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London Advertiser

SIXTEEN PAGES

40TH YEAR, NO. 417. LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1903. WHOLE NO. 16808.

Births, Marriages, Deaths.

BORN.

WOODBURNE—On Jan. 29, 1903, to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. A. Woodburne, a son.

DIED.

COOK—In Hawthorne, Pa., Emma Evelyn, beloved wife of Noble Cook, aged 36 years and 9 days. 8c

HEIGHWAY—On Friday, Jan. 23, 1903, to Mr. and Mrs. Gavin H. Heighway, 421 Dufferin avenue, a daughter.

WARDLE—In this city, on Jan. 30, 1903, George Falkner Wardle, aged 48 years and 11 months.
Funeral (private) from his late residence, Sunday, at 2:30 p.m. 7u

GAZE—In this city, on Friday, Jan. 30, 1903, William, the beloved husband of Bertha Gaze, and eldest son of E. and M. Gaze, aged 28 years.
Funeral from his late residence, 602 Piccadilly street, on Sunday, Feb. 1, 1903, at 2:30 p.m.; service at 2 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

GURD—At 300 Queen's avenue, Friday, Jan. 30, 1903, William J. Gurd, aged 59 years.
Funeral notice later. No flowers.

NOTICE TO CHURCHES.
Copy for Church Services must be handed into the office by 10 a.m., Saturdays; otherwise they cannot be changed.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. T. S. Johnson, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. G. Howson, pastor, will preach at both services. Subjects: 11 a.m., "A Beautiful Benediction"; 7 p.m., "A Very Peculiar Expression." Love Feast at 9:45 a.m., in the lecture room. After the general service in the evening there will be a public reception of new members, and the Lord's Supper will be administered. A real welcome to all. Pew holders come early.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. George Jackson, pastor. Services at 11 and 7. Quarterly Love Feast at 9:45 a.m. Sacrament after the evening service. Welcome to all.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. 11 a.m., 7 a.m., the pastor.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. A. K. Birks, pastor, will conduct both services.

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST Church—Rev. C. T. Scott, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. T. E. Harrison, pastor. Morning, 11, Sacramental service. Evening subject, "The Tragedy of a Life." Strangers welcome.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Services Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesdays, 8 p.m.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—REV. George J. Bishop, pastor. Usual services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by the pastor.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., both conducted by the pastor. Sunday School and Society for Bible Study at 3 p.m.

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST Church—The pastor will preach. Morning, "Beginning at Home." Evening, "The Love that Constrains." Communion service.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by Rev. Mr. Rallins, of Elmvale. Strangers welcome.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS, MAITLAND street—Services as usual.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. A. J. MacGillivray, M.A., pastor. Services conducted by the pastor at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. The Rev. Murdock Mackenzie, of China, will preach at both services. Sabbath School and Pastor's Class at 3 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Archdeacon Davis, rector.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—MORNING—"Venite" (Frost), "Te Deum" (Sippi), "Benedictus" (Goss). Preacher, Rev. Canon Dann, B.A. Evening—"Magnificat" (Bunnett), "Nunc Dimittis" (Bunnett); anthem, "Rejoice in the Lord" (Hollins). Preacher, the Dean. Holy Communion after morning service. Collection for Poor Fund.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. A. T. Sowerby, Ph.D., LL.D., pastor. 11 a.m., "Preparing for the Struggle"; 7 p.m., "Living a Double Life." All seats free and all welcome.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. R. D. Hamilton, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

MEETINGS.

WOODMEN—THE SOVEREIGNS OF Laurel Camp, No. 25, will meet Sunday, Feb. 1, at Sherwood Hall, at 1 o'clock, and leave at 2 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Sov. W. A. Gaze. Sister camps invited to attend. Bus in attendance. J. W. Lethbridge, C. C.; Chancey Smith, Clerk. b

EVANGELISTIC MEETINGS IN GOSPEL Hall, corner Horton and Colborne streets, each night at 8 o'clock, conducted by Evangelists Matthews and Kay. All welcome. 3n

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TEACHER for S. S. No. 23, Westminster. Apply, stating salary, to F. W. Nicol, secretary-treasurer Trustee Board, Glanworth P. O., Ont. b

DOMINION
Savings and Investment Society.
HIGHEST RATES
Paid on Deposits and Debentures
OFFICES — Masonic Temple Building, corner King and Richmond Streets.
NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.

ROSS' 196 Dundas St.

Good Furs at Low Prices.



Still having some fine Electric Seal, Astrachan and Bochara Lamb Jackets of assorted sizes in stock, it will be of advantage to intending purchasers to see these goods before making a selection.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

GRAND—TONIGHT
QUINLAN & WALL,
Imperial Minstrels
Everything New—Up-to-Date Comedians.
Prices, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c.

Monday Night.
Martin Sheeley presents MR. WILLIAM OWEN, supported by J. W. McConnell, in R. B. Sheridan's old English Comedy,
The SCHOOL for SCANDAL
Prices, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c.
SEATS NOW SELLING.

Tuesday Night.
GEORGE W. LEDERER'S
Successful Musical Gaiety,
The Wild Rose
cultivated for
Six Months in New York.
A Great Cast and Ensemble of 80—PEOPLE—80.
INCLUDING ALBERT HART, EMMA CARUS AND FRANK DESHON.
Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1 50.
SEAT SALE OPENS TODAY.

Wednesday, February 4.
THE GREAT PRIMA DONNA,
ALBANI
and magnificent English concert company.
MISS CATHERINE JONES, Contralto.
MR. ALBERT ARCHDEACON, Baritone.
MME. BEATRICE LANGLEY, Violinist.
MISS ADELA VERNE, Pianist.
MR. FRANK WATKIS, Accompanist.
Price, 50c, 75c, $1, $1 50; box seats, $2.
Plan opens Monday, 9 a.m.

HOCKEY
Semi-Final Championship Game,
PARIS vs. SEVENTH REGIMENT
Tuesday, Feb. 3,
at Jubilee Rink.
ADMISSION 15 AND 25 CENTS. 8c

JUBILEE RINK—TONY VITA'S ORCHESTRA tonight. Sweetest music in the city. In the center of the rink, upon elevated stand. b

WESTMINSTER RINK — CORTESE'S full orchestra, with brass and drums, tonight and Monday. Admission, 10c. b

RAMBLER CLUB CARNIVAL—MONDAY, Feb. 2, Jubilee Rink. Admission, 15 cents. All cash prizes. 8u

ANCHOR LINE—U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS. The S. S. Ethiopia sails from New York to Glasgow, via Derry, Saturday, Jan. 31. For lowest rates to or from Scotland. Apply to F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Advertiser.

SULPHUR SPRINGS BATHS WILL BE open Saturdays and Sundays only during winter months. Open for ladies Saturdays only. Cole & Edmonds, proprietors. t

CAN YOU DANCE? IF NOT, NOW IS your time to learn. New classes for beginners opens for gentlemen Monday evening, Feb. 2; ladies, Tuesday evening, Feb. 3. Special terms. Dayton & McCormick.

ORIGINAL LONDON HARPERS—Music furnished for all occasions. Tony Cortese, 380 Richmond street. 'Phone 1:570.

VOICE CULTURE—EVA N. ROBLYN. Studio, 328 Dundas street. Phone 1,270. Concert engagements accepted. xt

PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING BY R. B. Millard, 245 Princess avenue. Season opens Oct. 1. Special attention given to waltz and two-step. Lessons any hour.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE—GOOD CHAMBERMAID; must understand dining-room work. Apply Collins House, corner York and Talbot. 8c

WANTED—CHILDREN'S COAT-MAKERS, to work at home. Green, Swift & Co. 6n

WANTED — COMPETENT GENERAL servant. Apply after 6 p.m., at 236 Central avenue. 4tf-ywt

WANTED—TWO CANADIAN GIRLS, to work as second girl and cook respectively, in quiet family of three; cook must be willing to do washing; two girls from same locality preferred. permanent situations and good wages to right persons. Address, giving references, Boardman L. Fitch, 1 Jewett Place, Utica, N. Y., U. S. A. 6n

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; no washing. Apply Mrs. F. A. Fitzgerald, 293 King street. 6c

WANTED AT ONCE—GOOD COOK, family of four; no laundry work; $12. Apply Mrs. Furness, 652 Talbot street. 6tf

WANTED—NAME AND ADDRESS OF tapeworm sufferers. We guarantee to cure all cases in twelve hours. Reliable Supply Company, 118 Willoughby street, Brooklyn, N. Y. 3n

BROKERS.

FOR SALE—AGRICULTURAL LOAN Company's stock. John Wright, stockbroker, London. 'Phone 603.

Never Too Late To Mend.

A good old maxim, but not always true.
For instance, an ill-made suit of clothes can never be coaxed into respectability. You cannot mend a bad fit.
Moral: Patronize trustworthy tailors.

Deeks & Munson,
Tailors and Drapers,
393 Richmond Street.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SECOND baker on cakes and pastry. Apply Boomer's, 181 Dundas street. 8c

BOY WANTED, ABOUT 15, TO LEARN the confectionery trade. Apply to Geo. Peters, 519 Richmod street. 8c

BOY WANTED. APPLY TO DEEKS & Munson, 393 Richmond street. b

HUSTLING, ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN as office manager, also one to travel; $20 per week guaranteed on yearly contract; references and $50 deposit required; total abstainer preferred. Colonial, Rochester. b

TRUSTWORTHY PERSON IN EACH county to manage business of old-established house of solid financial standing; straight bona fide weekly cash salary $18, paid by check each Wednesday, with all expenses, direct from headquarters; money advanced for expenses. Manager 362 Caxton building, Chicago. 96k-tz

DO YOU WRITE ADS?—SEND ADDRESS today on your business stationery for invaluable information free. Harper Syndicate, Columbus, Ohio. 38tf-wty

OFFICE BOY WANTED. APPLY IN own handwriting; state age. Apply C. S., this office. 6c

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING salesman; must be good stockkeeper and window-trimmer; good wages for the right man. Apply Box 20, this office. 7u

WANTED AT ONCE—A FEW SMART boys. Great Northwestern Telegraph Company. 7c

BOY WANTED. LAWSON & JONES, Clarence street, city. 6c

WANTED—MEN TO LEARN BARBER trade; short time required by free work, expert instructions, etc.; all advantages until competent; tools, diplomas, positions and board given graduates. Catalogue mailed free. Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 12 TONS OF straw. Apply R. Weir, Ilderton. 8c

FOR SALE—NEW MILCH COW, SIX years old. Apply R. Weir, Ilderton. 8c

F. B. CLARKE, BROKER, RICHMOND street, next Advertiser—American gold or bills always on hand. One Dollar or Two-Fifty gold coins for sale. ywt

FOR SALE—GOOD SINGING CANARIES. 286 York street. b

FAMILY PONY—SUITABLE FOR LADY or children to handle. R. Short, Quebec street, three doors north of C.P.R. b

LADIES—USE OUR HARMLESS REMEDY for delayed or suppressed menstruation; it cannot fail; trial free. Paris Chemical Compnay, Milwaukee, Wis. 84n-t

LONDON ELGIN OIL CO. STOCK FOR sale, 35c on the dollar; market price of this stock is 60c. Holder intends going away. This company is in a first-class locality in the Dunwich oil fields. Apply 168 Kent street, London. 7tf

AMERICAN CORN—GROUND AND UNGROUND; now receiving. See corn and prices. Slater's Warehouse, city. 7tf

FOR SALE—SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER; entirely new. For terms address Box 19, Advertiser. 7bu

FOR SALE—NEW HEINTZMAN & CO. piano. Good terms and guarantee Address Box 18, Advertiser. 7bu

FOR SALE—A STEINWAY PIANO (square), in splendid condition; a bargain. Apply Box 96, this office. 4c-ywt

1,000 NEW RIDDLES AND ANSWERS—Large book, worth 25c, for 10c. Red Star News Company, 8 Market Lane.

UNTIL FEB. 1, $3 WILL BUY $5 ARMCHAIR, upholstered in velour, and spring seat. Keene Bros., 125 and 127 King street.

NEED ANY BOOKS BOUND? We Bind Magazines, Music, Bibles, Works of Art, Views, etc., at very lowest rates, in best styles.
We make Account Books to order. Also Letter Books, Travelers' Order Books—any book.
CHAPMAN'S BINDERY,
'Phone 370. 91 Dundas St.

JUST IN—COOKED PIGS' FEET. ALL the best cuts in beef, at 1 to 5 Market House. James Anderson. ywt

ECLIPSE IMPROVED GASOLINE ENGINES, at lowest prices. Manufactured by D. McKenzie & Co., Richmond street.

25 PER CENT OFF—CLEARING OUT balance of ladies' and gentlemen's felt hats, at Cunningham's, 662 Dundas street.

FOR SALE—THREE GOOD PRACTICE pianos, $35, $45 and $50, payable $2 per month, guaranteed. Organs for $10 and $20, payable $2 per month. Heintzman & Co., 217 Dundas, corner Clarence.

OUR PRICES—LONG DRY SOFT WOOD, $5 a cord; long dry hard wood, $8 a cord; good dry mixed blocks, $6 50 a cord; a good supply of dry blocks and split on hand. The best Massillon domestic soft coal, $8 a ton; $2 a quarter-ton. Green & Co., Maitland street and G. T. R. 'Phone 1,391.

GREEN'S LOTION — GUARANTEED cure (or money refunded) for all sores and ulcerated wounds on limbs and body, running sores of long standing, etc. Price, $1 per bottle. William Green, horse trainer, Queen's Hotel, London, Ont.

FOR SALE—LARGE IRON SAFE; CONTAINS private drawers and lots of room for large books. Apply Advertiser office. 35tf

STOVES, BASEBURNERS AND Ranges of all kinds for wood and coal; second-hand furniture; cheap; at F. Keene's, 141 King street.

ALL KINDS OF WOOD AND SOFT coal. Wm. Buchanan, 633 Colborne street.

ORDERS FOR HARD AND SOFT wood received. Order ahead. Leading East End wood yard. D. H. Gillies & Co. 'Phone 1,312.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN LONDON AND MELROSE—One caddy Empire tobacco, on Jan. 23, 1903. Reward at this office. b

LOST—PAIR OF SPECTACLES—SUITABLE reward at Wyatt's Tin Shop. 6c

HOUSES, ETC., TO LET.

NICE COTTAGE TO RENT, DREANEY avenue, near McClary's new works; good repair; water found; 6 rooms; $5 50 per month. Apply A. Keenleyside, 500 King. 8n

TO LET—UNION FURNITURE VAN—Furniture carefully handled. John Biggs, Cathcart and Bruce, South London, late of London Furniture Company. 'Phone 310.

COMFORTABLE SIX-ROOM COTTAGE to let, No. 1 Nelson street. Apply 500 King. 32tf

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

KATHERINE MOORE, ORGANIST and choir director, Memorial Church. Soprano; teacher of voice culture, London Conservatory. 'Phone 1,101.

ST. JOHN HYTTENRAUCH—PUPILS received for piano, harmony, sight singing, history. Residence, 781 Richmond, or homes of pupils.

ALICE CALDER STOCK — SOLOIST First Methodist Church. Voice culture. 254 Queen's avenue. Concert engagements accepted.

CHARLES E. WHEELER, ORGANIST and choirmaster, St. Andrew's Church. Teaching resumed. Piano, pipe organ, harmony, singing. 640 Wellington street. 'Phone 1,527.

ALBERT D. JORDAN, ORGANIST, First Methodist Church—Teacher of piano and organ. Apply between 1 and 2 No. 245 Queen's avenue. Telephone 1,498.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS 100-ACRE farm; soil, clay loam; all drained; good buildings. Apply R. Weir, Ilderton. 8c 37u

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE OF HON. David Mills, corner of Ridout and Bruce streets, London South; large house and barn. Apply N. Mills, Masonic Temple. 8bh-tx

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK, ALL modern, Queen's avenue; central. Two-story brick, modern; large lot, fine stable; splendid property. Call for particulars. J. F. Sangster, 112 Masonic Temple.

