6 rooms, with three good lots. At a bargain.

NELSON STREET-A new two-story brick, alone foundation, 9 rooms; lot 45x120.

KENSINGTON HEIGHTS-New brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, frame barn; lot 55x100. \$1,300.

CLARENCE STREET-Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, \$1,400.

BURWELL STREET-A large two-story brick residence; brick barn; suitable for a doctor.

GENERAL STORE-Twelve miles from London; doing a large, paying business. We refer you to the wholesale house.

WE CAN SUIT YOU in a vacant lot. Select one from our list.

PICCADILLY STREET-A new brick cottage, 7 rooms, large cellar, cement walks; lot 35x155 feet. Call at once.

WATERLOO STREET-A new 1 1/2-story brick house, 10 rooms, lot water heating, all modern improvements. Owner leaving the city. Call at once.

GROSVENOR STREET-1 1/2-story brick-veneer house, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens, sewer laid in; lot 42x135 feet. Price, \$1,500.

KING STREET-Central two-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens, modern improvements. Price, \$2,500.

COLBORNE STREET-A new modern 1 1/2-story brick, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, 3 bedrooms, modern improvements. Price, \$1,400.

MOUNT PLEASANT AVENUE-A new 1 1/2-story brick, \$1,800.

IF YOU WANT AN INVESTMENT, buy a store on Dundas street, near Victoria.

WELLINGTON STREET, near Victoria Park-Two-story brick house, 9 rooms, all modern improvements. Price, \$1,514.00; right of way, \$3,700.

CHEAP LOTS on the Gordon survey, corner of Main and E. E. CALL AND SEE ME.

FACTORY SITES on interlocking and main lines of G. T. R. Frictionless case.

PHONE 1,021. - 425 Richmond St.

P. WALSH,

No rent to pay when you own your own home

interesting bargains in the Advertiser

Wants today.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NINE-ROOMED MODERN HOUSE, FINISHED basement, never occupied; first house on Chippewa street. Telephone 114, or apply 100 Cheapside Road, 641-1st.

FOR SALE-FINE CORNELIUS RESIDENCE, central; suitable for physician; office attached, price and terms reasonable. Call or write for particulars. J. F. Sangster, 112 Masonic Temple.

200 ACRES IN THE TOWNSHIP OF NORTH Dorchester, County of Middlesex, on the Hamilton road, two miles east of Dorchester station; 150 acres cleared, 50 good timber, soil sandy loam, two-story brick house, 10 rooms, modern conveniences, hard and soft water in each house; bank barn 40x24, with water for stock within the building, two modern buildings, milk house and other outbuildings, which have been recently built, and are in good condition. Apply to J. P. Cartwright, Dorchester Station, Ont.

FOR SALE-ABOUT FIFTEEN ACRES OF timber. John Turnbull, Komoka, Ont.

FOR SALE-GOOD TIMBER FARM, FIVE miles west of London. Apply to Walter Orman, Byron, Ont.

FOR SALE-\$1,300, COTTAGE, OXFORD street, near Colborne. \$1,200, new, vacant, near Watland, Sutherland, 7th-11th.

FOR SALE-NEW COTTAGE, NEAR NEW McClary works. No. 98 Inkerman street. 9th.

HOTEL CARDS.

HOTEL WINDSOR, OPPOSITE MARKET, London, Bate, \$1 to \$12, Charles J. Bate.

LONDON HOUSE-REMODELED and steam-heated throughout. Rates, \$1.50 and up. Now in position to guarantee satisfaction to old and new patrons. W. A. Lashbrook.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL - \$1 AND UPWARDS. Dundas and Wellington. Wm. J. Wright, proprietor.

DOMINION HOUSE, ADJOINING GRAND Trunk Railway station, London. J. J. Cox, proprietor.

BRITANNIA HOUSE, YORK AND WELLINGTON. Rates, \$1 upwards. C. W. Morrow, proprietor.

DUKE OF YORK HOTEL, 625 DUNDAS street. Remodeled. Rates, \$1 and upwards. F. H. McLean, proprietor.

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CORNET, FLUTE, TROMBONE AND ORGAN taught, bands, organized and trained for contests, contracts adjudicated. Ethel, 133 Oxford street. 9th.

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CHARLES E. WHEELER-PIANO, ORGAN, harmonium and singing. Private school, 425 Waterloo. Telephone.

V. L. HEWER, BARTONIST SOLOIST and choir leader, Wellington Street Methodist Church. Absolute voice production and concert engagements.

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CYRIL DWIGHT-EDWARDS, BARTONIST, absolute London, England-Instruction in art of absolute tone production, breathing and singing. Concert and other engagements. 355 Dundas.

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J. J. MASON, B.A., M.D., SOUTHEAST corner Dundas and Colborne. Phone 358.

DR. MACGREGOR, 245 QUEEN'S AVENUE -Hours, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m. Phone 322.

R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND S. (England)-Office, 297 King street. Telephone 829.

DR. KINGSMILL, MEMBER ROYAL COLLEGE Surgeons, and Licentiate, Royal College Physicians. Corner Park and Queen's avenues.

DR. G. L. CLARKE (RETURNED FROM Europe)-Eye, ear, nose and throat. 478 King street.

DR. McLELLAN, EYE AND EAR SURGEON-Removed to 644 Richmond, opposite Albert. Hours, 9 to 4.30, 7 to 8.

DR. JAMES D. WILSON-OFFICE RE-located to 134 Carling street. Specialties, diseases of organs.

DR. MEEK, QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON -Specialties, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

DR. ALICE JAMESON, 39 WELLINGTON street. Hours, 11 to 1.30 and 4 to 6.

DR. W. J. STEVENSON, 39 DUNDAS. Phone 510. Special attention diseases women and surgery. X-rays.

DR. SHORROTH, CORNER RICHMOND and John. Phones: Office, 494; residence, 2302.

J. B. CAMPBELL, M.A., M.D.-SPECIALTY, diseases, venereal. Hours, 2, 4, 7, 8, and appointment.

DR. COOLIDGE, 460 WELLINGTON STREET -Hours, 10 till 2. Specialties, diseases of women.

DR. GEORGE McNEILL, NORTHWEST corner Dundas and Waterloo streets. Telephone 2102.

DR. R. O'NEILL, EYE AND EAR SURGEON -Phone 1019. Office, 225 Queen's avenue. Residence, 836 Richmond street.

F. L. BURDON, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND S. (Edinburgh)-Special attention diseases women, children. Office and residence, 461 Waterloo. Phone 258.

DR. NORMAN R. HENDERSON, CORNER Park and Dufferin avenues. Eye, ear, nose, throat.

DR. ERNEST WILLIAMS, 553 QUEEN'S AVENUE, Hours, 4.4. Special attention diseases of children.

DR. PINGEL-OFFICE, 444 WELLINGTON street, London. Electrical treatment of diseases of women a specialty.

HADLEY WILLIAMS, F.R.C.S. (ENGLAND) -Specialist surgical diseases. 439 Park avenue.

DR. E. PARDEE BUCKE, 297 QUEEN'S AVENUE-Eye, ear, nose and throat.

DR. SEPTIMUS THOMPSON, 443 PARK AVENUE, corner Queen's. Eye, ear, nose, throat.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON-OFFICE AND residence, 260 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases women and children.

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DR. BENTLEY, DENTIST, OVER SOVEREIGN Bank, Dundas and Adelaide. Phone 2402.

WOOLVERTON & BROWN, DENTISTS, 218 Dundas street, over Cairncross & Law. Phone 222.

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DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST-SPECIALTY, preservation natural teeth. 1624 Dundas. Phone 376.

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DR. WHITE, GRADUATE LOS ANGELES College of Osteopathy, member Ontario and American Osteopathic Associations. Acute and chronic diseases. Telephone 2628. Office, 212 Dundas street.

H. V. CATON, OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN Chronic diseases. 554 Richmond street. Phone 1573.

GETS NESBITT'S JOB

Mr. H. A. E. Kent, of the Board of Education, Appointed.

Toronto, Nov. 15.-The appointment of Mr. H. A. E. Kent, chairman of the board of education, as registrar for West Toronto, in succession to Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, was announced this morning. Police Inspector Joseph Johnston's appointment as chief license inspector of Toronto was also announced.

APPLY TO CONSOLIDATE

Newspapers Unite to Defend Perkins' Libel Action.

Toronto, Nov. 15.-An application was made today before Mr. Justice Clute to consolidate the libel action of Mrs. Mattie Perkins, John F. Macdonald and Ralph Currie, against various papers, numbering 54 in all, and aggregating over \$500,000. Judgment was reserved.

A SNOWSHOE CONVENTION.

Quebec, Que., Nov. 15.-World's championship snowshoe races and a big snowshoe convention will be held in Quebec at the end of next January. Local snowshoe men are already at work on the preliminary preparations.

Mount Clemens, Michigan.

Mount Clemens is famous throughout America as an all-the-year-round health resort, and thousands of people bear testimony to the benefits derived from its mineral waters in cases of rheumatism and kindred diseases. For bilious and liver troubles, digestive troubles, nervous disorders, general debility, etc., the efficacy of its waters is wonderful. Seventy-five per cent of rheumatism are cured and 90 per cent benefited. Write J. D. McDonald, District Passenger Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Toronto, for handsome descriptive booklet telling you all about it.

Smallman & Ingram

THE SATISFACTORY STORE - PHONE 655

Weather Probs: Fair and Mild.

STORE NEWS TODAY.

COLORED DRESS GOODS SALE

MONDAY MORNING we commence the event of the season in Colored Dress Goods.

Our November clearing is always of great interest, and this lot is right up to the mark, and we think far above the average for quality. About thirty pieces in all, including Tweed and Chiffon Plaids, Stripes, Checks, Tweeds and Worsteds Suits, also seven only Suit Costumes Lengths. This will be your last chance this season for reductions of this kind, and we would strongly advise coming Monday morning as these should be all gone in a few hours' selling (judging by previous sales in this department).

THESE ARE THE PRICES:

29c For 50c and 65c Goods

59c for 85c to \$1.25 Goods

3 pieces Chiffon Plaid sold at... 50c

4 pieces Heavy Dark Tweed, sold at... 50c

4 pieces Small Check Tweed, sold at... 50c

5 pieces Plaid Tweed, sold at... 65c

3 pieces Stripe Tweed, sold at... 65c

All at one price, per yard... 29c

4 pieces Stripe Tweed Suiting... 85c

1 piece Stripe Tweed Suiting... \$1 00

3 pieces Dark Colored Worsteds... \$1 25

3 pieces Dark Tweed Suitings... \$1 00

All at one price... 59c

Costumes Sacrificed, Too

1 only Suit Costume, \$14 00... to be cleared at, each... \$9 00

2 only Suit Costumes, \$17 50... to be cleared at, each... \$12 00

4 only Suit Costumes, \$18 00... to be cleared at, each... \$12 00

Come early Monday and secure first choice.

Warm Ulster Coats For Children

These cold November days suggest warmer Coats for the children, and there is nothing so warm and comfortable-looking as those double-breasted Ulsters we are showing, and the prices are so reasonable.

Size 27 Ulster, \$3.50

Child's Ulster in navy blue tweed, full box style, double-breasted, with strap over shoulder, size 27 to 42. \$3.50 to \$6.00

According to size.

Size 33 Ulster, \$6.00

Child's Ulster, in dark brown and navy blue check, full box style with hood, and trimmed with velvet. Size 33 to 45 inch \$6.00 to \$8.00, according to size.

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1853.

TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.

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 Job Department 175
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 don, Ont.

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 quested to favor the management by
 reporting any irregularities in deliv-
 ery. Communicate with the Circula-
 tion Department or 'phone 107.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOV. 16.

MR. BALFOUR CAPITULATES.

Mr. Balfour, after squirming and
 hedging for years on the fiscal ques-
 tion, has at last made use of language
 which has a definite sound. He has
 declared in favor of broadening the
 base of taxation, safeguarding the pro-
 ductive industries, strengthening Brit-
 ain's position in foreign markets, and
 granting a colonial preference. Any
 duties, he adds, must be small and
 widespread, not touching raw material,
 and not increasing the burdens of the
 working classes.

This speech was delivered in Bir-
 mingham, and, needless to say, was
 enthusiastically applauded by a Cham-
 berlain audience. Unless Mr. Cham-
 berlain is playing with words, Mr. Cham-
 berlain may now fairly claim him as a
 convert. He has heretofore denied
 that he was a protectionist, but "the
 safeguarding of productive industries"
 is a protectionist phrase. His advoca-
 cy of a colonial preference means,
 if it means anything, that he is willing
 to place import taxes on foodstuffs—
 the only possible basis of a preference
 for which the colonies would have any
 use. Just how far Mr. Balfour can
 reconcile this with his pious objection
 to placing any further burden upon
 the working classes, is a problem
 which will give plenty of exercise for
 his dialectical skill. The assertion
 that import taxes do not increase the
 cost of articles upon which they are
 imposed is merely protection clap-
 trap.

When Mr. Balfour says that no tax
 must be placed upon raw material he
 raises another difficulty. Would Aus-
 tralia, for example, place any value
 upon a preference in the British mar-
 ket which did not extend to the great-
 est Australian product—wool? Tariff
 makers have never yet agreed upon a
 rigid definition of raw material. What
 is the raw material of scores of in-
 dustries is the finished product of
 scores of others. A tariff which will
 lay no burden on producers was never
 created, and will never be invented
 even in theory.

The effect of Mr. Balfour's speech
 must be to drive the remnant of
 Unionist free traders out of the party
 organization. It will clear the air by
 more sharply defining the issue be-
 tween the Unionist and Liberal par-
 ties. A victory for the former will
 now mean, beyond all doubt, the over-
 throw of the free trade system.

**THE TUBERCULOSIS SANATOR-
IUM.**

Those who have taken up the pro-
 ject of the establishment for the use
 of this city and county of a sanator-
 ium for tuberculosis patients have en-
 countered some setbacks, not the least
 of which is the delay caused by the
 submission of the money bylaws to the
 vote of the ratepayers. This delay
 might be avoided but for objections
 from certain quarters. The pro-
 moters, however, cannot but find en-
 couragement in the generous offer of
 \$20,000 which an esteemed citizen has
 made, and the speedy realization of
 their hopes may now be looked for.

It is now fully recognized that or-
 ganization and persistence may in
 time rid the land of this dread
 scourge, which annually carries off
 more victims than any other malady.
 That in its early stages it may be
 cured, medical practitioners generally
 agree. Preventive measures are con-
 stantly becoming better understood,
 and if sanitary laws are observed,
 and the outdoor treatment in incu-
 bent cases rigidly adhered to, the white
 plague will lose its terrors.

In order that the preventive mea-
 sures might be properly applied, a
 knowledge of their principles and per-
 sistent effort in their operation are ne-
 cessary. The promoters of this local
 project have this in view, the object
 being to make the sanatorium educa-
 tional as well as curative. There is no
 doubt that great good can be accom-
 plished by instructing people how to
 care for consumptives, and how by in-
 dividual effort to prevent the spread
 of the disease. Comparatively few
 people really understand the virulence
 of tuberculosis, or have any fear of
 the longevity of its germs. Certainly
 not everybody realizes how much harm
 may be done in a community by the
 germs contained in sputum, when
 dried, exhaled by a consumptive in
 a street car or other public place.
 To enlighten the public on such an
 important matter is one of the aims
 of an institution such as is contemplated.

Wisconsin is one of the states which
 has entered the fight against tubercu-
 losis in earnest. Only a few days ago
 a state sanatorium was opened in the
 town of Wales. At present there is
 accommodation for forty patients, and
 the institution is equipped with the
 most approved materials for treat-

ment. Patients in the incipient stages
 of the disease will be taken for treat-
 ment. When a patient is able to pay
 for treatment he will be charged a
 weekly fee of \$10, but if he is not in
 a position to give a monetary recom-
 pense for his maintenance, he may be
 committed to the sanatorium by the
 county judge at a weekly expense to
 the county of \$5.

The movement is both philanthropic
 and economic, inasmuch as it aids those
 who are in need of aid, and will, there
 is reason to believe, be the means of
 preserving the lives of and restoring
 to health many men and women who,
 leaving the sanatorium equipped with
 the necessary strength, will go out
 into the world prepared to take their
 share in its work.

The sooner London and Middlesex
 are possessed of such an institution,
 the sooner they will be in a position
 to join in the crusade, now becoming
 general, against humanity's most
 deadly foe.

**THE FUNCTION OF THE
PLATFORM.**

Two men were discussing politics
 on the rear end of a street car before
 the recent by-election, and one of
 them, evidently a newcomer from the
 old country, was heard to say: "I
 don't care what his platform is; I
 want to hear his arguments." This is
 the habit of mind produced in British
 electors by the practice which their
 public men follow of regularly and
 frequently addressing their constitu-
 ents. They have in Great Britain an
 annual flood of speech-making, which
 they call the autumn campaign, and
 which is a great instrument of political
 education. The London Nation
 makes the point that it is doubtful
 whether any nation gets so good and
 so abundant an education in politics
 as the people of Great Britain. The
 ordinary Briton's chances of receiving
 instruction from the fountain-head of
 public questions of the day are at
 least three or four times more nume-
 rous than the German's, perhaps double
 the Frenchman's, and beyond compar-
 ison greater than the American's. Al-
 most since Burke's time it has been
 the custom to regard these annual
 meetings between representatives and
 voters as one of the essential
 duties of public life in Britain. People
 remember what they hear far more
 firmly than what they read, and an
 electioneering agent who knew his
 business would far sooner have at his
 disposal one really good speaker than
 tons of campaign literature. Says the
 Nation:

"On the whole, the average Brit-
 ish member of Parliament is very
 well qualified for this task of giv-
 ing the nation a lead. For one thing,
 he represents the intelligence of the
 electorate—far more adequately, at
 any rate, than French or Italian or
 Spanish deputies or American con-
 gressmen represent their country-
 men. For another, he is naturally
 didactic. All Englishmen are. If
 they are not preaching themselves,
 they like to listen to someone who
 is; and this is a characteristic that
 enormously contributes, both among
 the teachers and the taught, to the
 smooth working of the political cur-
 riculum. Our parliamentary orators
 have their faults and shortcomings.
 They lack, as a rule, the flexibility
 of French speakers, the freshness,
 ease and colloquial pungency of the
 Americans, the superb grace of the
 Spaniards. They are rarely well-
 versed in the mechanics of their
 craft, and they often singularly fail
 to feel the pulse of the audience they
 are addressing. Foreigners declare
 that you may hear at Westminster
 more sound thoughts spoiled by a
 prosy and pointless way of putting
 them than in any chamber in the
 world. Perhaps so. Americans
 especially complain of a note of
 pomposity and condescension in the
 bearing of Englishmen on public
 platforms. They say they address a
 popular audience, as though they
 were professors lecturing a class.
 But these charges hint obliquely at
 what is the real strength of English
 oratory—its extreme practicality; its
 gift for exposition. The House itself
 never shows to better advantage
 than when hammering out the de-
 tails of a bill in committee, and
 members carry from the House to
 the platform the habit of coming to
 close quarters with their subject.
 They excel in concrete precise work,
 and are not afraid of dry details in
 laying their case before the people.
 Their speeches have substance. They
 rarely generate and are hardly ever
 flared or bombastic. Being party
 men, they, of course, exaggerate, try
 to make out that the second-best is
 the absolutely best, and never deal
 quite honestly either with them-
 selves or their audiences. But, on
 the whole, there is more argument
 in English public speaking, and less
 "clan-trap," more sober reasoning,
 and less appeal to prejudice, more
 attempts at practical elucidation and
 less casuistry, than in any country
 we know of."

These autumn meetings are held at
 a time when electioneering is in abey-
 ance, and an M. P. has no immediate
 need to worry about his seat, so that
 he has no personal points to score, and
 may condescend to an impartiality
 that a candidate can hardly afford. He
 has a chance of treating the topics of
 the day with a clarity and breadth
 that neither Parliament nor the hus-
 lings quite compass. These meetings
 help to concentrate attention on the
 active work of administration; they
 serve to put elections in their proper
 place, and make the people see that
 success at the polls is of less conse-
 quence than efficiency in office.

In this country it is seldom that a
 member of Parliament meets his con-
 stituents for the discussion of public
 affairs between elections. Our cabin-
 et ministers are so burdened with
 departmental duties that few of them
 find time for meeting the public, but
 there is not the same excuse for other

members of Parliament. They are ne-
 glecting a very useful function, for
 the platform has its place in the work-
 ing of our institutions, and is fully
 as important as the problem of or-
 ganization. Canadian public men
 should take a leaf out of the book of
 their British congeners.

The Kaiser talks peace but his
 mustache betrays his lips.

Mr. Balfour says the goal should
 be free trade within the empire.
 (Loud cheers from the Canadian Man-
 ufacturers' Association.)

Mr. Chamberlain having been the
 Moses of neo-protectionism in Great
 Britain, it seems to have occurred to
 Mr. Balfour that the opportunity is
 ripe for a Joshua to step in.

Hon. George W. Ross is giving
 American audiences a sample of Cana-
 dian oratory, and it is safe to say it
 compares favorably with their home
 product.

A little red pamphlet, entitled
 "Cheaper Than Water Power," is be-
 ing distributed in Ontario by a firm
 of English makers of gas engine.
 Power produced from gas may be
 cheaper than hydro-electric power, or
 it may not. Taxpayers would like to
 have definite information on this
 point before putting up their money.

A former London boy, Harvey
 O'Higgins, of New York, has won the
 \$1,000 prize offered by Collier's for the
 best short story sent them between
 June and September. Mr. O'Higgins
 will, of course, be described as an
 American. Canadian talent cannot be
 blamed for going to its best market,
 but there is every prospect that Can-
 ada's literary market will be big
 enough some day to keep Canadians
 brains at home.

AN UNTAUGHT COW.

[Woman's Home Companion.]

Down on a Southern plantation the
 dairy hands were accustomed to do
 the milking squatting down in a primitive
 fashion, until the owner introduced mil-
 king stools with other improvements. But
 the initial experiment with the innova-
 tion was not exactly a success. The dairy
 who first sallied forth with the stool re-
 turned bruised and battered, and with an
 empty pail.

"I done my best, sah," he explained.
 "Dat stool looked all right to me, but de
 blamed cow she wouldn't sit on it."

PIE.

[Woman's Home Companion.]

The old lady who distinguished her pies
 by marking them with a "P," signifying
 "Pie mine," and "Tain't mine," has
 been outdone by the culinary expert of a
 little hotel among the Green Mountains.
 The chance guest had finished the serious
 part of a wholesome dinner, when cook,
 who was also waitress and landlady, asked
 him if he didn't want some pie.
 "What sort of pie have you?" he asked,
 expectantly.

"Well, we've got three kinds," said the
 hostess. "Open-faced, cross-barred and
 livered—all apple."

A FEW PEARLS LEFT.

[New York Times.]

In a certain New England college one of
 its most eminent professors was lecturing.
 His class was for some reason restless,
 and after fidgeting for a time a number of
 the students took no pains to conceal their
 weariness.

The professor remained awhile in appar-
 ent unconsciousness of their attitude, but
 suddenly he stopped. And an instant's
 pause he leaned forward, his face taking
 on a charming and characteristically quizz-
 ical expression, and said:

"Gentlemen, I must ask that you be
 patient and bear with me a few moments
 longer; I shall have a few more pearls to
 cast."

CAN'T BE DONE.

[New York Sun.]

Knicker—We are to have a new type of
 street car.
 Boeker—But they can't invent one to
 keep the girls from getting off backward.

ON HIS DIGNITY.

[Chicago Tribune.]

"Waiter, what do you call this?" de-
 manded the bushy-haired man at the table
 in the corner, pointing to a blackened
 mess that lay shivered up in the middle
 of his plate.

"It looks like an exceedingly well-done
 steak, sah," said the smiling functionary in
 the white apron, standing stiffly erect.
 "You ordered it well done, didn't you?"

"Yes, but—"
 "Well, sah, when a gent'man orders a
 steak rare, we cook it rare. When he or-
 ders it mejum we cook it mejum, an' when
 he orders it well done we cook it well done.
 If it takes fourteen hundred cubic feet of
 gas, Wish cawfy, sah?"

HUMOR.

[John Kendrick Bangs, in Putnam's.]
 Humor dwells with sanity, and common
 sense, and truth.—Bishop Brewster.

Humor dwells with sanity,
 Truth and common sense,
 Humor is humanity.
 Sympathy intensifies.

Humor always laughs with you,
 Never at you; it snubs
 Loves the fun that's sweet and true,
 And of malice free;

Paints the picture of the sad,
 Polly of the day,
 As it is, the good and bad,
 In a kindly way.

There behind her smiling mien,
 In her twinkling eyes,
 Purpose true is ever seen,
 Seriousness lies.

Hers the tender mother's touch,
 Easing all distress;
 Teaching, even though smiling much,
 Molding with caress.

ORNITHOLOGY.

[Circule.]

"Justin, there's a man down here with a
 bill," called Mrs. Wray to her husband.
 "Go whizz! Let's go down and see him,
 exclaimed young Austin Wray excitedly.
 "He must be a bird."

DOGBERRY'S POETRY.

[London Evening Standard.]

Giving evidence at Marylebone, a young
 constable said he found a dagger on a
 man he had arrested.
 "A what?" Mr. Plowden asked, as the
 constable held the weapon up to view.
 "Why call it a dagger? It has not the

**The
Future
is
Insecure**

No man is sure that
 the days to come will
 be as comfortable or
 as prosperous as the
 present. Take advan-
 tage of present
 prosperity, and by
 saving—in life assur-
 ance—a part of your
 earnings, transform
 the vagueness of the
 future into the cer-
 tainty of content-
 ment and comfort.

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 Dividend Policies
 have six definite ad-
 vantages. Every one
 of them is worth
 knowing about. Write
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slightest resemblance to one."
 "Well," faltered the constable, "a sheath
 knife."

Mr. Plowden—"Yes. Now try in future
 to be less picturesque in your descriptions.
 You cannot be too matter of fact in the
 witness box. I dare say you have leanings
 toward poetry in your nature, but you
 must stifle them in the witness box."

WAITING FOR GOOD LUCK.
 [Washington Star.]
 The foolish man sits down.
 Without the wish to strive,
 And twirls his thumbs and waits
 For good luck to arrive.

The wise man bares his arms
 And works to make the way
 A smooth one for the good
 Luck that may come some day.

DEVIL WAGONS IN ABYSSINIA.
 [London Globe.]
 Even in remote Abyssinia the day of the
 automobile has arrived, and Germany has
 seized occasion by the forelock. The Negus
 has granted to a German company a con-
 cession for an automobile line connecting
 Addis Abeba and Diredda, which are six
 days' journey apart by ordinary caravans.
 The motors will cover the distance in two.

CHAMPAGNE BY THE YARD.
 [London Evening Standard.]
 At the annual dinner of the Corporation
 of Hanley new councillors, in accordance
 with custom, drank champagne from a
 glass a yard long. Those who did not suc-
 ceed in finishing the draught had the re-
 mainder poured down their shirts fronts by
 two stalwart cupbearers.

FALLING LEAVES.
 [H. Isabel Graham, in Canadian Magazine.]
 Sere leaves that softly flutter down
 And hide in hollows bare and brown,
 Ye tell a plaintive story;
 And, listening, I am sad at heart
 To see the summer days depart
 With autumn's painted glory.

Like you, I'd live in sunny lands,
 And firmly clasp my feeble hands
 About some cherished treasure;
 I'd shut the winter's icy breath,
 And everything that speaks of death
 From out life's joyous measure.

Dry, ruined leaves, how thick ye strew
 The paths where queenly roses grew
 And buttercups were gleaming!
 Yet ye have known the joys of spring,
 And felt the love of everything,
 While I've been idly dreaming.

DRAWING THE LINE.
 [Cleveland Leader.]
 Mrs. De Swelle—What has become of the
 maid you employed to take care of your
 dog?
 Mrs. Van Style—She wouldn't stay be-
 cause we kept a baby.

**The Sovereign
Bank of Canada**

Head Office—Toronto
 Paid Up Capital, - - \$3,000,000.
 BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
 AEMILIUS JARVIS, ESQ. - - President
 RANDOLPH MACDONALD, ESQ. - First Vice-Pres.
 A. A. ALLAN, ESQ. - Second Vice-President
 HON. D. McMILLAN, HON. PETER McLAUREN,
 ARCH. CAMPBELL, ESQ., M. P. W. K. McNAUGHT, ESQ., M. P.
 A. E. DYMENT, ESQ., M. P. ALEX. BRUCE, ESQ., K. C.
 F. G. JENNETT, R. CASSELS,
 General Manager. Asst. General Manager.
 SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
 Interest at best current rates paid quarterly

10 o'clock is the
 Closing Hour
 Tonight.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO.

10 o'clock is the
 Closing Hour
 Tonight.

**This Store Ready to Help in the Season's
Shopping With Its Best Service**

We use the word "best" advisedly, for never was this store in a more favorable position
 to extend the helping hand to shopping than it is today. Stocks were never so varied—new
 goods of highest grades. This season we will present to our customers the largest and most
 varied stock of Christmas China and Novelty Goods in Western Ontario. The unmatched
 values presented by Chapman's prices, together with ideal store service—comfort and con-
 venience of customers—these have all been studied this season more than ever before. The
 true measure of low prices is quality.

All Christmas purchases upon which a small deposit is paid will be put away until such
 time as required.

**This Store's Saturday Night Service To Its Army of Week-End
Customers. Three Hours of Popular Shopping—7 to 10 o'clock**

A large and varied stock of personal wearables—Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Corsets,
 Handkerchiefs, Waists, Skirts, Millinery, Fancy Collars and Belts, Ribbons, etc., rightly priced.
 A few very extra values are here mentioned for tonight's selling.

Ribbons—Half Price

There's been the greatest activity at the Ribbon
 Counter these two days—Ribbons have been flying
 all over. The sensational offer continues tonight. All
 Colored Silk and Satin Ribbons at half-price—1 to
 5 inches wide—just think of it. Supply your ribbon
 needs for the next six months. Tonight ends the
 sale.

10c Ribbons for, per yard.....5c
 20c Ribbons for, per yard.....10c
 20c Ribbons for, per yard.....15c
 40c Ribbons for, per yard.....20c

Patent Leather Belts at 29c

Clearing a limited number, were \$1.00. To-
 night.....29c
 Shopping Bags, with handles. Worth 25c,
 for.....19c
 Lace Stock Collars, special tonight.....15c
 New Frillings, in all shades, at, per yard.....20c

Fine China at Little Prices

Hand-Painted French China Grill Plates. Worth
 \$1.00, for.....50c
 China Bread and Butter Plates, were 12½c and
 15c, tonight.....10c
 Pink, Blue and Green Colonial Salads, worth 15c,
 for.....10c

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St.

GOLD FOR THE WAR CHEST

Paris Thinks That Was Reason of Re-
 cent Wall Street Flurry.

Paris, Nov. 15. — Distorted rumors
 concerning the character of the nego-
 tiations conducted by J. Pierpont Mor-
 gan & Co., with the Bank of France,
 with the view to obtain between \$30-
 000,000 and \$40,000,000 in gold for di-
 rect shipment to New York, which, af-
 ter having been in progress since last
 week, were definitely broken off yester-
 day, have looked out here, and the
 newspapers today are printing the
 most ridiculous reports on the sub-
 ject. One of the news agencies tries
 to make it appear that the United
 States Government was seeking gold
 for the purpose of filling its war chest.

**DRUNKENNESS
A Curable Disease**

Eminent Physicians and Scientific
 Men Agree That it Should be
 Treated As Such.

Drunkenness is a progressive disease; the
 moderate drinker is not satisfied with two
 or three drinks a day, the craving for more
 and more becomes irresistible as the
 disease advances; the result is Chronic
 Alcoholism.

The treatment used successfully by thou-
 sands right in their own homes is Orri-
 ne. It is a scientific cure for drunkenness, and
 has given such universal satisfaction that
 it is sold under a positive guarantee to
 effect cure or your money will be refund-
 ed. This guarantee is given in good faith,
 and is carried out to the letter. Orri-
 ne is not a new remedy; it has been sold by
 the leading druggists in every city for
 years. It has lifted tens of thousands
 from the depths to worthy manhood, and
 has the hearty endorsement of grateful
 men and women in every State in the
 Union.

Orri-
 ne No. 1 is the secret remedy; Orri-
 ne No. 2 is for those willing to take the treat-
 ment. Either form costs \$1. — guaran-
 tee is the same in either case. Write to
 The Orri-
 ne Company, Washington, D. C.,
 for free treatise on drunkenness, mailed
 in plain sealed envelope. Orri-
 ne will be
 mailed sealed on receipt of price. Sold by
 the leading druggists in every town and
 city, and in this city by C. McCallum &
 Co.

**Mr. and Mrs. Smith**

Both play nicely on the piano. Everybody
 remarks: "How nice! I only wish I could play
 like Mr. or Mrs. Smith."

This kind of talk is very common these days,
 and how much worse it will sound when your child
 is twenty years older.