A 12 PER CENT INVESTMENT—CHEAP cottage and lot, rents steadily for $6 per month; will sell for $600; easy terms. London Soap Company.

LONDON REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

For sale—The V., corner Richmond street and Central avenue, cheap. Good frame residence, 754 Maitland street, $900. Modern brick house, 857 Adelaide street, $1,200. Good building lot, Oxford street, near Colborne, $325. Splendid building lot, just south of Colborne Street Church. Beautiful villa residence, 33 Beaufort street, West London; 3 acres, fruit, and good outbuildings. To rent—Cottages, 699 Adelaide street, 6 rooms; 565 Colborne street, 7 rooms; 382 St. James street, 5 rooms; modern 8-roomed brick house, 445 Central avenue; carner brick store, 572 Pall Mall street. Cheap property in all parts of the city. W. D. BUCKLE.

REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS EXCHANGE

18 Thornton avenue, 1½-story frame..$1,200
119 Forward avenue, 2-story brick....$1,400
2,332 Lorne avenue, 1½-story frame..$1,200
31 and 31½ Briscoe street (2 cottages), frame $1,800
300 Grosvenor, modern brick..........$2,100
82 Byron avenue, modern brick........$2,800
476 Queen's avenue, modern brick....$3,200
458 Piccadilly, modern brick..........$3,400

Above a partial list of desirable property.

DULMAGE & MOORHOUSE,
6 Albion Block.
'Phone 1,525. Fire Insurance.

"REAL ESTATE"

Spring will soon be here, and with the advent of spring the "house hunter" reappears. Now is the time to list your property in order that you may have an opportunity of selling your property to the first buyers. We have fifteen years' experience on the local real estate market, and buyers realize that by buying through this office they have the guidance of our experience. Our experience is available to you at your command.
You are invited to call.

LOANS.

Money to loan in sums of $100 and upwards to complete purchase price, build (money advanced as building progresses), remodel the old house and pay off old mortgages.

A. A. CAMPBELL,
Real Estate, Loans and Investments,
No. 428 Richmond Street,
London, Ont.
C. H. Armitage, Field Manager.
Telephone No. 642.

P. Walsh's Bulletin.

"EXPERIENCE IS THE BEST TEACHER."

This maxim applies forcibly to the business of dealing in Real Estate. The experience required must be of the practical kind. To be able to tell your patrons the quality of material used in the construction of the house you are buying, is the kind of experience required of successful land agents. We possess the knowledge of building and know the cost of material, and are able to tell you the class of work done and material used in every house we sell. Place your property in our hands for sale now; as spring approaches buyers are coming in. Several applicants now wanting houses.

P. WALSH,
'Phone 1,021. 110 Dundas St.

THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Limited,
78 1-2 Dundas St., London. Phone 696

If you want to buy a farm, send for The Ontario Real Estate Monthly, containing over 400 farms for sale or exchange in Western Ontario. Also a large number of City of London and suburban properties for sale. The following properties were sold off our list during the past week: No. 700—The southeast quarter lot 27, concession 4, Township of Dawn, County of Lambton, was sold by Mr. William Oldham, local agent for the Western Real Estate Exchange at Dresden, to Mr. Miles Hart for $1,700. No. 238—Mr. James Tinney's 100-acre farm, being the northeast quarter lot 14, concession 7 and northwest quarter lot 14, concession 8, Township of Dawn, County of Lambton, has been sold by Mr. L. R. Talbot and Mr. William Needham to Mr. J. Ayers. No. 703—Mrs. Eva Noxell's farm, being southeast part lot 2, concession 3, Township of Delaware, has been exchanged for the northeast quarter lot 14, concession 8, Township of Dawn. No. 342—Mr. J. M. Beaton's 100-acre farm, being east half lot 14, concession 4, Township of Moore, county of Lambton, has been sold to Mr. Hind. No. 579—Mr. John Sykes' farm, being the east half of lot 12, concession 3, Township of Moore, has been sold to Mr. Paul Duston, of Sombra. No. 625—Mr. James Butcher's farm, being the north half lot 16, concession 8, Township of Charlottesville, County of Norfolk, has been exchanged by Mr. R. S. Milligan, general agent for the company at Simcoe, for No. 59, Mr. E. T. Cohoe's cheese factory and dwelling in the Village of Kohler, County of Haldimand.

JAMES BURROWS, Manager.
bd&w

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

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

OFFICIAL ISSUER OF MARRIAGE licenses, C. D. Johnston, 198 Dundas street. Residence, 394 Dundas street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY John J. Jepson, druggist, 249 Wellington street. Residence, 241 Pall Mall. 'Phone 379.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED—OFFICE Adkins' Jewelry Store, East London. No witnesses required.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOMAS GILLEAN, jeweler, 402 Richmond street.

HOTEL CARDS.

ROYAL HOTEL—OPPOSITE G. T. R. depot. Central location. First-class in every respect. Louis Risk, proprietor.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, MONTREAL—Centrally located and first-class in every respect. H. Hogan, proprietor.

OFFICE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT—Excellent lunch counter, only one in city. W. J. Wright, proprietor.

DENTAL CARDS.

WOLVERTON & BENTLEY, DENTISTS, 216 Dundas street, next Edy Bros., over Cairncross & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone 228.

DR. WESTLAND, DENTIST, CHICAGO, post-graduate in Crown, Bridge and Porcelain work. Philadelphia post-graduate, Porcelain. Masonic Temple, first floor.

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST—Successor to the late Dr. Davis. Specialty, preservation of natural teeth. 173 Dundas street. 'Phone 975.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. BAYLY, 211 QUEEN'S AVENUE—Specialty, diseases of children. 'Phone 827.

R. OVENS, M.D., 225 QUEEN'S AVENUE. Eye, ear, nose and throat.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 260 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women and children. Office hours, 12:30 to 6 p.m.

R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (England). Office, 287 King street. Telephone 839.

DR. BALFOUR, QUEEN'S AVENUE, opposite St. Andrew's Church. Diseases of women and children. 'Phone 22.

DR. ANGUS GRAHAM—OFFICE AND residence, 469 King street. 'Phone 609.

DR. N. R. HENDERSON, 238 QUEEN'S avenue. Eye, ear, throat and nose only.

H. A. KINGSMILL, M.D., M.R.C.S. (England), has resumed practice. Office, 443 Park avenue. 'Phone 200.

DR. BECHER—OFFICE, 348 DUNDAS street. 'Phone 1,484; house, 148. Hours, 10:30 to 1, 2:30 to 3:30, 7:30 to 8:30.

DR. MEEK, QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON. Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

HOMEOPATHY—DR. CHAS. E. JARVIS, physician, surgeon, etc., 759 Dundas street. Telephone 969.

HADLEY WILLIAMS, M.D., F.R.C.S. (England). Specialist, surgical diseases only. 439 Park avenue. 'Phone 324.

J. B. CAMPBELL, M.D., 389 Dundas street. Hours, 12 to 4, 6 to 8. 'Phone 522.

DR. McLELLAN, GRADUATE NEW York Eye and Ear Hospital, 1889. Specialist only, eye, ear, nose and throat. 497 Talbot street.

DR. JAMES D. WILSON, CORNER Talbot and Fullerton. Special attention paid to diseases of children.

ELOCUTION AND PHYSICAL CULTURE.

ELOCUTION, READING, ORATORY, Shakespearean interpretation, physical culture. Ellen Miriam Kurzenknabe, reader and entertainer, Hiscox building. wty

MISS WYNIFRED LOGAN, F.C.M., pupil Hemenway Gymnasium, Harvard University—Classes for recreative, remedial physical exercises, fencing, voice culture, vocal expression. For terms apply 292 Central avenue, London.

BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC.

STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYES CAN secure board (private family) near barns. Apply Box 21, this office. b

WANTED—TWO ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, with board; private family preferred. Address C., this office. 8u

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN INVESTMENT THAT HAS ACTUALLY returned $86 50 in net profits on each $100 invested during the past ten weeks is worthy of your investigation; legitimate business methods; settlements every Tuesday; references. Write for my circulars, "The Only Way." George F. Stone, Box 124, Brooklyn, N. Y. b

FOR SALE—HOTEL PROPERTY AND stable, in neighboring city. Apply to Box 380, London P. O. 61tf-zxt 29tf

FOR SALE, CHEAP—GOOD UP-TO-DATE general store, doing fine country trade; with or without stock, to suit purchaser. For further particulars apply Paisley & Cattermole, Ilderton. 8c-tyt

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAIR GOODS—SWITCHES, BANGS, Wigs, Pompadours, Side Curls. Fancy hairdressing for all occasions. Miller's Hair Store, 223 Dundas street.

B. C. SHINGLES, $2 65 PER THOUSAND; pine shingles, $1 40 per thousand; pine lumber, $12 per thousand; posts from 16c up; laths from 15c up. Clearing out balance stock at C. P. R. yard, opposite freights sheds, Pall Mall street, London. J. A. Sutherland. t

WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, ON INSTALLMENT plan—Cottage south of Dundas and west of Adelaide; cost not over $700. Apply Box 22, this office. 8c

ELECTRIC MOTOR—1 OR 2-HORSE power. Horton's, 179 Dundas. 7c

PERSONAL.

SINGLE GENTLEMAN WISHES TO correspond with amiable young lady under 30, having independent means; must be Protestant; fair education, healthy, and good housekeeper. Advertiser will furnish references as to character and social standing if desired. Object, matrimony. Address Box 91, Advertiser. 8u-t

LADY OF WEALTH, ATTRACTIVENESS and good character, somewhat lonely, seeks husband to share her wealth and affections. Sincere, 810 Olive, Room 802, St. Louis, Mo. b

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

JOHN H. WILSON, VETERINARY Surgeon. Office and residence, 846 Richmond street. 'Phone 430.

TENNENT & BARNES, VETERINARY Surgeons—Telephones 278 and 688. Treatment of dogs a specialty. We breed and have for sale pure bred collies.

HELP WANTED.

HELP WANTED—IF YOU CAN SPARE about one hour each day, write me, and I will show you how you can make about $50 a month; nothing to sell; no experience necessary. For particulars address S. Goldberg, 1 Wilcox street, Detroit, Mich. 90i-t

HOME WORK—KNITTING GIVEN honest, industrious families, every locality; good wages; $10 outfit required. Write Glasgow Woolen Company, Toronto. 42bc-t

ANYONE WISHING TO WORK IN pastels for us in their leisure hours at home, earning from $8 to $12 per week, send stamp for instruction. Address "Home Beautiful," Toronto. 2n-tzxwvt

WANTED—LADIES, ALSO MEN, TO copy letters at home and return to us; good pay; strictly genuine. Address Excelsior Manufacturing Company, B., Cleveland, Ohio. 90g-ty

ARCHITECTS.

MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS, LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS.
John M. Moore. Frederick Henry. apply 292 Central avenue, London.

LEGAL CARDS.

GIBBONS & HARPER, BARRISTERS, etc., London. Office, corner Richmond and Carling streets. George C. Gibbons, K.C.; Fred F. Harper.

JARVIS & VINING, BARRISTERS, etc., 101 Dundas street. C. G. Jarvis; Jared Vining, B.A.

McEVOY & PERRIN, BARRISTERS solicitors. Robinson Hall Chambers, opposite Court House. Money to loan.

BUCHNER, CAMPBELL & GUNN barristers, etc., 83 Dundas street, London. Telephone 99. Money to loan at lowest rates.

PURDOM & PURDOM, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc. Office, Masonic Temple building, corner Richmond and King streets, London, Ont. Thomas H. Purdom, K.C.; Alexander Purdom.

W. H. BARTRAM, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc. Office, 99 Dundas street.

STUART & GUNN, BARRISTERS, ETC. Office, 112 Masonic Temple. Alex. Stuart, K.C.; George C. Gunn.

NEW YORK—GEORGE MOREHEAD, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, Notary Public, 99 Nassau street, New York City. Formerly of firm of Meredith, Morehead & Judd, London, Canada. Special attention to Canadian business. xt

MAGEE, McKILLOP & MURPHY, barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc. Office, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. James Magee, K.C.; J. B. McKillop; Thomas J. Murphy.

T. W. SCANDRETT, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 98 Dundas street, London.

TOOTHE & FAULDS, BARRISTERS, etc., Robinson Hall Chambers, opposite Court House. Money to loan.

T. H. LUSCOMBE, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 169 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

HELLMUTH & IVEY, IVEY & DROMGOLE, Barristers, etc., Over Bank of Commerce.

A. GREENLEES, BARRISTER, ETC., Canadian Loan Company's building, Richmond street, London. Private funds to loan.

MONEY TO LOAN.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN—LOWEST rates. Buchner, Campbell & Gunn, 83 Dundas street.

$100 00 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON real estate, at 4½ to 5½ per cent. Apply J. W. G. Winnett, barrister, 420 Talbot street. ywt

MONEY TO LOAN—$500,000 PRIVATE and trust funds, on first mortgage, at 5 per cent; also on notes and other security. Tennent & Coleridge, barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc., 78 Dundas street. ywt

PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS TO loan at 4¾ and 5½ per cent on real estate security, in sums to suit. No commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas street, London.

MONEY TO LOAN—LARGE OR SMALL amounts. Casey & Morwood, barristers, 87¼ Dundas street.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WATSON & CO., HOUSE MOVERS—Steam boilers and safes a specialty. 194 Hamilton road. 'Phone 1,281.

WELFORD BROS., MANUFACTURERS of brooms, twines and cordage. Factory, 381-387 Glebe street. t

WILLIAM HODGSON, PAINTER, paperhanger. Estimates free. 410 Horton street.

DRESS CUTTING SCHOOL.

GARMENT CUTTING INSTRUCTIONS daily. Lessons in practical dressmaking can be procured. A competent modiste in charge. Call or write for terms and particulars. Address Cutting School, 233½ Dundas treet, London.

Queen Insurance Co.

Funds available for security of Queen policyholders, $64,000,000
J. A. NELLES, Agent,
428 Richmond Street.
'Phone 343. ywt

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS and CANALS, Welland Canal.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and indorsed "Tender for Cedar Poles," will be received at this office up to 16 o'clock on Tuesday, the 10th of February, 1903, for the supply of 1,500 Cedar Poles required for the Welland Canal.

Specifications and full information will be furnished on and after Friday, the 30th January, 1903, at the office of the Superintending Engineer of the Welland Canal, St. Catharines, where form of tender may be obtained. By order,

L. K. JONES, Secretary.
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, January 29th, 1903. 81

Auction Sales Farms, Farm Stock, etc

John Wonnacott, lot 11, con. 3, Delaware; Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1903. Farm stock, implements, etc. Sale at 1 p.m. sharp. A. M. Hunt, auctioneer.

Edwin Scatcherd, lot 12, con. 2, West Nissouri; Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1903. Farm stock, etc. Sale at 1 p.m. sharp. John Gillson, auctioneer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT the next session of the Parliament of Canada application will be made for an act for the incorporation of a bank to be called "The Bank of Canada" (with head office at the City of London, in Ontario), with the usual powers of banks under the Bank Act and amendments thereto. T. H. Luscombe, solicitor for the applicants. Dated at London, in Ontario, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1903. 8a-t

Since 1886.

The weight of experience behind a guarantee of purity is what gives it value.

Since 1886, when we first introduced "Purity" Baking Powder to the public, its sales have shown a marvelous increase, so that now this reputation for excellence has built up for us an extensive and thoroughly satisfactory trade.

The fact that our Powder possesses, in the highest degree, purity and leavening power, and that the price is only 20 cents per pound, should interest you. A trial package will convince you that in "Purity" Baking Powder is the highest possible grade of excellence.

CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE,
Chemists and Druggists,
216 Dundas St., corner Park Ave.

STEAMER CEDRIC ON A TRIAL TRIP

The Big Liner Leaves Belfast for Liverpool—Chinese Rebel Stores Captured.

Ireland, Jan. 31.—The White Star Line steamer Cedric, the largest merchant vessel in the world, left here today for Liverpool, on its trial trip. The Cedric will sail for New York on Feb. 11.

VISITING THE KING.

London, Jan. 31.—Henry White, the United States charge d'affaires, and Mrs. White went to Windsor today to spend the week-end with King Edward. Lieut.-General Miles will go to Windsor tomorrow and will dine and sleep at the castle by the King's special desire.

REBELS' STORES CAPTURED.

The Chinese authorities have captured arms, ammunition and commissariat stores collected for the reformers.

Foreign marines are patroling the Shamien suburb of Canton, and gunboats are held in readiness at Hong Kong to sail for this port if their services are required.

PROGRESS OF THE SOUDAN.

Lord Cromer's speech at Khartoum gives a wonderful picture of the work done in the Soudan during the last five years. Thanks mainly to this great British administrator's wonderful combination of imagination and business capacity, the Soudan stands upon the threshold of a new era. On Lord Cromer's first visit to the Soudan, five years ago, scarcely a germ of civilization could be said to exist in the country. Today Khartoum is a flourishing city, and Lord Cromer now foresees the land covered with a network of railways, and transformed into a center of agricultural and commercial prosperity.

Actor Mordaunt Ill.

New York, Jan. 31.—Frank Mordaunt, well-known as an actor and manager, is in a sanitarium at Stamford, Conn., suffering from a serious nervous disorder. Mr. Mordaunt has been ill for six months, but it was only two weeks ago that his malady became acute.

Gown and Surplice.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 31.—The pastor of Dominion Methodist Church, Rev. Dr. Rose, having decided to wear a gown, the choir discussed a proposal to wear the surplice. It was found that there was not unanimity, and the question consequently was shelved for the present.

"Olco" Was Hard Hit.

Washington, Jan. 31. — According to a report just compiled by the commissioner of internal revenue the anti-coloring oleomargarine act which went into effect July 1 caused a falling off in production during the first half of the fiscal year of 18,000,000 pounds. During the first six months of the last fiscal year the output for the whole country was 53,843,000 pounds. For the six months dating from July 1 last it was 36,157,000. The commissioner's reports show that most oleo sold now is white and no attempt is made to compete with butter.

Marriage may be a failure or it may not be. In either case there is a lot of indisputable evidence to the contrary.

NOTICE TO ICE DEALERS—ALL PERSONS intending to cut or store ice within the Municipality of the City of London, during the year 1903, are required to send notice thereof to the Medical Health Office, on or before the 7th day of February, 1903, stating approximately the quantity of ice required, and from what water they have cut, or intend to cut, and whether the ice is intended to be used for domestic or cooling purposes. T. V. Hutchinson, Medical Health Officer. London, Ont., Jan. 30, 1903. b

AGENTS WANTED.

CANVASSERS AND HUSTLERS MAKE big money selling magnifying photograph frame; sell at sight. Send for circular and prices. Glen Rock Novelty Works, Glen Rock, Pa. b

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES—GUARANTEED money-making proposition; no capital required. Apply Cooper, 832-6 Clarence street, London.

A Good Start.

Every young man and woman who desires to enter the business world should first take a course at The Western Ontario Shorthand Academy, 76 Dundas street. A knowledge of

SHORTHAND

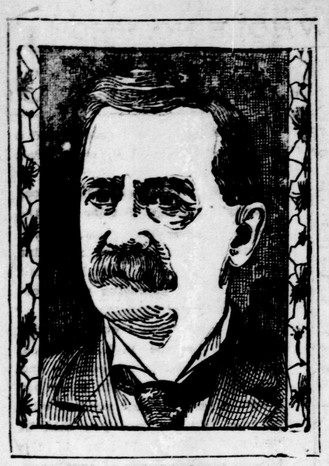
will give you a better start in life than any other knowledge you can acquire

Mr. Royce Shannon has been placed as stenographer for the secretary of the Board of Trade, city.

We have room for a few more pupils.

WM. C. COO, C.S.R.,
Principal.

40 MEMBERS OF CONGRESS SEND LETTERS OF INDORSEMENT TO THE INVENTOR OF THE GREAT CATARRH REMEDY, PERUNA.



Hon. A. T. Goodwyn.

Congressman Goodwyn, from Alabama.

Hon. A. T. Goodwyn, Congressman from Alabama, in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, says: "I have now used one bottle of Pe-ru-na and am a well man today. I could feel the good effects of your medicine before I had used it a week, after suffering with catarrh for over a year."

Catarrh in its various forms is rapidly becoming a national curse. An undoubted remedy has been discovered by Dr. Hartman. This remedy has been thoroughly tested during the past forty years. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh in all phases and stages. There is no remedy that can be substituted.



Hon. W. N. Roach.

United States Senator Roach, from North Dakota.

Hon. W. N. Roach, United States Senator from North Dakota, in a letter written from Larimore, North Dakota, says:

"Persuaded by a friend, I have used Pe-ru-na as a tonic, and am glad to testify that it has greatly helped me in strength, vigor and appetite. I have been advised by friends that it is remarkably efficacious as a cure for the almost universal complaint of catarrh."

Senator Roach's wife recommends Peruna also. She says: "I can cheerfully recommend your excellent remedy, Pe-ru-na. Indeed, I know of no other remedy as good as yours. It is a grand tonic, and many of my friends have used it for catarrh with good results."



Hon. Romulus Z. Linney.

Congressman Linney, from North Carolina.

Congressman Romulus Z. Linney, from North Carolina, writes:

"My private secretary has been using Pe-ru-na for several weeks and I wish to testify as to its great value and merits in cases of catarrh. My secretary had as bad a case as I ever saw, and since he has taken one bottle he seems like a different man. Before he started on Pe-ru-na his system was very much run down, and at times he could not work at all, but ever since his first bottle he has been building up. I don't think any man who is under a nervous strain should be without it. I cannot express the good it has done him."

Congressman Ogden from Louisiana.

Hon. H. W. Ogden, Congressman, from Louisiana, in a letter written at Washington, D. C., says the following of Pe-ru-na, the national catarrh remedy.

"I can conscientiously recommend your Pe-ru-na as a fine tonic and all-round good medicine to those who are in need of a catarrh remedy. It has been commended to me, by people who have used it, as a remedy particularly effective in the cure of catarrh. For those who need a good catarrh medicine I know of nothing better."



Hon. H. W. Ogden.

Congressman Smith, from Illinois.

Hon. George W. Smith, Member of Congress, in a recent letter to the Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., says the following in regard to Pe-ru-na for catarrh:

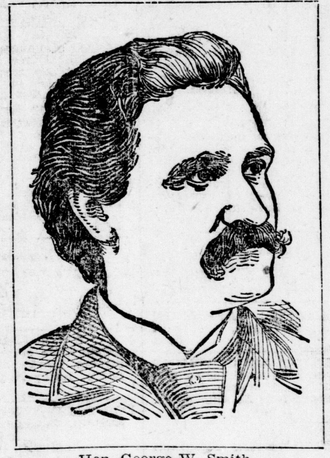
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

"Gentlemen,—I take pleasure in testifying to the merits of Pe-ru-na. I have taken one bottle for my catarrh, and I feel very much benefited. To those who are afflicted with catarrh and in need of a good tonic, I take pleasure in recommending Pe-ru-na.

"Respectfully, GEO. W. SMITH."

Congressman Smith's home address is Murphysboro, Ill.



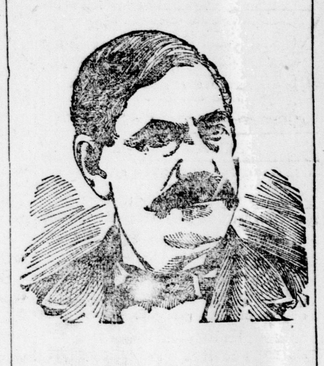
Hon. George W. Smith.

Congressman Meekison, from Ohio.

Hon. David Meekison is well known, not only in his own state, but throughout America. He began his political career by serving four consecutive terms as mayor of the town in which he lives, Napoleon, O. He was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress by a very large majority, and is the acknowledged leader of his party in his section of the State. In a recent letter he says:

"I have used several bottles of Pe-ru-na and feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head. I feel encouraged to believe that if I use it a short time longer, I will be able to fully eradicate the disease of thirty years' standing.

"Yours truly, DAVID MEEKISON."



Hon. David Meekison.



Hon. Amos J. Cummings, of New York. A friend of labor.

Congressman Cummings from New York.

Congressman Cummings, of New York, in a letter written from New York city regarding the merits of Pe-ru-na, says the following:

"Pe-ru-na is good for catarrh. I have tried it and know it. It relieved me immensely on my trip to Cuba, and I always have a bottle in reserve. Since my return I have not suffered from catarrh, but if I do shall use Pe-ru-na again." AMOS CUMMINGS.

Congressman Barham from California.

Congressman J. A. Barham, of Santa Rosa, Cal., writes:

"At the solicitation of a friend, I used your Pe-ru-na, and can cheerfully recommend it as an excellent remedy for all catarrhal troubles. It is indeed a wonderful medicine."

Congressman Howard from Alabama.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1899.

The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen,—I have taken Pe-ru-na now for two weeks and find I am very much relieved. I feel that my cure will be permanent. I have also taken it for la grippe and I take pleasure in recommending Pe-ru-na as an excellent remedy to all fellow-sufferers. Very respectfully,

M. W. HOWARD,

Congressman Howard's home address is Fort Payne, Ala.



Hon. M. W. Howard.

Congressman Crowley from Illinois.

Jos. B. Crowley, Congressman from Illinois, writes from Robinson, Ill.:

"Mrs. Crowley has taken a number of bo[illegible] of Pe-ru-na on account of nervo[illegible]ables. It has proven a strong[illegible]e and lasting cure. I can cheerfully recommend it."



Hon. H. G. Worthington.

Congressman Worthington from Nevada.

Congressman H. C. Worthington, from Nevada, ex-minister to Argentine Republic, also at one time collector of port at Charleston, was an intimate friend of General Grant and is one of the two living pall-bearers of President Lincoln. Congressman Worthington writes the following letter:

"Allow me to express my gratitude for the benefit derived from your remedies. I have taken one bottle of Peruna and it has benefited immensely a case of catarrh of some months' standing and I commend it."

Congressman Hazelton from Wisconsin.

Hon. George C. Hazelton, ex-member of Congress from Wisconsin, writes:

"I cordially recommend your Peruna to anyone suffering with catarrh. I am fully convinced of its curative qualities."

Congressman Livingston from Georgia.

Col. L. I. Livingston, member of the Industrial Commission and the leading Democratic member of the committee on appropriations in the House of Representatives, whose home is at Atlanta, Ga., writes the following in regard to Pe-ru-na, the catarrh cure. Col. Livingston says:

"I take pleasure in joining with Gen. Wheeler, Congressman Brewer and others in recommending Pe-ru-na as an excellent tonic and a catarrh cure."

Peruna is a specific in its operation [illegible]on the mucous membranes. It is a [illegible]ic that strikes at the root of all [illegible]tarrhal affections. It gives tone to [illegible]e minute blood vessels and the terminal nerve fibers.



Hon. L. I. Livingston.

Congressman Snover of Michigan.

House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C., May 9, 1898.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio:

Dear Sir,—I have found Pe-ru-na a very efficient and speedy remedy for a persistent and annoying cough resulting from catarrhal trouble. Very truly yours, HORACE G. SNOVER,
Port Austin, Mich.

U. S. Senator Call of Florida.

Hon. William Call, United States Senator from Florida, writing from Washington, D. C., says:

"The Pe-ru-na has been recommended by Gen. Wheeler and other reliable persons, and has been used by some members of my family, and I concur in the statements of Gen. Wheeler."

Senator McEnery of Louisiana.

Hon. S. D. McEnery, United States Senator from Louisiana, says the following in regard to Pe-ru-na:

"The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio:

"Gentlemen,—Pe-ru-na is an excellent tonic. I have used it sufficiently to say that I believe it to be all that you claim for it. Very respectfully,
"S. D. McENERY."

Congressman Brownlow of Tennessee.

Congressman Brownlow writes from Washington, D. C., the following:

"I have suffered with catarrh of the stomach for several years and for the past twelve months was in an exceedingly critical condition. My attention was called to your Pe-ru-na, and I began to use it, and my improvement was noticeable after the first three days. I have taken three bottles of the medicine, and I feel satisfied that I am now almost, if not permanently, cured. In connection with the Pe-ru-na I have used your Man-a-lin for biliousness and torpid liver. I regard it as the best medicine for this purpose that I have ever used. Having been benefited so much myself, I give you this statement, that others may be likewise benefited.

"W. P. BROWNLOW, M. C."

Senator Mallory of Florida.

United States Senator Stephen R. Mallory, from Florida, in a recent letter written from Pensacola, Fla., says the following:

"I have used your excellent remedy Pe-ru-na, and have recommended it both as a tonic and a safe catarrh remedy."

Senator Butler of South Carolina.

Senator M. C. Butler, ex-governor of South Carolina, writes from Washington, D. C., the following:

"I can recommend Pe-ru-na for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is, indeed, a wonderful medicine, and, besides, a great tonic."

Congressman Brookshire of Indiana.

Congressman E. V. Brookshire, from Indiana, in a recent letter from Washington, D. C., says:

"From what my friends say Pe-ru-na is a good tonic and a safe catarrh cure."

Congressman Doviner of West Virginia.

Congressman B. B. Duviner, from Wheeling, West Virginia, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., says:

"I join with my colleagues in the House of Representatives in recommending your excellent remedy. Pe-ru-na, as a good tonic, and also an effective cure for catarrh."

Congressman Broderick of Kansas.

Hon. Case Broderick, of Holton, Kansas, Congressman from Kansas, says:

"I have taken two bottles of Pe-ru-na and find it to be an excellent remedy for colds and throat trouble."

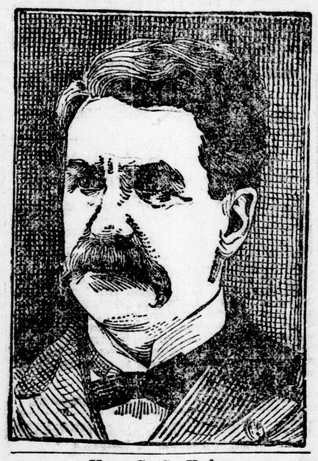
Congressman Yoder from Ohio.

Gen. S. S. Yoder, ex-member of Congress from Ohio, in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, speaks of Pe-ru-na as follows:

Washington, D. C.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio:

"Gentlemen,—I desire to say that I have found Pe-ru-na to be a wonderful remedy. I only used it for a short time and am thoroughly satisfied as to its merits. I cannot find words to express my gratification for the results obtained. As a catarrh cure I shall gladly recommend it to all sufferers. Yours, S. S. YODER."



Hon. S. S. Yoder.

Congressman Turner from New York.

Hon. Chas. H. Turner, 501 G street, Washington, D. C., ex-member of Congress from New York city, writes:

"I have used your remedy, Pe-ru-na, as a general tonic with satisfactory results. I have many friends who have testified to its virtues, and fully believe you have a valuable remedy."

Congressman Mahon of Pennsylvania.

Congressman Thad M. Mahon, of Chambersburg, Pa., writes:

"I take pleasure in commending your Pe-ru-na as a substantial tonic and a good catarrh remedy."

Congressman Sparkman of Florida.

Congressman S. M. Sparkman, from Tampa, Fla., writes:

"I can indorse Pe-ru-na as a first-rate tonic, and a very effective cure for catarrh."

Congressman Brewer of Alabama.