Don't let them say—like you yourself often
 remarked—"Never had the chance in my day."

You see the mistake. WAKE UP, and don't
 let it be hereditary. PROFIT BY IT, and get a
 piano for your child to learn on at once.

We sell the celebrated

**Newcombe and Mason & Risch
PIANOS**

And will give you easy terms. We can help you
 put a fine piano in your parlor this fall. We buy
 right, and therefore sell at right prices.

We have several slightly-used pianos at low
 prices, which might be just the ones you want.

Better call in and get acquainted with us.

J. R. Hewer, Son & Co.
 211 Dundas Street

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

FOR A DRESSING GOWN — PRINTED COCHECO, heavy cloth, full width, fast colors, very pretty pattern, floral designs. Regular price 15c. Today's reduced price..... **12½¢**
AT KINGSMILL'S.

ENGLISH CAMBRIC PRINTS—Good quality, fine cloth. Two hundred patterns to select from. Warranted fast colors. Regular price, 15c. Today's reduced price..... **12½¢**
AT KINGSMILL'S.

ROWENA FANCY STRIPE FLANNEL, 32 inches wide, French made, silk and wool, warranted not to shrink, most desirable colorings, wear like pin wire. Regular price 75c. Today, reduced price..... **50¢**
AT KINGSMILL'S.

FRENCH-MADE, ALL-WOOL FLANNELS — 27 inches wide, stripe and checks, suitable for children's wear; pretty, bright colorings, warranted not to shrink or fade. Regular price 40c. Today, reduced price..... **25¢**
AT KINGSMILL'S.

SCOTTA WOOLLA FLANNEL—Six patterns, all checks, pure wool and unshrinkable. Nice range of patterns and colors. 29 inches wide. Regular price 50c. Today, reduced price..... **32¢**
AT KINGSMILL'S

ALL-WOOL ENGLISH FANCY SHIRTING FLANNELS—All stripes. The best quality made. 30 inches wide. 20 patterns to select from. Warranted not to shrink. Regular price 75c. Today, reduced price..... **55¢**
AT KINGSMILL'S.

INDIA FLANNELS—29 inches wide, warranted not to shrink; stripes, checks and plain. A very pretty range of patterns and colors. Regular price 35c. Today, reduced price..... **25¢**
AT KINGSMILL'S.

ZEPHYRS, SCOTCH ZEPHYRS—27 inches wide, fast colors, new designs and colorings. Regular price 18c. Today, reduced price.... **15¢**
AT KINGSMILL'S.

VELVETEENS—The new chiffon finish. The popular make of the season as worn in coats and suits. All the new colors. The makes are right, the colors are the newest, the price is much under present value. Three qualities to choose from..... **60¢, 85¢, \$1.00**
AT KINGSMILL'S.

MILLINERY—What is there new that you cannot get at Kingsmill's? **LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WHITE FELT HATS** which are very scarce can be had
AT KINGSMILL'S

IN NEW, PRETTY DRESS GOODS—All-wool and camel's hair, tweed and spot effect, 46 inches wide. Regular price 75c. Today, reduced price..... **50¢**
AT KINGSMILL'S.

PRETTY, BROKEN CHECK DRESS GOODS—All-wool, matalassie ground; colorings, navy and green, green and gold; 46 inches wide. Regular price 75c. Today, reduced price..... **50¢**
AT KINGSMILL'S.

CHEVIOT ALL-WOOL INVISIBLE CHECK DRESS GOODS—Cinnamon, brown and black, cardinal, gold and black, purple, black and brown; 46 inches wide. Regular price 75c. Today, reduced price. **50¢**
AT KINGSMILL'S.

WOOL AND CAMELSHAIR, SMALL CHECK, black ground, heliotrope combination, navy ground golden brown combination, navy ground green combination; made in France. Goods that will wear well. 44 inches wide. Regular price 90c. Today, reduced price..... **50¢**
AT KINGSMILL'S.

FOR A WINTER SUIT ALL-WOOL SCOTCH TWEED, small patterns, grays and browns, 54 inches wide, Scotch made. Regular price \$1.00. Today, reduced price..... **50¢**
AT KINGSMILL'S

Want Bylaw for \$4,000 Submitted for Proposed Tuberculosis Hospital

No. 1 Committee of City Council Decides Against Special Legislation.

No. 1 committee of the city council held its regular session yesterday afternoon, when the question of the tuberculosis hospital came up.

It was decided to recommend to the council that a bylaw be prepared asking for \$4,000 for the construction and maintenance of a tuberculosis hospital, the bylaw to be submitted to the people for approval.

Mayor Judd thought that it should be submitted to the people rather than that special legislation should be enacted.

There was no doubt that the citizens as a whole are heartily in favor of the project, but the indorsement of the ratepayers would make the city's case much stronger with the Legislature, and would aid the county considerably when its application for special legislation came before the Legislature.

Favored Legislation.

Ald. Beattie was in favor of asking the Government to enact special legislation. There was sufficient sentiment in its favor to warrant such a proceeding. If by any chance the bylaw was defeated, it would delay a much needed institution a very long time.

However, after some discussion it was decided to ask the council to submit the matter to a vote.

NEW VAUDEVILLE CIRCUIT

Ohio Theatrical Formed by the Nixon & Zimmerman Forces.

Pittsburg, Nov. 15.—What is considered one of the most important actions taken in theatrical circles of the country, occurred here today when prominent managers formed the Ohio Theatrical Company.

The following circuits were merged: Ohio circuit, Grand Opera Company of Delaware, Pennsylvania circuit, the Tri-State circuit, People's Amusement Company and the one, two and three-night stand theaters controlled by Messrs. Nixon & Zimmerman, of Philadelphia; Moore & Tallman, Wheeling, W. Va., and Cohen & Harris, of New York City.

The following officers were elected:

Tenders will be asked for a new ambulance shortly.

The request of D. S. Perrin & Co. for remission of overcharge on business tax, was referred to the assessment commissioner to report.

The New Ambulance.

Mayor Judd moved that postcards be sent to all carriage manufacturers in the city asking them to furnish cuts, specifications and descriptions and the cost of ambulances manufactured by them. His worship did not think that this contract should go out of the city, as the money for the ambulance was collected in the city, and manufacturers here should be given a chance to get the contract.

Ald. Stevely thought that an advertisement should be put in the city papers, as then all would know. It would refer to only city manufacturers, and no other tender need be accepted by the committee.

The motion was amended according to Ald. Stevely's suggestion, and carried unanimously.

Number Three's Surplus.

The disposal of the surplus of No. 3 committee, amounting to \$5,400, was laid over, until the chairman made inquiries as to the right of the council to send this money to next year's council to reduce street watering rates are made, and also to inquire how the surplus was made up.

Those present were Ald. Beattie, chairman, Ald. Stevenson, Ald. Stevely, Mayor Judd and Secretary Pope.

President, S. F. Nixon, Philadelphia; vice-president, Geo. M. Cohen, New York; secretary, James C. Tallman, Belaire, Ohio; treasurer, Samuel H. Harris, New York; general manager, Edward L. Moore, of Wheeling, Pa.

The merged company will conduct in conjunction with its management of more than 100 theaters controlled by it, a large booking office in New York and Chicago.

FORBES ELECTED.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 15.—Robert Forbes, assistant evening elected corresponding secretary of the general board of home missions and church extension of the Methodist-Episcopal Church.

LABORER LEFT A MILLION. Chicago, Nov. 15.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Ludington, Mich., says: John C. Jeans, a day laborer, has been bequeathed \$1,000,000 by an aunt, Anna T. Jeans, of Philadelphia.

What Is Catarrh?

A Dangerous Disease Affecting Thousands of People

It is an inflammation of the mucous membrane, and may affect the head, throat, stomach, bowels, or bladder.

CATARRH IN THE HEAD is most common, often coming on so gradually that it has a firm hold before the nature of the trouble is suspected.

Catarrh is aggravated by a succession of colds, but depends on impure blood. When chronic it is liable to develop into consumption. It is therefore very serious.

The true remedy for catarrh is Hood's Sarsaparilla, because as a constitutional remedy it thoroughly purifies the blood, strikes at the root of the trouble and removes the cause.

This great medicine reaches the delicate passages of the mucous membrane, soothes and rebuilds the tissues, giving them healthy condition and ultimately curing the affection.

Do not delay, but begin treatment at once with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists everywhere. 100 doses one dollar. Prepared only by C. I. Hood Company, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

ANTISEPTICS or CATARRH. pleases, antiseptic tablets, promptly relieve catarrh in the head, allay the inflammation, deodorize the discharge and sweeten the breath. Price, 50c. Druggists, or promptly by mail. Prepared by C. I. Hood Company, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.



AMERICAN

Mrs. Carrie Nation has been made a life member of the W. C. T. U., at Nashville, Tenn.

Miss Teresa McDonald, of Boston, Mass., has baked 39,000 pies during forty years in one restaurant.

Bertha A. Kunkle, aged 18 years, of Bakersville, Somerset county, Pa., dropped dead from heart disease.

A new bridge to be built over the Monongahela River by Washington and Allegheny counties, Pa., will cost \$24,225.

Andrew Streif, of Pittsburg, who sued the Lackawanna Steel Company, for \$5,000 for the loss of two fingers, was awarded \$750.

In the year 1904 New York State had 26,357 insane patients in its hospitals, or a proportion of one to about 390 of population.

Miss Rose Greter died in the Englewood, N. J., hospital, from hydrophobia, three months after she had been bitten by a pet dog.

Belle Richards, of Mount Vernon, was married in a prison cell at Mansfield, Ohio, to Glen Hoston, awaiting trial for highway robbery.

At Waynesburg, Pa., James Hennen, a merchant, was fined \$25 and costs for writing a letter to a jurymen relating to a court case.

After a porcupine had driven three quills through his shoe, Hilliard Carter, of Lee, Conn., captured it alive by making a noise of his necktie.

State Zoologist Surface has detailed twenty-one inspectors to carry on a war against the San Jose scale and other insect pests in Pennsylvania.

While hunting Joseph Rozick, of Mohawk, Mich., fell from a tree, his gun exploding, and causing a wound which necessitated the amputation of his leg.

Four employees of the Hotel Garde at New Haven, Conn., were burned to death, and another was killed by falling five stories when the rope fire escape broke.

Irene Corder, the 17-year-old daughter of Lynn Corder, of Smithfield, committed suicide at the Brown Hotel, Fairchance, Pa., by swallowing carbolic acid.

Suffering a fit of remorse after a protracted spree, John Murie, of South Bethlehem, Pa., tried in succession to take his life with a rope, a gun, a razor, and knife, and by

CONSCIENCE MONEY

After Many Years Woodstock Woman Pays Duty on Smuggled Dress.

Woodstock, Nov. 14.—A local newspaper tells a story tonight of a case in which a woman's conscience awakened after 30 years and she paid into the customs office the duty on a dress which she brought into the country when she came here when a young woman. The dress was worth \$30, and the thoughts of defrauding the customs lay heavily on the woman's conscience all these years, she told the customs officials, so she decided to make recompense. She insisted that she be allowed to pay \$30, the full value of the dress, but the customs officer would only accept \$10.50, which is the amount of the duty according to present rates. The dress was brought here from the old country.

Real Estate Changes.

The Western Real Estate Exchange report the sales of the following property off their list during the past few weeks:

No. 4150—D. N. McIntyre's farm in the township of Elderslie, county of Bruce; sold.

No. 4864—95 acres in the township of Woodhouse, county of Norfolk, owned by Robert Hammond; sold.

No. 72—S. Clark's 2½ acres in the township of London, county of Middlesex; sold.

No. 5169—G. F. Routledge's 50-acre farm in the Township of London, county of Middlesex; sold.

No. 5001—John Gabel's 200-acre farm in the township of Peel, county of Wellington; exchanged.

No. 4531—Robert Cockburn's 100-acre farm in the township of Thorah, county of Ontario; sold.

No. 5331—Fred C. Shore's 50-acre farm in the township of Wallis, county of Perth; sold.

No. 2937—J. P. Moore's 8 acres in the township of Thorold, county of Welland; sold.

No. 4075—Arthur George's 50-acre farm in the township of Mosa, county of Middlesex; sold.

No. 5402—John A. Williams' 31 acres in the township of Moulton, county of Haldimand; sold.

No. 5065—Mrs. Annie Blair's 50 acres in the township of Westminster, county of Middlesex; sold.

No. 3380—William H. Fleming's 50 acres in the township of Westminster, county of Middlesex; sold.

No. 4904—Barrett D. Varnum's 150 acres in the township of Moore, county of Lambton; exchanged.

No. 5274—John Kocher's 150-acre farm in the township of Mornington, county of Perth; exchanged.

No. 5310—George A. Cornell's 50-acre farm in the township of London, county of Middlesex; sold.

No. 5279—W. W. Scott's 100-acre farm in the township of Maryborough, county of Wellington; sold.

No. 5374—P. A. Steer's 50 acres in the township of Caradoc, county of Middlesex; sold.

WOODS' FAIR

Utopian Art China. China at Less Than Half Price.

Have you seen the Utopian Art China this week in our basement? There are 27 pieces left no two pieces alike. We bought a sample lot at a great sacrifice to the maker, and can make a profit and sell it at less than half regular price. This is exactly the same goods as are usually sold by the best jewelry dealers, and is strictly high-class, and all hand decorated. Buy a piece and lay it away for Christmas presents. You never will have a better chance. The prices are from 50c to \$4.50 each. Don't fail to see it and get a piece.

Big Reduction in Tiffany Glass Vases This Week.

We have a quantity of the above goods and to clear it out quickly have marked it down, in some instances more than half. Handsome shapes, rich colorings. It will pay you to see it in our basement before the best is all picked out.

J. M. THOMSON.

Said Emperor Bill to the King;
"If my throat wasn't sore I would sing,"
Said the King to the Kaiser:
"I think you'd be wiser"

Can you suggest a line to complete this LIMERICK?

The Mail and Empire

Is Offering

\$150 Cash in Prizes

For the Thirty-five Best Lines

The writer of the cleverest line gets \$30 in cash; 2nd, \$20; 3rd and 4th \$10, and so on down to \$2. Everybody may try, you don't have to be a subscriber. For full particulars see current issues Daily or Weekly

Mail and Empire

N.B.—This competition closes November 25th.

KAISER AT OXFORD

The Emperor of Germany and Curzon Exchange Compliments.

Windsor, England, Nov. 15.—Emperor William is continuing his work toward the creation of friendly feelings on the part of Englishmen toward Germany, and it is now seen that this purpose is the unacknowledged object of his visit to this country.

His majesty took advantage of another opportunity today, when accepting the degree of Doctor of Laws from Oxford University, which was conferred upon him by a delegation of university officials headed by Lord Curzon, chancellor of the institution.

The German Emperor, in his address, expressed his admiration of the Rhodes scholarship system, which he said had helped to create an atmosphere of mutual self-respect and friendship between the two countries.

Lord Curzon, in presenting the degree in a gold box, spoke as follows: "We are seeking to connect with our ancient and historic university an enthusiastic lover of the sciences and patron of the arts, who, in a reign now happily beginning to be long has appreciably raised the standard of duty and patriotism both among his own people and the nations of Europe."

Another gorgeous state banquet was given to Emperor William at Windsor Castle tonight. Among the 128 guests were 20 members of the royal family.

PICKED UP MILLIONS.

New York, Nov. 15.—Beginning life at the age of 17 years in a Boston broker's office as a "marker," and four years later, just seven years ago, invading Wall street, J. L. Livermore, of

194 Riverside Drive, is now rated as a three-time millionaire. Livermore is but 28 years old and practically unknown in Wall street. Livermore has been dabbling in stocks a little now and then, but he did not plunge till six weeks ago. He makes his headquarters with E. F. Hutton & Co., and when he is through with the business of the day he goes home to remain until the next day. He explained that six weeks ago he saw signs of a bear campaign and put his lines out for 40,000 shares of certain valuable stocks.

We Guarantee to cure your cough or cold

No "ifs" or "buts"—just a straight statement—Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough or cold and do it quicker than anything you ever tried, or your druggist will return the purchase price. Get a bottle to-day, and cure that cough or cold.

Shiloh's cures colds and coughs

Shiloh's Cure is a safe and sure cough and cold medicine for children. It has been effecting cures for 34 years. All druggists—25c., 50c., and \$1.00.

PILES
See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. Get it at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.
DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

BALFOUR WANTS TARIFF REFORM

Conservative Leader Disregards Advice of Times and Wishes of Free Traders of Party.

London, Nov. 15. — Mr. Balfour aroused tremendous enthusiasm at Birmingham tonight by giving utterance to a speech wherein he disregarded the advice of the Times and the wishes of the Unionist Free Traders and made a strong declaration on the fiscal question. After alluding to the absence of the "immortal statesman, Chamberlain," and appealing for the unity of the Conservative party, which meant everything, he referred to the tariff reform. Amid uproarious cheering he asked his fiscal proposal lost force? No, it had gained force. Yes, you have given me your answer. I agree with that answer. Tumultuous cheering followed. He admitted that originally he had some fear whether a policy of promoting free trade within the empire, which was the most important of our commercial interests, and must appeal to every member of our world-wide empire, could be carried out with so many units interested, but after the last Imperial Conference no misgivings were possible. (Cheers.) If the Conservatives were in power to-morrow they would be to summon that conference which had so rashly closed. (Great cheering.) He could not take a better text than Mr. Chamberlain's resolution, carried during the afternoon with such enthusiasm, urging a broadening of the basis of taxation, safeguarding the productive industries and strengthening our position in foreign markets, and of granting a colonial preference. To that he subscribed, but any duties imposed must be small and widespread—not touching the raw materials and not increasing the burdens of the working classes. Mr. Balfour then alluded to the encroachment of socialism and outlined

the conservative programme of social reform. The resolution referred to by Mr. Balfour was moved during the afternoon by Right Hon. Henry Chaplin at a conference of Conservative associations. The resolution suggested as a basis of the party's constructive policy the broadening of taxation, safeguarding productive industries from unfair competition, and preferential arrangement with the colonies. Mr. Chaplin said Mr. Balfour congratulated him on the terms of the resolution, which accurately summarized Mr. Balfour's views. He believed Mr. Balfour would give the party a lead on tariff reform to-night.

SAD DEATH AT EMBRO A Popular Former Resident Passes Away While on a Visit.

Embro, Nov. 14.—The sad death occurred on Tuesday night at the home of his mother, Mrs. Hector Morrison, of her son, Mr. William Fraser, of Port Huron. Just two weeks ago Mr. Fraser arrived here on a visit and was taken seriously ill with pneumonia, complications setting in, from which he died after days of intense suffering. His wife was at his bedside. A funeral service was held on Wednesday evening conducted by Rev. Mr. Barber, assisted by Rev. Mr. Spence. The remains were taken on Thursday to his home in Port Huron for interment. Mr. Fraser leaves a sorrowing wife, two daughters, Mrs. Mann and Miss Ada; also a son, Donald, all of Port Huron; also, his aged mother, Mrs. Morrison; two sisters, Mrs. Joseph Prentice, of Drumbo, and Mrs. John Walker, of Woodstock; also, a brother, Donald Fraser, of Elletts, Mich., all of whom have the deepest sympathy of the community in their trouble. Mr. Fraser was a well known Embro son, having been born here fifty-one years ago, and through his frequent visits to his old home had kept largely in touch with his many friends here. He was devotedly attached to his aged mother and family, and will be greatly missed by all.

The directors of our Embro and West Coast Agricultural Society and their wives and lady friends had a banquet on Thursday evening at Mr. James Campbell's dining parlors. Miss Jennie Kennedy rendered music, while the supper was in progress, after which the entire number repaired to the hall over Mr. Cooper's shoe store, where an enjoyable time was spent in games, card playing and social chat. During the course of the evening Mr. D. Day was presented with a silk bag by the society, he having secured the largest number of members for the year.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Sutherland spent Monday in London. Mr. and Mrs. Moffatt, of London, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. H. E. Fair.

Mr. Wm. Dillane, of Tottenham, is visiting his son, Mr. Wm. J. Dillane, and family.

Messrs. Aer, McLaren and Vincent, of Port Huron, spent the week-end at Mrs. H. Morrison's.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Taylor, of Woodbridge, spent their honeymoon here at their cousin's, Mrs. J. B. Kay.

Rev. and Mrs. Langford are spending the week in Dresden.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Prentice, of Drumbo, are visiting at Mrs. Morrison's.

Mrs. R. D. Howell, Miss Kipp and Mr. McKenzie, of Woodstock, were visiting at Mr. G. McBurney's.

Mr. Atkinson, of Woodbridge, spent a few days with his son, Dr. H. B. Atkinson.

Dr. David Smith, of Stratford, is spending a few days with his father and sister.

Miss Lily McKay, of Woodstock, is visiting her friend, Miss Alice Munro. Miss Ethel Sutherland, of Woodstock, spent over Sunday at her home.

Rev. and Mrs. Barber have returned after two weeks' holiday spent with Toronto and Port Arthur friends.

Mr. Jas. Boles is spending the week in Thamesford.

Mr. Donald Fraser, of Port Huron, is visiting his grandmother, Mrs. H. Morrison.

Mrs. Wm. M. Kain is visiting with friends in London.

ADmits HE IS TRAITOR
French Officer Confesses Trying to Sell Secrets to Germany.

Paris, Nov. 15.—Charles Ulmo, the young naval officer who was lately arrested at Toulon on the charge of stealing official documents for the purpose of selling them to a foreign power, confessed today that he had been in correspondence with a German agent with a view to selling him naval secrets, for which he (Ulmo) demanded 500,000 francs. The agent declared this price was excessive, and consequently no documents were delivered to him. Later, Ulmo, acting anonymously, offered to return the stolen documents to the French Government for 150,000 francs, and it was while he was attempting to negotiate to this end that he was arrested.

An act of carelessness gave the police a clue to Ulmo's dealings with the foreign agent. They searched some 80,000 dispatches at Toulon, and finally found one in which Ulmo had telegraphed to Brussels, saying he would arrive there to meet the agent in the morning. Ulmo had obliterated the words "in the morning," and the telegraph clerk, noticing this, asked him, as is customary in France, to write "Words obliterated. Nothing on bottom of telegraph form." Ulmo wrote the words mechanically, and added his signature, which placed the authorities on his track.

A Mitchenam boy named Wilkinson, who noticed a collie dog hiding something in a ditch at Figg's Marsh, and carefully covering it with earth, found thirty-seven pennies hidden at the spot. The dog had been taught to take pennies to a shop and buy himself a bun. Evidently when he was not hungry he put the money by for a rainy day.

ADDRESSES WERE OF MUCH INTEREST

Council of Women of London Held a Meeting and Heard Reports.

A meeting of the London Local Council of Women, with a very large attendance, was held on Thursday afternoon in the parlors of the Y. W. C. A. building. Not much business was transacted, as distinguished visitors were present, and the day was given up to the interesting addresses.

The first was by the president, Mrs. Boomer, who received a warm welcome back from her sojourn in the old land. She congratulated the council on the good work done during her absence, both by the members and by others working along the same lines, making special reference to several of the committees, and to the advancement made towards securing a hospital for tuberculosis, and she extended a hearty invitation to all to attend her drawing-room sale on the 21st inst.

Mrs. Graham's Report.
Mrs. R. M. Graham, who was London's delegate to the annual meeting of the National Council in Vancouver, gave a most interesting account of the proceedings. She told of the manifold work of the council, outlined the reports of committees and the discussions on the various subjects, and gave a charming description of the journey across the continent and the hospitality and kindness showered upon them at all points. The press joined with the dignitaries of city, state and church in doing them honor, speaking of them as the "Parliament of the Women of Canada," "The Wise Women From the East," etc. The points mentioned in the report will be considered in detail at a later meeting, and all information may be gleaned from the full reports which are now in the hands of the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Barker.

Mrs. J. E. Brown.
The president then introduced Mrs. J. Elliott Brown, of Toronto, better known as "Faith Fenton." She spoke principally of the work of the press committee, told how a Toronto paper had put a column in its Saturday issue at the disposal of the National Council, and asked hearty co-operation in making the columns interesting, influential, and enlightening to the general public, as to the aims of the council, and what its members had accomplished.

Mrs. Cummings, corresponding secretary of the National Council, then spoke, first of two new standing committees being formed, one on education, the other on public health, and afterwards of the preparations for the coming quinquennial. The quinquennial is the meeting of the International Council, of which there are now 24, which takes place every five years, and is attended by the brightest and most charming women from all over the world. The first was held in London, England, in 1899, the second in Berlin in 1904, and the third is to be in Toronto in 1909. Mrs. Cummings' address made everyone present determine to go if possible, and convinced all of the importance and the high standard of women's councils. In the words of a man who had just seen a little of their work, it is plain that they have hitched their cartwheels to the stars.

After the addresses, and votes of thanks to the speakers, tea and cake were served, and a short time spent in social converse.

CURBS SLEEPING SICKNESS

Honor to Kaiser to Prof. Koch, Who Checked African Disease.

Berlin, Nov. 13.—Professor Robert Koch, upon whom Emperor William today conferred the title of "Excellency" in recognition of his services in discovering the origin and treatment of the Africa disease known as "sleeping sickness," has set forth in an official report the details of his prolonged investigations in the Victoria Nyanza region. He gives a statistical comparison showing that only about 8 percent of the "sleepers" treated with an atoxyl injection died, whereas the great majority of the untreated "sleepers" who arrived at the mission stations died.

Professor Koch has had difficulty in making exact comparisons, because he lacks accurate figures. The sufferers brought to the missions usually were in the last stages of the disease. Of those far advanced who were treated by Professor Koch 29 1/2 per cent died.

Professor Koch's investigations showed that the *Glossina Palpalis* fly which causes the "sleeping sickness" subsists on the blood of reptiles and animals. The microscope showed that the blood sucked by the flies was chiefly that of crocodiles.

The professor, therefore, recommends a bounty on crocodiles' eggs in order to encourage the natives to exterminate them.

Professor Koch also suggests clearing away the timber around the watering places near the forts and villages, where the natives gather, because the flies cannot endure sunlight and seek the dark, damp underground.

The professor established stations for the treatment of "sleeping sickness," and he has sent a third physician to Tanganyika.

\$10 New York and Return.
From Suspension Bridge via Lehigh Valley Railroad, Tuesday, Nov. 26. Particulars 54 King Street East, Toronto.

A Manila newspaper says that any Japanese officer detected sketching the fortifications in the Philippines ought to be compelled to reveal where he found the fortifications to sketch.

The croquet aspects of 1907 promise well, and it is gratifying to note that this famous game of the sixties, which at one time had become practically extinct, bids fair to revive its bygone glory.

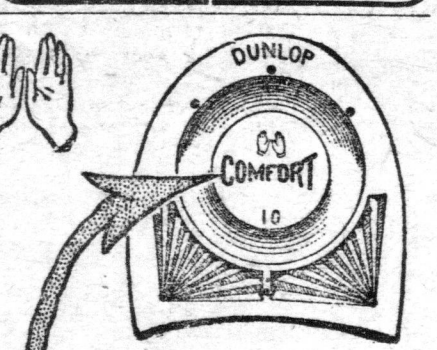
\$10 New York and Return.
From Suspension Bridge via Lehigh Valley Railroad, Tuesday, Nov. 26. Particulars 54 King Street East, Toronto.



GOODWOOD OVERCOAT

One of the swiftest of the new winter models. It is shaped in the back somewhat like the Paletot; a sure favorite; length, 52 inches.

\$8.50 to \$25.00
Grafton & Co
LIMITED



DUNLOP RUBBER

heels on the shoes absorb the jar that is sent through the spine when the foot strikes the ground in the motion of walking. They save nerve weariness and give staying power.

Dunlop "Comfort" Heels

are made of "live rubber," the kind that will keep "rubbery" and give spring and elasticity to the step.

**At all Shoedealers
Put on 50c. the Pair**

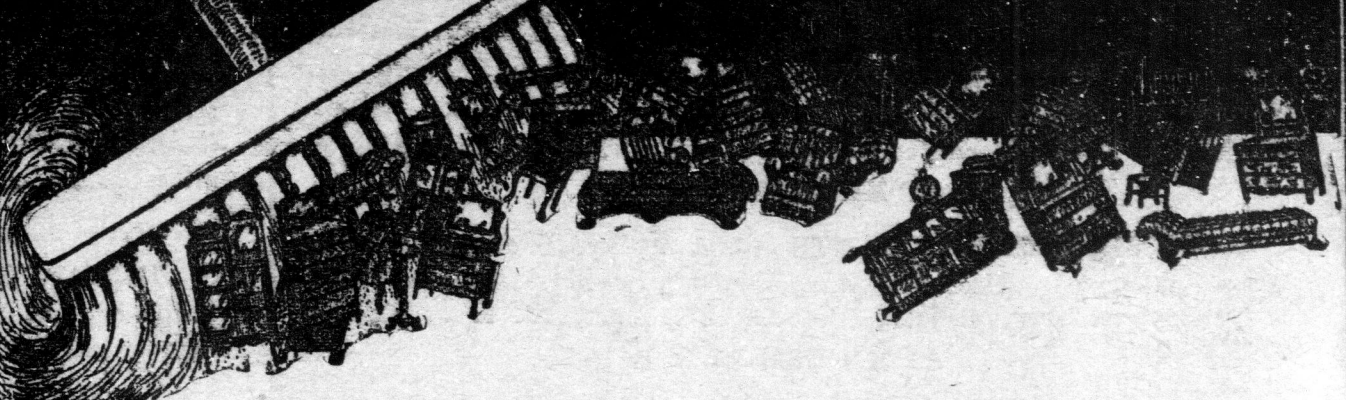
The Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Company, Limited
Head Office and Factory
Toronto



We make Ladies' Tailored Cloaks from your cloth. Bring us 5 yards wide cloth. Our charge is \$3.50 for this style. Fifty other styles to choose from. Both tight and loose backs. We guarantee to FIT you and please you. QUICK delivery. We also make over cloaks. We make Ladies' Suits from your cloth. 6 yards to make, 50 styles to choose from. Our charge is \$4.75, tailored perfectly. Skirts made to order. \$3. We furnish cloth for coats, suits and skirts at wholesale if requested. SOUTHCOAST SUIT COMPANY. Over Knox's, entrance 14 Market Lane.

CODY
Invented Single and Are
Gas Light
NATIONAL LIGHT CO.
LONDON.

FORCING A CLEAN SWEEP!



The Greatest Furniture Bargains

Compare our bargains with those of any store in the city and you will purchase here. 'Mid the incessant din of "Forced to Sell," "Sensational Sacrifices," "Backward Season" and "Overstocked" and similar bids for elusive trade, a sharp eye, indeed, is necessary to judge unerringly which store will really save you the most, offers you the best furniture and the choicest and largest varieties. Get the other people's reduced prices, then get ours. We will open your eyes. Below is but a partial list of what we are offering during this sale

Sideboards	Buffets
\$50 00 SIDEBOARDS, now... \$35.00	\$80 00 BUFFETS, now... \$50.00
\$80 00 SIDEBOARDS, now... \$50.00	\$50 00 BUFFETS, now... \$35.00
\$30 00 SIDEBOARDS, now... \$22.00	\$30 00 BUFFETS, now... \$22.00
\$22 00 SIDEBOARDS, now... \$15.50	\$22 00 BUFFETS, now... \$15.50
\$15 00 SIDEBOARDS, now... \$11.00	\$15 00 BUFFETS, now... \$11.00
\$12 00 SIDEBOARDS, now... \$ 8.50	\$12 00 BUFFETS, now... \$ 8.50

Couches	Dining Tables
\$50 00 LEATHER COUCHES, now... \$33.00	\$50 00 OAK TABLES, now... \$35.00
\$40 00 LEATHER COUCHES, now... \$28.00	\$35 00 OAK TABLES, now... \$25.00
\$30 00 LEATHER COUCHES, now... \$20.00	\$25 00 OAK TABLES, now... \$17.00
\$25 00 PANTASOTE COUCHES, now... \$15.00	\$20 00 OAK TABLES, now... \$14.50
\$20 00 VERONA COUCHES, now... \$14.00	\$15 00 OAK TABLES, now... \$11.00
\$15 00 VERONA COUCHES, now... \$10.00	\$10 00 OAK TABLES, now... \$ 7.00
\$10 00 VERONA COUCHES, now... \$ 7.00	\$ 7 50 OAK TABLES, now... \$ 5.00
\$ 7 00 VELOUR COUCHES, now... \$ 4.50	

Morris Chairs	Dining Chairs
\$25 00 LEATHER MORRIS CHAIRS, now... \$18.00	\$40 00 DINING-ROOM SET, now... \$28.00
\$18 00 VERONA CUSHION CHAIRS, now... \$13.00	\$30 00 DINING-ROOM SET, now... \$22.00
\$15 00 VERONA CUSHION CHAIRS, now... \$11.00	\$25 00 DINING-ROOM SET, now... \$18.00
\$10 00 VERONA CUSHION CHAIRS, now... \$ 7.00	\$18 00 DINING-ROOM SET, now... \$14.00
\$ 8 00 VERONA CUSHION CHAIRS, now... \$ 5.50	\$16 00 DINING-ROOM SET, now... \$13.50

Dresser Stands	Iron and Brass Beds
\$75 00 DRESSER STAND, now... \$50.00	\$60 00 BRASS BEDS, now... \$40.00
\$50 00 DRESSER STAND, now... \$33.00	\$50 00 BRASS BEDS, now... \$32.00
\$30 00 DRESSER STAND, now... \$22.00	\$35 00 BRASS BEDS, now... \$25.00
\$20 00 DRESSER STAND, now... \$14.50	\$15 00 IRON BEDS, now... \$10.00
\$15 00 DRESSER STAND, now... \$11.00	\$12 00 IRON BEDS, now... \$ 8.00
\$12 00 DRESSER STAND, now... \$ 8.50	\$10 00 IRON BEDS, now... \$ 6.50
	\$ 7 00 IRON BEDS, now... \$4.75
	\$4 00 IRON BEDS, now... \$ 3.00

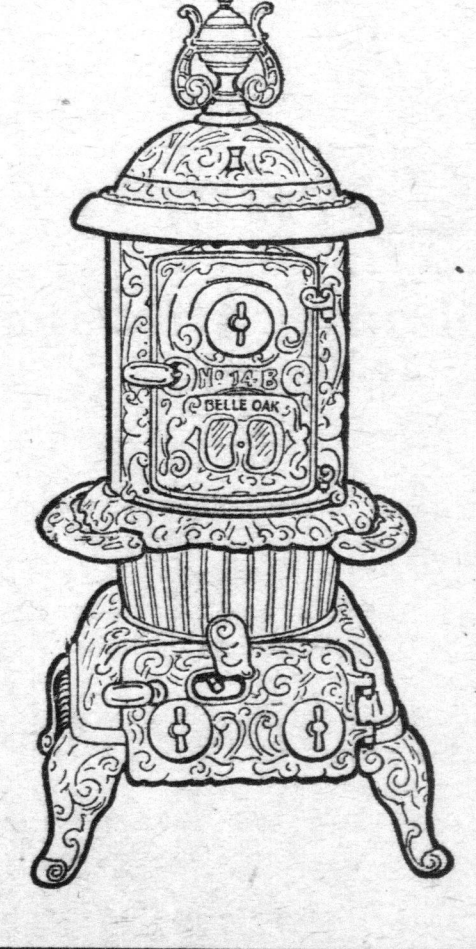
Springs	Mattresses
Our \$6 00 SPRINGS, now... \$4.00	Our \$12 00 FELT MATTRESS, now... \$9.00
Our \$5 00 SPRINGS, now... \$3.00	Our \$10 00 FELT MATTRESS, now... \$7.50
Our \$3 50 SPRINGS, now... \$2.50	Our \$6 00 WOOL MATTRESS, now... \$4.00
Our \$2 50 SPRINGS, now... \$2.00	Our \$4 00 COMBINATION, now... \$2.75

The Ontario Furniture Co.

London's Largest Furniture House, 228-230 Dundas Street.

Questions

1. Who Manufactures the "Belle Oak"?
2. Is it easy on coal?
3. What about the grate?
4. Can you see the fire without opening the door?
5. Any trouble with the shaker?
6. Do you have to put coal on often?
7. Is good material used in the stove?
8. Will the "Belle Oak" stay black?
9. Is the price right?
10. Have you any genuine testimonials?



Answers

1. McClarys -- largest stove foundry in the British empire.
2. The fire pot, being deep and broad, gives an even fire.
3. It is a duplex, reversible for wood.
4. Yes; mica opening is in direct line with fire.
5. Opening in lower door makes shaking a simple matter.
6. Feeder pot holds enough coal for 48 hours' burning.
7. Strongest cast iron and refined steel.
8. Waterproof luster process is used exclusively.
9. Fairest of the fair.
10. Ready for you at 385 Talbot.

Sold By J.A. BROWNLEE

385 TALBOT STREET

It is estimated that the total first cost of England's present navy was \$670,000,000 and about \$380,000,000 have been spent in the last ten years. The Montreal baseball club franchise is for sale; also the ashes of the grand stand, which are about as valuable as the stand itself.

The southern section of the United States is said to be getting richer at the rate of \$7,000,000 a day.

Advertiser Patterns

DESIGNED BY MARTHA DEAN.



6900—A NOVEL SEWING OR MENDING APRON.

The busy housewife is always glad of new ideas for aprons—those most intimate of her home necessities—and one which is unique in style and very useful is shown. The lower and side edges are finished with a full gathered pocket, ample enough to hold her work and utensils, and yet altogether adorning. This pocket is shirred at the top and lower edge and finished with a narrow insertion or beading, run with ribbon. The apron is gathered a bit at the belt and fastened with broad tie strings in back. For a darning apron, a stout material is best, cretonne or a percale being suggested. 2 yards of 36-inch material are needed.

6900—one size.

The price of this pattern is 10c.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISER.

Please send the above-mentioned pattern, as per directions given below, to:

Name

Street Address

Town

Province

Measurement: Bust Waist

Age (if child's or misses' pattern)

CAUTION: Be careful to inclose above illustration and send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is sent measure you need only mark 32, 34 or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. If a skirt, give waist and length measure. When misses' or child's pattern, write only the figure, representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "yards." Patterns cannot reach you in less than one week from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or in postage stamps.

Address: PATTERN DEPARTMENT, LONDON ADVERTISER.

Feather Beds, Pillows and Mattresses renovated and sterilized; also manufacturers of Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Cushions and Spring Beds, Brass and Iron Beds, Stoves, Furniture, Camp Beds, at the Feather Bed, Pillow and Mattress Cleaning Factory. J. F. HUNT & SONS, 593 Richmond Street. Phone 997.

F. H. College

Y. M. C. A., LONDON,
Has a first-class business practice—without which the teaching of bookkeeping would be of very little practical use. Particulars for a postal.

J. W. WESTERVELT, C. A., Secretary
J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

Men's Ordered Suits and Overcoats

Made to Your Measure
O. Labelle
Merchant Tailor.
220 DUNDAS STREET.

Genuine Pittston Coal
Is the best to be secured in open market. Others may be cheaper, but none are better. Try it.
SOUTHCOTT & KETTLE
Phone 229, G. T. R. and Mainland.

R. K. COWAN
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
County Bldg., next Court House, London.

20th Century Business College
In educational matters choose the best. The difference in results will help to make or mar your whole future.
The well-informed know that Clark's stands as the alpha and omega among high-grade business colleges. (over 500) specialties free for the asking. C. H. CLARK, Pres., 220, 212½ Dundas street, London. Phone 705.

\$2 Buys a Good Shoe
At PAXMAN'S, 290 Dundas St.

WALL PAPER
The newest Wall Papers are here for your selection. The floral designs are particularly pleasing. Beautiful effects in Japanese grass cloths, leathers, damasks, tapestries and chintzes.
Colerick Bros.
212 DUNDAS STREET.

SHORTHAND

A thorough training under experienced and practical teachers will be a lasting benefit. Do not be satisfied with a system that will not take you to the top of the ladder. We give individual instruction and pupils may join our classes at any time.

THE WESTERN BUSINESS COLLEGE
110 Dundas Street.
WM. C. COO, C. S. R., Principal

Kindling Wood
Delivered, \$1 Per Load
LONDON BOX CO., 369 BATHURST

ALEXANDRA CAFE Quick Lunch

Special Dinner
From 11:30 to 2:30

Regular Supper
5:30 to 8 o'clock
Change of Menu Daily.
Dining-Room Upstairs.

172 DUNDAS ST.

Classes in Sight-Singing and Choral Work
are now being formed at the London Conservatory of Music
Ask for Particulars.

THOS. WILSON
Merchant Tailor,
212 Dundas Street
Higgins Block. Telephone 593

For Sale

New 2-story brick house on Regent street. Only \$100 down, balance \$9.50 a month. Apply,

London Loan & Savings Co
434 Richmond Street, London.



Nothing But Good Goods.
We sell a complete line of Lamp Goods, Burners, Etc.
Our lamps are always up-to-date, and we try to never disappoint.
Get on our book and be happy.
R. E. DAV & CO.
Direct Wholesale Importers.
206 Dundas street.
Phone 994.

Order Hamilton's

Hamilton's Porter is fully aged. It is the best. Ask for Hamilton's when you are buying.

Order Hamilton's

No Ash Sifter Needed

You can consign them to the attic if you use our coal. No ashes to sift; lasts longer, gives out more heat units than any other coal on the market today. We are adding daily to our already long list of customers. Be one of them.
Phone 1234.

May Bros. & Co
685 York, Opposite Lyle Street.

COAL

Good coal and a large stock
Webster & Kernohan
Piccadilly Street, West of Richmond
Phone 1353

"D & H"

Lackawanna Coal
Bright, well screened and the hottest on the market.
TRY IT.

D. H. GILLIES & SON
Corner Adelaide and Bathurst streets
London. Phone 1312.

Odd things not found elsewhere

SECURE ONE OF OUR SPECIAL LADIES' \$8.00 DIAMOND RINGS FOR CHRISTMAS

Just a few left—pure white, full-size diamond, 14-k. mounting. A great opportunity at \$8.00. Secure one without delay.

If desired we will keep it for you until Christmas.

THOS. GILLEAN
402 RICHMOND STREET.

BUTTER BREAD

If you want bread that is "just right," ask your grocer for **Johnston Bros. XXX Bread**. It never disappoints.

TRY IT TODAY
JOHNSTON BROS
PHONE 944.

Comes to London.
Mr. A. J. Cartwright, formerly manager of the Ever-Ready Fire Appliance Company, of Brandon, Man., has resigned his position to accept the position of manager of the Canadian Fire Engine Company, of this city.

You'll Make No Mistake

if you buy one of our **SAFETY FOBS**
Swell styles at right prices.

SUMNER
The Jeweler,
380 RICHMOND STREET.

THE ASTORIA SHOE



BROOKLYN MODEL.
This style in any of the following leathers: Patent Calf, Box Calf, Gunmetal Calf, Velour Calf and Fine Soft Kid. Medium soles, or extra heavy for winter wear without rubbers.

Prices, \$4, \$4.50, \$5
Sizes 4 to 12, widths A to E. Sold exclusively by

The J.P. Cook Co
LIMITED.
167 DUNDAS STREET
398A RICHMOND STREET.

"NOT YET BUT SOON." Cold weather will be along. B.Y. and have your bin filled with Genuine Cross Creek Leligh **COAL**.
John Mann & Sons
401 Clarence Street.
425 York Street.
Phone 470.

Bracelets

A beautiful new line is in for our Christmas trade. If you are looking for something dainty come in this week.

C. H. WARD & CO.
374 RICHMOND ST.



Coleo Soap

Is absolutely pure, daintily perfumed. It will keep the skin soft, clean and beautiful. Only.....20c
We have other pure soap at, each.....10c and 15c
Extra choice Castile, per bar.....25c

Cairncross & Lawrence
Chemists and Druggists
216 Dundas Street London, Ont.

LONDON AND DISTRICT

—C. W. Hendershot, the well-known general merchant of Kingsville, has assigned to C. B. Armstrong, of this city.

—Miss E. Roos, of the Dominion Life staff, left Waterloo on Thursday for a several weeks' visit with her brother in this city.

—Mrs. Geo. H. Evans and little daughter, Mildred, of St. John, N. B. (formerly of this city), is visiting Mrs. Evans' brother, Mr. William H. Clappitt, 190 Clarence street.

—The anniversary of the Rochester Methodist Church will be held on Sunday, Nov. 17. Rev. J. J. Teasdale, of London, will preach morning and evening, and a freewill offering will be taken.

—Anniversary services will be held in the Church of St. John the Evangelist on Sunday, when the Rev. T. Wallace, rector of Woodstock, will preach at both services. The electric lighting of the church has been completed, and a new carpet has been put down, besides other improvements, making St. John's a very attractive

place of worship. Special music has been provided for the occasion.

A Small Blaze

The fire department were called to the residence of Col. A. M. Smith, Wortley road, at 7 o'clock this morning to extinguish a fire that was discovered under the floor in one of the rooms. The fire, which is believed to have been caused by an overheated furnace pipe, was extinguished before any serious damage was done.

Many Applicants.
Chief Lewis states that the number of applicants for positions on the Brantford fire department staff is unprecedented. Applications are being made daily by a generally good class of men to enter the city service at the new fire hall.

Sunday Appointments.
The theological appointments for Huron College for next Sunday are as follows: Thordale, Rev. C. Waller; Eastwood, W. B. Hawkins; Ridgeway, H. Miller; Port Stanley, H. Hutton; Merlin, S. S. Hardy; Blenheim, T. Harding; Harley, W. H. Robarsh; Aged People's Home, C. Birtwistle.

Have Also Accepted.
Acceptances have been received by Chairman Fitzgerald, of the board of education, from Mr. George R. Theobald, of Mount Forest, who was offered a position as teacher in the London public schools. Mr. A. J. Walker, of St. Thomas, has also accepted. This completes the roster of teachers for the schools.

A Male Choir.
A male choir in connection with the Sons of Scotland has been organized with Mr. James Gray as chief. Past Chief Mr. J. E. Saunders was largely instrumental in the organization of the choir. Mr. J. Lamont Galbraith, L. R. A. M., has been appointed conductor of the choir. He is very enthusiastic, and already has a large number in training.

No Deal as Yet?
Hamilton Herald: Manager Appleton of the Savoy, was in communication last night by long distance telephone with the agents of William Morris, the head of the K. & E. vaudeville booking offices. He was assured positively that no deal had yet been made between the Keith and the K. & E. people, and in any event the interests of the Savoy would be well looked after by Mr. Morris. Today Mr. Appleton received a telegram from Mr. Morris that he need feel no alarm, for the Savoy would get bigger and better shows than ever.

One of the Plums.
Woodstock Sentinel-Review: Mr. A. M. Overholt, M. A., of the Collegiate Institute staff, received word last night that he had received the appointment as mathematical master of the London Collegiate Institute. The position is regarded as one of the "plums" in the province. The salary is \$1,500 a year, or extended and increased to \$1,800 within three years. Mr. Overholt's salary here is \$1,250. He was chosen from a big list of applicants, so that he has every reason to feel proud of his reputation.

A Pleasant Evening.
At the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Fenwick, 98 Draceny avenue, a party of young people gathered Wednesday night and spent a very enjoyable time. Pedro and other games were played, followed by a musical programme, in which Mr. Pullin, one of London's foremost entertainers, took part. Solos were rendered by Miss Anna Purdy and Miss Hae Boker. Mr. Dickson also favored the company with several mardolin selections, after which a dainty lunch was served. The party broke up at an early hour, all having enjoyed themselves immensely. The thanks of all were extended to Miss B. Smithers and Miss H. Stark for their kindness in helping to entertain the guests.

Will Have Woodstock Branch.
The firm of J. R. Hewer, Son & Co., of this city, who formerly carried on an extensive piano business in Woodstock, have again gone to that place for the purpose of carrying on a business. It is not the intention of the firm to leave this city. The following is taken from an article that appeared in the Woodstock Sentinel-Review of Thursday last: "There are hundreds of people throughout the county of Oxford and adjacent district who will be pleased to hear that Mr. J. R. Hewer has purchased from Mr. C. H. Leake the piano warehouses in Woodstock, which he formerly occupied. This deal was completed yesterday, and Mr. Hewer left last evening for London, which will still be the headquarters."

The Grigg House License.
Despite the statements credited to Chairman Greer, of the license commission, to the effect that the sale of the Grigg House has not been consummated, it is a fact that an agreement has been reached between Mr. John P. Evans and the solicitors for the lessees of the house for its sale.

It was stated in last evening's Advertiser that the license commissioners had not agreed to the transfer. It has been said for some time that the commissioners favored Mr. Michael O'Meara, son of the late proprietor.

When seen by The Advertiser today Chairman Greer would not say that he or the commissioners would oppose the transfer of the license to Mr. Evans.

"It's a matter for the board to deal with," he said.

Quick service is our motto; clean service the rule. Our midday lunches, 12 to 2. Smith's, 226 Dundas street. ywt

If In Need
Of a purse, call and see the splendid variety of new and pretty styles at the Commercial Trunk Company's, Manufacturers, 280 Dundas street, Opposite McCormick's.

One slightly used New Scale Williams' Piano at a great reduction. You may have the benefit of what has already been paid on it. Original price \$425. Will be sold at \$295. Terms to suit the purchaser. Call at London store, 247 Dundas street. 98u

FINAL MEETING OF COURT OF REVISION

Was Held Last Night in the City Hall—But Little Business.

The court of revision met in the mayor's office last night, but there was very little business before it. The session was the final one of the court for the revision of the assessment rolls, and the remission of taxes.

Mr. Thomas G. Davis, 515 William street, had his assessment reduced \$100, and several duplicated income assessments were adjusted.

Several local improvement measurements were before the court, and the measurements were confirmed.

Those present were Mr. A. T. McMahon, chairman, Sheriff Cameron, Mr. James Egan, and Miss Norah Toll, secretary.

Comfortable rubber-tired carriages for theater. Hueston's Livery.

MANUFACTURERS OF Ladies' High-Grade Skirts and Costumes

Our long and successful experience in manufacturing **MADE-TO-MEASURE GARMENTS** has taught us many lessons by which our patrons may profit.

WE GUARANTEE
To fit you perfectly without the usual troublesome and unnecessary fittings. We are doing this for hundreds of others, and we can do it for you. Try our system. It will save you time and worry.

We assume all the responsibility and will refund your money if not satisfactory.

Robinson Corset and Costume Co's
438 TALBOT STREET.
New Greene-Swift Block.

DR. JARVIS

DENTIST
Cor. Dundas and Clarence

W. HARRISON

Funeral Director and Embalmer
First-class Equipment. 671 Dundas.
Phone 1150. Residence on premises.

SMITH, SON & CLARKE
UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS.
Lady assistant. Night calls personally attended.
Rubber-tired funeral cars.
113 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 586
629 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 679
Residence on Premises.

J. C. ELLIOTT

FUNERAL DIRECTOR & EMBALMER
Open day and night. Residence on premises. Phone 1907.

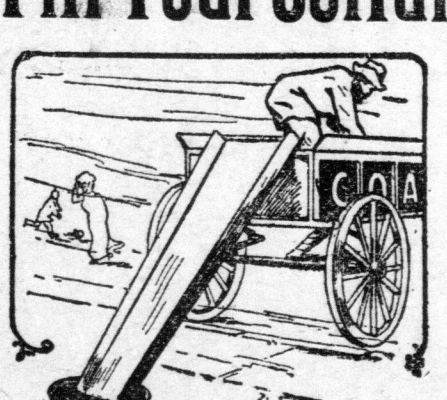
D. A. STEWART

(Successor to John T. Stevenson)
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER
Reasonable charges. Best equipments.
Open day and night. Residence on premises.
104 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 459
GEO. E. LOGAN, Assistant Manager.

FERGUSON & SONS

Funeral Directors
174 TO 180 KING STREET
ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS.
Phones 273 and 543.

Fill Your Cellar



With coal from our yard, and you will get it as good as it's possible to get coal. It will be carefully screened and free from dirt, and will cost no more than inferior coal. ORDER COAL NOW. It may be scarce later.

Hunt Bros., Ltd
Phone 123 or 412.
OFFICE 363 RICHMOND ST.

MARA'S SKIRT VALUES

Extraordinary



Spun Glass Underskirts have appearance and rustle of taffeta silk, with dust frill and flounce, sizes 38, 40 and 42. Special, each.....95c

BLACK MOIRE UNDER-SKIRTS with wide sweep and knife pleat flounce. Yours for, each.....99c

RED FLANNEL Lined Sateen Underskirts, wide sweep and heavy quality. Special.....\$1.25

See our special **REGAL Taffeta Underskirt** with dust frill and knife pleat flounce. Special, each.....\$1.99

HEATHERBLOOM Underskirts. Has all the appearance and rustle of taffeta silk and about half price, colors of black, blue, green, and brown. Special.....\$2.95

Top Skirts Special

Black and Blue Cloth Skirts with hair line pattern, raised seams and panels, sizes 36 to 44. Value at \$4.00, for.....\$2.95

MARA'S, OPPOSITE MARKET LANE

ROSS' FURS

Manufacturer and Retailer



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is considered throughout the country as the finest bread for the stomach. That is what all its consumers say. They can't seem to get any other bread like it. Then this is the bread for you, reader. Have you tried it yet?
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Penman's Underwear
Pure Wool, Heavy Weight
\$2.00 and \$2.50 Suit

GRAHAM BROS.

Drawing Lessons for School Children



1. Veranda Railing. Drawn by Ross Belton, Grade VII, Colborne Street School. Winner of First Prize.

SIX BEST IN GRADES VII. AND VIII.

1. Ross Belton, Grade VII, Colborne Street School.
2. Hadley Murray, Grade VIII, Aberdeen School.
3. Verna Bridgeman, Grade VIII, Talbot Street School.
4. Milton Templeman, Grade VII, Aberdeen School.
5. Frank Dowell, Grade VII, Princess Avenue School.
6. Allison Welch, Grade VII, Lorne Avenue School.

SIX BEST IN GRADE VII.

1. Ross Belton, Colborne Street School.
2. Milton Templeman, Aberdeen Street School.
3. Frank Dowell, Princess Avenue School.
4. Allison Welch, Lorne Avenue School.
5. Stanley Chadwick, Chesley Avenue School.
6. Mabel Hynd, Talbot Street School.

SIX BEST IN GRADE VIII.

1. Hadley Murray, Aberdeen School.
2. Verna Bridgeman, Talbot Street School.
3. Gordon Smallman, Rectory Street School.
4. Muriel Draper, Talbot Street School.
5. Annie Winslow, Aberdeen School.
6. Minnie Austin, Rectory Street School.

CRITICISM ON FETS DESIGNED BY GRADES VII. AND VIII.

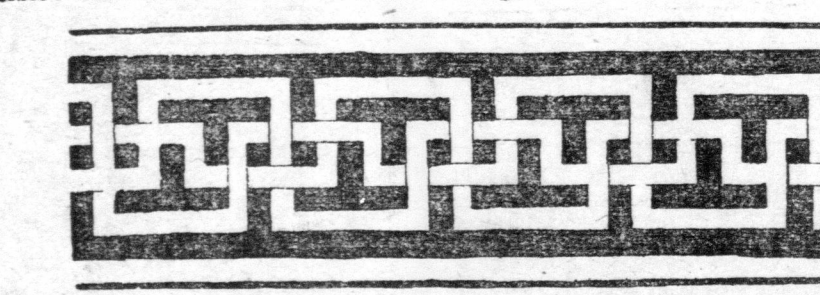
When a professional designer sits down to work out a problem, he does



2. Veranda Trimmings. Drawn by Hadley Murray, Grade VIII, Aberdeen School. Winner of Second Prize.

not let his imagination run riot. Time is too valuable. He knows that he might make a very beautiful pattern that would nevertheless be utterly worthless unless it were suited to the purpose for which it was intended. For example, a border that is to be embroidered or painted on some surface, may have certain parts that are related to neighboring parts without actually touching any of them; but once work this same pattern out in some material where it becomes not only the decoration, but the structure as well, and what becomes of these parts that are not joined to the neighboring parts? Imagine a veranda railing or the grating for a register that had these loose units in the pattern. Could you make them keep their place without being joined to the rest of the structure? Naturally they would fall out. It would be impossible to set up the structure as you had planned it. Therefore, the designer first thinks of the material to be used, and recognizes its limitations. Then he considers the purpose which the finished article is to serve, and plans his decoration in such a way that it will be as beautiful and harmonious as possible in itself without in any way inter-

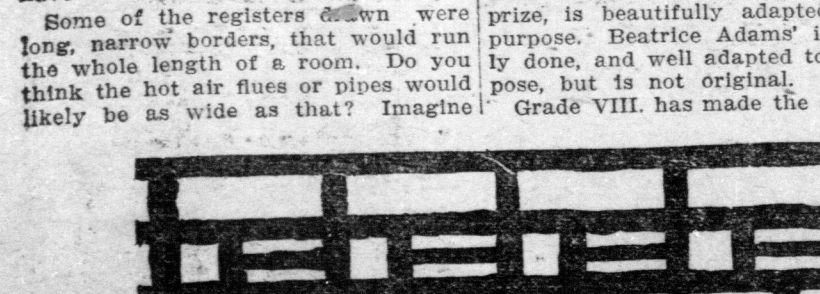
ferring with the use, durability or importance of the article decorated. When you invent a design for a gate, you must show not only the top, bottom and sides of the gate, but also the way it is to be connected with the fence. Some of you drew a piece out of the middle of the gate, and then called it a design for a gate. It might as appropriately have been labeled a design for a wall paper or the lining of a book. Some of you made a veranda railing and left out the top and bottom rails, or did not connect the uprights with these rails when you did put them in. Others drew rails and rods that were fine as a hair. It would have been impossible to work them out in wood or iron as was intended, and if it had been possible they would have been too fragile for use. Some of the registers drawn were long, narrow borders, that would run the whole length of a room. Do you think the hot air flues or pipes would likely be as wide as that? Imagine



3. Border of a Tile Floor. Drawn by Verna Bridgeman, Grade VIII, Talbot Street School. Winner of Third Prize.

yourself out in dark and light when it is returned, and see what difficulties will arise. Teresa, Gordon Smythe, VII, Talbot, does not tell what part of a veranda he intended for it. It would have been possible as a railing. Something of the same criticism applies to the drawings by Mabel Hynd and J. Houston. I wish to make VII, Simcoe, had shown the whole iron gate. It is impossible to judge of the strength without seeing the whole construction. I think by the width of line used the gates were to be made of the slenderest wire. Of course, they are not intended for use, as a horse, a cow, even a dog, could walk through them without difficulty. Gertrude Dumaresq's grating is quite attractive. But what is a grating for, and does yours serve that purpose, Gertrude? Aren't you afraid that any small child or animal wandering unattended around the house might fall into the hot air flue through the large openings in your grating? You should show the inclosing frame, also. I do not quite understand what Grade VII, Rectory, means by wood carpets. Your borders would work

successfully in inlaid woodwork, if that is what you intend. Willie Whitaker, VII, Colborne, has a pleasing veranda railing, which could be made more serviceable by connecting the loose end repeated in his pattern in some way with the rest of the woodwork. The same criticism applies to the designs by Leigh Johnston, Roy Campbell and Jack Bell. All are well done and would work out successfully where strength was not a necessary quality. That is where the design was applied, and not necessarily a part of the structure. The same criticisms apply to the veranda railings designed by VII, Chesley Avenue. A good plan would be to cut your fret out of stiff paper with a sharp knife, and see for yourselves how they would work out in the real materials. Ross Belton's, which wins the first prize, is beautifully adapted to the purpose. Beatrice Adams' is carefully done, and well adapted to the purpose, but is not original. Grade VIII has made the same mis-



4. Veranda Railing. Drawn by Milton Templeman, Grade VII, Aberdeen School.

takes regarding registers and veranda railings as Grade VII. Muriel Draper, VII, Talbot, has a pleasing border, and Lionel Mosley's is well done, but not original. By that I do not mean that these designs have been copied, but that one frequently sees them elsewhere. Marguerite Bowman's is pleasing, but needs more connection with the beam above and below it to make it serve its purpose well. The same criticism applies to Fred Butler's otherwise satisfactory fence. Gordon Mott's merits the same criticism. Vera Barnes' design would be better in a rug than in a grille. Minnie Austin's grille is very frail. I am afraid it would sag with its own weight, seeing that it has no support throughout its length. Gordon Smallman, VIII, Rectory, has a good register. Maurice Pollick, VIII, Aberdeen, has spoiled this veranda by the disconnected border he stuck on the cross bars as an afterthought. The borders by this class are all good. I do not understand what Russell Palmer means by "lead work." Hadley Murray's veranda railing needs to have the corners that jut out connected with the rest of the structure in some way. M. Craig, Chesley Avenue, has a disconnected line as part of her design. It could not keep its place in a grille or a railing. The register grating by Frank Dowell is out of proportion, but otherwise is well adapted to its purpose. Let us think of necessities and limitations next time before we plan our designs. A. A. POWELL.

HONORABLE MENTION.

GRADE VII.

- Willie Whitaker, Colborne Street School.
Lillian Dean, Talbot Street School.
Leigh Johnston, Colborne Street School.
Gladys Warren, Aberdeen School.
Gladys Short, Rectory Street School.
Evelyn Neary, Chesley Avenue School.
Mabel Seymour, Chesley Avenue School.
Rosa Bull, Chesley Avenue School.
Roy Campbell, Colborne Street School.
Jack Bell, Colborne Street School.
Clarence Hill, Lorne Avenue School.
Mattie Robinson, Lorne Avenue School.
Madeleine Simson, Princess Avenue School.
Jennie Black, Aberdeen School.
Gertrude Williams, Princess Avenue School.
Jennie Dockstader, Aberdeen School.
Grover Smythe, Talbot Street School.
Gordon Smythe, Talbot Street School.
J. Houston, Talbot Street School.
Gertrude Dumaresq, Simcoe Street School.
R. McKee, Princess Avenue School.
Phyllis Lister, Princess Avenue School.
Alice Gould, Rectory Street School.
Gordon Tufts, Chesley Avenue School.
Bessie McKenzie, Chesley Avenue School.
Beatrice Adair, Colborne Street School.
Ethel McLaurian, Rectory Street School.
Eustace Barrett, Rectory Street School.
Willie Putnam, Rectory Street School.
Bertha Cooper, Rectory Street School.
Nyta Dodds, Princess Avenue School.
Myrtle McLeod, Simcoe Street School.
Edna Gillet, Simcoe Street School.
Irene Cox, Simcoe Street School.
Esther Robinson, Simcoe Street School.
Dorothy Paul, Simcoe Street School.
Teresa Anson, Aberdeen School.
Walter Bradley, Aberdeen School.
Aldine Dickinson, Princess Avenue School.
Trevor Thomas, Princess Avenue School.
Edna Holland, Princess Avenue School.
William Duffield, Princess Avenue School.
Violet Borden, Lorne Avenue School.
Frank Nickle, Lorne Avenue School.
Ina Colerick, Lorne Avenue School.

GRADE VIII.

- Bertha Churchill, Aberdeen School.
Marguerite Bowman, Talbot Street School.
Caroline Vrooman, Aberdeen School.
Vera Barnes, Rectory Street School.
Mae Stewart, Talbot Street School.
Fred Butler, Talbot Street School.
Lionel Morley, Talbot Street School.
Emma Yake, Rectory Street School.
Gordon Nott, Princess Avenue School.
Viola Doan, Rectory Street School.
Russell Palmer, Aberdeen School.
Gordon Thomas, Princess Avenue School.
C. Smith, Chesley Avenue School.
Fred Southcott, Chesley Avenue School.
Maurice Pollick, Chesley Avenue School.
Paul Andrus, Chesley Avenue School.
M. Craig, Chesley Avenue School.
Howard MacDonald, Chesley Avenue School.
Arlita Weber, Chesley Avenue School.
Nina Harrison, Rectory Street School.

NEXT LESSON FOR GRADES VII. AND VIII.

The Designing of a Special Page for a Magazine or Paper.

Grades VII. and VIII. have been doing such surprisingly good work lately that I want them to have the privilege of designing the Christmas decorations for our own page of The Advertiser. So hedged around with difficulties was the way, that I almost gave up in despair. However, it should have a stimulating effect upon us to be confronted with a problem that admits of no elasticities. We are going



ILLUSTRATION FOR NEXT LESSON.