Hon. Willis Brewer, Representative in Congress from Alabama, writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman:

House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio:

"Gentlemen,—I have used one bottle of Pe-ru-na for lassitude, and I take pleasure in recommending it to those who need a good remedy. As a tonic it is excellent. In the short time I have used it it has done me a great deal of good. Very respectfully,

"WILLIS BREWER."

Congressman Coffroth of Pennsylvania.

Ex-Congressman A. H. Coffroth, Somerset, Pa., writes:

"I am satisfied that your Pe-ru-na is a great catarrh cure, and friends whom I know well have used it with great benefit. I feel that I can recommend it to those who suffer from that disorder."

Senator Thurston from Nebraska.

Senator J. M. Thurston, from Omaha, Neb., writes:

"Pe-ru-na entirely relieved me of an irritating cough." J. M. THURSTON.

Congressman Culberson of Texas.

Hon. D. B. Culberson, ex-Congressman from Texas, writes:

"I can recommend Pe-ru-na as one of the very best of tonics, and I take pleasure in testifying to the merits of your great medicine. It is also recommended as a sure cure for catarrhal troubles."

Congressman Thompson of Kentucky.

Ex-Congressman Phil. B. Thompson, from Kentucky, writes:

"My friends have used your remedy, Pe-ru-na, and I take pleasure in testifying to the merits of your medicine. Besides being one of the very best tonics, it is a good, substantial catarrh remedy."

Congressman Clark of Missouri.

Ex - Congressman John B. Clark, from Missouri, in a recent letter from Washington, D. C., says:

"I can recommend your Pe-ru-na as a good, substantial tonic and one of the best remedies for catarrhal trouble."

Congressman Pelham of Virginia.

Ex-Congressman C. Pelham, of Bancroft, Va., writes:

"My sister-in-law has been suffering from catarrh of the throat for a considerable time. She has been using Pe-ru-na for about one week and is manifestly improved. I believe it is an excellent remedy for catarrh."

Congressman Burnett from Alabama.

John L. Burnett, member of Congress Seventh Alabama District, writes:

"I take pleasure in testifying to the merits of your Pe-ru-na. At the solicitation of a friend my wife used it and it improved her condition generally. It is a remarkable remedy. I can cheerfully recommend Pe-ru-na as a good, substantial tonic and a very good catarrh remedy."



Hon. J. H. Bankhead.

Congressman Bankhead from Alabama.

Congressman J. H. Bankhead, of Alabama, one of the most influential members of the House of Representatives, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., gives his indorsement to the great catarrh remedy, Pe-ru-na, in the following words:

"Your Pe-ru-na is one of the best medicines I ever tried, and no family should be without your remarkable remedy. As a tonic and a catarrh cure I know of nothing better."

Congressman Powers from Vermont.

Congressman H. Henry Powers, of Vermont, writes from Morrisville, Vt.:

"Pe-ru-na I have used in my family with success. I can recommend it as an excellent family remedy, and very good for coughs, colds and catarrhal affections."

Congressman White from North Carolina.

Congressman Henry White, of Tarboro, North Carolina, writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman in regard to the merits of the great catarrh cure, Pe-ru-na:

"I am more than satisfied with Pe-ru-na, and find it to be an excellent remedy for the grip and catarrh. I have used it in my family, and they all join me in recommending it as an excellent remedy. Yours respectfully,

"GEORGE H. WHITE."



Hon. George H. White.

Congressman Purman from Florida.

Hon. W. J. Purman, ex-member of Congress from Florida, writes from 1428 Q street, N. W., Washington, D. C., as follows:

"From representations to me and my own experience I feel justified in recommending your Pe-ru-na to any and all persons suffering with catarrhal nervousness or stomach troubles."



Hon. W. V. Sullivan.

Senator Sullivan from Mississippi.

Hon. W. V. Sullivan, United States Senator from Mississippi, in a letter recently written to Dr. Hartman from Oxford, Miss., says the following:

"For some time I have been a sufferer from catarrh in its most incipient stage, so much so that I became alarmed as to my general health. But hearing of Pe-ru-na as a good remedy I gave it a fair trial and soon began to improve. Its effects were distinctly beneficial, removing the annoying symptoms, and was particularly good as a tonic.

"I take pleasure in recommending your great national catarrh cure, Pe-ru-na, as the best I have ever tried."

"W. V. SULLIVAN."

Congressman Botkin from Kansas.

In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, Congressman Botkin, of Kansas, whose fame is a national one, says of Pe-ru-na:

"My Dear Doctor,—It gives me pleasure to certify to the excellent curative qualities of your medicines, Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin. I have been afflicted more or less for a quarter of a century with catarrh of the stomach and constipation. A residence in Washington has increased these troubles. A few bottles of your medicine have given me almost complete relief, and I am sure that a continuance of them will effect a permanent cure. Pe-ru-na is surely a wonderful remedy for catarrhal affections. J. D. BOTKIN."



Hon. J. D. Botkin.

WHISKARD'S Three Busy Stores
228, 230, 232 Dundas Street

Can't Understand It.

There are very few people who are not in our confidence that can understand how we can afford to, or how we dare to carry on such a reckless, and, as some say, "Crazy Sale." It's contrary to preconceived notions of merchandising. Why any concern should recklessly upset all standards of value, turn prices topsy-turvy, and get people to thinking what it all means. Well, we are too busy to explain; we can only say this: Come to the sale; it will pay you.

All-Wool Honeycomb Shawls.
CUT PRICE.

Cardinal and Cream White Honeycomb Shawls, regular price 50c, sale price 39c each.

Cream White Honeycomb Shawls, regular 75c, sale 59c each.

Cream and White Honeycomb Shawls, regular $1, sale price 79c each.

Black Honeycomb Shawls, regular price $1 39, sale price $1 00.

Black Honeycomb Shawls, regular price $1, sale price 79c.

Black and Gray Honeycomb Shawls, regular price 50c, for this sale 39c each.

Gray Honeycomb Shawls, regular price $1, sale price 79c.

One line of Heavy Gray Shawls, regular price $1 25, sale price 97c each.

Chenille Curtain Department.
CUT PRICES. WE HAVE THREE GOOD LINES TO CLEAR.

Fine Heavy Chenille Curtains, beautiful borderings, regular price was $5 47, sale price $4 25 pair, large size.

Fine Heavy Chenille Curtains, regular price $4 69, sale price $3 60 pair.

Fine Heavy Chenille Curtains, regular price $4 25, sale price $3 50 pair.

Silk Department.
CUT PRICES.

Black and White Checks, regular 90c, sale price 39c yd.

Special line of Check Silks, worth 50c and 75c, sale price 25c yard.

Fine Black Gros Grain Silk, regular $1, sale price 75c yd.

Special line of 23-inch Silk, sale price 25c yard.

See our Black Taffeta Silk, wide width, worth 75c, sale price 50c yard.

Tapestry Curtain Department.
CUT PRICES.

One line worth $9 pair, we are going to clear them at $6 pair.

Another line worth $5, we clear at $3 50 pair.

TAPESTRY CURTAINS, cut prices.

Special lines in Damask Curtains, worth $3, for $2 25 pair; worth $3 75 for $2 90 pair; worth $2 50 for $1 90 pair.

Special Cut Prices for Infants' Robes.

$3 50 Infants' Robes, very fine goods, sale price $2 25. See them.

$1 75 Infants' Robes, sale price $1 15.

$1 Infants' Robes, sale price 69c each.

75c Infants' Robes, sale price 49c each.

Two only Infants' Nightdresses, 25c.

Frilled Curtain Spot Muslin, was 18c, sale price 12½c yd.

Tapestry Table Covers.
CUT PRICES AT COST AND LESS.

8-4 Tapestry Table Covers, worth $2 75, sale price $2 each.

8-4 Tapestry Table Covers, worth $3 25, sale price $2 25 each.

8-4 Tapestry Table Covers, worth $2 50, sale price $1 90 each.

6-4 Tapestry Table Covers, worth 97c, sale price 69c.

Chenill Table Covers, 8-4 size, worth $2, sale price $1 49.

Three only Moquette Rugs, beautiful goods, regular $3, these three rugs go at $1 95.

Ladies' Fine Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs.

Worth 25c, sale price 15c each.

Ladies' Fine Linen Handkerchiefs, narrow hem, worth 25c, sale price 12½c.

The THREE BUSY STORES Save You Money

STANDARD OIL'S MOVE RUINOUS

Thousand Men Face Starvation Because of Rockefeller's Economies.

New York, Jan. 31.—The Standard Oil trust has decided to move its vast plant in Newtown Creek out of New York to New Jersey, where trust law is elastic. The first move in this direction will bring desolation to a thousand homes and ruin on a thriving district. For on Saturday night the branch plant of the Standard Oil Company, run by the Stone & Fleming Manufacturing Company, in Newtown Creek, will finally close, and a thousand men, many of them grown old in the service of the corporation, will have to face starvation. The majority, being not quite 60 years old, nor 24 years in the service of the company, do not qualify for the 25 per cent. pension benefit introduced by Rockefeller.

"Economy; must cut down expenses," is the only assigned reason for the removal. In this fact perhaps lies the reason that all the work hitherto done in Newtown Creek factory will be transferred to Bayonne, where the cost of refining is low. The situation of the works on the river side makes only one shipment of oil necessary, while under the existing conditions the oil must be put on tugs and reshipped. The new process of oil refining renders the proximity of the oil works to valuable property dangerous.

"We really cannot afford to pay New York rents," say the officials of the company. And so the Charles Pratt famous plant at Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, is doomed, and with its death another thousand workmen will be turned adrift. In five years more New York and its environs will be deserted by Standard Oil.

Around Greenpoint, where the workmen of the Newtown Creek works have made their homes, many stores that now depend on their support will be driven into bankruptcy.

WHEAT SCARCE IN AUSTRALIA

Good Opportunity for Canada—Warning for Importers From Sydney Agents.

Ottawa, Jan. 31. — A report to the department of trade and commerce from Mr. J. S. Larke, the Canadian trade commissioner in Australia, tells of three weeks' monsoonal rains in all the inhabited parts of the commonwealth. In these districts more rain fell in these three weeks than in three years before. It is too early to say whether the drought has been broken. The shipping rate for grain from Winnipeg via New York remains much lower than via Vancouver, and an excellent chance to establish Vancouver as an export grain shipping point has been postponed or lost. The original estimates of Australian crops were over-stated. In New South Wales only 288,276 acres out of 1,567,704 sown, were saver, and these yielded only 3.6 bushels to the acre, the worst showing on record. The equivalent of nine million bushels in wheat or flour will be required to fill the shortage. In Victoria, of 2,068,400 acres sown, 1,439,275 acres failed. The remainder yielded only 4½ bushels per acre. Three hundred thousand tons of wheat and flour will be required, exclusive of other breadstuffs, and if favorable rates via Vancouver were available much of this trade should come from that port.

Mr. Larke reports the arrival of a shipment of apples from Vancouver in such a rotten condition that they were refused by the consignee. The apples came from the States, and were reshipped at Vancouver, Manitoba flour is already finding a market in the Pacific Islands, though the demand is mainly for low grade "sharps." Canadians are warned of the existence in Australia of an alien labor contract law, known as the immigration restriction act. A party of English hatters were recently admitted to Sydney, after a protest from the Grand Local Labor Union, and troublesome negotiations with the commonwealth authorities.

In Delay Is Danger

A fatal ending often follows a neglected weakness of the kidneys. Watch their action, and as soon as it changes from normal, or you have any of the following symptoms:

Backache, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, Puffiness under the Eyes, Dropsy of the Extremities, Bowel or Urinary Irregularity, Rheumatic Aches or Pains,

Use
Trade Mark
BU-JU
The Kidney Pill That Cures

All Kidney Ailments and Rheumatism. For rheumatism is due to excess of uric acid in the blood, which is expelled by BU-JU and the disease eradicated.

Dyspepsia, neuralgia and headache are often caused by disordered kidneys. These organs are the sewers of the body, and if they become clogged or weakened dangerous results follow at once. The poisonous matter reenters the blood and passes through the entire system.

UNTIL THE KIDNEYS ARE MADE WELL, YOU CAN NEVER BE WELL.

The latest product of medical experience and skill in kidney and allied ailments is found in BU-JU. All the old and tested remedial agents, and all the new discoveries, are utilized in its composition. It is the up-to-date remedy for kidney diseases and rheumatism, of whatever character.

BU-JU is put up in red and green boxes; 50 pills, 50 cents. All druggists sell it. Do not accept worthless substitutes.

—THE—
Claflin Chemical Co
LIMITED,
New York, N. Y., and Windsor, Ont.
8u

THIS ADVERTISEMENT CHANGES EVERY DAY
176 and 178 Dundas St., London, Saturday, January 31, 1903.

WOODS' FAIR

—CLEARING OF—
FLANNELETTE NIGHTGOWNS

For Ladies—Striped Flannelette Nightgowns, in gray, pink and blue stripes, with lined yoke, full skirt, full gathered sleeves, frill on neck and sleeves, full sizes; regular 60c; Monday, each.....**43c**

For Children—White, blue and pink Plain Outing Flannel Nightgowns, lined yoke, rolling collar, full sleeves, collar and sleeves trimmed with torchon lace, sizes 4 to 14; regular 75c; Monday, clearing at, each.....**45c**

WE ALWAYS HAVE THE LATEST MUSIC.

Clearing of Sponges, 5c Each.
Only about 4 dozen, good Sponges, large size, regular 15c and 25c, Monday, your choice for, each.... .... 5c

Wash Boilers.
No. 8, copper bottom, Monday, only, each 98c
No. 9, copper bottom, Monday, only, each $1 19

Sad Irons.
3 dozen Nickel Sad Irons, regular $1 00, Monday, for, set 85c

Japanned Baths.
4 only, Child's Japanned Baths, regular $1 25, Monday, clearing at, each 89c

Other Monday Specials.
3 dozen Axe Handles, worth 15c and 20c, Monday, choice, each .. 10c
2 dozen Chip Baskets, open, regular 10c, Monday, each 5c
25 only, Smooth Sleeve Boards, regular 15c, for, each 10c
Good Ash Sifters, Monday, each..... .... 15c

CALL AT OUR CANDY DEPARTMENT. WOODS' FAIR

SPRING TRADE IS SATISFACTORY

Good Reports From Canadian Trade Centers.

PRICES FIRM OR ADVANCING

Movement of Produce Only Limited by the Transportation or Elevator Facilities.

New York, Jan. 31. — Bradstreet's weekly summary of Canadian trade says:

Spring trade is of fair volume, prices are either firm or advancing, and the movement of grain to market and of freight to consumers is only limited by elevator capacity and railway transportation. Failures number 30, against 22 last week and 48 in this week a year ago. Clearings aggregate $45,182,825, a decrease of 6 per cent from last week, but a gain of 25 per cent over this week last year.

In London there has been a good demand for seasonable goods and the orders for spring goods have been large and well distributed. The outlook for the spring is very promising.

There has been a fair development in spring trade at Montreal the past week. Orders have been large and well distributed among the various departments of business and show very fair volume of buying throughout the country trade centers. The movement so far in spring goods has been fully up to expectations, and it is expected that the season's trade will be as large as ever experienced. Labor is well employed, and there are no labor troubles of importance in any part of the Dominion. Railways are having all they can do to handle the freight offering.

Wholesale trade at Toronto has been moderately active. The recent cold spell helped to materially reduce stocks of winter goods, and orders for the spring are coming forward freely. Values of staple cottons and woolens are very firmly held by domestic mills, and old country sellers are asking higher prices. There has been a good demand for wheat for export, Manitoba grades being in the most active demand. Iron and steel here are firmly held, and the demand is heavy. There is a good demand for lumber at firm prices.

More activity is noticed in trade circles in Quebec during the past week. The prospects for the coming season are generally regarded as encouraging. The district failures for the week are two, and are small affairs.