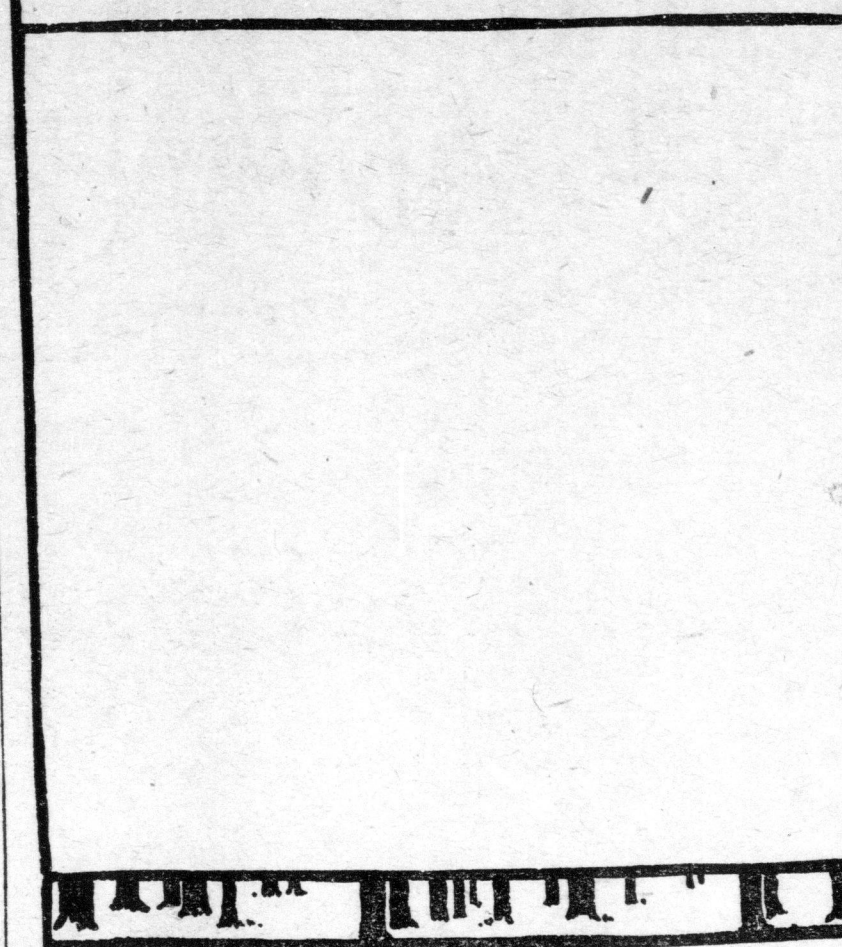


ILLUSTRATION FOR NEXT LESSON.

to make an earnest effort. Whether we succeed or not, remains to be seen. The moment "Christmas" and "Decorations" are mentioned I know your thoughts at once fly to holly. Why should holly symbolize Christmas fun for us? We do buy it by the pound and decorate our rooms, and for a day or two it is lovely, then the leaves curl up and the berries drop off and are stepped on, and its heavy "vanishes." To our little English cousins it means much more than to us. They see its glistening green leaves and scarlet berries shining out from the thickets, and there are merry excursions at Christmas time to gather it for the adorning of church and home. No wonder that they can put a spirit into the use of it that we cannot. So many commonplace holly designs

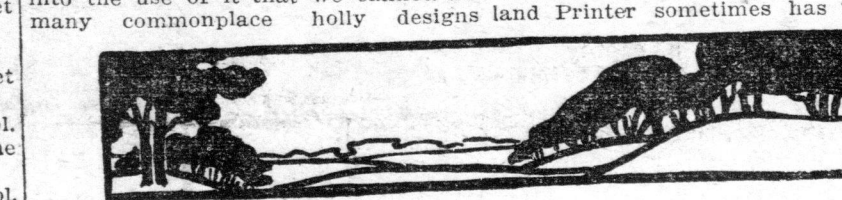


ILLUSTRATION FOR NEXT LESSON.

spring up at Christmas time that we will avoid it altogether, unless we use it in the most severely conventional way. Four illustrations go with your lesson this time. The first is suggested by a pine grove. A narrow panel across the bottom of the page gives us a glimpse of the trunks. These are hidden behind the part of the branches that tend to the right, and the narrow panel, where the heading, "Drawing Lesson for School Children," is to be printed. You may make one after this model if you wish, but use some other tree and a different arrangement. You might have maple trees, their leafless

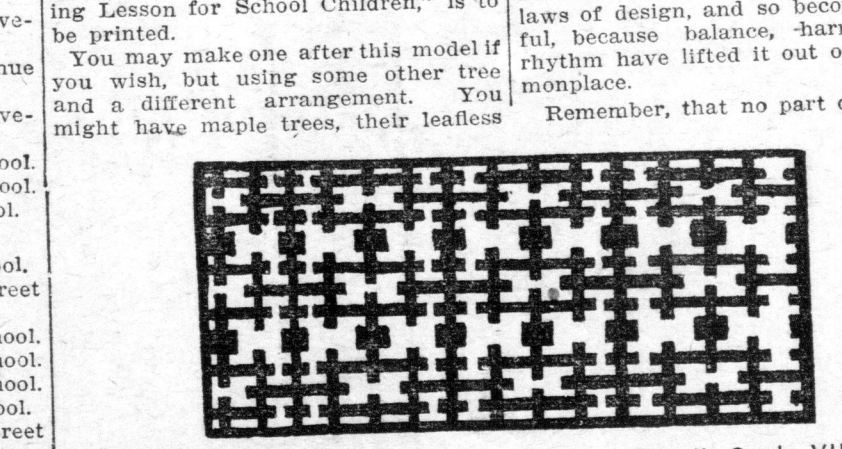


ILLUSTRATION FOR NEXT LESSON.

branches interlaced, showing in the top panel, which must not be quite three times as wide as the space reserved for the lettering. If you decide to make one after this manner, study the interlaced branches as you see them now, through the windows of the schoolroom or your homes. Notice the tangential union, which is the union of strength, and is typified in the Greek anthemion. Unless you intend to make a careful study of the branching do not undertake to draw one of this kind. Choose a style that appeals to you so strongly that the last brush stroke that you put on it will receive as much care and thought as the first. The illustration marked 2 shows a decorative landscape in black and white, which might go immediately above or immediately below the panel with the lettering, the remainder of the page to be inclosed by a marginal line. At 3 and 4 are shown examples of

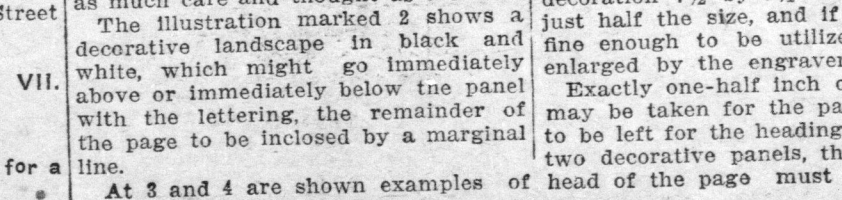


ILLUSTRATION FOR NEXT LESSON.

sign must ever clamor for individual attention. Each separate part must exist for the good of the whole, and make every other part look more beautiful and comfortable just because it is there. If at any time we can remove anything without spoiling the design, we may depend upon it that its removal is really an improvement. Now, let us think of the cast-iron requirements of the case. It is not possible for us to make the page the full size, which would make our decoration from outside edge to outside edge 15 inches by 19 1/2 inches, but we can plan it on foolscap, making the outside dimensions of our decoration 7 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches, that is, just half the size, and if our work is fine enough to be utilized it can be enlarged by the engraver. Exactly one-half inch of the length may be taken for the panel, which is to be left for the heading. If you have two decorative panels, the one at the head of the page must not occupy

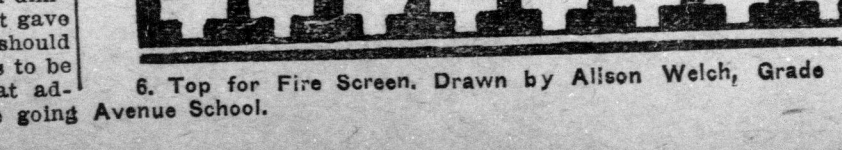


ILLUSTRATION FOR NEXT LESSON.

more than 1 1/2 inches of the length of the whole page, while the one at the bottom must not take more than one-half inch. All the panels will, of course, extend right across the page. If you make a border it should be three-quarters of an inch wide, and will look better in outline than in mass, provided a good strong line is used. If you work it out in dark and light have the light predominate, as it would in No. 3, if only the corner from it were in outline. The measurements given you are exactly as you will use them on your 7 1/2 by 9 1/2 inch plan, and would ap-

pear, supposing your page was the one chosen for the Christmas number, just twice the size in that issue. The best drawing from each class might be worked out on the squared Bristol board, the other drawings being sent in on the foolscap. All the designs are to be painted in black ink. The blacker the ink the clearer the reproduction will be. After this I am going to ask you to send your drawings in Saturday instead of Monday. This time the six best are to be sent in to The Advertiser office not later than Saturday, the 29th of November.

How Wellman's Airship Came to Grief

NARRATIVE OF HIS CHIEF ENGINEER, MELVIN VANIMAN — CONTRARY WINDS AND A COM-PASS THAT FAILED TO WORK DASHED THE AMERICA UPON A GLACIER.

Mr. Melvin Vaniman, chief engineer of the Wellman polar expedition, and the designer and constructor of the airship America, arrived in London a short time since from Spitzbergen. In conversation with a press representative he explained that during the anxious days when the start on the polar journey was delayed by the gales and contrary winds, everything was kept ready to get out at a few minutes' notice. Every particle of food and clothing, together with all the apparatus and instruments, boat, sledge, etc., required for the airship journey, were put on board. Mr. Wellman, Mr. Riensberg and himself, the three sole occupants of the America, were also ready to embark at any hour, and the dogs who were to go with them to drag the sledges in case of accident to the airship, were tethered to a few yards from the airship itself. Clothes were packed ready, and even the farewell letters had been written. Vaniman's personal narrative of the abortive ascent, however, contains much that is new, and shows that the three daring aeronauts went through some exciting experiences.

"Once on board, we immediately repaired to our various stations. The chief went forward to his place on the deck of the airship. Mr. Riensberg took up his position a little aft on the bridge at the wheel and compass, while I went into the interior of the car and took control of the motors. After swinging for compass, the navigator reported all in readiness, and the steel cable was passed down to the steamer Express, which was to tow us clear of the land. Immediately afterwards, amid absolute silence for special orders had been given that no one was to speak except the officer in command—the Express slowly moved off and towed us round the headland into the unknown. As soon as the ship was clear I took the opportunity to start the motors for the first time in the air. Immediately the America, with a slow, gliding movement, forged ahead, passing the Express as though the latter were standing still, and it at once became apparent that instead of the Express towing us, we were in reality towing the Express.

"We all now settled down for our voyage to the pole. No anxiety or nervousness was apparent. The start was all that could be desired, except in the matter of weather, for, although the wind had dropped, snow was falling, and threatening banks of mist and fog lay in the way. For ten minutes we were under perfect control, answering every turn of the helm, the motor running easily and steadily, without any sign of vibration. Suddenly a series of tremors through the ship indicated that the cable connecting us with the Express was being jerked, and that the wind was blowing. As there was imminent peril of these jerks wrenching the airship from the car, a hurried consultation was held, and orders were signaled by a flag to the Express, 250 feet below, to cast us off. This order was at once carried out, and the America ran free, her guide rope trailing in the water.

"For the first time in mid-air I set the motors at full speed. The America at once responded, and in a few minutes the Express was out of sight. Some twenty minutes later, looking through the starboard window of the engine room, I saw that we were apparently drifting upon a high perpendicular mountain, and realized that our first flight with the wind had begun. The motors, which had been slowly slowed down, were again given full power, and I was delighted to see the America clear from the land and steer toward the open. As soon as we lost sight of the dangerous headland the motors were again slowed down to 500 revolutions a minute, and for another fifteen minutes our voyage was continued under perfect conditions. Looking out of the opposite window of the engine room I was astounded to see that we were drifting upon land in that direction. "It was clear that something was wrong, and I hurriedly left the motors, and, going to the bridge, where I found Mr. Wellman and Mr. Riensberg, asked what was the matter. They then informed me that they had just discovered that the compass was not working properly, and they had not the remotest idea of their bearings. The only course was to endeavor to again get into communication with the Express, but where was she? The fog and snow were impenetrable. Luckily, a few minutes afterwards the weather lifted somewhat, and we saw a little that our position was about a mile away. Mr. Wellman now told me that the airship had made two complete turns against the wind, and that the fog closed in. The Express was nowhere to be seen. The wind again freshened, our ship blew round and we were utterly ignorant as to our position. We all now realized that both the ship and ourselves were in imminent danger. We knew that we were surrounded by high mountains, hidden away from us in the mist, and we were also aware that we were drifting rapidly on to a glacier. Our motors were instantly stopped, our anchor hanging from the keel of the airship was let go, and we prepared to make a landing. The emergency valve was opened and the balloon began to settle. Twice we touched slightly, with no other shock

than a gentle rebound. Meanwhile the cutting knife was unlashed and run up to the side of the balloon. As the American approached the glacier for the third time the incision deflating the balloon was made. "With a mighty roar the gas escaped, while the envelope fell gracefully and clear of the airship on her deck. Our instruments indicated that we had been in the air for two and a quarter hours. The storm abated somewhat after this, and the Express, which had returned to headquarters to inform the steamer, the Frithjof, of our whereabouts, had returned and we, with our airship, embarked on the Frithjof for our headquarters. The airship was practically undamaged."

LOVE STORY OF THE KHEDIVÉ

A ROYAL ROMANCE—WEDDED A CIRCASSIAN SLAVE.

It has been said that every royalty is interesting—not necessarily by temperament, but through the fact of an abnormal and rare situation. To a certain extent the statement is true, and it is also true that every virtue is a little more praiseworthy, as it were, in the possessor of a throne than in an ordinary individual. For the royal difficulties in the way of a prince or princess seeing life and facts as they are, constitute a tremendous barrier to certain simple, friendly qualities, and to certain self-denying characteristics.

THE CIRCASSIAN SLAVE.

In a recent number of La Revue there is an article dealing with the private life of the Khedive of Egypt, who seems in a position of considerable difficulty to show a very pleasant disposition. But the crux of the article is the romantic story of the Khedive's marriage, a marriage, revealing among other things, how very difficult a game diplomacy is to bring to a successful issue. For when at 18 years old the present Khedive, Abbas-Himl, succeeded to the power of his father, his avowed intention was to marry only from among the royal at that age, was strong-willed, and the intention created something like a panic among all those interested. A Khedive of royal blood was most undesirable for the Egyptian princesses, nearly all the daughters of slaves, who had married princes, would be treated as dirt by one in whose veins flowed the blood of genuine princely ancestors. Consequently, from the moment of his accession Abbas-Himl found as if by accident, two beautiful Circassian slaves constantly in attendance, with the result that in the end one of them attracted more than a simple and passing admiration. When, however, the Khedive announced his intention of marrying the woman he loved, every member of the court circle was horrified and embittered. Even a Turkish princess would have been better than a Circassian slave.

A HAPPY MARRIAGE.

But Abbas-Himl's mind was made up, and the marriage took place—a marriage that to all appearances has been a very wise one. Following the example of his predecessor, the Khedive has only one wife, and the Khedive has proved himself to be not only a beautiful woman, but a very intelligent one. Since her marriage she has learned to speak English, French and German fluently, and in a palace luxuriously furnished in the European style, and always full of books and flowers, she receives visitors of all three nationalities as charmingly as the domestic life of the Khedive appears to be simple and happy. Abbas-Himl, unlike the average conception of eastern potentates, dislikes display, entertaining, and too much publicity. A magnificent agriculturist, he is also fond of serious literature, while, to the despair of two chiefs, he is one of the people indifferent to the pleasures of the palate, being practically quite indifferent to what he eats.

THE LARGEST OF BLASTS.

One of the largest blasts ever fired in France was discharged recently at the quartzite quarries at Cherbourg, any is said to have displaced 120,000 tons of stone. A tunnel measuring six feet wide and six feet high was driven into the face of the cliff for a distance of seventy feet, and at its end two branch tunnels, each twenty feet long, were driven to the right and left, respectively. These branches ended in chambers forty feet apart and seventy feet from the face of the cliff, and measuring each ten feet by six feet. The chambers were charged with eight and one-half tons of blasting powder and 250 pounds of dynamite and the blast was fired electrically. The quartzite obtained from this quarry finds much favor in England as a road material.—Philadelphia Record.

Cocoa Importations into the United States are now averaging more than \$1,000,000 a month against \$250,000 per month a decade ago. Meanwhile importations of both tea and coffee show a decline.

School for Housewives

COOKING A HAM TO BEST ADVANTAGE

Use a Narrow Knife for Cutting Ham

FIRST, select your ham! For there are hams and hams, and a sliding scale of excellence between the best and the most indifferent is so long as to seem incredible to one who has carelessly taken for granted that ham is ham the world over.

The traveler of educated appetite and just taste who has sojourned in the British Isles will witness with me to the humiliating fact of the vast superiority of pork in all its forms as served upon English, Irish and Scotch tables to that raised and cured on this side of the Atlantic.

An English ham is nearly as pleasant to the eye as to the palate. It is seldom served naked, that is, just as it comes from the hand that strips off the skin after the ham is boiled.

While the juices still exude from the bared surface, it is coated with fine crumbs and browned to a rich, mellow shade in the oven.

Then it is cooled suddenly. When the carving knife sinks into it, it exposes below the bronzed crust at least an inch and a half of pearly white fat, and underneath the fat lean that is rose-pink to the bone, succulent, tender and delicious.

I have never eaten English bacon that was tough.

Yet some pigs must "grow old over there." Alive, they have the true British complexion, the pink showing through the skin and hair.

Much of the excellence of the flesh is undoubtedly due to the juicy grasses of meadows where they feed

all summer, fattening for the autumn butchering.

We have no such turf in America, but we might export English hams and breakfast bacon in quantities, and at prices that would allow housemothers of moderate means to let their families know what really good bacon is.

UNSUSPECTED SAVORINESS

When Carlyle tells of his neat-handed Jeanie "frying bacon-ham for breakfast," a pleasing reminiscence, he recalled savoriness unsuspected by those whose knowledge of the national dish is confined to the stringy wisps of "muddling" and hard hunks of ham dished as family fare in the western, northern and middle states.

I except a region where it is possible to find bacon-ham worthy of its English ancestry. In southeast-

ern Virginia is a county noted throughout the Union as having been the bloody theater of the only active servile insurrection ever known in the slave-holding states. Smithfield, in Virginia parlance, of Southampton county, has an international reputation for hams.

There, too, the pig never attains his majority. He is cut down and up in the pride of his youth. From infancy he has been fed upon peanuts.

The peanut vine—they call them "gobber peas" down South—flourishes in that region as luxuriantly as potatoes in Monmouth county, New Jersey.

The Smithfield ham is never bulky.

The aim of the New England and middle states farmer to get as many pounds of pork out of his herd as he can defeat the finer end

of securing flavor and tenderness of flesh.

It is well for our housemother to keep these things in sight in the selection of her ham.

One that tips the scale at ten pounds, and is not lean, will set forth her feast more worthily than a fifteen-pounder.

SHOULD BE PLUMP

It should be plump and the skin rounded out by firm underlying adipose tissue, otherwise fat.

If the skin yield too easily to the pressure of the inquisitive finger, the fat is flabby, therefore unwholesome.

If the whole surface be hard as wood, the pig was lean and probably well stricken in years, a leftover of several seasons' standing.

Your ham is bought. I hope it is a Smithfield.

But they come high in the city markets, and you may mollify the peculiarities of the American ham of commerce by skilful cookery.

Wash the ham thoroughly with water, using a stiff whisk broom in the work.

Next, rinse faithfully, first in warm, then in cold water.

Lastly, soak in clean cold water for six or eight hours.

At the end of the time rub off any adhering rust from the underside with the stiff whisk; put into the ham boiler, cover deep with cold water and cook steadily, fifteen minutes to the pound.

If you have any reason to fear that it may be tough, add a cupful of vinegar to six gallons of water when you set it over the fire to boil.

Let the ham get almost cold in the liquor in which it was boiled. It should be entirely cold before

you skin it.

The skin will come off more easily then and the juices do not escape so readily as from a hot ham.

Breaded Ham. Wash a boiled cold and skinned ham all over with beaten yolk of egg. Have ready a paste of cracker-crums worked smooth with rich milk. Cream is better, if you have it.

Season with salt and pepper and spread it over the upper surface of the ham a quarter of an inch thick. Set in a quick oven to brown. It should be colored evenly all over. Eat cold. The crust will be found delicious.

Deviled Baked Ham.

Having washed the ham and soaked it for twelve hours in water rather more than tepid, exchange this for cold, and soak six hours longer.

Lay in a deep platter and wash with a "barbecue" mixture made of a cup of vinegar, a glass of sherry, a heaping tablespoonful of sugar and an even teaspoonful of made mustard. Throw a cloth over the platter or bowl, and repeat the sponging with the barbecue hourly all day. At bedtime turn the ham several

A Good Scrubbing is Necessary

times in the sauce and cover it up for the night. Next morning sponge again, and lavishly, before putting the ham into a covered roaster. Put what is left of the sauce into a bowl, add a cupful of hot water and pour over the ham in the roaster.

Cover and cook steadily twenty-five minutes to the pound. Baste often during the first hour. Should the sauce sink rapidly in heating, add boiling water to it.

Baste faithfully during the last half hour, turning the ham bottom upward during that time, that the seasoning may soak into all parts. Test with a fork, to make sure it is done; draw the roaster from the oven, and set away, covered, with the ham in it, until the latter is cold.

Take off the skin, anoint the surface with gravy from the dish, and spread over the ham a paste of cracker-crums and cream, such as I have described in the last recipe.

Brown in a quick oven. When dead-cold, carve into slices as thin as shavings.

"Tedious," do you say? If you compute the actual time bestowed by you upon the process, you will not complain.

The ham takes care of itself while soaking, and the basting does not consume more than two min-utes apiece.

The result is delightful, and will richly repay you for the time and pains it has cost.

Marion Harland

When Buying the Thanksgiving Turkey

WHEN buying the Thanksgiving turkey have the butcher remove the leg sinews, as this will render the drumsticks tender and eatable; it can be done with a fork, but it is difficult.

Put two tablespoonfuls of alcohol in a saucer, light and over it singe the bird; this is much better than paper, as it does not blacken the skin.

Cut off the feet below the joint, after roasting, the jagged bones will be broken off, leaving the leg ends white.

Cut off the head as close to the bill end as possible. Slit the neck skin along the backbone as far as the shoulders. Draw it back and pull out the crop and windpipe, then cut off the neck close to the body. The long flap of skin is to be folded over the back, leaving the breast unmarred.

Make a slit just below the breast bone, insert two fingers and loosen all the organs from the sides of the cavity. Firmly grasp the gizzard, the largest organ, and pull steadily outward. Cut around the vent, thus removing the intestines intact. Examine the cavity, making sure that all bits of the lungs are removed, as well as the kidneys.

If properly done, all that is now needed is to wipe out the cavity with a wet cloth. Cut out the oil sac, just above the tail, and wipe the skin well. Put a few spoonfuls of stuffing under the breast skin and fill the body cavity, drawing the edges of the latter together with a few stitches.

A trussing needle looks like a darning needle, about twelve inches long. Have ready some firm, stout twine in about one-yard lengths. Draw the neck flap over the back and fasten with a stitch of the threaded needle. Turn the wings so that the tips are under the forelegs.

Run the threaded needle straight through the wings and body, entering at the wing joint, and coming out above the bone of the second joint. Take a parallel return stitch, bringing the twine under the same bone. Pull the twine tight and tie, leaving ends three inches long hanging.

Push the legs against the body, take a second stitch, going over the thigh bone, in returning run the needle under the bone. For the third stitch, pass through the ends of the legs and return through the breast part.

THE HOUSEMOTHERS' EXCHANGE

SOME time ago I wrote to the Exchange asking for two poems—"Kiss Me Good Night," and "The Kiss of the Poetess." I suppose my letter was crowded out, or has been lost. Yet I am bold enough to write again and hope for better luck this time.

May I tell of my way of cleaning steel skillets?

It may help some one. I keep a box of scouring powder handy and as soon as I wash the skillet I sprinkle a little on it and give it two or three strokes with the brush. So, whenever it is used it is clean all over. I never miss the few minutes it takes to do it. Scouring in cleaning nickel ware. It makes it shine like silver. Vinegar will polish glass nicely. Try it on lamp chimneys some time when you are in a hurry.

If three hams, gathered in the working day of the practical housewife, are of any use, please send them in first payment for the great favor you and your corps of helpers will do me by finding my poor little verses.

L. G. D. Mondanini, Iowa.

You were right in the surmise that your request was crowded out by other matter.

The straightness of the confines within which we are obliged to keep our exchange precludes the possibility of the publication of much we should be glad to admit.

Whatever does not pertain to housewifery and home-making must, perforce, be rejected. I hope the verses you wish to get will be sent in. I hold your address.

Making Silk Portieres

Please let me know how many pounds of rays after they are sewed it will take to make a pair of silk portieres of the "studio" size. Also, how many pounds of linen warp will be needed for the same. Must be cut two-thirds of an inch wide, while a contributor to one of our little papers says, "Cut them three inches wide."

What am I to believe?

I should be glad to have an answer at your earliest convenience.

Mrs. J. C. (Victor, Cal.).

Time was when I could have answered your first query confidently.

In that "once in a while" time I, too, made silk curtains. That is, I cut and sewed silk strips together, while my little ones went over their daily lessons to me.

When I had a big basketful of balls of carefully assorted colors, I took them to a canny Scotch weaver, with a caper on which I had painted the order in which I would have the yards upon yards of strips woven into stripes.

The result was eminently satisfactory. I have some of the hangings still. And I thought my memory was truthful when I told a correspondent two years

ago, that a pound and a half of silks went into a yard of woven curtain.

I was called down sharply for the statement, and I dare not repeat it.

So, you must wait until "somebody that knows" better than I takes pity upon us and writes out with the characteristic amiability of the Exchange disciples, full directions how to make your silk portieres.

One thing I do affirm confidently. I did not cut my silks more than a liberal inch wide.

That was for "a close weave." But I do not believe the fabric would look well made of strips three inches in width.

Moth Preventive

Our household goods were in storage for two years, and while there became infested with moths. About seventy-five yards of new linen carpeting, some furs, a lot of clothing, etc., and even the piano seen to have been attacked by the pests.

We want to save the carpet to make rugs of when we can afford it, so don't want it to be eaten up.

There seem to be millions of them—moths, millers—and in almost every article cocoons, showing they are in everything.

I don't want to use anything that will harm them unless it is the piano. For everything else, particularly that carpet, soak through and through, shut the room up tightly for three days and open when the time is up, in the broad daylight.

The only danger attending the use of gasoline is that in evaporating it changes into highly inflammable gas. Do not have artificial light in the room or near it until the odor has been dispelled by free ventilation.

The slightest moth that ever gnawed the household treasures cannot live in the atmosphere generated by gasoline and camphor.

When you repack the carpet strew gum camphor freely within the folds, rolling it up on this, wrong side out. Next pin newspapers about the pile and over these sew stout unbleached muslin.

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Sugar Cookies

Will you kindly print soon for my benefit a recipe for a rich, soft sugar cookie? I haven't a recipe which will make one at once rich and soft and which will not harden with the keeping.

M. E. L. (Lawrence, Mass.).

I can give you such a recipe, but if you would keep them soft you must wrap them up in a cloth as soon as the cookies are cool—not cold—and put them into a close box.

Every fourth day open the box; dampen the cloth slightly and shut up, the box again.

Soft Sugar Cookies.

Beat six eggs light, white and yolks separately. Cream until many shades lighter than when you began the work, three even cups of sugar and one rounded cup of butter, etc., and even the piano seen to have been attacked by the pests.

Beat it to a veritable cream; add the yolks and lastly the whites alternately with just enough sifted flour for a soft dough.

Do not have it stiff enough to be rolled into a sheet. Flour your hands and mould lightly into round cakes. Bake in a quick oven. You may flavor with lemon or vanilla.

The bright and busy Jersey bee from whom I got this recipe thirty years back, made them to perfection. I have

never quite attained. But they are always the best cookies I have ever eaten.

Recipes Asked For

I note with interest how many of our members ask for soup recipes, and that a few have been sent in at their call, notably one from "Mrs. C. A. R." of Spring Lake, Mich.

I enclose herewith a recipe for making soup in ten minutes. My John makes from 16 to 18 portions for the now and then, as I need it; that is, he does the heavy part of the work.

"Mrs. C. A. R." wants to know why some soup swells and some sinks. That is an account of the kind of fat she uses. Mutton and beef fat will swim, and lard (pork fat) will sink when put in soup.

Mrs. F. F. V. M. (Roanoke, Va.).

I have been informed by others, and others who seemed to know what they were saying, that soup is made to float by beating it up while soft, as one would whip cake batter.

Yet I dare not take issue on the point with a Virginia housewife, recollecting the reputation of planter's wives of long years for home-made soup.

Here is the recipe I enclosed:

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Disolve the contents of one can of patent lye in three and one-half pints of cold water and set aside to cool. Melt 1/2 pounds

of clean grease, free from salt, in a large kettle.

When quite liquid remove it from the fire and allow it to cool until you can bear your hand in it.

Then pour the dissolved and cooled lye into it and stir faithfully until the mass thickens. It alone for twenty-four hours to set and become hard, keeping it covered from the dust.

If you wish, you may pour it while soft into a box lined with greased and stout paper. When hard it may be easily removed from the box.

It will then be in a convenient form for cutting into blocks and cakes. Do this with fine wire or twine.

In Adversity

I am sorely puzzled and I turn to you for advice.

work at dressmaking and support my mother and myself. My earnings are our sole income.

It would be wrong to let my mother give up her home and go into an old folks' home, while I try to make a living for myself. It is a cruel strain that I am in!

K. (Buffalo, N. Y.).

Cruel beyond expression!

Yet, were I your mother, I should greatly prefer settling myself for the rest of my life, in an old ladies' home, such as I know, to seeing my child toiling beyond her strength and risking eyesight and health in trying to keep a mortgaged roof over my head.

There is no dishonor in entering a home, when one can no longer earn her own board and lodging and let us be established for the virtuous poor, and gladly maintained by those who know not when the turn of the fickle wheel of fortune may land them in the same haven.

I have visited many homes and retreats, and am a manager in more than one.

I can testify to the peace and comfort that there encompass the storm-tossed wanderer, dazed and terrified by the fall from the top to the bottom of the hill.

Said an old professor of languages, who lived in a home for worn-out brain workers for ten years before he passed away, at the age of 97, "Madam! I have found here what the outer world denied me—tranquillity!"

The dear mother to whom you cling may, in time, be able to say the same. Will you write again and let us know the outcome of your struggle?

You have our hearty sympathy.

Relief From Hives

In reply to the query of "Mrs. B. A. F." if she will get a mixture of carbolic acid and rub on each hive, she will gain instant relief from the itching and burning, and in a short time the eruption will

I have suffered much from hives, and this is the only remedy that ever gave me complete satisfaction. I commend it without reservation.

Mrs. F. L. D. (Springfield, Mass.).

In answer to the same correspondent a member writes:

You recommend castor oil as a lubricant in replying to "Mrs. B. A. F."

It is excellent so far as it goes. It will go further to a cream with ten drops of carbolic acid to each teaspoonful of the oil.

The preparation has held an honorable place in my domestic pharmacopeia for years.

FAMILY MEALS FOR A WEEK

SUNDAY
BREAKFAST.
Fruit, oatmeal jelly and cream, fish cutlets (halibut or cod), rice muffins, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Cold mutton (a left-over), stuffed peppers, fruit salad and mayonnaise dressing, Jell-O orange, cake, cocoa with whipped cream on top.

DINNER.
Browned potato soup, roast turkey, chestnuts stewed in gravy, fried celery, corn, berry sauce, tea.

MONDAY
BREAKFAST.
Oranges, rice boiled in milk, eaten with cream; lamb chops, French rolls, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Mince of mutton on toast (a left-over), potatoes fried whole, broiled tomatoes, jelly fruit, apple sauce, tea.

DINNER.
Yesterday's soup, steamed turkey (a left-over), Spanish rice, steamed oyster plant, berry pudding, (cold) with cream, black coffee.

TUESDAY
BREAKFAST.
Grapes, cereal and cream, bacon and eggs.

brown bread toasted, rolls, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Scramble of tomatoes and eggs, toasted crumpets, nut and apple salad, crackers and Roquefort cheese, canned pears (home made) and cake, tea.

DINNER.
Turkey rack soup, calf's liver larded and baked, peas, cauliflower, junket and cream, cake, black coffee.

WEDNESDAY
BREAKFAST.
Oranges, cereal and cream, barbecued rabbit, corn bread, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Croquettes of turkey (a left-over), scalloped sweet potatoes, beef salad (a left-over), quick biscuits, raisin cake, preserves, tea.

DINNER.
Macaroni soup with Parmesan cheese, casseroles of liver and rice (a left-over), pea "macaroni," Irish potatoes, and gratin, hummer and cake, black coffee.

THURSDAY
BREAKFAST.
Grandfruit, oatmeal porridge and cream, fried apples, muffins, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Stew of mutton and peas, hashed and browned potatoes, rice and peppers, lettuce

salad, bread-and-raisin pudding with hard sauce, tea.

DINNER.
Mock turtle soup, baked beefsteak and mushrooms, chopped potatoes (caveat and Irish) saute, saffron fritters, Charlotte russe, black coffee.

FRIDAY
BREAKFAST.
Oranges, cereal and cream, minced eggs, apple pancakes, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Scalloped oysters, Sally Lunn, potato salad, warm sugar gingerbread, American cheese, cocoa.

DINNER.
Bean and tomato soup (a left-over), boiled corn, hot and cold, whipped potatoes, stewed celery, orange custard cake, black coffee.

SATURDAY
BREAKFAST.
Fruit, cereal and cream, savory omelet, asparagus, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Creamed cold savory omelet, scalloped tomatoes, baked apples in jelly, cake, tea.

DINNER.
Mulligatawny soup, roast mutton, spinach a la creme, green peas, mashed potatoes, custard pudding, black coffee.

A SIX-DAY SURPRISE

At the Great Forced Sale of Furniture, 129 Dundas Street.

FOR THE LAST SIX DAYS OF THIS GREAT

TEN-DAY FORCED SALE

WE SIMPLY GO BEYOND ALL LIMIT IN

BARGAIN GIVING.

SIX DAYS MORE AND THIS SALE POSITIVELY CLOSES. 000

Mighty has been the achievement during the preceding days of this "wonderful sale." We have planned to outdo the phenomenal record of our opening days, and for the last six days HAVE RELENTLESSLY CUT ALL PRICES. A visit to this store will convince you that there is displayed on our floors the grandest collection of "up-to-the-minute" furniture at prices which easily make them the GREATEST MONEY-SAVERS ever offered to the people anywhere at any time. To those who have waited till our closing days to do their buying, also those who can anticipate their future needs and BUY NOW, the saving will be very considerable, for we are offering for the next SIX AND LAST DAYS of this sale Gigantic Bargains in the very goods you want—the satisfactory kind—the kind that have the correct design and appearance and marked at the prices you want to pay, as shown by the following instances of a few quotations from the many hundreds of special values to be had only during the next six and last days of this remarkable sale.

Iron Bed Bargain

A substantial Iron Bed, the good kind, with brass knobs, finished in white for only.....\$2.75

Bargains in Dining Chairs

A Solid Oak Rubbed and Polished Dining Chair, genuine leatherette seat, strongly finished. A regular \$3 50 value for only.....\$1.98

Buffets

Quarter-Sawn Golden Oak Piano-Finished Top, has two large silver drawers and leaded art glass cupboard door. A regular \$22 Buffet for, only.....\$15.92

Parlor Tables

Solid Oak Parlor Tables, highly polished top. A regular \$2 00 value, for.....\$1.25

Dressing Tables

A \$13 50 Oak, Ladies' Dressing Table, with British Plate Mirror, for only.....\$8.50

Mattresses

A Good Cotton Top and Bottom Mattress. Special value for, only.....\$2.48

Ladies' Writing Desks and Bookcases

Ladies' \$12 00 Writing Desk (mahogany) for.....\$7.42

Dining Tables

10 regular \$9 00 value Extension Dining Tables, for only.....\$5.00

Bed Springs

A good, strong, well-made and durable Bed Spring for.....\$1.98

Jardiniere Stands

Oak and Mahogany Jardiniere Stands, well-made, beauties in every line, for only.....\$1.72

Bargains in Kitchen Chairs

Strong, well-made Kitchen Chair for, only.....38c

Dressers

Large Mahogany Dresser, with shaped British plate mirror for, only.....\$14.97
Highly-Polished Mahogany Dresser and Stand, fitted with glass handles for, only.....\$27.98

Couches

We have the largest line of Couches in London. We can surely please you in style, kind and price. French Verona Velour-Covered Couch, fringed front. This couch has pretty flowered pattern covering. Big value here for, only.....\$5.98

Couches

Hall Trees

Large Oak Hall Tree, British plate mirror, with box seat. A big snap for, only.....\$6.45

Remember, only SIX MORE DAYS remain for you to buy at the forced sale prices. ONLY SIX DAYS MORE. Sale will positively close this coming Saturday, Nov. 23. DON'T LET THIS SALE PASS YOU—BUY. THE GREAT FORCED SALE,

BOTT & BROWN'S \$20,000 Stock of Modern and High-Grade Furniture, 129 Dundas St. E. E. Livingston, Sales Manager in Charge.

THE GUARDED SECRET

But, after all, she had been sorry to punish her bright Alina so hardly. She thought about it at the picnic. It rather damped her pleasure in the gay and festive scene. She told herself that if Alina was brought to a proper state of submission she would make it up to her. She had kept the girl back somewhat, deeming her childish and unformed. She would lengthen her dresses now, put up her careless, girlish ringlets, and let her take her place in Chester society as a grown-up young lady. Perhaps the importance of the change might thrust dignity, as it were, upon the willful girl.

She confided her plans to Effie when she could get her away for a moment from the knot of admirers who always surrounded the pretty Miss Rodney. Effie coincided with her mother. She was too secure in the consciousness of her own beauty to be jealous of her younger sister's charms, and she thought that it was quite time for Alina to give over childish ways.

So they went home sorry for Alina's long days of confinement, and full of kindly intentions towards her, eager to hear of her repentance, and to give her the kiss of pardon; and they found her place vacant, her chair empty. They were full of incredulous dismay at first. They thought it must be one of her practical jokes, and that she would return to them presently full of glee over the fright she had given them, and eager to hear how they had passed the day from whose pleasures she had been ruthlessly debarred.

In the meantime they were full of wonder over the way in which the runaway had escaped from her room. The little chamber formed a small wing of itself on the left side of the cottage. It had three windows, one of which looked down upon the front of the street, another into the small, brick-paved backyard, and the third into the beautiful neglected garden of Delaney House. It was quite impossible, they thought, that Alina could have escaped through either of these second-story windows unless she had made a rope from the sheets of her bed. But the downy little nest where Alina rested her fair form nightly was undisturbed in its snowy order. She had certainly not escaped that way, but had gone through the door, and the Rodneys were fain at first to accuse the woman whom they had left in charge of connivance at her freedom.

Cook denied the accusation stoutly, and, having a good reputation for veracity, no one presumed to doubt her vehement asseverations.

she read, slowly. "Why, mamma, have you called a new physician?"

"No, I have not," said Mrs. Rodney. "It is a stranger, dear. Go to him quickly, please. Perhaps he brings us news."

Her eyes grew bright with hope and excitement, and Effie's heart beat a trifle quicker, too. What if her mother's surmise were true, and they were about to hear news of Alina? She did not even stop for the customary womanly peep into the mirror, but hastened down to the parlor to meet the stranger.

CHAPTER XII.
A tall, decidedly handsome man rose to meet Effie as she gilded into the pretty little parlor with that stateful grace that her admirers called so quaintly. He waited with a courteous bow for her to address him. She did so in a silvery-sweet voice, and with a slight blush.

"I am Miss Rodney, Dr. Anthony," she said, glancing at the card which she still held in her hand. "Papa is away from home, and mamma is quite sick. Can I serve you in any way?"

His dark eyes rested on the beautiful, gentle face in uncontrollable admiration a moment, then he said, in a clear, manly voice:

"I have called in the vague hope of serving this afflicted family, Miss Rodney."

"In what way, sir?" inquired Effie, as she waved him back to his seat and sunk into one herself.

"In that calamity which has excited the sympathy and sorrow of the whole country," he answered, respectfully.

Effie's heart gave a muffled throb of joy at the suggestive words.

"God bless you, sir, if you bring us any tidings of our dear Alina!" she exclaimed. He saw that he had excited extravagant hope within her, and said hastily:

"Do not build too much upon my words, Miss Rodney. I do not wish to deceive you. It may be but a vain quest upon which I am come, but some facts in my possession I have thought best to lay before your father in the vague hope that they might somehow lead to news of your lost one."

Seeing how much he had damped the springing hopes in her breast, he said anxiously:

"Miss Rodney, is there in your possession a photograph of your missing sister?"

"She could not understand why such a deep shadow fell over his frank, manly face, as she answered.

"No, Dr. Anthony, my sister's picture was never taken in her life."

"That is most unfortunate," he said. "I had counted so much upon her picture."

"I do not believe papa would like to have Alina's picture published in the papers. He shrinks from publicity," said Effie, reservedly.

"You misunderstand me. I have no such intention," said the young physician. "Nothing is further from my thoughts. Miss Rodney, I quite agree with your father that any unnecessary publicity is most distressing. In the absence of Mr. Rodney, may I state my reasons to you?"

"You may," Effie answered.

"Thank you, I will try to do so," he said. "In the first place, I will say that

ner. Come with me and I will send you back. We have no time to lose."

"So careless and fearless had I become in my career as a physician, that I felt no harm at his proposition. I carelessly assented, and accompanied him to the corner, where I found a fine horse and buggy waiting for us as he had said. He sprang in and he drove rapidly to the outskirts of the town, when I, being weary of the silence maintained by my companion, inquired the name of the person I was called to attend."

"To my surprise, the man replied in a cool, quiet voice, as if there were nothing strange in what he was saying:—

"That is a secret, Dr. Anthony, and must remain so."

Nothing like this had ever occurred to me in my professional experience. I was indignant at this answer. I did not choose to bestow my medical skill upon a patient who thus withheld confidence from me. I told him so rather hotly.

"My companion, who was evidently a gentleman, laughed easily.

"Tut, tut," he said, "all physicians can relate instances of mysterious cases." This was one of them. My services were needed, and no harm would befall me, while at the same time I should be most liberally rewarded, but the lady's name must remain unknown to me, and also the place of her residence. "For which reason, doctor," he continued in the same cool, quiet gentlemanly voice, and producing a large handkerchief, I shall be compelled to blindfold you for the balance of the distance."

"His cool, masterful tone irritated me exceedingly. I answered quickly, that I would not submit to such terms for the case; I should not attend."

"I will have nothing to do with a mystery," I said. "All must be fair and open, or I will not attend."

"He laughed at first, and tried to persuade me, but finding that I was resolute, and insisted on being let out of the buggy, he became angry."

"Your unreasonable mood forces me to a rash alternative," he said. "I am obliged to compel your obedience. I felt the cold muzzle of a pistol pressed against my cheek. I was myself unarmed and powerless."

"Attempt to get out and you are a dead man!" he said. "You have no resource but to obey me. If you are a wise man you will permit me to tie this bandage over your eyes, and to go on without further parley."

"I am not a coward, Miss Rodney—I hope you will not form that opinion of me."

Minard's Liniment Company, Limited: Gentlemen, I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the everyday ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal.

I would not start on a voyage without it; it cost a dollar a bottle. I have used it on my horse, and it has cured him of many ailments. I am so used to being called out at night, Miss Rodney, that at first I thought nothing of the request. I have ridden miles and miles on the darkest nights hereabouts without fear or molestation. So I said carelessly to the man, whose face I did not see clearly by reason of the extreme darkness: "Is it a long distance? If not, I will walk, as my horse has been put away for the night."

"A matter of two miles or more," he answered, in the same cool, muffled voice in which he had first addressed me. "But my buggy is here at the cor-

ner of me," continued the handsome young physician, "but I shatter myself that I possess a modicum of common sense. I found myself in the power of a desperate man, and I considered that my best plan would be to yield to his will; besides, there was a spice of romance in the affair that appealed to the imaginative part of me. I made a virtue of necessity, and accompanied my stern companion, though I must confess that my anger rose when he bound the handkerchief about my unwilling eyes. The darkness of the night was so dense that he might have spared me that inconvenience."

Effie listened, with her heart upon her lips, for him to come to the story of the mysterious patient. It was of course—Alina, ill or dying! How terrible it seemed. It cast a new, strange light upon the mystery of her disappearance.

"I went with him; but I am quite sure that he deceived me regarding the distance," said Dr. Anthony. "Instead of being two miles, I am certain that we drove five, at least, before I was helped from the buggy and led up a flight of what seemed, from the sound of my feet upon them, to be wide, marble steps."

To Be Continued.

THE SECRETS OF LONGEVITY

VIEWS OF FAMOUS PERSONAGES WHOSE YEARS PROVE THAT THEY HAVE SOLVED THE SUBTLE PROBLEM.

Mme. Patil has given as her recipe for retaining youth: "Eat frugally and be scrupulously clean." It may be interesting to collect other testimonies from those who have successfully combated the ravages of time.

Gen. Booth, of the Salvation Army, a grand old man of 73, has given an explanation of the methods by which he has retained his activity. Here is his advice:

"Eat as little as possible. The average man eats too much. Instead of nourishing his body he overtaxes it, compelling his stomach to digest more food than it has capacity for."

Drink plenty of water in preference to adulterated concoctions. Water is wholesome nourishment.

Take exercise. It is just as foolish to develop the mind and not the body as it is to develop the body and not the mind. Perform some manual labor; dig, walk, chop wood, or if you can talk with your whole body, do it with all your might.

Do not fill your life with a lot of silly and sordid pleasures, so that when you come to die you will find you have not really lived.

Abstain from indulgences which overtax the body and injure not only yourself but the generations that come after you.

Have a purpose in life that predominates above all else, that is beneficent to those about you, and not to

your own greedy self alone. If there is one thing for which I am glad it is that I have found a purpose which involves not me alone but all humanity.

Lord Roberts, now in his 75th year, says: "I have kept myself young on purpose. I have not drunk or smoked, and I am really not a day older than Mahatma in 1880."

"Strict teetotalism, no medicine and no doctor," is the prescription of Mrs. Honora Coleman, who is now 107. Mrs. Coleman, who lives in Somersetshire, England, belongs to a remarkably long lived family. Both her mother and her grandmother were centenarians, and her daughter is nearly 80.

Sir Isaac Holden, the great inventor, who died aged 90, held bread to be the staff of life for the young, but injurious to the elderly, who ought to replace it with biscuit made of flour of banana, vegetables and fruit.

The famous physician, Sir Herman Weber, who is 84, recommends care in diet. "General habits of health, plenty of exercise, moderation and a liberal use of the brain."

Sir Lauder Brunton specifies as enemies to continued youthfulness: improper mastication of food and chills. Largely open windows are comparatively safe, but a chink through which the air blows is to be carefully avoided.

Sir James Crichton-Browne has strong theories on the subject. He lays down the following principles for those who would preserve their youth: Be moderate.

Do not worry. Take plenty of sleep. Take plenty of exercise. Eat plenty of sugar, rice, peas, fruit, potatoes, bread and milk.

Eat sparingly of fish and meat. From these many witnesses one gathers that Crispin was right in finding the secret of long life in "regularity and abstinence." The same view can be gathered from the life of the great German field marshal, Von Moltke, who, at the age of 90, when still possessed of fine intellectual power and remarkable vitality, said that he had managed to live so long and in such excellent health "by great moderation in all things and by regular out-of-door exercise."

THE CAUSE OF EARACHE

Is usually a cold. The one sure cure is NERVINE, which relieves in ten seconds. It kills earache swiftly because it penetrates like lightning to the seat of the pain. Away goes the ache, cure is complete, just because NERVINE has been used. No household liniment so economical, so strong, so good—all-round as Polson's NERVINE, which has been Canada's popular liniment for nearly fifty years. Large bottle sold for 25c everywhere.

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

Plays, Players, Playgoers--The Week in London Theaters



MR. GARDNER CRANE.
The Clever Comedian Who Appears
at Bennett's Next Week.

THE GRAND.

Today, matinee and night.....
Monday....."The Bonnie Brier Bush"
Tuesday....."The Mysterious Burglar"
Wednesday....."The Burgomaster"

BENNETT'S.

All week.....First-Class Vaudeville
"Woodland," the birdlore opera, is
to be sung in Paris.

A new political play in the west is
entitled "The Rival Candidates."

May Vokes, well known in vaude-
ville, has an important part in "A
Knight for a Day" company.

Mrs. Leslie Carter's tour will be-
gin the latter part of this month.

A company is singing comic opera
in San Francisco, with Richie Ling
and Lucille Saunders in the cast.

DeWolf Hopper will star in a fairy
story taken from the legend of the
"Pied Piper of Hamelin."

A company is to be organized to
play "The Merry Widow," in which
Flora Zabelle will have the title role.

It is said that George Ade's play
"Artie," has not scored the success
expected and that it will close this
week.

Marion Short and Pauline Phelps,
who wrote "The Grand Army Man"
for David Warfield, will write a new
play for Clara Bloodgood.

Marguerite Clark, now on tour with
DeWolf Hopper in "Happyland," will
be seen as the star of a college play
now being written by Rida Johnson
Young.

Joseph C. Miron, seen in London in
"The Clapnet," and other produc-
tions, has gone into vaudeville in a
musical comedy satire called "Miss
Camille," by George V. Hobart and
Victor Herbert.

"The Master Hand" is the title of
the new play Nat C. Goodwin will
produce in Chicago in American
Thanksgiving week. It deals with
modern finance and one of the acts is
laid in Wall street.

Joe Welch, an actor of Hebrew roles
asked Supreme Court Justice O'Gor-
man in New York, to restrain his
nephew, Lew Friedman, from acting
in the play, "The Shoemaker," and
from using the name of Welch.

It is reported that Paul Armstrong,
the playwright, who is now living at
Acton, a colonial estate in Annapolis,
which he has leased, has purchased
Belmont, a fine old estate on the bay
shore, about four miles from Annapo-
lis, and will make it his home.

Bessie Wynn rescued a "find" from
a machine shop in Worcester, Mass.,
recently. He proved to have a splen-
did voice and she secured him to al-
ternate with her in singing. His name
is John Edgar Littleton, and he is a
well-known basketball player in New
England.

Washington Star: Carrie E. Per-
kins, who plays the role of the widow
of a brewer in "The Girls of Holland,"
is noted for her beauty, although in
the part she plays this week one
would hardly suspect her to be the
same young woman who was such a
favorite in the extravaganza "1492."
"The Seven Ages" and "Evangeline."

Vera Michelena, prima donna of
"The Girls of Holland" company, is

the daughter of the famous tenor,
Michelena. Miss Michelena is only
twenty years old, and is therefore the
youngest prima donna now before the
public. She made her first stage ap-
pearance at the age of five with Marie
Tempest in the De Koven-Harry B.
Smith light opera, "The Fencing
Master."

The Five Majors, the English
musical entertainers are to be seen at
Bennett's soon. They are this week
at Shea's, Buffalo.

The A. B. C. D. girls are this week
pleasing the Detroit vaudeville lovers
with their new act at the Temple.
They will be seen at Bennett's during
the present season.

Monroe Mack and Lawrence are on
the way to Bennett's here.

Nadje, the far famed dancer is one
of the coming attractions at Bennett's.

For next week commencing with the
usual matinee on Monday, Manager
Elms, of Bennett's popular theater,
will offer a fine list of attractions,
which should prove the best and
brightest bill of the season, headed as
it is by the Eight Bedouin Arabs, who
are presenting a highly sensational
tumbling, acrobatic and pyramid act.
They are real sons of the desert, and
come to London with the indorsement
of every American city behind them.
They work with lightning-like rapid-
ity, accomplishing some remarkable
and difficult stunts, which will win
for them the approval of the critical
London audiences. They appear in
their native costumes, which gives the
act a pleasing and odd appearance.

Another high class singing and
dancing and comedy act, which comes
direct to us from their late New
York success, is that of George Ho-
man's Ten Kountry Kids, which is
composed of a selected cast of young
ladies and boys, who offer an inter-
esting comedy playlet, in which there
are introduced numerous pleasing
singing and dancing numbers. Special
scenery and new costumes all lend
to the beauty of this novel miniature
musical comedy.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Crane, two
widely known comedy stars, will be
seen in their latest comedy sketch en-
titled, "Am I Your Wife?" This act
has been the hit of the bills at nearly
every high class vaudeville theater in
this country, and is sure to hit the
popular fancy here. There is a real
plot to the act, which is a comedy
good deal; it is based on the mistaken
identity idea, and through this many
very funny complications arise, Mr.
Crane having a difficult dual role,
playing himself and his twin brother
in the same act. Mrs. Crane also has
an exceedingly pleasing part which
will be the cause of much hearty
laughter during the week.

W. C. Steele and Al Edwards have
a novel and pleasing offering
which they introduce with much good
laughing material and many pleasing
musical selections.

Adamini and Taylor, the originators
of the Italian musician on the vaude-
ville stage, have a very clever act,
which will be one of the many high-
class features of the bill.

Sheldis and Rodgers, expert manipu-
lators of the lariat and lasso, are
offering a novelty which has never
been duplicated in London. They are
genuine cowboys and their demon-
strations of the fancy way in which the
lariat or lasso can be handled is of
great interest.

Harry Johnson, the clever black-faced
monologist, who offers a line in new
talk, which will win many laughs and
much applause, while the Bennett-
graph will bring to a finish this great
bill.

Bargain matinees with full orches-
tra will be held every day as usual.

Radford and Winchester, the comedy
jugglers are this week at Keith's,
Philadelphia.

One of the most important features
of each recurring summer in New
York is the Casino Theater show. The
attraction during the summer just
passed has been no exception to the
rule, and "Fascinating Flora" has for
five months been delighting visitors
and residents of Manhattan. Local
theatergoers are to have an early op-
portunity of seeing this new success,
as it comes to the Grand for an en-
gagement. At the head of the com-
pany will be Adele Ritchie, that dainty
comedienne who has so often delig-
hted Grand audiences. In "Fascinating
Flora" Miss Ritchie has a part that is
said to be admirably suited to her per-
sonality. The balance of the company
will include George A. Schiller, James
E. Sullivan, Ada Lewis, Frank Rush-
worth, Helen Boyton, Sam Edwards,
F. W. Shea and Sadie Jansell.

Anderson and Gaines were one of
the pleasing new acts offered at the
Union Square, New York, during the
past week.

It appears as though Ian MacLar-
en's story of "The Bonnie Brier Bush"
as dramatized by James MacArthur,
will never grow old. Its success has
been and is now phenomenal, but it



THE EIGHT BEDOUIN ARABS AT BENNETT'S NEXT WEEK.

nevertheless is not a success that can-
not be accounted for.

Of all the good plays that have
graced the stage "The Bonnie Brier
Bush" is the best and most popular.
It is a story of human interest, unfolding
a life's chapter in the simple Scottish
tongue, so true to nature and to life as
to appeal with irresistible force to the
audience. It is a comedy-drama which,
like good wine, improves with age.
This beautiful play, which will be the
attraction at the Grand today, matinee
and evening, will be given with a
most sumptuous scenic equipment, the
entire original Kirk LaShelle pro-
duction being used. The company is
practically an all-star one, including
among its members such artists as
J. Palmer Collins, in the role of
Lachlan Campbell; several E. Ren-
sellers, late leading man with Lewis
Morrisson's "Faust," "Under the Polar
Star," "White Squadron," etc., is
making the hit of his life as Posty;
Daniel Jarret, Jun., late of the E. H.
Sothern and Proctor stock companies;
Marion Macdonald, late leading wo-
man for Eugene Blais, and Alberta
Callaghan, plays Flora. Being a Scotch
lassie, she brings to the part a charm
and sympathy which places her per-
formance far above that of any of
her predecessors in the part.

Augustus Thomas, the famous
author of American plays has decided
to prepare a number of playlets for
use on the vaudeville stage. He will
write the sketches, select the players
and stage manage the productions
until they are established.

"The Mysterious Burglar" comes to
the Grand on Monday evening, coming
directly from its record-breaking stay
at the Columbus Theater, Chicago. The
production in its entirety, the same
players, singers, dancers, and scenic
equipment, as seen in the western
metropolis, will be presented at the
Grand on Monday evening.

"The Mysterious Burglar" offers a
new melodramatic conception. Its
original lines, developed along entirely
novelty never yet attempted for the
popular priced audiences.

During the week the detectives of
the local police force will be invited
to view the melodrama and solve if
they can the mystery of "The
Mysterious Burglar."

Mrs. James Brown-Potter is agree-
able to an American vaudeville tour,
after many reports, pro and con, on
the subject of her playing here.

The Guy Bros. Minstrels are coming
again with a new show, new singers,
new comedians, costumes and every-
thing new, with a magnificent first
part, the Palace of Enchantment, il-
luminated with hundreds of different
colored electric lights, etc. This part
of the entertainment will be particu-
larly enjoyed by the entire company in-
cluding the latest ballads, songs and beautiful
music of the day, the eight funny
black men will make you crack your
face with laughing at their antics and
funny remarks. The superb solo
singers and octette of male voices
are certainly charming, the olio has
ten big vaudeville acts, and a superb
silver band. Watch for the big street
parade at noon, Grand Opera House
Tuesday, November 19.

Mrs. Pat Campbell is booked to ap-
pear at the Grand on December 10.

W. P. Cullen has made a big revival
of Playlet and Luder's famous musical
comedy success, "The Burgomaster,"
and will present it at the Grand next
Wednesday evening with a large cast,
headed by Gus Wienburg and Ruth
White. These two sterling players are
the originals in the roles of the genial
old Peter Stuyvesant, burgomaster of
New Amsterdam, and Willie, the gay

youth who leads the governor around
New York when he is 22-incarnated.

The company will number 28 people.
The production is an especially hand-
some one. The costumes have been
revised and are all new. Especial at-
tention has been paid by Mr. Cullen
to the voices of the chorus, as well
as to the beauty of the feminine
portion. "The Burgomaster" was the
first of the Pixley and Luder pieces
to gain popularity, others being "The
Prince of Pilsen," "King Bodo," and
"The Grand Mogul." The music is of
the single and whistling variety, and
it is said that more copies of "The
Tale of the Kangaroo" and "I Love
You" have been sold than any other
songs brought out in musical comedies.

"Mary's Lamb," a musical comedy
by Richard Carl, started out from
Buffalo on Monday last and closed in
the same city today. It was booked
for London.

Stella Hansen, one of the stateli-
est beauties of "The Little Cherub," is
a Californian, member of a San Fran-
cisco family that boasted great wealth
before the earthquake. Miss Hansen
is a graduate of the Berkeley Univer-
sity, and her first position on the
stage was in the chorus of "The Rol-
licking Girl," with Miss Williams and
Sam Bernard. She has remained with
Miss Williams ever since, but now
has attained the rank of show girl, and
understudy to several of the principals.

"The Lancers," in which Cecelia
Loftus and Lawrence D'Orsay recently
appeared as joint stars, has been turned
into a musical comedy.

Mrs. Elinor Glyn, the English novel-
ist, has written a play on the sub-
ject of American divorces, which she
expects to have produced in America.

Chrystal Herne, who was recently in
"The Stepsister," is to appear in an-
other serious drama about the first of
the year.

Andrew Robson has been engaged to
succeed Mr. John Mason as leading
man with Virginia Harned in "Anna
Karenina."

George Grösmith, Jun., has been
engaged as the comedian of "Fluffy

Ruffles," which Clyde Fitch is making
into a play for Hattie Williams.

"The Man of the Hour" has been
seen at the Savoy Theater, New York,
by nearly 500,000 people, according to
the box office statement, when the
books were closed up the night of
Sept. 28.

It is said that Wright Lorimer has
found "The Quicksands" too expensive
a production for one-night stands, and
so will wait until he can procure a
theater in New York for its produc-
tion.

Ray Comstock and R. H. Burnside,
the general musical director for the
Shuberts, have arranged to produce
next month a new musical comedy,
"The Yankee Girl," the music of
which was written by Gustave Kerker.

L. Frank Baum, who composed "The
Wizard of Oz," has just finished a new
comic opera, entitled "Ozma of Oz," it
will be produced soon by the American
Extravaganza Company, comprised of
New York and Chicago capitalists.

Henry B. Harris is out with the an-
nouncement that Robert Edison has
made such a hit in New York with
"Classmates" that he will extend the
engagement until Dec. 1. Instead of
closing the 15th of this month.

Katherine Emmett, leading lady of
the Fawcett Stock Company in Balti-
more, closed her engagement with that
organization this week, and has gone
to New York. Jane Oaker succeeds her
as leading lady.

On Nov. 18 Charles Frohman will
present Marie Dore in "The Morals of
Marcus" at the Criterion Theater, New
York. "The Dairymaids" leaves that
theater then to begin its engagement
at the Park Theater, Boston.

Pursuant to his custom, Charles B.
Hanford, who is playing through the
middle west in "Antony and Cleopatra"
and "The Merchant of Venice," de-
livered an address before the West
High School in Des Moines, Iowa, a
few days ago. He also rendered the
famous Marc Antony oration and some
scenes from "Antony and Cleopatra."
He made an interesting little talk on

Shakespeare from the actors' point of
view.

Edward Warren Carllas, composer
of the music for "And What Happen-
ed Then," the new musical comedy by
Austin Strong, which it is expected
to be produced, is now in New York.
Mr. Carllas has been engaged to write the music for the
coming Frohman production, "The
Toymaker of Nuremberg." Rehearsals
for this play are progressing smooth-
ly. Consuelo Bailey will have the lead-
ing woman's part.

Barney Gerard and Harry Von Til-
zer have just signed contracts to fur-
nish the book, lyrics and music of a
two-act musical comedy, to be known
as "Town Talk," or "The Big Elec-
tion." The scenes are laid in New
York city.

The next Belasco production will be
a play by Wm. C. De Mille, entitled,
"The Warrens of Virginia," of which
the scenes are laid in Virginia in war
days, though it is not a war play. The
leading parts will be played by Frank
Keenan and Charlotte Walker.

For "Miss Hook of Holland" Mr.
Charles Frohman last Thursday en-
gaged the services of Hallen Mostyn,
the well-known comedian of "Coun-
try Girl" fame. Christie McDonald will
also be an important member of the
cast, and Al Leach will be attached to
the same organization.

"The Great Divide" has been trans-
lated into French, German, Italian and
Spanish, and Henry Miller has begun
arrangements for its presentation in
Paris, Berlin, Rome and Madrid. In
addition to his own appearance in the
play in London next spring.

A clubroom for subscribers is the
latest plan for the comfort of the pa-
trons of the Manhattan Grand Opera
House in New York. It is intended to
open a clubroom either on the second
floor of the opera house or else on the
basement floor, where refreshments
will be served between the acts.

A London (England) dispatch says:
A love scene on horseback will be one
of the features of "The O'Criddles,"
the new farce in three acts by H. V.
Esmond. Cyril Maude will produce
the latter probably early in the new
year, but not before that, in any case,
since "The Earl of Pawtucket," which
opened his "Playhouse" in September,
gives promise of filling it until after
Christmas and possibly longer. The
critics "roasted" the Thomas play, but
the public failed to agree with them,
and Maude's acting in the title part is
among the best things he has done.
Meanwhile, it will be interesting to

see what the new Desmond piece is
like. This young playwright has had
no piece produced for over three years
prior to the appearance of Maxine
Elliott in his "Under the Greenwood
Tree," at the Lyric recently, and that
comedy proved only sufficient to carry
the star through her American sea-
son. It is doubted whether it has
made any money in London, so Es-
mond has yet to prove himself capable
of writing another "When We Were
Twenty-one" or "One Summer's Day."
His new piece is described by "the
playwright" as a "wild, impossible
farce," and has an Irish captain of
dragoons as its hero. When it is pro-
duced at the Playhouse, Maude will
have his wife, Winifred Emery, as his
leading woman, for the first time in
many months.

"The Right of Way," recently seen
in London, is said to be making good
in New York. Some of the critics re-
ceived it indifferently, however.

Annie Yeamans, who has been upon
the stage for 51 years, has just left it
for good. The last part she played
was that of a grande dame in "The
Hurdy Gurdy Girl," a musical comedy
by Richard Carl, who was not born
at the time that Mrs. Yeamans went
upon the stage.



STEELY AND EDWARDS.

Comedians and Musicians, at Ben-
nett's Next Week.

Vaudeville Shows Cost Much Money

Chicago, Nov. 16.—Now that Chicago
has heard of the end of the
the vaudeville war that threat-
ened to disrupt the theatrical
world it is of interest to know how
much it costs to put on some of the
popular vaudeville acts. This form
of entertainment has reached a de-
velopment that makes it tremen-
dously costly, and some of those who
are not in on the game are wondering
where some of the promoters of the
new and highly-expensive vaudeville
productions are going "to get off at."

It has been estimated that no strictly
first-class vaudeville house in a big
city like Chicago or New York can be
run for less than an average of \$5,000
a week. Some houses, like the Ma-
jestic in this city or the Victoria in
New York, cannot be run for less than
\$7,000 a week, yet they are two of the
most profitable vaudeville houses in the
country. Vaudeville has attained such
a popularity within the last three
years that it yields an annual revenue
of something like \$25,000,000, and it is
the knowledge of this that leads the
rival producers in Chicago to believe
that they can double the supply and
maintain the quality of the vaudeville per-
formances that are given here, and still
make a profit.

In the first-class vaudeville houses a
daily and nightly bill of something like
nine "turns," or acts, are given. Usual-
ly one of these is by a high-priced
star from the legitimate stage, induced
into vaudeville by the offer of an ex-
ceedingly tempting salary. From the
amount that is given to these stars,
which sometimes is as much as \$3,000
a week, the salaries of the performers
run down the scale to \$75 and even \$50
a week. In all, the salary list, except
in houses that support a star of the
first water, approximates \$3,200 a week.
This is about what it costs to run the

Olympic Theater in Chicago, which is
an average vaudeville house.