Business at the Pacific coast has been moderately active. Retailers report trade satisfactory for this period. They are placing fair-sized orders for the spring trade, the outlook for which is encouraging. There is less difficulty about collections.

There has been a moderate amount of activity in Winnipeg wholesale circles. Retailers who expected such a large expansion in trade last year are buying freely now in expectation of a further increase in sales through the influx of immigration for the next few months. Railway traffic is heavy and is only limited by the facilities of the railway to handle all the freight offering.

Ottawa wholesale trade is fairly active. The placing orders for the spring have been very good, and it is expected that the sales the next month will be heavy. Retailers are well prepared for the spring purchases.

Dun's review: The week has been quiet at St. John, some houses reporting liberal orders, but mainly for future delivery, and the movement of merchandise is light. Ocean freights continue low, although coasting rates are firm. Trade at Quebec continues good and spring orders come in freely. Maturing paper is promptly met. Montreal reports a good wholesale movement for January. Groceries are not active, some of the larger houses being still engaged on annual balances, but business in hardware has opened earlier than usual, with especially heavy demand for metals and paints. Spring drygoods move briskly, shoe factories are busy and collections are prompt. Wholesale trade is moderately active at Toronto, and travelers' orders for spring goods are larger than at this period last year, with prospects excellent. Payments are satisfactory. Little change has occurred in the situation at Vancouver. Wholesalers report January trade in excess of last year's, and prospects favorable. Retail trade is quiet in most lines and collections fair.

SHIRT COMPANIES COMBINE

Canadian Concerns Will Pool Interests—Cotton Mill Interested.

Montreal, Jan. 31.—One of the biggest textile consolidations ever consummated in Canada, is announced in Mr. Wilson Smith's paper, the Insurance and Financial Chronicle, which states that negotiations are practically completed for the formation of a company to acquire the businesses of Tooke Bros., A. H. Sims & Co., the Standard Shirt Company, and the Colonial Bleaching and Printing Company, all of Montreal. Bonds and preferred stock will shortly be issued to the public, the firms taking common stock in payment for their interests. Mr. George Creake is auditing the books of the old companies.

New capital will be employed to build a cotton and printing factory at Shawinigan Falls. The four firms represent one-third of the shirt business of Canada.

Shooting at a Social Gathering.

Ottawa, Jan. 31.—A social party of relatives at Hull was disturbed by a shooting affray last night. Edourd Bourgauvin, who had been drinking, it is alleged, demanded more liquor, and being refused, became incensed, and getting hold of a revolver, shot at Caleb Gauthier. The ball passed over Gauthier's head and went into the wall opposite. Bourgauvin was arrested.

Some men know just enough to make fools of themselves.

THEORIES ABOUT CATARRH

Peculiar Ideas Regarding a Common Disease.

Mark Twain's cure for a cold in the head was simple, but he claims very effective in his own case; his plan was to eat nothing whatever for 24 hours or presumably until the trouble had disappeared.

Although not able to speak from personal experience as to the effectiveness of this treatment, it certainly has the merit of extreme economy, but it occurs to us that the application of it to a case of nasal catarrh might be attended with difficulties.

Catarrh, as everyone knows, is a chronic cold in the head, and Mr. Twain's treatment, if it should become a fad, would make of us a nation of fasters; an army, emulating the example of the immortal Tanner, who achieved world-wide fame by fasting 40 days.

Catarrh is certainly becoming a national disease and there is little doubt but that errors in diet, particularly over-eating, is a very common cause.

Most people, however, are more interested in the cure of the trouble than in the cause, and modern medical science has produced more effective and less heroic remedies than Mr. Twain's.

Hydrastin is a new remedy, very effective in some forms of Catarrh. Red Gum is another which on account of its antiseptic properties is very valuable, while many severe cases of Chronic Catarrh have been entirely cured by the sanguinaria or extract of Blood Root alone.

Within a year an enterprising chemist has combined all of these remedies in tablet form, palatable and convenient, and the superiority of this tablet over other catarrh remedies is so apparent that all druggists now carry them in stock to supply the popular demand.

They are called Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, and it is doubtful if any medicine has achieved a national popularity in so short a time as this.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are used by thousands of traveling men because they can be carried in the pocket and used any time and in any quantity, being free from Cocaine, opiate or any poisonous drug.

They clear the head and throat from the disgusting secretions of catarrh, very often in a few hours' time.

For nasal Catarrh they are far superior to any wash, lotion or ointment the use of which is often as inconvenient and annoying as the disease itself.

For coughs, colds, bronchial catarrh and catarrh of stomach these tablets give immediate relief and a permanent cure where lotions, douches and inhalers make no impression whatever.

This preparation is a boon to catarrh sufferers, and any druggist will tell you that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets is a remedy that has come to stay.

4o ywt

BIG STRIKE THREATENED

By the Dutch Transportation Companies' Employes.

About 17,000 Men May Be Involved—Painters' Boycott.

Amsterdam, Jan. 31.—As a result of the strike of the employes of the transportation companies a meeting of the railroad employes' union has passed a resolution to the effect that if the Dutch Railroad Company persists in carrying the dock companies' freight it will proclaim a general strike of railroad men and tramway employes throughout the country. About 17,000 men would be involved. Many freight cars of the Dutch Railroad Company are sidetracked, and are unable to transfer goods on board ship. There also is much delay in the dispatch of passenger trains.

Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Painters' Local, No. 62, has served notice of its boycott against the firm of Shafer & Barr, employers of Militiaman Potter, accompanied with the intimation that unless the firm relents and discharges Potter every effort will be made to ruin its business. Contracts upon which the firm has bid will be transferred to other contractors, as allied trades unionists are not permitted to work on jobs that are handled, in part, by firms under the trades assembly ban. The boycott, according to the business agent in charge, will be prosecuted rigidly.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 30.—President Burt, of the Union Pacific Railway, met representatives of the striking shopmen of that system today, to continue the conferences begun in New York three weeks ago. Today's meeting resulted in the shopmen leaving without reaching a settlement, and they declare the strike will now be extended over the Southern Pacific system.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

SEAL

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO. Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

FREE AND EASY expectoration immediately relieves and frees the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm, and a medicine that promotes this is the best medicine to use for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all affections of the throat and chest. This is precisely what Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is a specific for, and wherever used it has given unbounded satisfaction. Children like it because it is pleasant, adults like it because it relieves and cures the disease.

The license fee for commercial travelers in Denmark is $42 88 for the first firm, and $21 44 for every additional one, good for one year.

THE POWER FAMINE ENDED

Suspension of Electrical Force at Niagara

Lasted for Nineteen Hours—Hundreds of Factories Affected.

Niagara, Falls, N. Y., Jan. 30. — At 6:30 o'clock tonight the temporary repairs at the Niagara Falls Power and Conduit Company's plant were completed, and the electrical famine along the Niagara frontier due to the early morning fire, started by a flash of lightning, was practically at an end. Power was sent out from the plant an hour before that time, but it was not permanent, owing to a short circuit which occurred in the power house shortly thereafter, and which seriously burned three men, one of whom may die. The short circuit and the injury of the three men came as a climax to disconcerting accidents which had marked the day, despite the fact that the repairing of the damage in so short a time is considered remarkable. The delay was felt directly by thousands of people in Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Lockport and the Tonawandas and intermediate points. Hundreds of factories were shut down for the day and the street car service was demoralized. Thousands of workmen employed in the factories along the river were temporarily thrown out of employment. The officials of the power company state, however, that the seriousness of the situation was not so great as was at first thought. As a matter of fact the electrical famine lasted 19 hours. The worst of it is over tonight. On the Buffalo line 10,000 horse power was ready for distribution at 6:30 p.m. Under ordinary conditions 25,000 horse power is used there. Charles R. Huntley, vice-president of the company, said tonight, by 10 a.m. tomorrow the additional power would be obtainable.

The Alaska Boundary Commission.

Washington, Jan. 31. — The Senate committee on foreign relations yesterday authorized favorable reports upon the Alaska boundary treaty and the protocol for the extension of the time for the ratification of the Cuban reciprocity treaty, but failed for lack of time to reach a decision upon the Panama Canal treaty.

Bank Clearings.

New York, Jan. 30. — The following are some of the weekly clearings, as compiled by Bradstreet's for the week ending Jan. 29, with percentages of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year: New York, $1,299,779,495; decrease 8.0. Chicago, $159,549,278; increase 6.8. Boston, $128,362,176; decrease 4.1. Philadelphia, $116,472,221; increase 15.1. St. Louis, $45,504,425. Pittsburg, $45,848,181; increase 6.0. San Francisco, $27,478,464; increase 12.5. Dominion of Canada—Montreal, $19,006,236; increase 24.9. Toronto, $14,642,130; increase, 20.6. Winnipeg, $3,858,710; increase 61.8. Halifax, $1,560,434; decrease, 1.6. Ottawa, $1,618,376; increase 29.3. Quebec, $1,146,788; increase 14.9. Hamilton, $1,030,451; increase, 42.8. St. John, N. B., $663,416. Victoria, B. C., $584,891; increase 25.6. London, Ont., $646,678.

DEATH OF GEO. STACKHOUSE

New York Tribune's Sporting Editor Passes Away—Others Mustered Out.

New York, Jan. 30.—George Stackhouse, for some years sporting editor of the New York Tribune, died suddenly today.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—Charles P. Swigert, for eight years state auditor of Illinois, and for the last three years custodian of Memorial Hall Public Library building, is dead.

Pittsburg, Jan. 31.—Colonel David Philip Jones, chief engineer of the United States navy, retired, died here last night. Col. Jones was prominently known as the father of modern engineering in the navy, which distinction was earned by his establishment of the engineering department of the naval academy.

Philadelphia, Jan. 31.—Anthony J. Antelo, a leading financier and a man of great wealth, is dead.

East St. Louis, Ill., Jan. 31.—Judge D. M. Browning, aged 57, who served four years under President Cleveland as commissioner of Indian affairs, died at his home here last night.

San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 31.—James Barker, general passenger and ticket agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, died last night, aged 63 years.

Canadian Marine Engineers.

Montreal, Que., Jan. 31.—The National Association of Marine Engineers has closed its annual convention here. The next meeting will be held at Kingston, Ont., the date fixed being the last week in 1904. The new officers are: Grand president, — Milne, Kingston; grand vice-president, Alex. L. Demartigny, Sorel, Que.; grand secretary-treasurer, Neil J. Morrison, St. John; grand conductor, F. S. Henning, Toronto; grand doorkeeper, Fred Henning, Montreal; grand auditor, Robert Craig, Toronto, Ont.; grand auditor, James Gillie, Kingston, Ont.

TO HEAD OFF CANADIANS

Scheme to Curtail Number of Ontario Doctors in Michigan.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 31.—A bill has been introduced in the state legislature by Dr. Nottingham, of this city, to give the state board of registration greater authority in passing upon the qualifications of physicians who seek to practice in Michigan. Owing to the high standard of examination before the Ontario Medical Council, men who could not stand the test in Ontario, or who did not want to take the long course demanded in some institutions across the border, have been flocking into Michigan. The bill would give the board power to compel all Ontario graduates to spend at least a year at a recognized medical school in Michigan before being allowed to write on the state examination.

Blocaded by Ice.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 30.—Hemmed in by an ice gorge packed solidly for five miles, the Youghiogheny River has backed up into the small streams of the valley and caused the suspension of mines and other industries.

Boy Killed by Whipping.

Smith Center, Kas., Jan. 30.—Albert Jordon, a wealthy farmer, and his wife, of Crystal Plains, are in jail here, charged with whipping to death Harry Kipers, 4 years old. The boy, with an older brother and sister, was intrusted to the care of the Jordons a year ago by their guardian.

Recovered $90,000.

Stanton, Mo., Jan. 30.—Securities to the amount of $90,000 were recovered from the house of Frank Rudolph by a party of detectives. These securities were part of the loot of the bank of Union, which was robbed two days after Christmas, when money and valuable paper amounting to nearly $120,000 were taken.

My Boundless Faith
Deserves Your Confidence.

You who are sick should write me.

And that is all I ask. Simply send me this coupon, or write me a postal stating which book you need. I will then mail you an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may take it a month on trial. If it succeeds, the cost is $5 50. If it fails I will pay your druggist myself. And your mere word shall decide it.

That offer has no parallel. Such confidence has never been shown by anybody in any other remedy made. And everybody knows that such an offer would ruin me if my Restorative did not succeed.

I only wish I could show all you sick ones how well it does succeed. I will do what I can when you write me.

I have 65,000 letters from those whom I have cured, and I will send all you care to read.

On Jan. 11, 1903, I published in the Chicago papers the names and addresses of one thousand people in that city alone, whom I had cured of chronic diseases in just the past six months. I will send you the names, if you wish. Who can measure the merit of a remedy which can accomplish results like that?

My Restorative succeeds because it strengthens the inside nerves. It brings back the power that alone operates every vital organ. It forms the only way known to restore that power, and I spent a lifetime to find it.

Instead of doctoring the weak organ I give it power to do its duty. I treat it like an engine that needs steam. And I assure you, from a vast experience, that most of these chronic diseases cannot be cured in any other way.

My book will tell you why.

And when you are cured my Restorative will prevent future troubles if you keep it in the house for use when you don't feel well.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON,

For we all resolve to send for something, but forget. Mark the book desired and mail this with your name and address to

Dr. Shoop, Box 41, Racine, Wis.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book 2 on the Heart.
Book 3 on the Kidneys.
Book 4 for Women.
Book 5 for Men (sealed).
Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all Druggists.

THE SAXONY COURT SCANDAL

A Curious Story Told in the Berlin Newspapers—The Code of Honor.

Berlin, Jan. 31. — A curious story widely told in the provincial and Berlin papers this morning is that the Crown Prince of Saxony is determined to renounce his succession to the throne in favor of his son George, who is ten years of age, for the reason that the military code of honor does not permit a husband, wronged, as he has been, to remain in the service, and the Crown Prince, as commander of the first army corps of Saxony, and as the future commander of the entire Saxon contingent, must pass upon the findings of military courts of honor which, in circumstances similar to those of the Crown Prince, require a challenge or the laying aside of the uniform.

The Crown Prince, it is added, is scarcely expected to challenge Prof. Giron, who eloped with the Crown Princess, but opinion in the army is so rigid on points of honor, that the Crown Prince is regarded as ineligible for reviewing the decisions of courts of honor and protecting the honor of the uniform.

The Reinische Courier of Wiesbaden says without reservation that the Crown Prince has renounced his right of succession to the throne, and the Berlin Morgen Post's Dresden correspondent says he already has appealed to the Emperor to relieve him of all military positions.

WITH A PIECE OF GLASS

An Inmate of Rockwood Asylum Cuts Her Throat.

Kingston, Jan. 31.—A patient named Mrs. Bentley, an inmate of Rockwood Insane Hospital, hailing from a Western Ontario town, committed suicide by cutting her throat with a piece of glass, obtained by breaking a pane in her cell window.

Accidentally Electrocuted.

Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Arthur Holloway, aged 23 years, of Salisbury, Md., was killed today by an electric shock, while working in the testing department of the General Electric Company in this city. He was standing on an iron frame and, in some manner, his right hand came in contact with a part of the machine on which he was working and he was frightfully burned. He received the full current of 2,300 volts and yet he lived for about two hours. Holloway was a graduate of the Pennsylvania State College.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Jan. 30.—At New York—Lahn, from Genoa; Auguste Victoria, from Hamburg; Teutonic, from Liverpool; Cevic, from Liverpool; Syrian Prince, from Genoa; Amsterdam, from Rotterdam.

At Queenstown—Cymric, from New York.

At Glasgow—Corean, from Portland.

At Portland—Norwegian, from Glasgow.

London Advertiser.

TWO DAILY EDITIONS AND WEEKLY.