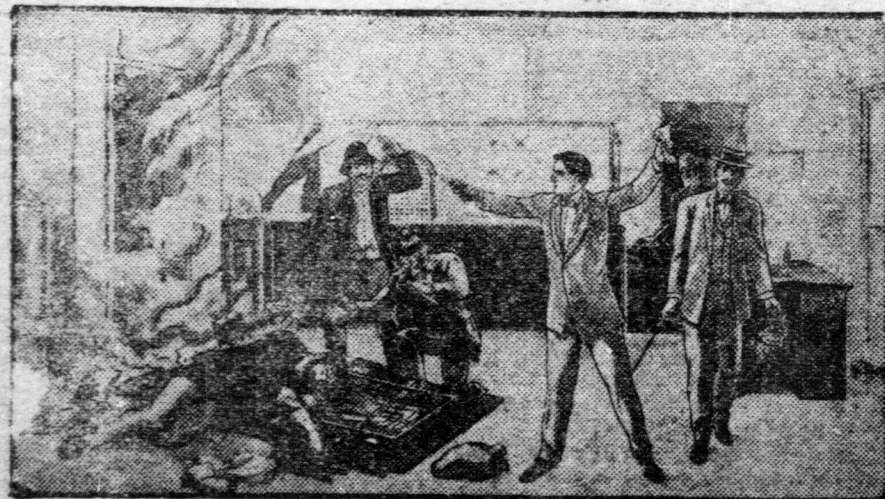
Next to the cost of the performers
the house's charges are the most im-
portant. Of these the rent is first on
the list, running well up into the
thousands. In New York one of the
vaudeville houses pays an annual rental
of \$50,000, and it is probable that
Klaw & Erlanger pay as much or more
than that for the Auditorium here in
Chicago. Next to the rent bill there is
the money that goes out for help. Few
people would guess that the Majestic
Theater has a roll of more than 100
names, or that Keith's Theater in Bos-
ton, or the Victoria in New York, have
even more than that.

Even in the average houses the
minimum number of employees is 60
and the weekly pay roll runs all the
way from \$1,000 to as high as \$3,000
a week.

Considering the fact that vaudeville
theaters charge only about half as
much as the legitimate houses it can
be seen how tremendously popular the
lighter form of entertainment has be-
come. One of the most successful
plays that ever was presented in New
York yielded a profit of \$10,000 week-
ly for a run of a year. This was "The
Lion and the Mouse." David Warfield
in "The Music Master" made \$25,000 a
week during his run at the New York
Academy of Music, but these were ex-
ceptions, and were far more profitable
than the average play. Vaudeville per-
formances, in the presentation of which
there is an expense of at least \$5,000,
must make that and more, and that,
too, with admission prices that are
less than half of what is charged by
the rival theaters. The vaudeville
managers who have looked horns for
possession of the Chicago field say
there is money in the game, though,
and the manner in which they are go-
ing after it promises to make the fight
interesting.



SCENE FROM "THE BONNIE BRIER BUSH," AT THE GRAND TODAY, MATINEE AND NIGHT.



SCENE FROM "THE MYSTERIOUS BURGLAR," AT THE GRAND MONDAY NIGHT.

T. P. in His Anecdote; Napoleon a Good Son and Brother

By T. P. O'Connor, M. P., in T. P.'s Weekly.

Napoleon, as we all know, was a good son and a good brother; how good, I am reminded by M. Nicolay's "Napoleon at the Boulogne Camp" (Casel & Co.). In order to help his mother, who had been left a widow with eight children, the future Emperor, who was then at Auxonne, had undertaken to provide for his brother Louis. His lieutenant's pay, amounting to about three francs a day, was all he could reckon upon to supply the wants of both. "If I managed to feed him on my pay," he said afterwards to Caulaincourt, "it was only by never setting foot in a coffee house." In 1792 he was in such a state of destitution that he had to leave his watch in pawn with a certain Fauvelet. He frequented a cook-shop of the lowest description, where he regaled himself with a single dish at six sous the portion. A whole volume could be written on this touching period of Napoleon's life, during which, though often himself in extreme want, he still found means of sharing his bread with his relations, and, true to his native honesty, performed the remarkable feat of keeping out of debt. Indeed, what one time was in such rags that he had to have recourse to Madame Tallien's influence to obtain the material of a new suit from the director of military supplies.

A CHARACTERISTIC PUNISHMENT.

One night Napoleon at Boulogne saw in the starlight two gunners furtively making their way towards an old trench. Approaching them quietly, he succeeded in surprising them as they were in the very act of crossing swords. Now, he abhorred duelling as a murderous and inglorious conflict, seizing the men who had accepted the challenge by the ear, he pronounced this sentence: "In the next battle you will not be in the front; you will say it is by my order." On the challenger he pronounced the more severe sentence: "As for you, on the day of the next battle, you will report yourself ill and go to hospital. Do you understand?"

HIS CARE FOR HIS MEN.

One day at Boulogne, after the soldiers had gone through their drill with such exceptional precision that their officers expected the applause of Napoleon, he cried to them sharply, "You must look at your men if you want to have efficient regiments. Have you noticed nothing today?" "Nothing, sire." "Nothing! Haven't you noticed that eight out of every ten men standing at ease put their hands up to their necks, everyone at the same time, and look at them? They have sore throats. 'It is a mere coincidence, sire; they have never complained.'" "No, my soldiers never complain; but they suffer uncomplainingly. Bring me six of your men, the first that come." But these six also stoutly maintained that their uniforms did not gall them, and their officers breathed freely once more. But they were not yet out of the wood. That night Napoleon, having ordered and donned a private uniform, marched in it now slowly, now quickly, till he had thoroughly tested it. Next day he appeared again at the hour of drill, and had the same six soldiers lined up before him. Opening in succession each of their tunics he pointed out to the officers the sores caused by the defective adjustment of the straps passing over the epaulettes.

AS A HOSPITAL ORDERLY.

On one of his visits to the hospital at Boulogne Napoleon saw a soldier carried in, paralyzed from lying on a wet towel all night in a wet ditch. Seizing a hot towel he set to work.

Music Lovers Unite.

Musically educated and refined people unite in praising the New Scale Williams Piano for beauty of construction and artistic excellence. Its tonal and singing qualities are unexcelled.

The Williams Piano Company, Limited, 247 Dundas street, London, Ont. H. Fincham, manager.

BEER* IS GOOD FOR MOST FOLKS (HARDLY ANOTHER BEVERAGE FEEDS SO WELL)

BEEER really excels milk as a food-drink for most grown people. And many, many people cannot digest milk easily, because it is so lacking in solid food-contents. Moreover, milk is so liable to contagion that it is seldom pure when we get it in the cities. But Ontario-brewed beer is really pure,—brewed in cleanliness, of sound materials, in a sanitary way, and brought to the user in the same fit-to-drink state.

Beer Is No Stimulant

Drink beer with meals and at bedtime, as an item of diet that will help the stomach do its work better, and will feed the body besides. Don't choose beer as a stimulant, though,—it does not contain enough alcohol for that. Use it as a food-drink that induces lazy stomachs to do their work well, and so helps them get more good out of all food.

Beer Makes Better Nerves

Ontario beer is not only deliciously appetising and refreshing, because brewed of pure malt and hops only; but, besides, all the power that hops possess to repair nerve wastes is kept in these brews. That is what makes beer so particularly good for women to drink regularly. Ask your own doctor what he thinks of beer for your household.

*BEER is a term which covers lager, ales, porter and stout; and, in the practice of Ontario brewers, implies beverages made under most hygienic conditions from Ontario barley (the best in the world), malt, hops and pure water.

ers, stationed one amidship, the other at the prow, are armed with whips, which are used without pity on the bare backs of the poor wretches. Sometimes a galley-slave has to row for ten or twelve hours, sometimes even for twenty, without ceasing, and at a stretch. The whippers, or some of the sailors, come round now and then to put pieces of bread soaked in wine into the mouths of the rowers to keep them from fainting. Should they faint, however, the captain shouts to the overseer to flog harder. If a man swoons over his bar he is flogged till he is given up for dead, when they fling his body overboard."

NAPOLEON AND FULTON.

It is curious to think that if Napoleon had had the decision of the matter, Fulton's offer to him to transport his armies by steamship to England would have been accepted. He submitted the offer for examination to all the great French scientific experts of the day, who, after two months' profound cogitation, unanimously pronounced the inventor "a mad visionary," and his invention "a mad scheme," "a gross error," and "a simple absurdity." Upon reading the report the Emperor remarked sadly, "Then I must have read wrongly—or else was mistaken." Then, tapping his forehead, he added, "And yet Fulton has something in his brain, I will answer for that. Steam-pumps, after all, are nothing more than a motive power produced by steam. The man must be right when he asserts that his force can be used for other things besides making boats."

But what about marriage among Christians—among civilized Europeans? cries the princess. "Is wedlock really such a sacred institution among them?" she queries. "Is it not absurd to speak of one wife?"

SINGLE MATES A BLESSING.

"True, the Christian dispensation permits but a single mate, and that is a great blessing. Christianity commands the good and the right, Mohammedanism allowing evil. Yet the prevailing customs and actualities of mortal life mitigate the bad consequences of the law to an appreciable degree, while here she very frequently takes the upper hand in spite of the law. Almost the sole difference between an Oriental woman's situation and a western woman's seems to be that the first knows the number and perhaps the disposition and character of her rivals, whereas the other is kept in charming ignorance."

As a matter of fact, only wealthy Mohammedan and secondary wives. Slaves at the beginning of the husband's death all the secondary wives become free. If one of them makes a match with a brother or other relative of her former master she does so as a regular, or principal, wife. That the Arab treats his partner contemptuously is another myth exploded by our author. The Moslem creed alone, she asserts, would prevent this. If by the term "woman" in some respects rated man's inferior, she is at the same time recommended to his protection because of her weakness.

"A devout, God-fearing Moslem, displays just as much kindness as a well bred, cultivated European—perhaps, even governs himself with more rigor, since he never forgets the omnipresence of the Lord, nor till his last breath relinquishes his firm belief in divine retribution. Of course, you find wretches everywhere who deny their wives the proper amiability and consideration, but I can conscientiously affirm that here I have heard more of tender husbands who beat their wives than at home. A good Arab would think he was dishonoring himself did he thus transgress. With the negroes the matter stands differently on the plantation. I have often interfered and made peace between a pair lustily belaboring each other."

TRACKLESS TROLLEYS.

The trackless trolley has come. Germany conceived it in 1901, France experimented with it two years later and now Germany, France and Italy are maturing this youngest prodigy of the transportation realm.

In the opening hours of the present established a short trackless trolley system near the town of Bielate, the line measuring less than five miles in length and serving as a medium for transporting manufactured products from the factory to the railroad. Necessity demanded transportation of this nature on account of the objection by the municipality to the laying of tracks on the roadway. Success in a minor degree was attained, the scheme proving not only feasible but economical. The wagons employed were heavily built vehicles with an electric motor harnessed to each rear wheel, the necessary current being taken from an overhead trolley wire, by an improvised trolley pole carried on the top of the wagon cover. A steering mechanism completed the pioneer trackless trolley.

With this crude arrangement—this improvised car, a child of necessity, and amid the flash and clang of the factory forge, was accomplished the

Pains and Aches Of the Aged

You do not feel so young as you used to. The joints are a bit stiff. And you have dull, heavy pains in the back and limbs, with attacks of rheumatism, it may be.

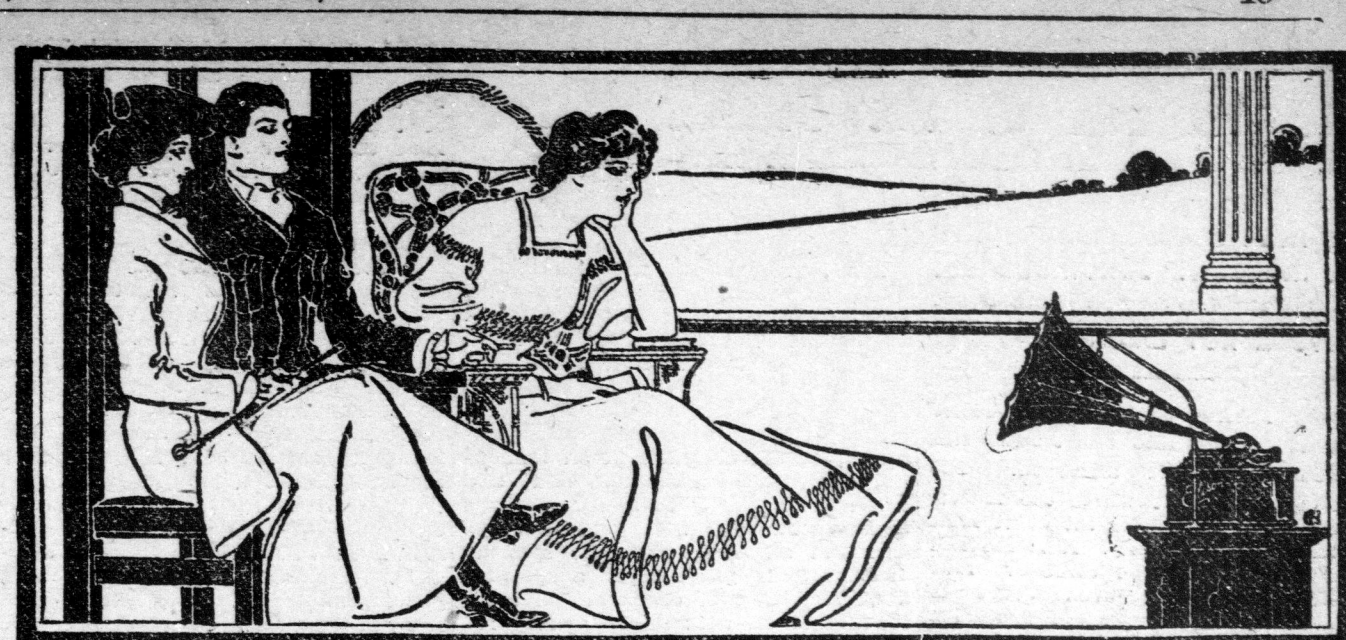
It is possible you have found out that the cause of trouble rests with the sluggish action of the kidneys, liver and bowels, but if you have not used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills you have not tested the most effective treatment for these conditions.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are a comfort to the aged largely because of the uric acid combined action on the whole excretory system.

Constipation and biliousness can no longer exist when the liver is enlisted to action by the use of this great medicine.

Kidney derangements and backache likewise disappear when the kidneys are invigorated and an occasional dose of these pills insures the elimination of uric acid from the system.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edman, Bates & Co., Toronto.



The EDISON PHONOGRAPH

NOTHING can equal the satisfaction there is in offering to your guests a satisfactory form of entertainment, one that takes care of itself, which does not interfere with other forms of amusement, but rather helps them. Such an entertainer is the Edison Phonograph.

It can amuse the guests

by rendering music, popular or classic, or it can aid them by furnishing dance music, marches and other things played by the best orchestras and brass bands. It costs less than the hiring of even a small orchestra for a single evening's entertainment.

Don't be without an Edison Phonograph if only for the sake of your friends. Hear the new model with the big horn at the nearest Edison store, or write for a booklet describing it.



We Desire Good, Live Dealers to sell Edison Phonographs in every town where we are not now well represented. Dealers having established stores should write at once to

National Phonograph Company, 100 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N. J., U. S. A.

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Security

Whatever amount of money one puts by in an investment—whether it is \$10,000 or \$100—the first consideration is the security of the investment.

If added to the security there is a profitable dividend, the investment becomes an ideal one—exactly the kind that the saving people of Ontario most desire.

The Debentures of this Company are such an investment, safe beyond question. Assets totalling over \$10,000,000 are pledged to their redemption. Thus their security is absolutely safeguarded. They pay 4 per cent. per annum. Put your savings into this safe and profitable form of investment. Write asking for full particulars.

Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Co., London, Ont.

sacred, apparently, to some extent. These human sacrifices were, it is believed, the "abominations" of the Ammonites denounced in the Old Testament. Human sacrifices were often offered at the commencement of undertakings, and it has been shown that the breaking of a bottle of wine at the naming of a ship is but the survival of the ancient abominable custom. So, also, the innocent-looking maypole is simply a relic of a pole found in old pagan temples—traces of one having been found in the "high place," or temple of Gezer. Various statements in the Bible are amply confirmed by discoveries made by the explorers of the society.

Developments at Gezer make it possible to understand more clearly how Samson pulled down the pillars of the

temple. These pillars were of wood, and merely rested on "stumps of stone." The strong man, therefore, had but to draw the wooden supports together and off the stone, and down came the temple, crashing about the Philistines' ears.—Chicago News.

ITCH, Mange, Prairie Scratches and every form of contagious Itch on human or animal cured in 30 minutes by Wolford's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by Callard & McLachlan.

Since 1880 more than 700,000,000 feet of timber have been cut in the United States for lumber alone, including 60,000,000 feet of coniferous timber in excess of the total coniferous stumpage estimates of the census of 1880.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

The Women of the Shah's Harem

LEAD CARE-FREE LIVES WIVES OF HIGH-CLASS PERSIANS LIVE IN INDOLENT LUXURIOSITY—EUROPEAN DRESS AND FURNITURE NOT LACKING.

Every Persian home of the better class is divided into two apartments, the beeroon and the anderoon. The beeroon is the part where the master of the house lives with the other male members of his family. It is reached after passing through three or four domed courts, and each court is guarded by a number of sentries. Here he lives, entertaining his callers, and transacting business.

The beeroon is rather plainly furnished in comparison to the anderoon, the apartment for the women, which is surrounded by high mud or brick walls with no openings to the outside world, except a small door which is even more closely guarded than the principal house entrance. This apartment surrounds a beautiful garden, a real Persian garden, such as is praised by poets and famed in song. Here are numerous marble fountains, plants, fruit trees, shrubs, and water channels passing in all directions.

The inside of the harem is furnished with expensive rugs, portieres, divans, inlaid coffee trays, tabourettes and bejeweled smoking pipes; and even European furniture and pianos are not lacking. The walls are of plaster of paris, exquisitely molded and hung with numerous mirrors. The ceiling and walls are hand decorated with Persian historic and romantic scenes. The windows are very large, made out of fragments of multi-colored glass in all shapes, so as to admit a harmonious and shaded light. The windows may be lifted to allow a full view of the garden.

Here in great luxury lives the typical woman of the harem, who may be the wife of a nobleman or wealthy merchant, surrounded by comfort and attended by her numerous maids, the dancing girls, the eunuchs, who, as a major domo of the harem, is responsible for her welfare. For this woman there are no set rules. She may rise whenever she feels like it and dine at any hour she prefers. If she needs a dress, jewels, bonbons, or flowers, her wish is gratified by her master and lord. For why is she in the harem of a prince if she may not have her heart's desires?

Indeed, her husband being a prince, she has never been provided with Persian gowns and exquisite articles for the toilet, which, Muslimahs, the late Shah, encouraged to be introduced extensively into the harems of his nobles.

And in exchange for all of these luxuries provided, the husband is perfectly satisfied, so long as the object of his affection is a beauty, and that she brings him a child. And beautiful indeed she is, with her dreamy eyes, which are the most beautiful eyes in the world, full of fire and magnetism, her luxuriant hair, which is often dyed with henna to give it an auburn shade, her olive complexion, her well-proportioned figure, and her languorous oriental step.

Dressed in her gold and silver embroidered skirt, barely reaching below the knees and leaving the limbs bare, and a short jacket made of an expensive material, and a pirahan or chemise made of gauze, hanging down over her waist and leaving the bosom half open and bedecked with expensive jewels, she is indeed an houri that will captivate any man's heart. She is an earthly representation of one of

the seventy wondrous maidens that the prophet has promised to his followers.

But is this earthly houri falls to bring her husband a child, then he is bound to add another beauty to his harem. For the curse of Allah must be on this woman, since she has no child. Then if the husband still wishes to add a third woman, he takes perhaps a slender and willow-like girl, the daughter of an influential and wealthy merchant, and still a fourth wife may be added—perhaps a Circassian, girl with golden curls. One and all these wives he lavishly marries and guarantees a specified dowry, so that in case he divorces them—and he does so by merely repeating aloud three times the words, "I divorce thee"—they are entitled to their dowry. But if the wife wants the divorce she can secure it only by foregoing her dowry.

Strange as it may appear, these women are perfectly contented with their lot and are happy in the affection that their husband bestows on each. Jealousies and intrigues are exceptions among them. They each have their own apartment, they pay and receive calls from the members of their own society, for they are not allowed the society of men, other than immediate male relatives of the husband and wife. They read, embroider, go out shopping (disguised in veils), make sweets, and delight in going to the bath accompanied by maids and friends, often spending six or seven hours "embellishing their beautiful bodies with perfume." Listening to their jokes and stories, telling, smoking pipes and cigarettes, and leisurely sipping their perfumed coffee.

THE ROYAL HAREM.

A full description of his imperial majesty, the Shah's, harem it would be impossible to give.

First in the first place, no man or woman, such as physicians, guards, eunuchs, slaves, or attendants of all ranks and degrees, who are attached to the royal harem, would dare to give the information, fearing the penalty of death. The crown jewel

of Persia are not better guarded by day or night than are the women of this harem. For the following facts the writer is indebted to a relative of his, who for several years occupied a high position in the palace, and whose name, for reasons best known, I cannot disclose.

A book reading like the stories of the "Arabian Nights" might be written, describing the untold luxuries of the royal harem, with its spacious apartments—virtually palaces within palaces—furnished in the most sumptuous manner with priceless rugs, tapestries, eastern embroideries and European objects of art collected by the late Shah and his father during their western trips; with its marvelously beautiful gardens and its inhabitants, who number into thousands, including the slaves, maids, guards, musicians, chefs, tutors, governors, eunuchs, chamberlains and the daughters and wives of the Shah. The organization is complete; there is no disorder or confusion.

QUEEN OF THE HAREM.

Of course, there is only one queen of the harem, and her children are destined to rule the land. She is usually a princess of the Kajar tribe of the ruling dynasty. In event of a reigning Shah's death the other wives are given in marriage to the high officers deserving of signal honor, and woe to the man who is thus "honored" by having a wife forced upon him, for not only may he never marry a second wife, but this woman from that hour is recognized by a foreigner without being coupled with an ungainly insinuation that she is as frivolous as she is charming.

As a matter of fact, says a writer in the Independent, she is as capable as she is charming, and all things considered, the most practical woman in the world.

She was a businesswoman ages before it became the fashion to talk about the enlargement of woman's sphere. For generations she has engaged in trading of every sort, either in real partnership with her husband or independently.

The capacity of the woman cultivators and dairymen, also, from one end of Persia to the other is the best possible illustration of the difference between true intelligence and the smattering of book knowledge.

The mother of President Loubet, who managed the home farm at Marseilles up to the time of her death, at 90 or thereabouts, may have been able to read and write, but if she was able she was an exception to the run of French women farmers, of which she was most other respects the perfect type.

The French woman almost invariably brings something (in household goods, if not in money) to the common stock at marriage, and she can be counted on to do her share toward adding to this common stock after marriage. In all classes she is pretty sure to insist on running the family finances, and she justifies her insistence by her ability to run them as they should be run.

The peasant does not return home from market with much less than the price of his produce in his pigskin pouch. The workingman does well if he can hold on to a two-franc piece for tobacco and other personal luxuries when he turns in his pay to his wife on Saturday night.

The middle-class husband is allowed by his wife for his private expenses whatever sum she considers proper for a man in his station. Among the noble and the wealthy, likewise, monsieur is very apt to be put upon a allowance by madame.

Even if the Frenchman would consent to such a thing (which he certainly would not), the Frenchwoman would not think of leaving him to his own devices for six months or a year while she went gadding up and down the earth. She would be afraid that the would never be able to restore the family exchequer to its normal state, and it is not surprising that under these conditions the Frenchman's card-playing rarely strays beyond anything more desperate than a sober manille party stakes and that his playing of the races is not his dangerous hobby.

Even his stock gambling operations are likely to be relatively innocuous, because he devotes to them only as much of the family surplus as madame permits.

CHINESE INSCRIPTION FOR CAT.

About twenty years ago Sir Robert Douglas, who recently retired from his office of keeper of the oriental books and manuscripts in the British Museum, carried through the negotiations for the purchase of a first edition of the famous Chinese encyclopedia, consisting of 5,720 volumes, from an impetuous Chinese nobleman. This encyclopedia, which was printed in 1728, contains articles on every subject known to the Chinese at that time, but there is no reference in it to foreign countries. The purchase cost the British Museum £1,500. During Sir Robert's stewardship he has been of the greatest assistance to students in Chinese matters and has received many amusing requests. The strangest, perhaps, was that which came from a London lady, who wished to place a Chinese inscription on the tombstone erected over the grave of a favorite cat. The cat had died a violent death, and she wished to have carved on the tombstone: "I hope that the man who killed my cat will be damned now and forever. Nature's guardian of the cat and dog cemetery objected to such plain speaking, and stated that if she wished to adhere to that wording, it must be put in a language not understood. She obtained the inscription at the Chinese legation and went to Sir Robert Douglas to be sure of it being quite right.—London P. T. O.

By actual inspection of a big fat toad's stomach it was found to contain not fewer than 50 large graptolite worms, 55 potato bugs, 80 sowbugs, 40 angworms, and 30 cabbage worms, with the way of seasoning, numerous flies and pupae. Now, mind you, this, and I think you will appreciate the value of an army of toads on your premises, or any number required, according to the services that may reasonably be expected from one.

The hair from the tail of a horse is the strongest single animal thread known. The amount of cat taken into London, England, each year is well over 9,000,000 tons.

the big waving horn that I feared was so soon to gore me to a terrible death. Even as I write I can see the immortal, unyielding, galloping creature, with its hide hanging in layers like armor. Behold me quite unarmed and now shouting lustily for help! Thank God! It was at hand. Fleeing on, reckless and headlong, I almost fell from the arms of Mahmud, our head shikaree, and behind him Hardman and the rest.

Now indeed the monster was in peril. It faced a serried line of rifles, which blazed away in perfect volleys. For a moment, however, the tremendous, fusillade of soft nosed bullets seemed to have no effect, and with a savage bound sideways it caught one of the beaters and threw him twenty feet away, where the man lay without signs of life. Next moment the great beast stopped in its stride, shivered a moment, and then fell over sideways, just as our elephants came up.—William G. Fitzgerald in Chicago Record-Herald.

CHARM OF THE FRENCH WOMAN

A PRACTICAL WOMAN DESPITE FOREIGN NOTIONS TO CONTRARY.

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The peasant does not return home from market with much less than the price of his produce in his pigskin pouch. The workingman does well if he can hold on to a two-franc piece for tobacco and other personal luxuries when he turns in his pay to his wife on Saturday night.

The middle-class husband is allowed by his wife for his private expenses whatever sum she considers proper for a man in his station. Among the noble and the wealthy, likewise, monsieur is very apt to be put upon a allowance by madame.

Even if the Frenchman would consent to such a thing (which he certainly would not), the Frenchwoman would not think of leaving him to his own devices for six months or a year while she went gadding up and down the earth. She would be afraid that the would never be able to restore the family exchequer to its normal state, and it is not surprising that under these conditions the Frenchman's card-playing rarely strays beyond anything more desperate than a sober manille party stakes and that his playing of the races is not his dangerous hobby.

Even his stock gambling operations are likely to be relatively innocuous, because he devotes to them only as much of the family surplus as madame permits.

CHINESE INSCRIPTION FOR CAT.

About twenty years ago Sir Robert Douglas, who recently retired from his office of keeper of the oriental books and manuscripts in the British Museum, carried through the negotiations for the purchase of a first edition of the famous Chinese encyclopedia, consisting of 5,720 volumes, from an impetuous Chinese nobleman. This encyclopedia, which was printed in 1728, contains articles on every subject known to the Chinese at that time, but there is no reference in it to foreign countries. The purchase cost the British Museum £1,500. During Sir Robert's stewardship he has been of the greatest assistance to students in Chinese matters and has received many amusing requests. The strangest, perhaps, was that which came from a London lady, who wished to place a Chinese inscription on the tombstone erected over the grave of a favorite cat. The cat had died a violent death, and she wished to have carved on the tombstone: "I hope that the man who killed my cat will be damned now and forever. Nature's guardian of the cat and dog cemetery objected to such plain speaking, and stated that if she wished to adhere to that wording, it must be put in a language not understood. She obtained the inscription at the Chinese legation and went to Sir Robert Douglas to be sure of it being quite right.—London P. T. O.

By actual inspection of a big fat toad's stomach it was found to contain not fewer than 50 large graptolite worms, 55 potato bugs, 80 sowbugs, 40 angworms, and 30 cabbage worms, with the way of seasoning, numerous flies and pupae. Now, mind you, this, and I think you will appreciate the value of an army of toads on your premises, or any number required, according to the services that may reasonably be expected from one.

The hair from the tail of a horse is the strongest single animal thread known. The amount of cat taken into London, England, each year is well over 9,000,000 tons.

the big waving horn that I feared was so soon to gore me to a terrible death. Even as I write I can see the immortal, unyielding, galloping creature, with its hide hanging in layers like armor. Behold me quite unarmed and now shouting lustily for help! Thank God! It was at hand. Fleeing on, reckless and headlong, I almost fell from the arms of Mahmud, our head shikaree, and behind him Hardman and the rest.

Now indeed the monster was in peril. It faced a serried line of rifles, which blazed away in perfect volleys. For a moment, however, the tremendous, fusillade of soft nosed bullets seemed to have no effect, and with a savage bound sideways it caught one of the beaters and threw him twenty feet away, where the man lay without signs of life. Next moment the great beast stopped in its stride, shivered a moment, and then fell over sideways, just as our elephants came up.—William G. Fitzgerald in Chicago Record-Herald.

CHARM OF THE FRENCH WOMAN

A PRACTICAL WOMAN DESPITE FOREIGN NOTIONS TO CONTRARY.

The charm of the French woman has been proverbial for many centuries, but it has rarely been recognized by a foreigner without being coupled with an ungainly insinuation that she is as frivolous as she is charming.

As a matter of fact, says a writer in the Independent, she is as capable as she is charming, and all things considered, the most practical woman in the world.

She was a businesswoman ages before it became the fashion to talk about the enlargement of woman's sphere. For generations she has engaged in trading of every sort, either in real partnership with her husband or independently.

The capacity of the woman cultivators and dairymen, also, from one end of Persia to the other is the best possible illustration of the difference between true intelligence and the smattering of book knowledge.

The mother of President Loubet, who managed the home farm at Marseilles up to the time of her death, at 90 or thereabouts, may have been able to read and write, but if she was able she was an exception to the run of French women farmers, of which she was most other respects the perfect type.

FRENCH WOMEN AS SOLDIERS

SOME OF THEIR FEATS OF ARMS ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

The town of Grenoble has remembered, after 500 years, that it owes something to a gallant lady, and has decided to erect an equestrian statue in honor of the valiant and gracious Demoiselle Phyllis de la Chaux de la Tour du Pin. In cocked hat and coat of a grenadier, holding aloft her trusty sword, with curls falling over her shoulders, the sculptor gives the intrepidity, says the London Standard, the presentment of this fair warrior maid.

She is only one of a long list of the daughters of France who have upheld the traditions of their race and honored the history of their sex. France, the country of Joan of Arc and Jeanne Hachette, has always boasted the will and courage of its ladies, and the Echo de Paris recalls in alluding to the proposed statue a few of the most illustrious of these. Phyllis de la Tour du Pin was one of those and of Ariosto whom the genius of Tasso and Ariosto has immortalized under the names of Glorinda and Bradamante, simple and modest, and pure, she led a private life, fearless and free in the field.

Those who care to read may learn from the old chronicles how Phyllis equipped a company of her vassals and putting herself at their head rode boldly through the plains from Gap a Die to Valence to guard the passes through which the mercenaries of the Duke of Savoy were hoping to invade the Dauphine. Suffice it to say that she alone held Dauphine for France and justified the device of her illustrious house. "Chez nous femme vaut homme." Her feat of arms brings up the memories of many another heroine.

In the troublous days of the Fronde, when the rivers were tinted with blood and the scent of the iris was mixed with the acrid smell of powder, was it not a princess of the blood royal, the Grande Mademoiselle herself, who, accompanied by two friends, Mmes. de Tresque and de Montecat, put herself at the head of an army and seized the town of Orleans, an appanage of her father, Gaston d'Orleans, brother of Louis XIII? In the light of the Paubourg St. Antoine the royal "Frondeuse" herself insisted on setting the match to the touch of the first cannon that thundered from the Bastille to cover the retreat of Conde.

Under the Grand Roi again the charming Mlle. de Dreux covered herself with glory under the name of the Chevalier de Balbastre. Among the Vendeeans how many Vendeeuses? Mme. de Rochejacqueu, Mme. de Bonhomme, Mme. de Sapin, Mme. de Bordenave and Mme. de Beaulieu, the last one leading a troop of horse of her own, with carbine slung at her back. And there were other heroisms than those of the sword and battle. Listen to Olympe de Gouge demanding the right to defend Louis XVI. at the bar of the convention with the words: "Women who have the right to mount the scaffold have also the right to appear at the bar." And Mme. de la Roche-St-Andre, crying through the bars of her prison to her sons, who were being taken out to execution: "Good-bye, my children. Adieu! Die like Youdeens!"

And Virginie Ogesque, who thought her brother too delicate for service under Junot in the army of the republic, but not herself, and took the uniform under his name. Distinguishing herself in Portugal, she was promoted to be sergeant, and nobody found out the pious fraud of the jolt sergeant, as she was nicknamed, until one day she was engaged in trying to rescue her colonel. The "little sergeant" obstinately refused to have her wound attended to until the grand old army surgeon shouted: "Undress that man and let me sew up his hide!" Then the secret was out, and Napoleon gave her the coveted cross, like her comrade, Marie Schellinck, better known as the "Sergeant of Jemmapes."

Angeline Duchemin, too, went through the campaigns of Lieut. Duchemin, was decorated in 1831, and ended her days at the Invalides. There are only a few of those mentioned in the Echo, but coming down to our own times, it is evident that the spirit of her ancestors still lives in the French woman today.

In the worst of the Armenian massacres Mme. Carlier, the wife of the French consul, kept the Kurdish hordes at bay and saved hundreds of lives, pistols in hand, and it is not a fortnight since Mme. Fourrier, at Casablanca, was recommended for the cross for similar gallantry in the face of odds. All these will have their admiration, even if it be a small one, in history, but even if it be the admiration of the niche their courage compels, to ask if their epitaphs will be more than the memory of their names, or the memory of a woman's name.

TELEPHONE GIRL'S LEFT EAR.

"Left-eared," said the physician. "Most of you girls are."

"Left-eared?" said the young lady from the telephone exchange.

"That is to say, is your left ear better at its work than your right one?"

She did not know, so he tested her, finding, sure enough, that her left ear was a little the better of the two.

"It is a natural thing," he said. "You girls use the left ear exclusively all day long in your telephone work, and the right ear has nothing to do. Hence the left, like a muscle, develops; the right atrophies."

"Indeed," he ended, "if the telephone comes into much greater use, we shall have not merely left-eared exchange girls, but we shall become a left-eared nation."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Wonderful Miracles Worked By Dr. Hamilton's Pills

Learned Physician Astounded by the Increasing Number of His Cures.

Hallifax, N. S., Aug. 19. — That unusual knowledge is possessed by the doctor is evidenced by the statement of Mrs. MacLeod, of 514 Campbell road, of this city. For years this lady suffered with torturing, reeling headaches that could only be allayed by strong narcotics. "Different physicians," she states, "failed, so I decided to see what Dr. Hamilton could do. I purchased a few boxes of his Mandrake and Butternut Pills and their use immediately gave the most grateful relief. Headaches and their depressing influence left me. Spots of fainting weakness, long hours of sleeplessness, fear of nervous collapse, all these disappeared after treating with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. My restoration to vigorous health is complete and no remedy could do more than Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut."

By searching out all weak spots, by enriching the blood, nourishing and purifying the system, Dr. Hamilton's Pills work marvels for the sick and weak. 25 cents per box at all dealers.

Place 12 onions in a row on Christmas Day, name each after a month and put salt on their tops. Those on which the salt is melted inside of 12

days will be wet months, according to Long Island weather science.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURE.

Place 12 onions in a row on Christmas Day, name each after a month and put salt on their tops. Those on which the salt is melted inside of 12

days will be wet months, according to Long Island weather science.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURE.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Dr. H. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

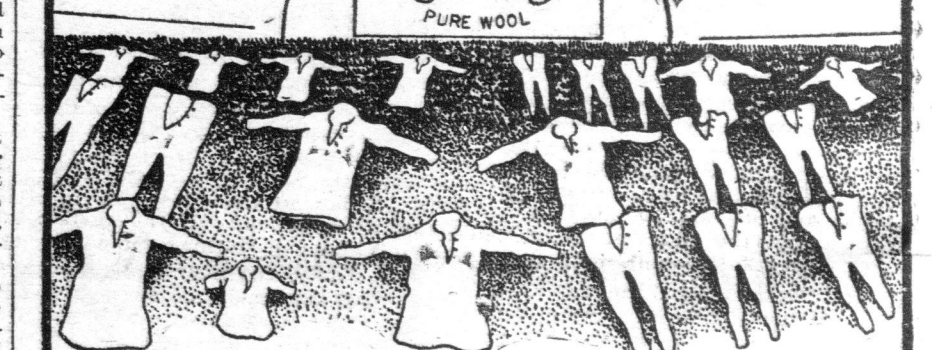
GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of

The Kind You Have Always Bought In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

"CEETEE" UNDERWEAR

GUARANTEED UNSHRINKABLE
CEETEE
PURE WOOL



Richard Bell, M. P., Leader of British Railway Servants

REMARKABLE MAN WHO WORKED UP FROM A PORTER—SAYS RAILWAYMEN IN AMERICA ARE BETTER OFF THAN IN ENGLAND—SKETCH OF HIS CAREER—A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Almost exactly \$26 a week is the salary of a remarkable man who recently has become, and who is likely to remain for some time, one of the most important personages in this country, says the London correspondent of the Washington Star. This is Richard Bell, general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, and by virtue of his position, a more prominent figure in the public eye, for the time being, than the Prime Minister or the King himself.

Many weeks must pass before he is dislodged from his leading place in the columns of British newspapers. If there is to be a general railway strike—and that question will not be answered finally until some time after these lines appear in print—Richard Bell will lead the forces of labor to victory or defeat against a combined ton of capital aggregating \$5,000,000,000. If a fight between the railway companies and their men takes place it will be the most colossal industrial struggle that ever has been known in the United Kingdom. More than 1,000,000 men, in the value of British railway securities in the course of a few days. Whether it does or does not occur, the man who has won to the leadership of the industrial army of 1,000,000 men, which is now engaged in warring on the question to strike or not to strike, is well worth taking stock of.

He is two years on the right side of 50. He is just a trifle over the average height, deep-chested, powerfully built and straight as a pine tree. His ruddy complexion proclaims his vigorous health. He is a good-looking man, with a pronounced aquiline nose, blue eyes, firm mouth, a capable chin, a good-sized thinking compartment, his high forehead being accentuated by the scarcity of hair at the top. His face shows none of the lines that come to a man who worries much over his job. If he were a peer instead of a plebeian socialist paper would very likely describe his features of those of a typical aristocrat.

When I called to see him at the London headquarters of the A. S. R. S. a batch of English reporters were interviewing him on the developments of the day, and I had to wait until they had done pumping him. Now around the American headquarters of a powerful labor organization when there is a crisis at hand one always finds a lot of dangers-on eager to load up the journalist with tales of grievances and fight talk. But there were no agitators of that sort about the offices of the A. S. R. S. And the staff were all busy earning their pay.

As the door of Mr. Bell's office opened to admit me I caught his last words to the representatives of the London papers:

"Bear in mind that we want to get this thing settled without a strike if possible. Don't write anything that is going to stir up strife and ill-feeling and make it harder for a policy of conciliation to prevail. Let the ink that flows from your pens be as soft upon the troubled waters."

"You are opposed to strikes," I said, picking up the cue he had given me.

"A strike is a form of war—industrial war—and war, as your Gen. Sherman said, is hell. It is only to be avoided."

BADLY RUN DOWN

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS CAME TO THE RESCUE AFTER DOCTORS' TREATMENT FAILED.

The life of any constant traveler is always a hard one, but those whose work compels them to take long treks some drives over rough roads, exposed to all conditions of weather, are in constant danger of losing their health. The extreme heat of summer or the piercing winds of winter sap their strength, the kidneys become diseased or rheumatism sets in. What is needed to withstand this hardship is rich red blood—the pure blood that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills alone can make. These pills are Dr. Williams' next-to-friend. Concerning them, Mr. George Dalpe, of St. Eloi, Que., says: "I am a grain dealer and am obliged to make frequent trips, sometimes very long. I returned home from one of these trips last summer very much fatigued. I was overworked and tried to cool and rest myself by lounging on the veranda till late at night. I caught cold and the next day I did not feel at all well. I had a headache, pains in my stomach, and was very weak. I went to see a doctor but he said I would be all right in a day or so, so I started on another trip. I had not gone far before I felt very ill and had to return home and go to bed. I had chills, headache, pains in my stomach and kidneys. The doctor came to see me, and he said I was overworked. He treated me for several months, but instead of improving I continually grew worse. I wasted away, almost to a skeleton and really thought I was going to die. One day my wife returned from the village with a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She urged me to take them, as she said they had been very highly recommended to her. I did so and by the time I had taken four boxes I felt enough benefit to decide me to continue them, and I took about a dozen boxes. They fully cured me and today I am able to go about my work without feeling fatigued."

Fatigue, on the least exposure is a sign that the blood is poor. Replace the bad blood with good blood and labor will be a pleasure. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make pure, red blood. That is why they cure anemia, rheumatism, kidney trouble, indigestion, heart palpitation, and the nerve-racking ills of girlhood and womanhood. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from the Dr. Williams Co., Brockville, Ont.

thought of when all other means of settling a dispute fail. But just as there comes a time when a nation feels compelled to submit its cause to the arbitrament of the sword, so in the struggle between capital and labor a crisis may be reached when the workers have to appeal to the only weapon they can command to which the other side is vulnerable—a strike.

"Then you consider that a strike of the railway workers is inevitable?" "If the railway companies persist in refusing to recognize their union—yes. That that will be the decision of the ballots now in the hands of our members by a full two-thirds majority I do not for a moment doubt. But after the decision of the ballots has been recorded we shall allow the companies ample time in which to consider the gravity of the situation that confronts them and for public opinion to crystallize and make its weight felt. We rely a great deal on that."

"We cannot be accused of acting precipitately in the matter. For two years the men have been pressing the executive committee to sanction this movement. Last November we formulated our programme of grievances and set forth our demands for shorter hours and increased pay in certain branches. To them was attached a demand that deputa to the executive committee be accompanied by their official representatives. Three times we have made overtures to the companies, and each time the companies have replied, in effect, with a pointed refusal to discuss the affairs of their employees with a third party. In other words, they refuse to recognize our union. Between the maximum of our demands with respect to pay and hours of work and the minimum concessions the companies are willing to make there is room for compromise. But on the question of recognition of the union there can be none."

"Why do you regard that as the one point of vital importance?" "Because it is vital to the men's own interests and the principle of trade unionism. It lies at the root of collective bargaining. The railway companies of England are really composed of some four or five hundred thousand shareholders. They make their bargains and conduct their negotiations with their four or five hundred thousand employees by means of their official representatives—experts. The employees have an equal right to be represented on their side by experts of their own choice."

"You have been in America, Mr. Bell. How does the condition of railway workers there compare with that of railway employees here?" "They are much better off—both relatively and actually. That will be made apparent to your American readers by these figures: The majority of freemen receive not more than \$1 a day, and engine drivers not more than \$1.62, signalmen average about \$3.25 a week, shunters, \$4 to \$4.25; ticket collectors, \$4.75, and checkers, \$4.75 and \$5, and porters, \$3.50. Of course, the latter add to their earnings by 'tips.' Many of the 'orters at the big London stations get no pay at all, and are entirely dependent on their 'tips.' The standard hours for drivers and freemen are 66 a week, 72 hours for one class of shunters and 60 for another. Signalmen work 60 hours. Many workers are required to work overtime at regular time rates."

"The American railway companies recognize the unions of their men. It is to that I attribute no inconsiderable portion of the superior condition they enjoy as compared with our men. The railroad workers of America that we are struggling for the rights they have already obtained. I know we have their sympathy."

Bell's life story is worth telling in detail. He was born in Wales in 1859 of the proverbially poor but respectable parents. His father was at that time a quarryman. When the future labor leader and member of Parliament was three years old something happened that had a material influence on his subsequent career. The elder Bell came within a hair's breadth of meeting sudden death. The premature explosion of a blast killed his brother, who was working by his side.

Bell, senior, decided then and there that it was up to him to seek a safer livelihood. He joined the police force, and naturally, developed into a firm upholder of authority in every form.

He did his best to impress his views upon his son. The result was a fresh demonstration of the revised version of the old adage that if you train up a boy in the way he should go—or the way you think he should go—he will surely depart from it. So much was dinned into young Bell's ears about the sanctity and infallibility of employers and the "gentry" generally that, as he grew up, he began to suspect that there might be another side to the question to which his father was blind. So he did his own thinking on the problem and ended by becoming what was then considered a revolutionary of the most crimson dye, though the fault that most labor leaders now find with him is that he is not revolutionary enough.

He mastered the three "Rs" at a national school, and at the age of 13 began the fend for himself. He entered the offices of the Cyfarthfa iron works, but after three years' occupancy of an office stool he came to the conclusion that he was not cut out for a clerical job, though it carried with it the privilege of wearing a frock coat and a top hat and posing as a gentleman.

combined only strengthened his conviction that he had done the right thing.

He obtained a job as fireman at another iron works and later entered the service of the Great Western Railway Company at Merthyr as a porter. He had brains as well as a sturdy physique and gained promotion rapidly. Within two years he was appointed head guard—guard being the English equivalent of a railway conductor in America—at the princely salary of \$7 a week, plus "tips." For some years his headquarters were at Pontypool, in Wales, and then he was sent to the more important railway center, Swansea.

When he entered the railway service he joined the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, and was shortly afterwards appointed assistant secretary of his branch. At Swansea the society had no branches. Bell immediately established one and helped form others in the district. The men rallied round him as the man among them who had best demonstrated his fitness for leadership. He entered heart and soul into the work of improving their condition and obtaining redress for their grievances.

This sort of activity was not pleasing to the railway company, but Bell did the work for which they paid him well and faithfully and furnished them no pretext on which they could dismiss him. To stop his work of organizing the men and putting backbone into them the company shipped him, in 1881, to Cornwall, where trade unionism was practically unknown.

But the results were far from what they had anticipated. In a few months Bell had established several branches in Cornwall. Meanwhile he was sorely missed by his associates in Swansea. Finally they sent him a message to this effect: "We can't get along without you. You are worth as much to us as you are to the railway company. Throw up your job and come back to us and we'll pay you the same salary that you are now getting."

So Bell went back to work thenceforth for the men alone. The efforts of the company to sidetrack him had led to his establishment in a position independent of them where he could devote himself entirely to that "other side of the question" which had led to a nearly rupture with the company. But he was too valuable a man to remain long a mere district worker. In

THE ROBIN AS A BAROMETER
SINGING FORETELLS RAIN IN SUMMER, FINE WEATHER IN WINTER.

Nobody has enjoyed this summer more than the robin. It is now claimed for him, as the most English of all our native birds, that he is ahead of even of Englishmen in his knowledge of the English weather.

Every one will have noticed how the garden robin sings at the dawn of the morning in spite of rain and frost and snow, when no other bird except the wren is bold enough to keep him company. A correspondent carries this common observation a point further by the discovery that the robin sings in spite of rain, but because rain is coming. There is no reasonable doubt that this is actually the case for part of the year. Nearly all birds sing with extra gusto both when rain is about and when it is just over, but the robin has no fellow in his absolute delight in foul weather, the misanthrope excepted. This is partly because he is supreme as an insect feeder, and insects are always moved by the approach of rain. Food is then plentiful near the ground, from which the robin is never far removed, and, unlike other birds, he is stirred to song much more by sheer pleasure in living than by mere love emotions.

It follows that in summer and autumn the approach of rain can often be foretold by the energy of the robin's song, and the jenny wren gives the same warning. But in winter his song generally heralds fine weather. In the experience of one observer at any rate, and there seems to be good reason for this change of temper according to the season. At any rate, it is a subject worth while the countryman's observation, and he will do well to take readings from the robin as regularly as from his barometer.

KIPPLING'S STAKE IN CANADA.

About eight years ago Rudyard Kipling began to interest himself in colonial investments. His first venture was in South Africa. He went to Cape Town as the guest of Cecil Rhodes and to recover his health. Under the influence of the "Napoleon of South Africa" an important change was wrought in his plans of life. In the following year he allowed Rhodes to invest for him a considerable sum, and the investment not only doubled but quadrupled in value prior to 1905.

In the latter year he turned to Canadian undertakings, guided in these by Lord Strathcona, the Canadian Agent-General in London. The venture proved less profitable, but was nevertheless a successful one; and it is to look into the details of the business that he is in Canada at the most attractive part of the season.

He is intensely interested in the development of his financial projects. Mr. Kipling is now a rich man—probably the richest man of letters in Europe. His friends deplore his absorption in material enterprises, as he pays but little attention to the calling to which he became famous—Financial Post.

Food valued at \$2.175 is brought into Great Britain every minute of the day and night.

CORN ARE LIKE KNOTS.

Year by year they grow harder, and incidentally more painful, to the sufferer when you can be cured for 25 cents spent on Putnam's Corn Extractor. Fifty years in use, and guaranteed to cure.

1893 he was appointed organizing secretary of the society, and four years later its general secretary—the man who runs the show.

In 1900 Derby sent him to Parliament as a labor member, and in the general election of 1906, which proved so disastrous to many representatives of big corporations and vested interests in the House of Commons, sent him back again for another term.

He gave signal proof that he possessed to the full the courage of his convictions by refusing, after the election, to subscribe to the constitution of the Socialist wing of the Labor party in Parliament. For that his own society read the riot act to him at its annual congress, and warned him that if he did not join the red flag group it would not run him again as a Parliamentary candidate. But that did not impair a bit of the society's confidence in him as its leader in matters apart from politics. Rather did it strengthen faith in him as a man who can neither be bullied nor bullied into swerving from the course he believes to be right. When it serves their purpose English railway companies—despite their airs of superior virtue—are no more above buying off an opponent than are American companies, but they have never yet ventured to put a price on Richard Bell. Labor gets him cheap at £275 a year or a trifle over \$26 a week.

The most prominent figure on the side of the employers in the great railway struggle is Lord Claud Hamilton, chairman of the board of directors of the Great Eastern Railway. He has declared in effect that he will fight to the last ditch before recognizing the union.

Lord Claud is an excellent example of the English aristocrat who has taken to business and made a success of it. He belongs to the great house of Hamilton, being the second son of the first Duke of Abercorn and the brother of the present duke. The family was once known in English political life as the "hungry Hamiltons," so called on account of the great poverty of Lord Claud's mother, the late Duchess of Abercorn, in securing good political appointments for her sons and other relatives. Lord Claud's career presents a striking contrast to that of Bell. He was educated at Harrow and entered the Grenadier Guards in 1882, retiring with the rank of captain in 1887. He is now 64 years old. After leaving the regular service he became colonel of the Donegal militia and is still his honorary colonel. He was in Parliament for many years and at one time was a lord of the treasury.—L. Lisle Snell, in the Washington Star.

SNOBBISH GIRL IS UNPOPULAR

VULGAR DISPLAY OF SUPERBITY IS A VENEER THAT HIDES A WARPED, SHALLOW NATURE.

Perhaps the most unpopular of all girls is the girl who is snobbish. Nobody knows this more, in the abstract, of course, than the snob herself, but she would be quite insulted if you were to apply the term to her.

Her snobbishness is so bred in the bone that she is not herself aware of it. It is as much a part of her as her breathing, and, like her breathing, is just as little under her control. She knows, of course, that she considers herself much better than Mary Smith, who comes to school every day in the same dress and who has worn the same hat all the time she has been in school, but she looks upon this estimate of her worth as being quite just and one with which everybody will agree.

The other girls detest the snob for many things. They hate her for her mannerisms principally, her way of throwing up her head when she passes them; her habit of jerking her skirts to one side when she is forced to sit next to them in the assembly room; her ostentatious display of her fine clothes, and her purposely audible conversation about the parties she goes to.

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The Underwear Problem Is Easily Solved

In Pen Angle. It is made in many different fabrics and various weights. A snug Form-Fitting Size

for every man, woman or child. Every garment that is found defective in any way will be replaced by your dealer at our expense. Pen Angle trademark is in red, remember.

TRADE MARK

Penman's Angle

No. 95 is the leading medium weight Natural Wool underwear. A high-grade garment at a reasonable price.

UNSHRINKABLE

Penman's Angle Underwear

In heavier weights the favorites are our Scotch Knit, Elastic Ribbed, Wool Fleece and Balmoral Stripes, in Shirts and Drawers, Combinations, Night Robes, Sleepers, Bloomers, and other styles.



Let us send you a free box of Gin Pills to cure your Kidneys.

We don't ask you to buy—we do ask you to try—GIN PILLS. And at our expense. We want them to prove that they can help you—relieve you—cure you. Won't you give them the chance?

Simply write a post card, asking for a free sample—try the pills—and then see if you have not found the one remedy that YOU KNOW will cure every trace of Kidney and Bladder Trouble.

Hundreds, in every section of the Dominion, owe their lives to GIN PILLS. Thousands owe their freedom from the tortures of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Headaches, Aching Joints—to these wonderful pills.

KINGSTON, ONT., June 2nd, 1908.

"Since receiving the sample of 'Gin Pills' I have taken three full sized boxes purchased from my druggist, Mr. H. WARD, corner King and Brock Streets. They have benefited me greatly."

Yours Sincerely,
MRS. J. DEAN.

All the arguments in the world won't convince you of their marvellous power over the kidneys, like taking one box will. Give GIN PILLS a chance to show what they can do for you. Write for a free sample and put them to the test.

Sold by all dealers at 50c. a box—6 for \$2.50. And every box guaranteed.

BOLE DRUG CO. WINNIPEG, Man. 87

variation about the parties she goes to, the plays she sees, and the little trips she is constantly making at the end of the week.

They feel that she is always trying to impress them with her superiority, and they naturally resent it. It must be admitted, moreover, that they feel a little natural envy of her good fortune and her good looks, for, after all, she is of 17 and is like pretty clothes and nice times. It really is not her fault that she is a snob—it is the fault of her home training.

Her parents are probably well-to-do people, who have always lived in a comfortable home, and who were always in a position to gratify every desire their daughter might conceive.

The chances are ten to one that they have spoiled her, and certainly, whether that be the case or not, they have at least incited into her mind their own belief in her immeasurable superiority to other girls.

She has heard her father boast of what he can do with his money, and has heard him speak slightly of other men who have not so much. He has spoken of them as if they belonged to him, because he possessed sufficient money to be able to buy their services when he needed them. They have dressed their daughter in a style befitting their supposed position, and have sent her to school togged out in her finery in order that she may be the envy and admiration of the daughter of those less fortunate people whom they despise.

They have cautioned her against having anything to do with girls who do not dress as well as she does, or who in any way give the impression of being below her socially. So there is no doubt that she is a good judge in such matters, for all her life she has observed and imitated her mother's methods of estimating people.

Consequently she has snubbed not only the shabby girl, but also the girl who does not dress in the latest style, the girl who does not have plenty of spending money to fritter away on cream puffs and chocolate nut sundaes, the girl who does not go to see the latest plays, and the girl who does not have a bean to take her to the dances.

So you see that it is really not her fault that she is a snob, but the fault of her snobbish parents. If they had not so paraded their wealth before her; if they had not taken so much pains to impress upon her the high rank which it gave her, and if they had not sent her to school in clothes much too fine

PURITY, BRILLIANCY AND UNIFORMITY

CARLINGS

ALE PORTER AND LAGER

BRASS CASTINGS TO PATTERN

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. SPECIAL PRICES.

The Canada Metal Co., Limited, William St., Toronto, Ont

for everyday wear, for the sole purpose of gratifying their vanity, then their daughter would have grown up as naturally and as sweetly as young girls should, with just as much vanity as is required to make a young girl charming, and cause her to turn away from the mirror with a sympathetic toleration and a firm resolution to pass over the little daily slights.

That she has not grown up in this way should make her companions regard her more with pity than hatred. She has missed the things that are her birthright; she has never been permitted to be a child, but was forced into the position of a social censor almost as soon as she was able to walk. I am not advising you to be friends with her—she herself would not permit that.

Cocoa importations into the United States are now averaging more than \$1,000,000 a month against \$250,000 per month a decade ago. Meanwhile importations of both tea and coffee show a decline.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

Why This Englishman Likes Canada

A. J. DAWSON, THE BRITISH JOURNALIST, RECORDS HIS IMPRESSIONS OF CANADA IN THE LONDON STANDARD—A PLACE WHERE MEN ARE FREE AND EQUAL AND ENJOY LIFE AS OLD COUNTRY WORKMEN CANNOT.

A. J. Dawson, the British author, who has been touring Canada for the London Standard, writes that journal as follows:

Nowadays it may be hoped that the majority of people in the United Kingdom know something of Canada from the business point of view. But statistical facts and figures are not everything, and possession of a goodly bulk of them leaves one general public curiosity unsatisfied with the actual life and conditions of the nearest and greatest among the overseas lands of Greater Britain. It is home truths about Canada that are mostly needed in England.

The best remedy for this, the only true remedy, perhaps, is travel. One would dearly like to see the British public begin to realize that it is quite possible for them to see a considerable slice of Canada, and that with as much real enjoyment as general benevolence in the course of an ordinary month's holiday. Such a holiday could be made quite as cheap as well as infinitely better worth having than many continental trips of similar duration. The average Englishman thinks of Canada as being a very long way from London. As a fact, it is not so far from the C. P. R. offices at Charing Cross as certain towns within Canada are one from another. Every year an increasing number of discriminating American holiday-makers travel further to spend their holidays in Canada, than Englishmen would need to travel for the same purpose.

Among home truths, the sort of facts that make for intimacy of understanding, questions connected with what clothes folk wear, what food they eat, and what general appearance they have, must always take high rank. As to clothes, it is safe to say that there are no radical differences between Canada and England. Men dress here just as they dress at home. The average Canadian may be rather better set up than the average man one meets in London, but in general appearance, and in dress, the traveler finds far less of change between England and Canada than between England and France.

Essentially, in the matters which affect one's happiness and peace of mind, the Britisher feels absolutely at home in this country. But I would not say that there are no differences. For example, during eight thousand miles of travel up and down Canada I have not met a single beggar; I have not seen a single human creature who by any stretch of fancy could be suspected of real poverty or hunger; I have seen no person who bore in his or her appearance the sad brand of want, despair, misery, or settled degradation. It is impossible to walk far in an English city without seeing such people. There are none of them in Canada.

Again, there is here a subtle difference of atmosphere. This singularly beautiful city of Toronto, for example, with its clean, busy, sunny streets, each one an avenue of trees such as decorate the grounds of a private mansion at home, is full of it, though not a whit more so than the other Canadian cities. There is here an exhilarating atmosphere of youth, of hope, of successful endeavor, of happy personal independence, of progressive development. That is, perhaps, at the root of the matter.

At home, our great centers, one is conscious of effort enough, and of great weariness. But the effort, one feels, is all in the direction of maintenance; the struggle is simply for life, for continuity. Here in Canada maintenance contents no man—at all events after his first few months of life in the country. Development, progress, is the work in hand, and right merrily it goes forward. True it is that among the merry-faced men and women one meets a considerable number are working for wages, in the service of some other person or concern. But never for the mere maintenance of themselves or the concern they serve; always for development. And, further, a wage-earner in Canada looks to a life of wage-earning. Most men do actually become employers of labor; all look forward confidently to reaching that position when their heads are gray, but next year, or the year after.

That, I think, is at the root of the difference in atmosphere, between such a city as this Toronto and our big centers at home.

Men's lips part very readily in broad smiles as they meet in Canadian streets; the care-worn, anxious, oppressed look so familiar in England is conspicuously absent here.

"Hullo, Dick! What's the best word?" says Harry, by way of greet-

Drastic Purgatives Destroy the Intestines

If you burn your hand you have a good example of the sort of inflammation that the Drastic Purgatives excite in the intestines. Yet many people consider the virtue of purgative pills depends upon their activity.

Dr. Hamilton was the first to produce a pill that would cleanse the system, not by drastic action, but by exciting normal secretions of kidneys, liver and bowels.

The deepest recesses of the system are searched by Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Poisonous and depressing accumulations whether stored in the lymphatics, kidneys, liver or bowels are driven out—Inward cleanliness is effected.

You are sure to feel better, sure to experience the buoyancy of robust health that comes with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. No medicine is more gentle, more searching, or surer to give that buoyant feeling of sound health. For the family no remedy is so universally satisfactory as Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25 cents per box, at all dealers.

ing. And if Dick has no remarkably good news about himself to retail, ten to one he has hopeful words about their mutual friend, Tom, who has just marched out for himself in such and such a direction. "That tired feeling," the advertisements tell us about is singularly rare in Canada. Each day's hours of business and general activity are probably more numerous here than with us. But the very men who are here is a stimulus to further effort; the work that is informed throughout by nimble hope, by an abounding personal and national ambition, tires no man in the least. And in this I think Canada may owe a good deal to the distinctly conservative influence of the French-Canadian community. But what I have found among all classes in Canada is a truly remarkable demonstration of self-respecting independence and genuine equality. The young Canadian does not hold, with the youth of some young communities, that rudeness, brusquerie, and bad manners are a necessary part of the assertion of independence. But servility is practically non-existent in Canada. The wealthy employer's attitude to the young fellows in his office is rather that of a good-natured sportsman of assured repute towards a young friend who has recently joined his club or party. Men of all grades and ranks work shoulder to shoulder in this country; ability is the one title to respect, and no class of work is held derogatory to the worker's dignity.

I have no space in which to multiply instances, but would mention that every tourist who visits the Rocky Mountains, for example, is struck by the remarkable intelligence and agreeable manners of the stalwart young men who act as guides there, drive carriages, accompany riding parties, and the like. They are, almost without exception, University undergraduates. Their vacation practically covers the tourist season in the West. The Canadian Pacific Railway, the greatest of all developing agencies at work in Canada, provides many hundreds of these young men with free transportation to and from the West each year, and secures berths for them of the kind already mentioned. These young undergraduates from McGill and Toronto Universities in the East thus obtain a really delightful and healthful vacation, while actually earning money to see them through the winter months at their different colleges. They also learn to know their own magnificent country, and to carry news of the great West to all their friends in the East. They also add very materially to the comfort and pleasure of all tourists who visit the West by means of their intelligence and pleasant qualities. It is a delightful system; it works perfectly; it is very typical of the true freedom, the real equality, which make Canada a land of hope, of promise, and of abundance that it is for all clean-minded young men and women.—A. J. Dawson.

Women teachers in the national schools here think nothing of covering a thousand miles railway journey (traveling first-class), during their vacations; nor of putting up at first-class hotels, and spending four shillings apiece on their meals. A workman described to me one difference between his life in Canada and his life in England in this way:

"At home a man has a suit of Sunday clothes, and it has to last him a good many years. He wears it once a week. Here, he goes home from his work at 5 o'clock every day, and before he has a bath and changes his clothes. Then he enjoys the evening with his family. But that's not half of it. He's a free man here. He shoots and fishes, and has boating; and a good many go camping at week-ends. We dress our wives and children in the best here, and we don't spare anything in the home."

The man who said this was a bricklayer in British Columbia, a town worker, and not a very saving man, perhaps; but he owned a very pretty home, and was the happy head of a very happy family.

There are republican countries in which one may hear a great deal of talk about freedom and equality. Can-

CHRIST'S GIFT OF THRONES AND KINGDOMS

By Rev. C. F. Aked, D.D., Pastor Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York.

"Ye shall sit upon twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel."—Matthew xix, 28.

Christ is the speaker. His words tell his appreciation of the loyalty of his followers. His exquisitely sensitive soul valued it to the full. There was much in him to make difficult the first open recognition of his kingship and no less difficult continued unwavering faithfulness. He was born in a stable. He belonged to the laboring classes. He worked at a trade. When he entered upon his Messianic ministry he offended the wealthy, ruling and educated classes by his contempt for their conventions and shibboleths, all that makes life "respectable" and proper. He failed to hold the popular element by his deep disdain of their "patriotism." His refusal to lend himself to their revolutionary schemes and his dependence on the silent omnipotent forces of love and triumph suffering.

Frankly, now, do you find it so easy to stand by the side of a man misunderstood, slandered about whom men with their explained and inexplicable theories, who can say in pained wonder, as he said: "They hate me without a cause?" Do you find this so easy that you can do nothing to the full? There was much in him to make difficult the first open recognition of his kingship and no less difficult continued unwavering faithfulness. He was born in a stable. He belonged to the laboring classes. He worked at a trade. When he entered upon his Messianic ministry he offended the wealthy, ruling and educated classes by his contempt for their conventions and shibboleths, all that makes life "respectable" and proper. He failed to hold the popular element by his deep disdain of their "patriotism." His refusal to lend himself to their revolutionary schemes and his dependence on the silent omnipotent forces of love and triumph suffering.

If you think it a light matter try it. The situation is open. Try it tomorrow at your club or in the cars, when the talk runs on some great social or political question. If you will live in this spirit, live always in this spirit and maintain a righteous but unpopular cause through the crisis of half a century, you will understand the value, which Christ sets upon uncalculating loyalty to himself.

He rewards it with thrones and kingdoms. Let us not be afraid of comparing small things with great. The child who appreciates a hurdy-gurdy is of the same spirit as Beethoven or Wagner. The boy at school who refuses to bully the weak and truckle to the strong is made of the stuff of which heroes are made. The man who receives a prophet in the name of a prophet—who recognizes a prophet when he sees one—is sure of a prophet's reward, and he who gives a cup of cold water to a disciple in the disciple spirit must share of the disciple's honor.