The Leading Medium for Advertisers in Western Ontario.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited.)
LONDON ONTARIO.

London, Saturday, Jan. 31.

Civic Economy Needed.

The finance committee last night advised the City Council to petition the Legislature for permission to raise $25,000 by debenture, for improvements at Victoria Hospital. Ald. Campbell thought the Legislature would hesitate before granting the application, as the city's representatives could not safely affirm that the ratepayers approved the expenditure. The position is a sound one, and should be taken by the council. Two debenture issues are proposed, $25,000 for the hospital and $25,000 for the fire department. The Legislature does not grant a municipal council these powers unless there is some emergent reason, some crisis which calls for prompt action. There is surely no need for headlong haste in this instance, and no excuse can be offered for refusing to consult the taxpayers. The question of spending $25,000 on the hospital was not before the electors in January, as the mayor contends, and the proposed expenditure on the fire department has been only recently talked of. Under the circumstances it is almost certain that the Legislature will insist upon a reference to the people. With the waterworks problem looming up, the utmost vigilance is needed in the financial administration of the city. The chairman of the finance committee makes the statement that the city is within $150,000 of its borrowing limit. This would make it impossible for the city to establish a second waterworks system at the present time, in addition to an expenditure of $50,000 for the hospital and fire department. The present margin between the city's debenture debt and its borrowing power is already uncomfortably narrow, and cannot be much further impaired without injury to the city's credit. For this reason the most pinching economy is necessary for a few years, when the maturing of outstanding debentures will have made the city's financial position easier. By carefully going over the ground it has been found that the immediate wants of the fire department can be met with a much smaller expenditure than was at first proposed. The hospital trust should also make a conscientious effort in the same direction. In any event the assent of the ratepayers should be asked, as it is their money that wil be spent. There is an uneasy feeling that a debenture issue offers the council too facile a method of escaping obligations that might be met out of current revenue if a more rigid economy were practiced.

Families Growing Smaller.

A general decrease in the birth rate in Canada is shown in the latest compilation of the Dominion census bureau. In 1891 the average Canadian family numbered 5.26 persons, and in 1901 only 5.03. The British Columbian family declined from 4.92 to 4.66, the New Brunswicker family from 5.50 to 5.28, the Nova Scotian from 5.38 to 5.14, the Ontarian from 5.11 to 4.90, and the average Quebec family from 5.50 to 5.37. Manitoba is the only province showing an increase, the average family numbering 5.00, as compared with 4.82 in 1891. Various causes have been assigned for the smaller family unit, the most plausible explanation being that people are marrying later in life. This is a point that might be settled if there had been a more thorough system of registering vital statistics in the past. There are two or three conditions which might be suggested as tending to postpone marriage. One is that the proportion of women who earn their livelihood is increasing. Another reason is that the standard of living is higher and young men do not as a rule marry until they can afford to "set up house" on a scale that will meet social requirements. It is somewhat surprising to see that in Quebec the family is decreasing, after all we heard about the natural growth of the French-Canadian population. The average French-Canadian family is not appreciably larger than that of some of the English-speaking provinces

Mr. Monk's Tariff Talk.

Mr. Monk, the Conservative leader in Quebec, was tendered a banquet Thursday night by his political friends. The speeches were strongly protectionist in tone, Mr. Monk's especially so. Referring to the present industrial development in Quebec he said that "if the Government wanted to adopt a truly Canadian protectionist policy, we would have 25 establishments like the Laurentide Company at Grand Mere in no time, and that Canada would be the paper center of the whole world in ten years. That would mean a capital of $100,000,000, and also $25,000,000 in wages for Canadian workmen. Good and patriotic men will cease their electoral campaigns only when the National Policy is firmly planted over the whole extent of Canada." Mr. Monk's faith in the efficacy of a tariff is hardly so childlike and bland as his words seem to indicate, nor could any company of grown men be so simple and credulous as to take his statements seriously. The idea of making Canada the paper center of the world in ten years by the expedient of clapping on a tax is a very attractive one, but appeals more to the imagination than to common sense. A great pulp and paper industry is being built up in Ontario and Quebec because of the natural tendency of the factory to move to the source of supply. If Canada possessed the only spruce forests in the world she might control the world's paper making by prohibiting the export of pulpwood and pulp, but foreign paper makers are not yet dependent to any appreciable extent on Canadian spruce. To prohibit the export of pulp at this stage would seriously injure the great pulp industry of the country, and would interfere with the natural development of the forest wealth of Canada, which is now proceeding so rapidly. Under the so-called National Policy, which Mr. Monk wishes to inflict on Canada again, Quebec was in a state of industrial strangulation, but during the past years the Province has experienced a thrill of new life. Pulp and paper mills are springing up beside the numerous water powers, and many thousands of French-Canadians who had to seek employment in the States, are being repatriated. Yet Mr. Monk and his fellow-agitators continue to croak in the face of this prosperity.

Poor Patti!

[New York Press.]

To be hauled and pulled over the United States again at the age of 60! Is this the hour of the resurrection? Tickets, $2 to $5. Hark! from the tomb a doleful sound!

He Knew.

[Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.]

"And now," asked the teacher at the end of a long description of the brain, "where is the seat of memory? Can any of you tell me?"

"Yessum," replied Johnny Brighteyes: "in the little finger, where you tie a string around it to make you recollect.""

Pleased With His Terms.

[Buffalo Express.]

A Philadelphia pastor who has refused for thirty years to accept a salary, wishes to resign, but is opposed by his congregation. There's a pretty exhibition of gratitude!

To Remove the Shells.

[Buffalo Commercial.]

Mrs. Newwed (at dinner) — Mandy, why do you serve nut crackers with the turkey?

Mandy—Well, yo done tole me to stuff de turkey wif chestnuts.

Neighbors.

[Chicago Daily News.]

Hopeful Hamkins — De leddy next door gave me some angel cake. Could you help me a little?

Mrs. Stonehart—Sure! The doctor lives at the second door three blocks down.

St. Thomas' Future Joys.

[St. Thomas Times.]

If things go right we will be able to go to London by trolley before the summer is over; and after a while we may all be able to take a summer trip across the continent in cars propelled by electricity.

Practical.

[Washington Star.]

"Why don't you try to carve your name high on the tablets of fame?" asked the poetic enthusiast.

"My friend," answered Senator Sorghum a little severely, "there is no use in my dodging around with a hammer and chisel when I can do such effective work with a fountain pen and a check-book."

Turning Points in Great Careers.

[Chicago Tribune.]

One day, when John D. Rockefeller was about 19 years of age, he had his shoes polished by a city bootblack.

The boy charged him 10 cents.

"That is too much," he said to himself. "Hereafter I will black my own shoes and save money."

The next day, in pursuance of this resolution, he purchased a box of blacking and a brush, and he proceeded to give his shoes a shine.

He had finished one shoe and was about to begin on the other, when his silver watch, valued at $3 75, slipped out of his upper vest pocket and fell on the floor, breaking the crystal and doing much damage to the works inside.

He picked it up and examined it.

"Nevertheless," he said, with a look of firm resolve on his usually impassive features, "I shall continue to do my own blacking—but I'll make somebody pay for that watch."

How he proceeded to do it later on is a matter of history.

Things Better Left Unsaid

[Punch.]

Hostess—You're not going already, professor, surely!

The Professor—I'm sorry to, my dear lady, but I have been working so late all the week I feel I must have my beauty sleep tonight.

Hostess—Then I mustn't keep you. I'm sure you need it, poor thing.

A Natural Mistake.

[New York Tribune.]

A little three-year-old, going to church for the first time, was much surprised when he recognized one of his father's friends taking up the collection. "Look, mother, look," he said, "there's Mr. Bronson. I didn't know he was the—the—the conductor."

A Worthy Choice.

[Ottawa Citizen.]

The name of Hon. David Mills has been mentioned as that of a capable representative of Canada's interests on the forthcoming Alaska boundary commission. A better selection could not be made

Those Boys.

[Glasgow Times.]

Bragg—I was knocked senseless by a cricket ball two years ago.

The Boy in the Corner—When does yer expeck ter get over it?

Dropped Dead.

Belleville, Ont., Jan. 31.—Mrs. John Panter, an estimable lady, for 50 years a resident of this city, dropped dead this morning of heart disease.

The real hero doesn't need a brass band to herald his coming.

THE VENEZUELAN UNPLEASANTNESS

Critical Phase Reached in the Controversy.

NO SIGN OF SPEEDY SETTLEMENT

British Ministers Making Strenuous Efforts to Escape Effects of Plundering.

London, Jan. 31.—The current feeling of optimism respecting the Venezuelan affair is not justified by the facts. The differences between the powers are more serious than the dispatches from either Berlin or Washington reveal. It suits the purpose of the German Emperor to have the official organs announce that the powers are waiting for satisfactory evidence respecting the security offered by Venezuela. Premier Balfour and Lord Lansdowne are also pleased to have the public believe that a settlement is simply a matter of detail, which will inevitably be worked out. Meanwhile they are making strenuous efforts to extricate themselves from the results of their own blunders in time for the meeting of Parliament.

KAISER CAUSING TROUBLE.

A single day may witness the transformation of the situation, but the signs were not hopeful yesterday. The German Emperor is raising difficulties, causing delay, and playing fast and loose with United States patience, and at the same time is holding the British Government to the contract made at Sandringham or previously, and insisting that it must remain in the alliance until the German claims are settled. Premier Balfour and Lord Lansdowne, having made themselves responsible for the collection of a job lot of German claims, many of which are tainted with suspicion, and cannot be classed with British claims, are anxiously working in the dark, and trying to patch up a settlement, but have not yet succeeded.

MINISTERS BLAMED.

The blockade would have been suspended long ago if Britain had been acting alone. The ministers deliberately tied their hands when they formed an alliance for the equalization of valid British claims and speculative German claims of an entirely different order. As Sir Robert Giffen has shown, they formed an anomalous partnership, which enables Germany to employ British support for a immediate cash payment of unreasonable claims, and the prolongation of a harassing blockade, characterized by provocative assaults and the prevention of a speedy and satisfactory settlement.

Paris, Jan. 31.—Official sentiment here today is more hopeful of an adjustment of the Venezuelan questions, owing to the receipt of advices to the effect that the representatives of the allies have requested their respective governments for further instructions. There probably will be a simultaneous presentation of France's position through the French representatives in London, Berlin and Rome. The authorities are examining the plan for aggregating the claims of the powers which did not participate in the blockade, as suggested by Minister Bowen, and are inclined to regard it favorably.

CANADIAN NORTHERN

Reported to Have Absorbed the Great Northern of Canada.

Montreal, Que., Jan. 31.—Mr. J. N. Greenshields, counsel for Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann in the large railway transactions of these gentlemen, is authority for the statement that the Canadian Northern Railway has absorbed the Great Northern Railway of Canada. He is now completing the legal end of the deal. This will give the Canadian Northern an important connection in Eastern Canada with terminal and port facilities in the city of Quebec.

THE BYE-ELECTIONS

Three to Take Place on the 24th of February—N. Ontario Later.

Ottawa, Jan. 31.—It is supposed that the bye-election in North Grey, Terrebonne and Two Mountains will take place on Feb. 24.

Owing, however, to the gerrymander of North Ontario, it has been found impossible at this season of the year to get the proclamations posted up in each municipality of the riding, as required by law, so as to enable the election to be held at the same time as those in the other constituencies. The riding of North Ontario extends from the town of Uxbridge, which is within 20 miles of Lake Ontario, for a distance of nearly 150 miles north, into the remotest northerly parts of the district of Muskoka, it being only a few miles wide, at places not more than four. The constituency is actually longer than the distance from Toronto to London. By reason of its great length as compared with its width, the riding has for many years been known as "the "fishpole riding."

It is possible that Mr. Foster, with his present practical experience as to this gerrymander, will be more favorable to its repeal than he was when a minister.

Judge McDougall's Funeral.

Toronto, Jan. 31.—The funeral of the late Judge McDougall took place this afternoon from the family residence, Carlton street, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. It was attended by representatives of the judiciary and bar of Ontario, the mayor and city council, city and county officials and other representative bodies. Rev. Armstrong Black, assisted by other city clergymen, conducted the services at the house and at the cemetery. The casket was borne from the house to the hearse by eight policemen, who walked beside the hearse to the cemetery as an escort.

A $1,000,000 Fire in 'Frisco.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 31.—The great department store of Weinstock, Lubin & Co. was destroyed by fire today. Frank Kaseboit, a fireman, was killed by a falling wall. Albert Pritchard was fatally injured. Several others were badly injured. The loss may reach $1,000,000. The property was heavily insured.

Talkative people seldom say much, but as long as they think they do they are happy.

Cured of Drink Habit Without His Knowledge

A Friend of His Wife's Writes That He Wonders What Caused Him to Stop Drinking and Smoking.

She Gave Him Tasteless Samaria Prescription and Says: "It's a Great Remedy and no Mistake."



"My friend wrote you concerning her husband's case and sent money for treatment, which was duly received. The man has been completely cured of the drink habit, and also from the use of tobacco, and while we are keeping the matter a secret from him he is wondering how the cure came about. And in the case of another friend of mine one month's treatment has made a complete cure. It is a great remedy and no mistake."—Mrs. J. H. M.

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials, and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Enclose stamp for reply. Address The Samaria Remedy Co., 93 Jordan street, Toronto, Canada.

Also for sale at Strong's Drug Store, 184 Dundas street.

COAL PRICES DECLINE

New York Retailers Put Price Down to $7 50.

Plenty of Anthracite—60,000 Tons Are Received Daily.

New York, Jan. 31.—Retail coal dealers have decided to sell coal to consumers at $7 50 a ton, beginning Monday next. They say there is now plenty of coal in the city and that about 60,000 tons are arriving at tidewater every day. The independents expected that New York would have severe weather in January and had stored over 300,000 tons along the railroads in order to make coal scarce in the city. The mild weather spoiled their plans, and they now are releasing the coal.

ASTHMA CAN BE CURED

Mr. Munro Gunn Says Catarrhozone Cured Him After Six Years of Indescribable Suffering.

Six Mile Brook, N. S., Jan. 31.—For many years Mr. Gunn has been a resident of this town, and his Asthmatic trouble is well known. Very frequently he was completely prostrated, quite unable to work or sleep, and always gasping for breath.

"For six years," states Mr. Gunn, "I have suffered from Asthma more than pen can describe. Before using Catarrhozone I was unable to work or sleep, and never remained one whole night in bed. I would awaken with smothering spasms and coughing, and would have to go into the open air.

"Doctors said I would never get rid of the Asthma, but after using Catarrhozone I concluded they were wrong. I used the inhaler five minutes every hour, and obtained wonderful relief from the first treatment. When I had used three bottles of Catarrhozone I was cured, and never felt better in my life than I do today. I am never bothered with Asthma and know Catarrhozone is a sure cure."

It is not difficult to cure asthma if Catarrhozone is used regularly. Simply inhale its healing, balsamis vapor about six times daily and the Asthma will very quickly disappear.

Catarrhozone can hardly fail to cure for the reason that it destroys the cause of the disease. It stops the dreadful cough, cures smothering sensations, and makes breathing easy and regular.

You are sure to be permanently cured of Asthma by Catarrhozone. Money back if not cured. Two months' treatment costs but one dollar; trial size 25c. Sold by druggists or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., or Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pyro Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price 50c. If your druggist hasn't it in stock send 50 cents in stamps to the Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo., who also manufacture Laxative Bromo-Quinine, the celebrated Cold cure.

In connection with the extensive manufacture of the new bullet invented for the French army several sets of cartridges have been stolen at Lyons. It is thought that they have been sold to foreign powers, and vigorous search is being made to trace the culprit. The new bullet's propelling power is so great as to drive the bullet in a straight course for half a mile without any of the rise and fall of the present trajectory. This insures terrific speed and certainty of aim.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

has been used for over FIFTY 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 DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's" Soothing Syrup.