After that night of far shining renown, which Carlyle so graphically describes the excited patriots returned, he says, "their sublime heads striking the rocks." We may forgive the gibes for the sake of the picturesqueness. But these are not men to be mocked. And I tell you in sober seriousness, though the phrase seems extravagant, that if this is the spirit in which you live, then here and now you may walk this earth with more resounding steps and carry your head nearer to the stars.

We own our weakness. We deplore our faults. We confess that we have come short of our own ideal of manly fortitude. But all the same, there is in your life, health that comes with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. No medicine is more gentle, more searching, or surer to give that buoyant feeling of sound health. For the family no remedy is so universally satisfactory as Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25 cents per box, at all dealers.

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. 12, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money, but write her today if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

COOK'S HARD JOB.

A well-known club man of Boston was married during the early days of the last winter to a charming Westchester girl, who of her many accomplishments is proudest of her cooking.

The husband returned late one afternoon to his home in Brookline to discover that his wife was "all tired out."

"You look dreadfully fatigued, little one," came from hubby in a sympathetic tone.

"I am," was the reply. "You see, dear, I heard you say that you liked rabbit. So early this morning I went to the market to get you one. I meant to give you a broiled rabbit for dinner; but I'm afraid you'll have to take something else. I've been hard at work on the rabbit all day, and I haven't got it more than half

English Bishop Startles Church

THREATENS A WAR BY ASKING FOR A CUT IN SALARY.

Other Prelates Look Aghast at Dr. Sheepshanks' Proposal to Sell Bishops' Palaces and Decrease their Emoluments.

On the same day that the cables flashed over from America the story of the tennis match between the Bishop of London and President Roosevelt, Dr. Sheepshanks, the Bishop of Norwich, startled the English Episcopal world by proposing that the bishops' palaces should be sold, and the bishops' incomes substantially reduced. The money thus made and saved, he suggested, should be used for the relief of the poorer clergy.

If you can imagine a member of congress proposing that the salaries of representatives should be cut down, a Standard Oil magnate advocating an income tax, or a presidential election campaign chairman suggesting that contributions from the rich corporations should be rejected, you can form some idea of the sensation created among the prelates of the established church by Dr. Sheepshanks' proposition.

And on the next day, at the church congress over which he presided, Dr. Sheepshanks further emphasized how much he differs from most of the spiritual leaders by discussing the question of disestablishment, expressing the opinion that the church would really gain in spiritual and moral power if it were separated from the state and made dependent on its own resources. He looks it, too. He is 73 years old, tall and straight, with a long white beard and face that might serve as a model for that of an apostle. He is the only bishop in the church who has ever been a missionary, a fact which itself indicates that a life of hardship and self-denial is not one which is apt to lead to an episcopal palace. As a missionary Dr. Sheepshanks led both the simple and the strenuous life. His campaigns of conversion have taken him among gold miners and red Indians, to the sacred cities of Mongolia, and to the innermost haunts of the Mormons in Salt Lake City.

Referring to the cordial times at a parochial gathering he once said: "If any lady here wants a lesson in simple cooking—how to make flapjacks or cook bacon—let her come to me and I will tell her. I was told of a certain king that he was fit to be a king because he had blacked his own boots, and taking that reasoning I am more fit to be a bishop than anyone here. I will tell you why—because I have cobbled my own boots and mended my own breeches, and I have known, when a missionary, what it is to sleep on the ground for months at a stretch without even a blanket to lie upon."

It was in 1859 he began his missionary labors in British Columbia, where he remained for several years. A small boy was once sent to his house there to deliver a message. He found a den in a cloud of dust. "Can I see the person?" he asked. "Yes," said the sweeper, sweeping harder than ever, "I am the person."

While a missionary to the Carib Indians he went among the miners—a class not usually susceptible to appeals from "sky-pilots"—to seek funds to build a church. He got enough gold dust from them to erect a substantial structure, but they always boasted that no other man could have got it out of them.

On another occasion a smallpox epidemic broke out in an Indian settlement, and the future bishop turned public vaccinator, with a few francs' results that his fame was forever established among them as a powerful "medicine man." A lancet which he "poked on the arm of an Indian chief is one of the treasures of the episcopal palace at Norwich.

The hardy old ecclesiastic had a unique experience in Mongolia, where he was crossing on foot after having galloped 2,000 miles through Siberia. He witnessed the adoration of the Great Lama of Mongolia at Urga. The lama passed in solemn procession through a crowd of worshipping devotees, and prudently whispered it might be wise that the bishop kneel, or at least bow his head. "But," said the bishop when relating the incident, "the prudence of my reflections was not counteracted by the British obstinacy of my knees, and I remained upright. I am the only white man, I believe,

WEAK WOMEN

READ BELOW.

Talk of bravery, where find a finer spirit than among half-sick women, fighting, struggling to do their duty against terrible odds—and they never give up until they drop.

If you could put a drop of blood under the microscope the cause would be revealed.

You would find the blood thin and watery, red cells far too few, the carotility of life very greatly reduced in vitality, and this means slow death.

Ferrozone cures weakness by fortifying both appetite and digestion, and making plenty of blood.

Ferrozone cures weakness by supplying nutriment and building material by giving the body the constituents it requires for restoring tired organs.

It gives vim, vigor and endurance. Ferrozone is a tissue builder.

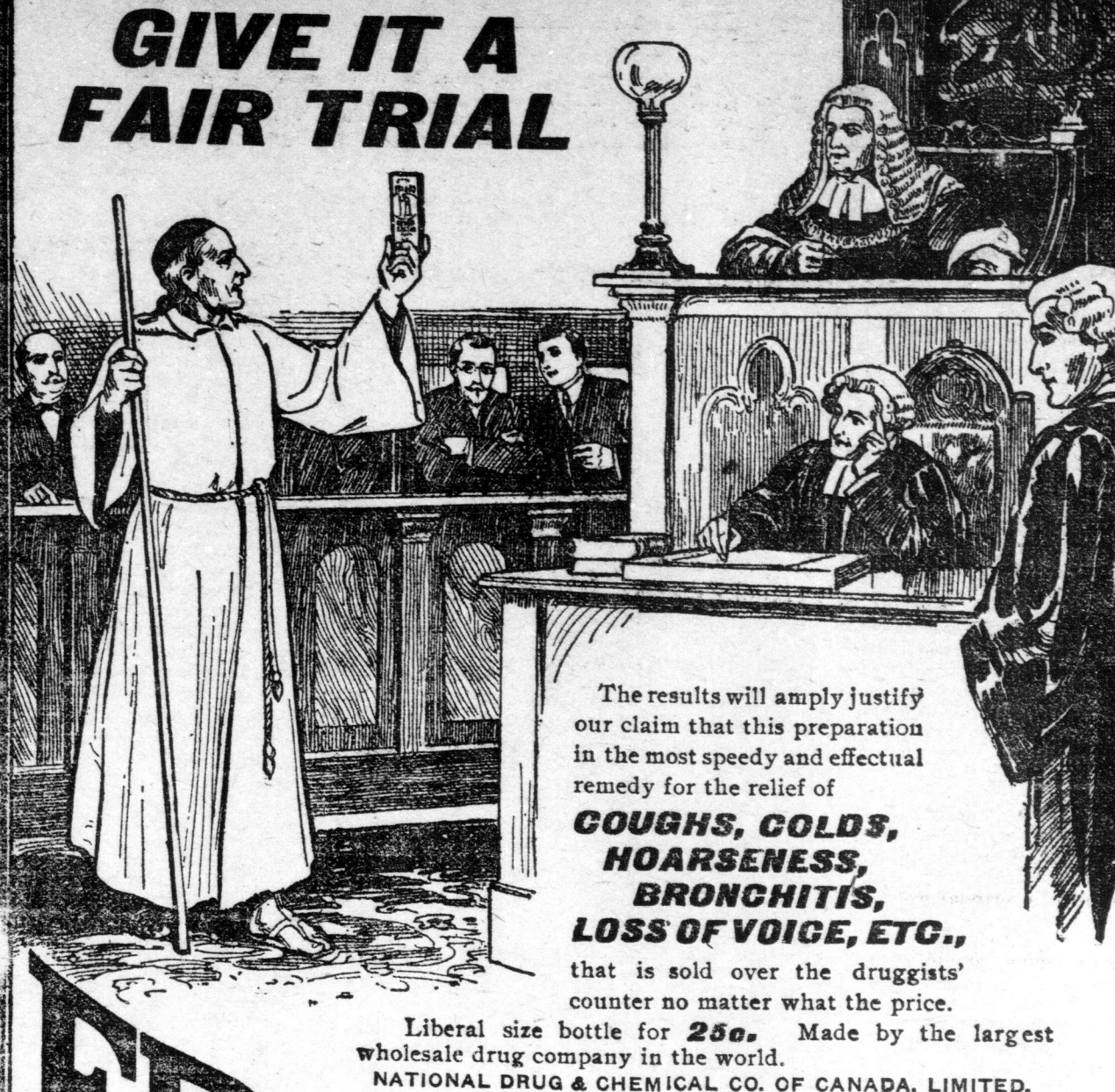
It adds force to all the vital functions of the stomach, liver, kidneys.

Ferrozone gives sound sleep, sound digestion, promotes perfect removal of all the body wastes.

Ferrozone makes the body glow with health.

Any weak, pale or sickly woman can tell that Ferrozone cures—why she must be hopeless. Wonderful power in Ferrozone, wonderful cures it makes, and this you can prove by trying it. Sold everywhere in 50-cent boxes.

GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL



The results will amply justify our claim that this preparation in the most speedy and effectual remedy for the relief of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, LOSS OF VOICE, ETC.,

that is sold over the druggists' counter no matter what the price.

Liberal size bottle for 25c. Made by the largest wholesale drug company in the world.

FRIAR'S COUGH BALSAM

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED.

Montreal	London
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RRRR

Radway's Ready Relief

"GRIP" COLDS ETC., PNEUMONIA, PLEURISY AND ALL INFLAMMATORY DISEASES

There is nothing in the world that will stop pain or arrest the progress of disease as quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. It cures and prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing. Cures every pain, sprain or bruise throughout the human body.

It is natural that such a man should be naturally alive to the effect on the popular mind of the spectacle of bishops living in fine mansions, drawing big salaries, and preaching the doctrine of self-denial and sacrifices, while many of their co-laborers in the vineyard are in dire poverty. And it is to be expected, too, that he would have the courage to declaim against it.

Dr. Sheepshanks gets \$22,500 a year. When he was appointed to his see in 1893 he had to spend \$15,000 in fixing up his palace, and he has since cost him \$12,500 a year to maintain it. He says that if the church would permit him to give up the palace, and live in a smaller residence, he would willingly submit to a reduction of \$5,000 or even \$7,500 in his pay. The money thus saved, he suggests, might go to the relief of the multitude of impecunious clerical laborers.

For \$250 a year or less he could get a house in Norwich that should be quite big enough to satisfy the needs of a man whose sacred office demands that he would wage war against world pomp and vanity. Then if \$7,500 a year were sliced off his salary, he would still be better off than before, though nobody who knows Dr. Sheepshanks would venture to suggest that his object in advocating the reform is to put money in his own pocket.

None of the other 32 palace-housed bishops have arisen to second Dr. Sheepshanks' motion. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who gets \$75,000 a year, lives in the stately old palace at Lambeth, and when he visited the United States toured the country in a luxurious Pullman car under the guidance of that great apostle of wealth, J. Pierpont Morgan, preserves a discreet silence on the subject.

One of the most pressing problems of the established church is precisely the same as that which puzzles the world of sinners—how to secure the more equitable distribution of wealth. The incomes of the two archbishops were sliced off \$381,500—an average of over \$25,000 a year for each of them. And there are 7,000 clergymen in the church whose so-called livings bring them in less than \$750 a year each. It is a condition of affairs which inevitably makes for disestablishment.

The Draft Construction

of a range is very important. Some ranges will draw all right if the chimney flue is built in a certain way; if not, it will not draw at all, or very imperfectly

SOUVENIR RANGE

will fit any chimney. It will draw freely and perfectly on the meanest chimney that was ever constructed.

A Souvenir Range is built to draw well on any chimney.

Every Souvenir is absolutely guaranteed by the makers.

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presence of pure oxygen does not rust. It appears to be necessary for the production of rust that some acid, notably carbonic acid, shall be present. When iron is subjected to the action of water containing traces of acid, and in the presence of atmospheric oxygen, it always rusts. The rapid rusting of iron in railroad stations is ascribed to the presence of sulphuric acid derived from the smoke of the locomotives.

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By special arrangement with the manufacturers, we are now able to furnish perforated patterns to our subscribers at extremely low prices. The perforations are not like the transfer patterns that are being sold, and which will give but one impression of the design. The perforated patterns may be used repeatedly.

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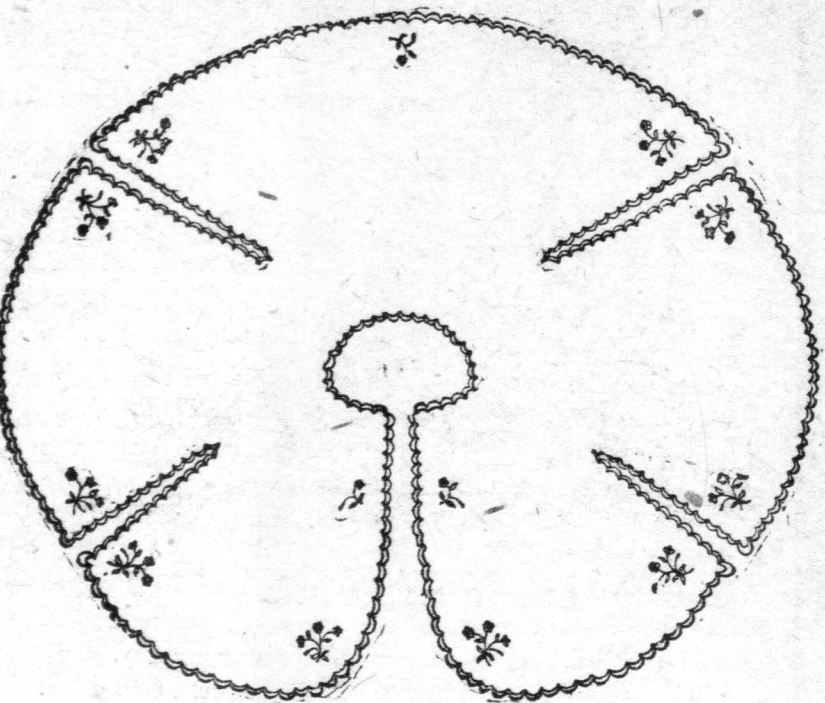
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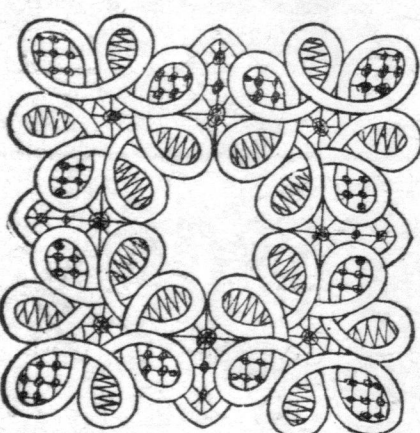
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Address

State below exactly what you want—whether the perforation alone, or stamped, or the material, or all combined.



No. 686.—The baby's kimono here shown (being embroidered in white and the scallops simply buttonholed) presents a rich appearance when finished. The same articles may be had in the sweet pea design. The French flannel on which the kimono is to be had, being of an exquisitely fine but durable quality, is especially recommended. The prices are: Baby kimono or cape in forget-me-not design; perforation, 25c; stamped on linen, 60c; stamped on extra fine French flannel, 75c; material to work, 40c.



No. 132.—The above design is a beautiful motif of real Battenberg lace works, which is easily worked with the aid of our patterns. Patterns of this design, stamped on cambric, with full illustrated working directions, can be obtained in the following sizes: 7 inches square, pattern, 20c; material, 15c; 14 inches square pattern, 35c; material, 40c; 25 inches square pattern, 65c; material, 65c; 17x68 scarf pattern, 50c; material, \$1; 21x72 scarf pattern, 50c; material, \$1.50; material consisting of linen braid, crocheted buttons, thread, etc.

You're a Liar If You're Lazy; Shirker Merely Bunko Man

BY DR. MADISON C. PETERS.

Accuracy is the twin brother of honesty and they make such a good working team, pull so well together, that they are able to accomplish much work and do it well. The eye that winces at the false and is always on the lookout for the true will eventually bring success within its vision.

What is worth doing is worth doing well. Don't do things by half; the half is never equal to the whole. As the old song has it:

If I were a cobbler it would be my pride

The best of all cobblers to be.

If I were a tinker, no tinker beside

Should mend an old kettle like me.

If it can be turned out the best work, even if it is only in the construction of a mouse trap, the world will make a beaten path to your door, as Emerson says, for they will prefer your mouse trap, because it is better than the one manufactured by your neighbor. The tailor who can cut a pair of trousers and sew them together better than his fellow-craftsmen will never lack custom.

MAN KNOWN BY HIS GOODS.

The world's famous manufacturers have built their success on the reputation of their goods. The advertiser helps merely to call attention to them; it is the quality that sells them. The successful man weaves his own character into the stuff he puts on the market and the public soon recognizes his trade mark as the standard of merit. Why do people constantly order certain makers and insist upon getting them? Because they have by

experience come to regard such makes as "the old reliable," and they are willing to pay a little more, not for the name but for the value they know they will receive—the name is simply the synonym for honesty of quality.

There is no secret in the success of great manufacturers; their success is simply the sequence of "square" dealing. They try always to do their best, their motto is not to cheat their best, but to make their goods, but how well. Every day they try to improve on their former productions, therefore they keep up the reputation of their wares and gain the confidence of the people.

SLIPSHOD WORK A MERE LIE.

It always pays to put character in your work, no matter what that work may be. Never be satisfied with doing good work; always bend every energy to turn out the best work, to be ahead of your competitors every time. No matter how humble the task assigned you, do it to the best of your ability, and never fear but recognition will come your way. Many poor boys have become the world's great men because they did their best.

There are many ways of lying, and one is by doing slipshod work. There is no inaccuracy in nature—a rose in the ground of the White House is not more beautiful than one which can be made to bloom in the backyard of a tenement; nature is the uniform manifestation of the will of God.

Andrew Johnson in a speech told the story of how he began his political career—from an alderman up, when a man in the crowd shouted: "From a tailor up." The President answered: "That does not disconcert me in the least; when I was a tailor, I had the reputation of being a good one and working close fits; I was always punctual

with my customers and did good work."

Do your work with your best care and faithfulness of purpose. It was said of Rufus Choate that he would plead before a country squire in a petty case with all the fervor and careful attention to detail with which he addressed the United States supreme court.

MISSING COMMA COSTS \$10,000.

The only real failure in life possible is not to be true to the best that you know.

"Easy writing," said Sheridan, "is commonly hard reading."

One merchant telegraphed to another: "Am offered 10,000 bushels of wheat at \$1. Shall I buy or is it too high?" "No price too high," came back over the wire instead of "No, price too high." The omission of a punctuation mark cost \$10,000.

Carelessness will ruin any business, for more will go wrong than will be counter-balanced by the profits, and finally the crash will come, but strict attention to every detail will keep the bolts of all parts of the machinery in their right place and so make the wheels revolve without danger of a breakdown.

ACCURATE MAN ALWAYS WINS.

The accurate man wins out every time. Employers don't want to be constantly watching their men; they want men on whom they can depend, both when they themselves are present and when they are absent. They don't want to state the obvious to their bookkeepers all day to inspect the figures and be sure of their accuracy.

work."

The accurate accountant is always sure of employment, while the one who makes mistakes is constantly looking for a job. A wrong figure may cause incalculable labor in a store, a factory, or a bank, and lose much of valuable time to discover the error.

The employee should remember that he is paid for doing his work well, and that he is robbing his employer if he does not, stealing both his time and his money.

Good prescription on the tombstone of Failure reads the words: "Carelessness, Indifference, and Slipshod Work." Permit no irregularity in your work, allow no one to do it better.

DO BEST WHAT OTHERS DO WELL.

Wendell Phillips became America's greatest orator, because to natural ability he added ambition for perfection; every word had to be shaped to express his exact thought, and phrase had to be of one length and cadence, and every sentence had to be perfectly balanced before it left his lips. Franklin's thoroughness left its impression upon the whole printing trade and is felt to this day.

Many an author has devoted much time and attention and care to his manuscript only to have it rejected on account of bad penmanship. Macaulay, who wrote his best essays three times, said:

"The world generally gives its admiration, not to the man who does what nobody else ever attempts to do, but to the man who does best what the multitude do well."

printed and developed by hand. One company has a machine which can print and

Photography is becoming every day more closely associated; the camera makes it increasingly difficult for the once-convicted criminal to escape. The photograph of the man's hand may be misleading, but the finger print system for the identification of criminals can hardly break down. Finger print records in ink of all criminals are now taken, and though this has no direct bearing upon photography, photography has a very direct bearing upon identification. Thus: A burglar entered a house by removing a pane of glass from a basement window. On the glass taken from the window frame were the imprints of a right forefinger, right middle finger, left thumb, left forefinger and left middle finger. They were all printed in their natural sequence, so that the search was made a comparatively easy matter. The prints were immediately taken to Scotland Yard, where they were photographed. The tell-tale finger-prints enabled the experts to look out the record which corresponded with these. There was not the slightest doubt that this criminal was the guilty person. Only a few hours elapsed after the police were informed of the burglary before the thief was located and arrested with the stolen property in his possession. He pleaded guilty—he could hardly do otherwise.

Daguerre was originally a scene painter in Paris. He used the camera obscura for the purpose of making sketches for the pictures thrown upon the screen. Then, naturally enough, he became obsessed with the idea that he might be able to take pictures, and so save himself the trouble of copying them. Accordingly he shut himself up in his laboratory, to the great alarm of his wife, who thought he was going mad. But Daguerre was by no means mad; he was discovering the action of light upon silver salts. Niepce was making similar experiments at the same time, as also was an unknown writer, whose name is lost:

Chevalier tells us that one day a very shabbily-dressed young man entered his shop and inquired the price of a certain camera. The man was pale and miserable-looking, and altogether very unlike the probable purchaser of a camera. When Chevalier told him the price the young man looked very disappointed, and stood dumb. The optician asked him if he might inquire to what use the camera was proposed putting the camera. The youth hesitated a moment, and then said that he had succeeded in fixing the image of the camera on his hand. He had only a very rough piece of apparatus to work with. He declared, however, that he had already obtained such good pictures from his hand that he would only get a good camera his invention would be perfect. Chevalier thought to himself: another fool striving after the impossible. He said to the young man: "Signs of his disbeliefs, for the young man produced from an inside pocket a very tattered-looking pocketbook. We can imagine Chevalier's surprise when the young man laid upon the counter a drawing of Paris. Chevalier could not control his astonishment—it was quite clear that this picture was not the work of the hand of man; it could not be mistaken for a drawing, nor for a painting in black and white."

This nameless one promised to return, but Chevalier never saw him again.

For fourteen years after the practical employment of the new invention the price for a single copy of a portrait ranged from two and a half to four guineas. Only one copy could be made, the negative, from which an indefinite number of copies can be produced, not yet having been discovered. Those early artists had a hard time of it. "Imagine the photographer calmly painting your face white, while he informs you that the flash did not reflect sufficient light to affect the chemicals on his photographic plate. Even that trial would sink into insignificance when you were boldly informed that you must sit perfectly still for about twenty minutes. You were permitted, however, to sit with your eyes closed, so that the result must have been strongly suggestive of death."

It is not necessary here to follow in detail the rapid development of photography through the many stages which have led to the beautiful results which can now be obtained. Color photography is something of a romance in itself, and the picture postcard proves, if it proves nothing else, that reproductions may be made for more money. Many amateur photographers, indeed, pay their holiday expenses by making picture postcards by the way. A direct photographic card, supposing it to be reasonably good, will sell for three pence. Therefore, if the amateur gets twopenny from the shopkeeper, more than half of his takings will be clear profit. To make 250 he will have to take over 2,500 photographs. How is he to do it? Here is what Mr. Gibson says as to the time required to produce 50 postcards:

"With suitable apparatus, the printing will occupy ten minutes, developing and fixing twenty minutes, 'squeeze-dry' fifteen minutes, which makes in all about 45 minutes. The prints have to be washed for about an hour, but as that process is automatic, it need not be included. If handling a batch of 100 postcards at one time, they may be completed within an hour. If this rate of production were kept up, the amateur photographer would be earning over eight shillings an hour. He would probably require to 'turn professional' to find an outlet for his productions."

Direct photographs, however, need not be

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The Romance of Early Photography

DAGUERRE'S GREAT DISCOVERY
—ORIGINALLY A SCENE PAINTER—
ER—PHOTOGRAPHY AND THE CRIMINAL.

A fascinating volume, even to one having no great knowledge of the technicalities of the subject, is "The Romance of Modern Photography," by Charles H. Gibson. What is the earliest date, asks the author, at which photography became possible? In the middle of the sixteenth century Battista Porta, an Italian philosopher, exhibited what we know as the camera obscura. "All he did was to put put a tightly-fitting shutter on his window, so that no light could enter, except by a small hole which he had cut in the center of the shutter. This hole was in size rather less than would permit the little finger to pass through. When the light was done there appeared upon the opposite wall of the room an inverted image of the outdoor scene immediately in front of his window." It might have been possible for Battista Porta to fix in some measure his nature drawing, as the necessary chemicals were known at the time; but it did not occur to him, or anyone else, and it remained for Daguerre and others to make the great discovery in the nineteenth century.

Daguerre was originally a scene painter in Paris. He used the camera obscura for the purpose of making sketches for the pictures thrown upon the screen. Then, naturally enough, he became obsessed with the idea that he might be able to take pictures, and so save himself the trouble of copying them. Accordingly he shut himself up in his laboratory, to the great alarm of his wife, who thought he was going mad. But Daguerre was by no means mad; he was discovering the action of light upon silver salts. Niepce was making similar experiments at the same time, as also was an unknown writer, whose name is lost:

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MARK TWAIN ON ADVERTISING.

"It pays to advertise," said Mark Twain at a recent banquet. "When I was editing the Virginia City Enterprise, writing copy one day and minding the next, I tried to force this truth home in many ways. One day I received a letter from a subscriber saying he had found a spider pressed between the leaves of his paper, and he wanted to know was this good or bad luck? I replied to him in our Answers to Correspondence column as follows:

"Old Subscriber.—The finding of a spider in your copy of the Enterprise neither good luck nor bad. The spider was merely looking over our pages to find out what merchant was not advertising, so that it could spin its web across his door and lead a free and undisturbed existence forever after."—Success Magazine.

On a trip through Iceland the traveler sees thousands of mountains covered with eternal snow, rivaling the Alps in grandeur; great geysers and innumerable hot wells; waterfalls, one of which—the Gullfoss—is second only to Niagara in size and beauty; crystal streams and lashing rivers, lava beds of fantastic figures, covered with moss that glistens in the sun like star frost, and, as a crowning glory, the atmosphere is so brilliant that objects over 50 miles distant appear close at hand.

The Heaters "HEAT" and the Ranges "COOK" Satisfaction guaranteed. A few stoves, slightly used, cheap.

WESTMAN'S HARDWARE
121 Dundas St. and Market Sq.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
BRITISH PATENT
DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
BRITISH PATENT

No Bone No Waste

CLARK'S Corned Beef

Open the tin and serve. No cooking. No bother. Excellent. Yet the cost per pound is but little more than that your butcher charges for uncooked beef with bones and waste. TRY IT.

It is Canadian Beef packed in Canada.

MOONEY'S Perfection Cream Sodas

In air-tight, moisture-proof, dust-proof packages.

What do you look for in Biscuits?

- freshness, crispness, wholesomeness?
- biscuits that are good to see and better to eat?
- biscuits that are a delicacy for every meal?

You will find all these qualities in the "quality" biscuits—

New York Excursion

Via

West Shore R. R.

THURSDAY, NOV. 31

Round Trip Fares

FROM

TORONTO, via C. P. R. or G. T. R., \$14.35

HAMILTON, via T. H. & B. or G. T. R., \$12.35

BUFFALO or NIAGARA FALLS, - \$10.00

TICKETS GOOD RETURNING WITHIN 15 DAYS

For full particulars and space in Pullman cars, call on or address L. DRAGO, Canadian Passenger Agent, 89 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

SANTAL MIDY

Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhea and Runnings in 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

The Moffatt National Stoves and Ranges

The Heaters "HEAT" and the Ranges "COOK" Satisfaction guaranteed. A few stoves, slightly used, cheap.

WESTMAN'S HARDWARE

121 Dundas St. and Market Sq.

We Feed All Comers

and we feed them so as to make them regular customers, if it's possible to do so.

A FINE LIST OF EATABLES to choose from—something for every taste and everything carefully chosen, skillfully prepared and nicely served.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

New York Chinese Cafe

356 RICHMOND STREET.

BIG GAME

SEASON OPENS

NEW BRUNSWICK, September 15th.

QUEBEC, September 1st.

NOVA SCOTIA (Moose only) October 1st.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

PUBLICATIONS:

- Fishing and Hunting.
- Week in the Canadian Woods.
- Hunting Grounds of the Micmacs.
- Big Game of the Southwest Miramichi.

Containing latest information about DISTRICTS. GUIDES. ROUTES. TO

Montreal Office, 141 St. James St. General Passenger Dept. Moncton, N.B.

Toronto Office, 51 King St. East.

ALLAN ROYAL MAIL LINE

Montreal to Liverpool.

Reduced fares, first and second cabin now in effect.

Last sailings from the St. Lawrence for 1907:

Corcoran sails Friday, Nov. 15, 9 a.m.

Virginian Thursday, Nov. 21, 10 a.m.

Montreal to Glasgow

Gramplan (new) sails Nov. 15.

Siellian sails Thursday, Nov. 21.

For rates of passage, sailing lists, etc., apply to E. DE LA ROQUE, G. T. R., W. FULTON, C. P. R. or F. S. CLARK, 46 Richmond Street.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the east—3:50 a.m.

10:55 a.m., 11:12 a.m., 11:23 a.m.

*6:25 p.m., *7:45 p.m., 10 p.m.

Arrive from the west—12:09 a.m.

*3:15 a.m., 3:50 a.m., 11:13 a.m., 11:23 p.m., *4:10 p.m., *6:25 p.m.

Depart for the east—12:14 a.m.

*8:20 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 9 a.m., 11:23 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:58 p.m.

(Eastern Flyer).

The trains leaving at 7:30 a.m. and 2:05 p.m. stop at all stations.

Depart for the west—*3:25 a.m.

*3:55 a.m., 7:40 a.m., 11:18 a.m., 11:35 a.m., 1:40 p.m., *8:05 p.m.

The 7:40 a.m. and the 1:40 p.m. trains stop at all stations.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Arrive—10:40 a.m., *4 p.m., *5:00 p.m. (Eastern Flyer), 11 p.m.

Depart—6:35 a.m., 11:27 a.m., 2:30 p.m., *7:55 p.m. (International Limited).

STRATFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—*3:15 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:50 p.m., 6:35 p.m., 11:10 p.m.

Depart—6:10 a.m., 11 a.m., 2:50 p.m., 5 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.

Arrive—10 a.m., 6:10 p.m.

Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:50 p.m.

Trains marked thus * run daily.

Those not so marked run daily except Sunday.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive—From the east—11:30 a.m., 8 p.m., *11 p.m. From the west—*4:30 a.m., *8:20 a.m., *6:20 p.m.

Depart—For the east—*4:40 a.m., 8:40 a.m., *5:28 p.m. For the west—*11:35 a.m., *8:10 p.m., *11:10 p.m.

Trains marked thus * run daily.

Those not so marked run daily except Sunday. *From Chatham only.

*Runs only to Chatham.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Depart—*4:40 a.m., *6:50 a.m., 9:45 a.m., 2:30 p.m., *2:40 p.m., 7:35 p.m.

Arrive—8:45 a.m., *12:15 p.m., 1:50 p.m., 4:40 p.m., *9:20 p.m., 11:30 p.m.

*To and from Walkerville, without change. Trains not "starred" to Port Stanley, between London and St. Thomas only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Arrive—6:55 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m., 9:50 p.m.

Depart—7:15 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 6:35 p.m., *10:25 p.m.

*Runs through to Waterford.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP TICKETS

WHITE STAR LINE.

New York—Queensland—Liverpool.

N. Y. Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

New York and Boston—Liverpool—Lyons.

LEYLAND LINE.

Boston—Liverpool—Direct.

E. DE LA HOOKE, SOLE AGENT.

AMERICAN LINE.

N. Y. Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

Philadelphia—Queensland—Liverpool.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

New York—London—Direct.

DOMINION LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers.

Montreal—Quebec—Liverpool (Summer).

Portland—Liverpool—Direct (Winter).

RED STAR LINE.

New York—Antwerp—Paris