Some procrastinating customers of a London merchant at Christmas received cards with the usual words, "Wishing you a Merry Christmas," printed thereon, to which the merchant had added, "and that you will settle my little account before the 1st of January, so as to prevent legal proceedings." The result was very satisfactory.

IT MAY BE only a trifling cold, but neglect it and it will fasten its fangs in your lungs and you will soon be carried to an untimely grave. In this country we have sudden changes and must expect to have coughs and colds. We cannot avoid them, but we can effect a cure by using Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the medicine that has never been known to fail in curing coughs, colds, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest.

KINGSMILL'S
..GREAT..
Removal Sale.

Remnants
....AT....
1/2
PRICE
....AT....
Kingsmill's
(RUNIANS, CARSON & McKEE'S OLD STAND).
208 TO 212 DUNDAS STREET.

CATTLE DISEASE IN QUEBEC

Epidemic Causes Heavy Loss to Farmers—A Strange Malady.

Quebec, Jan. 31.—Numbers of farmers throughout the district are bemoaning the loss of cows, among which there is now a regular epidemic. A well-known resident of Cape St. Ignace, who was in the city this afternoon, stated that farmers almost the whole route from Levis to St. Thomas were suffering more or less from the strange malady which was now working much havoc. The disease seems to be one heretofore unknown, and is apparently an abdominal trouble. All of the animals when after succumbing have had an unnatural quantity of blood in the region of the abdomen as well as between the flesh and the skin. Endeavors are now being made to ascertain the cause of the disastrous malady, and to, if possible, deter its further progress.

If Tormented by Corns

use Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor; it acts in one night and never causes discomfort. For years "Putnam's" has been the standard corn cure of Great Britain and America; it is the best—try it.

Happiness is the proper goal of human effort, and health is indispensable to it—take Hood's Sarsaparilla. 1

SPECIAL NOTICES

A proof that we sell cheap is that we sell so many trunks and bags. Tackaberry & Co.

Cushions! Cushions! Feather and Down Cushions from 50c each. Goose Feather Pillows, Mattresses, Springs, Beds, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, from $4 each. Bedroom Suites, Sideboards, Spring Couches, Fancy Chairs, at Hunt & Sons, Mattress and Feather Pillow Manufacturers, 593 Richmond street north. Telephone 997.

Two Evening Trains to New York.

Leave London 2:20 p.m. and 7:15 p.m.; arrive in New York 7:50 and 10 a.m. respectively. This service is by the Michigan Central and the New York Central. Fare same as by other roads. 1-a

for New York, Newark, Jersey City, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Atlantic City, Baltimore, Washington

Take Grand Trunk and Lehigh Valley, four trains daily from London. The Lehigh Valley has three stations in New York City. Uptown, near all first-class hotels, and down-town, near all European steamship docks, saving passengers for Europe a long and expensive transfer. For tickets and further particulars call at city or station ticket office, G. T. R. 27 28 29 31 3 5 7

Gentlemen, Are You Bald?

Investigate and see for yourself the Art Coverings in Wigs and Toupees. Prof. Dorenwend's manufactures are worn on over 55,000 heads by all classes and in all stations of life. They are the essence of perfection, light in weight, durable, and a great benefit to health, and a protection to the head against Cold, Draughts, Catarrh, etc. Trying on and demonstrating the completeness of these goods free of charge. He will be at Grigg House, London, Monday, Feb. 2. bw 5u xt

Children Cry for
CASTORIA

BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS

is cured and the weak parts healed by

Owbridge's
Lung Tonic

—In successful use for over 28 years.—
Prepared by W. T. OWBRIDGE, HULL, ENGLAND.
At all druggists, price 35 cents and 75 cents.

"Your Lung Tonic has done wonders for me in stopping my cough and bleeding from the lungs. It certainly is a wonderful medicine. Ada Fletcher, Lawson street, Darlington.

GREAT SHIPPING COMBINE

The Organization of the Big Trust Completed.

Names of the Companies Interested and Officers Chosen.

New York, Jan. 30.—The complete organization of the Intercolonial Mercantile Marine Company was announced today. The officers of the corporation organization are: President, Clement A. Griscom; vice-president, in England, Sir Clinton Dawkins; vice-president, in America, Philip A. S. Franklin; treasurer, James S. Swartz; assistant treasurer, James Fahnestock, jun.; secretary, Emerson E. Parvin; assistant secretary, James J. Hope; assistant to the president and manager of insurance department, Dodman E. Griscom; comptroller, Monroe W. Tingley; general counsel, Francis Lynde Stetson.

The principal officers of the constituent companies are as follows:

White Star Line—Chairman and managing director, J. Bruce Ismay, Liverpool; general manager, Harold A. Sanderson, Liverpool.

America and Red Star Lines—General manager, Clement A. Griscom, jun., New York.

Atlantic Transport Line—President and general manager, Philip A. S. Franklin, New York; manager, J. H. Thomas, New York.

Leyland Line—Chairman, Henry Willing, Liverpool; managing director, Walter Glynn, Liverpool; general manager, H. B. Roper, Liverpool; manager and agent, Montreal, John Torrance; manager and agent, Quebec, W. Molson MacPherson.

Dominion Line—Chairman and managing director, Henry Willing, Liverpool; manager, Montreal, John Torrance; manager, Quebec, W. Molson MacPherson.

Advisory committee in America—Freight committee: Samuel Bettle, chairman, New York. Passenger committee: James A. Wright, New York. Freight agents: Chicago, W. E. Lawrence, Western freight agent; Chicago, W. G. Sickel, assistant western freight agent, Minneapolis.

Passenger agents (of the several companies)—Boston, F. O. Houghton, cabin passenger agent; Boston, R. H. Farley, steerage passenger agent; Philadelphia, George H. Stuart, jun., passenger agent; Washington, David Lindsay, passenger agent; Toronto, C. A. Pipon, passenger agent, Ontario; Chicago, Francis C. Brown, western passenger agent; San Francisco, C. D. Taylor, passenger agent, Pacific coast; St. Louis, R. E. M. Bain, southwestern passenger agent.

JUST ONE MORE

Disease Conquered by Dodd's Kidney Pills—Israel Boyer, Jun., Gives His Experience.

St. Marguerite, Que., Jan. 26.—There seems to be no end to the list of diseases that spring from disordered Kidneys and that can consequently be cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills. Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Heart Disease, Dropsy and similar complaints, have yielded readily to this wonderful remedy, and now Israel Boyer, jun., of this place, comes forward with the statement that Dodd's Kidney Pills have cured him of a seemingly incurable stomach complaint. He says:

"For fifteen years I suffered from malady of the stomach, and had long given up hope of ever having it cured. Then I was induced to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. They relieved me almost at once, and by the time I had finished the first box my complaint had disappeared. I am well now and can work all the time."

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

VISITORS TO EUROPE.

The Corporation of Colonial and General Agencies, Limited.

Agents for the Gordon Hotels, St. Ermin's Hotel (close to Westminster Abbey), and other selected hotels, hydros and boarding establishments in Great Britain.

List of family and commercial hotels to meet the requirements of all travelers.

The agencies offer a free bureau of information as to rates, situation and other particulars.

Accommodation secured and hotels notified of intending arrivals.

All arrangements completed free of charge.

The Corporation of Colonial and General Agencies, Limited,
106 McKinnon Building, Toronto.
6 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.
HEAD OFFICE: 75a Queen Victoria street, London, E. C., England, where visitors are invited to call.

PAGES 9 TO 16

London Advertiser

PRICE ONE CENT

40TH YEAR, NO. 417. LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31. WHOLE NO. 16808.

CITY WILL APPEAL AGAINST COURT'S DECISION RE MILEAGE

Council to Call Upon Company to Properly Operate Cars.

Legislature May Not Agree to Debenture Issue.

THE annexation to the city of a portion of London Township, as petitioned for by a number of local manufacturing concerns, was one of the questions with which No. 1 committee of the council struggled at its regular meeting yesterday afternoon.

The land in question, which lies between Adelaide and Egerton streets, and extends from Trafalgar to the river, is desired for companies who may want to establish works in London, and Col. Gartshore, representing the petitioners, told the committee that the annexation would be a good thing for the city, as land for manufacturing sites inside the limits was almost an unknokn quantity. The only obstacle in the way, as far as Col. Gartshore could see, was the question of taxes, and in order that no objection could be offered along this line, by the owners affected, he suggested that in making an arrangement it might be necessary to stipulate that the rates would not be increased for a period of years.

Mr. J. P. Moore, who represented a number of interested parties, was also before the committee, and expressed no objection to the annexation if the taxes were not raised, while Messrs. Pegler and McInnes opposed the petition mainly on the tax question.

"The only other reason I see for protesting," said Mr. McInnes, "is based on the belief that the land is not fit to become a part of the city." Mr. McInnes thought any arrangement should cover a period of not less than 25 years, and Mr. Pegler said "fifteen years soon rolled around."

CROOKEDNESS ABOUT IT.

Ex-Ald. McMechan was opposed to the petition because, he said, there was "crookedness about it."

"But never mind the crookedness of the petition just now," said Chairman Judd, "we will discuss its merits."

Mr. McMechan objected because the petition was taken around for signatures by a local land agent. "Why," he said, "you can almost get a man to sign a petition to hang himself."

Mayor Beck protested against Mr. McMechan's remarks, and this brought a reply from the speaker that he was not going to be gagged, even by the mayor.

Mr. McMechan finally said he was opposed on all grounds to the land being annexed to the city.

The committee decided to report progress, the chairman in the meantime to consult with the solicitor regarding ways and means of carrying out the petition.

NO SUPPORTERS.

The petition of John Christie and others for the transfer of a strip of land on the west side of Park avenue, in rear of the "V," was without a supporter in the committee. The strip, which is 20 feet deep, and faces Victoria Park, is sought by the petitioners for building purposes, the claim being made that if the deal goes through residences which would not only beautify the block but add $1,000 a year to the city's taxes, would be erected. Three dollars a foot is offered for the strip, but Mr. Christie said as high as $6 might be paid, while Assessment Commissioner Grant gave $10 as a reasonable figure. The committee considered that by granting the petition they would be "giving away something," and they were unanimous in deciding to take no action.

NURSES' HOME.

The council will be recommended to issue the $25,000 debentures for a nurses' home and other improvements required at Victoria Hospital In connection with this matter, Ald. Judd submitted a statement showing that while the city's assessment was $18,000,000, it had a borrowing capacity of $2,250,000, whereas its present debenture debt amounted to $2,054,000, leaving a balance of about $195,000. The issue of the debentures for the home, he said, would mean the raising of $1,800 a year for twenty years.

The need of the home was recognized by Ald. Campbell, but there were difficulties in the way of securing permission from the Legislature to grant the debentures. The members of the house would have to be convinced that such a home was necessary, and that the taxpayers were willing to pay for and wanted it.

Mayor Beck replied that the vote of the people at the January election followed by the action of the board of trade, were sufficient to warrant the Legislature to grant the request.

To this Ald. Campbell replied that the vote in January was not on the question of building a nurses' home, but on the use of the hospital by the Medical School.

APPEALS TO BE ENTERED.

When the street railway question was under consideration, Ald. Judd stated that the city would appeal against Mr. Justice McMahon's judgment in so far as the mileage was concerned, while the company would appeal from the order to tear up the Beasonsfield avenue line. The committee adopted a resolution, calling on the company to operate their cars in accordance with the bylaws held valid by the court. If carried out, this will mean the relaying of the Rectory street line.

FILED THE LETTER.

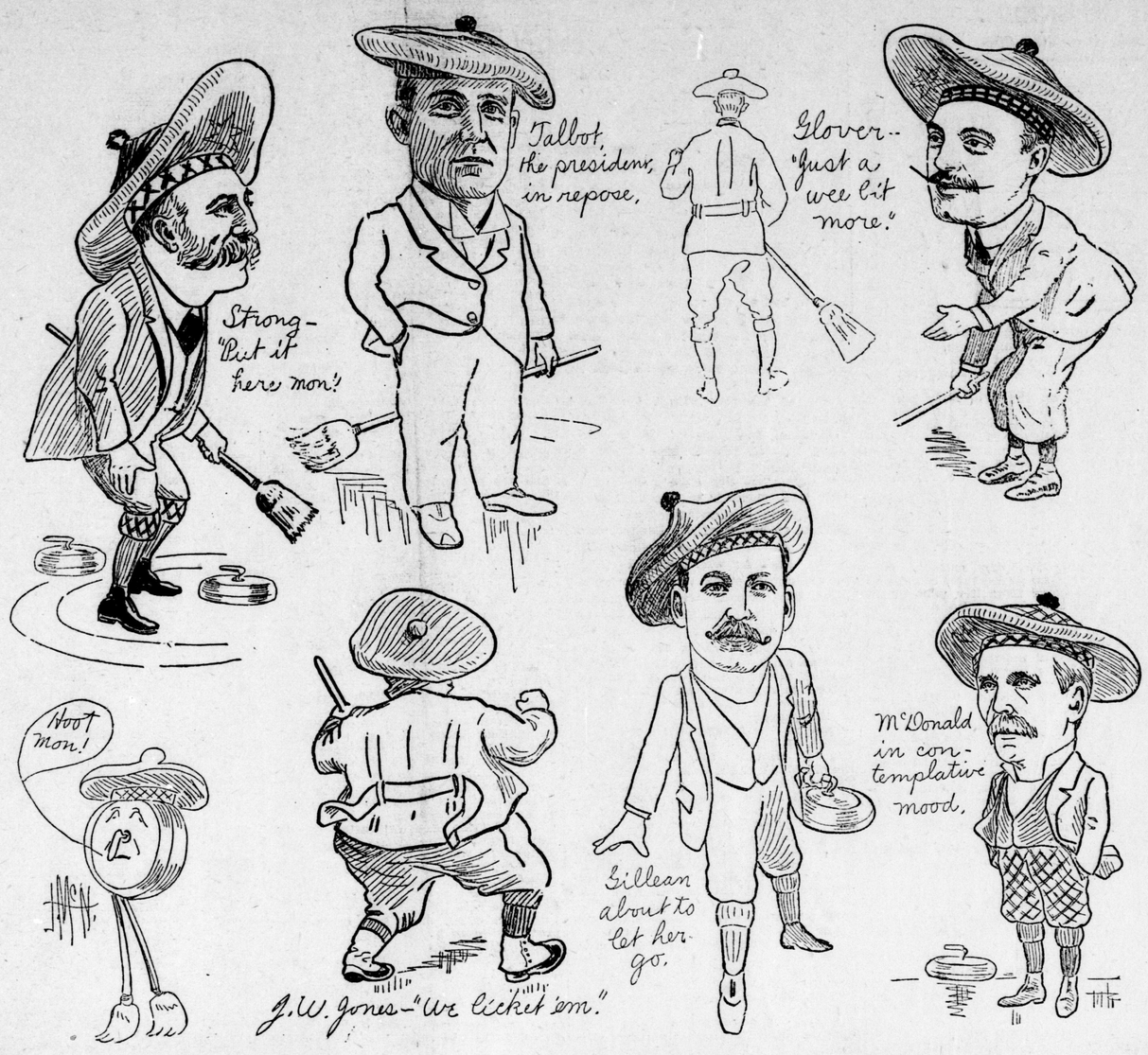
The committee filed the letter of J. H. Cockburn, solicitor of the L. E. and D. R. R., asking for a lease of a part of Trafalgar street for railway purposes. The city solicitor recommended no action, as the granting of the request might interfere with the projected belt line. The attitude of the company in the matter of the percentage on their earnings also influenced the committee in reaching a decision.

The application for the usual grant to the Salvation Army Rescue Home was laid over until the estimates are considered.

The letter of Donald Guthrie, inspector of registry offices, asking for the remodeling of the city registry office, was referred to the mayor and Ald. Judd, who will inspect the building and report on its needs.

Ald. Judd (chairman), Campbell, Forrestal and Stevenson, Mayor Beck and Treasurer Pope were present.

LOCAL CURLERS IN ACTION.



Curling Has Occupied an Unusually Prominent Position Among Local Sports This Winter.

CITIZENS HOLD USELESS MEETING AT CITY HALL

Vain Discussion of the Coal Situation Heard.

Dealers Who Appeared Jeered at by Crowd.



THE meeting of citizens held in the city hall last night to consider the coal situation furnished an hour and a half of amusement for upwards of three hundred men, but it did not bring about any solution of the problem or tend in any way to cause a drop in the price of fuel. The result of the gathering can be given in one word: Nil.

One of the peculiar things in connection with the meeting was the absence of every person whose name appeared on the petition asking the mayor to call it, and when at 8:30 o'clock there was no indication that a start would be made, Mayor Beck emerged from an ante-room and set the ball rolling by taking the chair. Ten minutes elapsed, and when no person mounted the platform to open the discussion, the suggestion was made that the meeting should be adjourned. This appeared to be the only course to pursue, but Mr. H. C. Green, a coal dealer, came to the rescue, and for an hour or more there was much that pleased the crowd.

HAD NO HARD COAL.

Mr. Green told his audience at the outset that he did not handle any hard coal this winter, the firm from whom he always bought having gone out of business, and others refusing to sell to him because he did not deal with them before. Therefore, he wanted those who had been selling the anthracite to come forward and fight their own battles. He went into the prices of hard and soft coal at Detroit and Buffalo, and added that as far as hardwood was concerned, he sold several loads at less than cost price. "I think I treated the citizens better than the city did," said Mr. Green, "for at the civic yard a person could not get less than half a cord, whereas to people who could not afford more I sold as small a quantity as 25 cents' worth.

"If, there is any person who has anything to say against the coal dealers, let them come up and say it to their faces," concluded Mr. Green.

Mr. Green was plied with a number of questions about the hard coal situation, and the prices paid by the London dealers, but he refrained from attempting to answer the most of them. He told Mr. R. C. Brown that he could not explain how Aylmer was being furnished with coal at $7 a ton—and an abundance of it.

Mr. Brown replied that the price of the Reading Company at the mines was $3 15 a ton.

WOULD TAKE 1,000 TONS.

"I'll take a thousand tons from you at that price," interrupted Mr. George Chantler, of Chantler Bros.

This caused a chorus of "Platform, platform," but Mr. Chantler remained where he was.

"If my friend can get me coal at that price," said Mr. Green, pointing to Mr. Brown, "I will give him a good commission and still supply the people with soft coal."

Mr. Green was told by another man in the hall that he should be ashamed to say he could not get hard coal.

Mr. Green could not say that he was refused coal because he was not a member of the local combine. The Buffalo middlemen said they could not take any new customers.

Uninvited, Mr. James Munro came onto the platform, and peeling off his big overcoat, told the meeting that he was a poor man, who was interested in the poor men. It looked to him as if there was very little interest taken in the oppression. "We want a little more enthusiasm and honesty of principle," he said. "We should have affidavits to edify us as to the mystery of this matter, this so-called extortion. We should have reliable affidavits to show us the prices of coal at the mines and at Buffalo. We certainly have the prices of coal sold at London. The affidavits would go some way to satisfy us whether this so-called extortion is a yoke put upon the necks of the public generally."

A Voice—I believe it is.

TIME TO BREAK YOKE.

"Well, then, it is high time for the citizens to break this yoke," Mr. Munro continued, "with both sides of the question before us, we could then proceed and put an end to the oppression if such does exist. If it is not oppression, then submit to the enormous price of coal. I know this is a mystery which must be checked, and there is no better time to check it than in the bud."

Mr. Chantler was asked to take the platform, but declined, saying he was not going to tell his troubles to that kind of a man (meaning Mr. Munro).

Mr. Joseph Brown considered it was not British fair play for so many to "jump" on such "a grand old man" as Mr. Green. There was no mystery about the situation, he said, sarcastically. It was no mystery to pay $12 a ton for coal. But there was something strange about it, for people were paying all kinds of prices for fuel. Mr. Brown could not charge all the coal dealers with being unfair, for some of them were good church-going men who said their prayers once in a while. "It's a mighty serious thing," said Mr. Brown. "I used to think the election frauds were serious, but I think the coal question is more so."

HAD NO PROTEST.

Mr. Henry Macklin was envied by more than one householder in the hall, for he said he had no protest to make against the treatment he received from the coal men. He had no fault to find, for he made an agreement for his winter supply and got all his coal at the one price.

A Voice—You were in luck.

Another—Get me some, too.

Mr. Macklin—We all speak well of the bridge that carries us safely over.

Mr. Macklin was implored to furnish the name of his coal dealer, whom the beseeching one was eager to see.

Chantler Bros. were the firm who treated Mr. Macklin well.

Mr. Alex. Stuart, K. C., spoke of Glencoe, where he said coal was sold for $7 50 a ton, and he wanted to know why $12 was charged in London. He knew of a small dealer here who could not get coal from Buffalo. What was the reason? Was there a combine?

MEETING BREAKS LOOSE.

Up to this stage of the meeting there was considerable disorder, but this was only increased when Mr. Chantler took the platform after many calls. Repeatedly the well-known dealer had questions in abundance thrown at him, and at intervals it was almost impossible to hear what he was saying. To the crowd he could not satisfactorily explain why coal was so much lower in Glencoe than in London, or why Aylmer dealers sold at $7 50 a ton and made a good profit. He said it was because they had to wait for a carload until the shipper saw fit to send it, and when Mr. Stuart replied that one would naturally expect coal to be cheaper in London because more was consumed, the crowd jeered Mr. Chantler.

Mr. Munro was also after Mr. Chantler's scalp, and by a series of questions learned that the regular price for coal received from Chantler's shippers was $6 a ton. None, however, could be secured from the shippers, as a result of which $12 a ton was paid for 30 cars. Twelve dollars a ton was not considered exorbitant. The advance in price over a year ago at the mines was $1 50 a ton.

Mr. Chantler finally wearied of his attempt to satisfy Mr. Munro that the dealers were doing their best by the people, and he turned to his questioner and said warmly that he wasn't doing business for his health or to accommodate an old man like Mr. Munro.

Mr. Brown next turned his attention to Mr. Chantler, asking how it was the customs returns showed dealers taking coal through at a very low figure.

Mr. Chantler maintained they did not do it.

How was it, Mr. Brown further inquired, that Aylmer's dealers made a good profit by selling coal at $7 50 a ton, whereas Londoners had to pay $12 for their supply?

The noise followinging this and other questions continued for several minutes, and ended by Mr. Chantler leaving the platform.

A few words by the mayor regarding the municipal wood yard brought the meeting to a close.

BRITAIN'S LARGE REVENUE RETURNS

Estimated Receipts Exceeded in Nearly Every Case—Unexpected Results.

London, Jan. 30.—The revenue returns are more favorable than Mr. Ritchie had been willing to admit, and the estimated receipts will be exceeded in nearly every instance. Income taxation, owing to the thoroughness with which the taxpayers' returns have been overhauled, will yield the largest aggregate on record. The customs receipts will show a substantial increase, the coal export and the sugar and grain registration duties having largely exceeded the estimates. There is no evidence that the expenditures in South Africa have been greater than were anticipated when Sir Michael Hicks-Beach presented the last budget, and Mr. Chamberlain's work offers a promised relief.

For the next fiscal year a reduction in the income tax by threepence is expected by financiers and politicians. There is no probability that the sugar, grain and coal duties will be touched. The grain tax is likely to remain as long as it exerts no appreciable effect on the price of food. There is no talk of relaxing it in favor of the colonies, although Mr. Chamberlain may have something to say about it another year. Meanwhile there is an academic discussion on the general subject of trade relations within the empire. Sir Vincent Caillard's article in the current number of The Empire Review being a good example of moderation in statement.

PROSPERITY FOR THE C. P. R.

Net Profits for Past Half Year Show an Increase of $566,000.

London, Jan. 31.—The Canadian Pacific's friends are congratulating themselves on the result of the half year's traffic, which shows an increase in net profits of $566,000, close upon 7 per cent.

Sir Henry Tyler, presiding at a directors' meeting of the LeRoi Mining Company, remarked that they, as a board, were in no way responsible for the conduct of the company for the period under review. The financial position of the company indicated improvement, but the accounts showed a debit to profit and loss of £46,000. As to the future, they must only do their best to secure good, honest and careful management. A director present said the report that the Bank of Montreal owned the mine and that it could close it down at any moment was absolutely untrue.

Winnipeg, Jan. 30.—The Evening Tribune announces that it has excellent authority for the statement that Winnipeg will virtually be made the headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the paper's informant, says an official announcement to this effect will be forthcoming in a few days or a week at most. Here is the mainspring of business, and here will centralize the company's offices. The company will build a magnificent station and hotel and spend some millions of dollars. Is is also stated that General Manager McNicholl will reside here and other prominent officials will move west from Montreal.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY HOLDS SUCCESSFUL CONVERSAZIONE

Arrangements Were Perfect in Every Detail.

Five Hundred or More People Attended It—Delightful Programme.

STUDY must have been at a discount at the Western University during the past week, if the arrangements at the conversazione last evening counted for anything. Apparently all the efforts of several days were centered in the making a success of last evening's delightful affair. The arrangements and their carrying out could only have been work in which much time must have been spent and which was accomplished by those who earnestly desired to bring about success. Certain it is that the conversazione was a success in every respect. The number in attendance was exceedingly large and everybody spent a most enjoyable evening. The reception of guests was carried out with the greatest satisfaction. The decorations were profuse. The refreshments were another important feature. The objects of interest were truly "of interest," and the programme was one of the best ever given in the city.

Before 8 o'clock the guests began to arrive. The ladies were ushered upstairs, where excellently-fitted dressing rooms were at their disposal, while the front room on the right of the hall served as the gentlemen's cloak room. The hall itself was decorated in an attractive manner, an orchestra being stationed at the side of the stairway. The Cortese musicians here rendered continuous music, at once giving the place a delightful promenade ground.

In the arts library on the left, the front portion served as a drawing-room of the patronesses, where Mrs. James and Mrs. Waller received. The major portion of the library was meant for a rest room. With its decorations of red and blue, its bunting festooned to the chandelier center, its rugs and cushioned chairs, its palms and flags, and best of all, its welcome grate fire burning lustily, over which hung that magnificent life-size portrait, so much admired, of Bishop Cronyn, with all these there was a cosiness that made resting a pleasure and a chat here a delight.

In the room back of this many were attracted by the interesting experiments performed by Dr. Merchant and Dr. Stevenson. The former demonstrated electrical illuminations in vacuum tubes, and also the principles of wireless telegraphy. Dr. Stevenson interested many, too, his experiments being with the Roentgen rays. In the room across the hall chemical experiments were made under the direction of Mr. John Dearness and Prof. Bowman. These included combustion under water, burning of snow, the luminous effect produced by burning minerals, and other as interesting things.

Following the corridors, decorated from end to end, one came to nicely arranged rooms, where at the tables many a happy party was served with dainty refreshments.

But it was when the convocation hall was reached that the most markedly successful portion of the conversazione was heard. It was the concert, or rather two concerts, for the programme was thus divided. In the first part the programme was opened with a violin solo by Canada's greatest artist, Mr. George Fox. He rendered Wieniawski's Valse Capriccio in a delightful manner. He well deserved the encore accorded him. He gave also Leonard's Duetto and Vieuxtemps' "A Reverie," in the second programme, on each occasion winning the heartiest applause, while his encore numbers were as well received.

The singing of Mrs. Louise Mackay Leslie was perhaps a surprise to those who heard her for the first time—even to those who were acquainted with her reputation. That reputation, partly gained by her memorable New York triumph a year ago, suffered not in the least. On the contrary, although the acoustics of the hall are far from perfect, she sustained the name she has gained as one of the sweetest-voiced sopranos that have ever been heard in this country. It is safe to say no more beautiful singing has ever been heard in London than that of Mrs. Leslie last evening. Her first number was a double one, (a) "Ich Liebe Dich" by Forster, (b) "The Sweetest Flower That Blows" by Rogers. Her next selection was Fruhling's Lied by Oscar Weil. This proved popular, with its excellent violin obligato by Mr. Fox. The encore number to this was "Could I," by Tosti. In the second part, Mrs. Leslie again met with enthusiastic applause her rendering of Van der Stucken's "Fallih, Fallah," being scarcely less than a triumph. This difficult song—a favorite of Mme. Sembrich's, and one that few singers are capable of attempting—was given in its high and true notes, with a purity of tone, and with a range that was marvelous. To the encore to this Mrs. Leslie responded with "Loch Lomond." Her poise, her musicianly assurance, and her richness of tone place her in the front rank of the leading soprano soloists.

The accompaniment of Mr. Jordan was, as usual, masterly.

A contributor to the programme who likewise met with the appreciative reception that is always accorded the true artist was Miss McLellan. This charming young lady is a daughter of Dr. McLellan, of the Normal College, Hamilton, and a graduate of the Pittsburg School of Oratory and Expression. She was a pupil of Mrs. Agnes Knox Black and Dr. Byron King. As soon as she began her reading of "Saunders McGlashan's Courtship" the large audience was in sympathy with her. Her ability in the use of the Scotch dialect was noticed at once, and on the conclusion of this first number she was recalled. To this and an encore to a second number on the programme, "Corporal Dick's Promotion," she graciously responded with equally pleasing selections. Miss McLellan exhibits histrionic talent in no mean degree, and with the power and grace she possesses should win a high place in her profession.

The convocation hall, where this successful concert was given, was decorated, prominent among the colors being red and blue used in the festoons, and the college colors, purple and black. The rear portion of the room, which served as a stage, was draped with the national emblems, the front of the stage being embanked with stately palms.

The university halls were bright indeed with the college-capped maidens, charmingly attired, and with the numerous guests in evening dress. Altogether there were probably 500 people present.

Credit is due Provost and Mrs. James, and also to Rev. Principal Waller and Mrs. Waller and Rev. Professor and Mrs. Burgess, for the assistance they rendered. The students joined in thanking Mrs. Graham for the active interest she took in the conversazione, and indeed, the various ladies who did so much to bring the affair to such a successful conclusion.

The patronesses were Lady Carling, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Beck, Mrs. Moorehouse, Mrs. James, Mrs. Waller, Mrs. Waugh and Mrs. McCallum.

The committees that had charge of the conversazione consisted of the following: Finance — Principal Waller, Dr. Tamblyn and Mr. W. H. Snelgrove; programme—Dr. James, Miss Morphy, Miss Baldwin, Miss Alice Hyman, Messrs. A. Carlisle, H. Reason and R. Bucke; printing—Messrs. Colgrove, Reason and Saunders; decorations — Misses Harkness, Rowat, Pavey, Graves, Wolverton and Madge Dearness and Messrs. Schaef, Colgrove, Powell, Bice, Wright, Gunn, Elson, Baker, Humphries, Holmes, Glass and Snelgrove; refreshment — Mesdames Jewel, James, Graham, Waller and O'Grady, Misses Madge Smith, Carlisle, Sage, Harkom, Magee and Carling and Messrs. Carlisle, Snelgrove, Powell and Shore; reception—Messrs. Saunders, Adams, Roundtree, Powell, Carlisle, Simpson, Snelgrove, Baker, Reason and Becher.

BRIDGES OR CULVERTS

Municipal Act Does Not Make Distinction.

As a Result County Council Have a Perplexing Problem.

The county council met yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, and transacted a small amount of business, the greater portion of the day being devoted to committee work.

There were no communications, but a few reports were read.

The agricultural committee recommended that the warden and Councilors Piper and Jackson be appointed delegates to the Western Fair Association.

The board of road directors made their first report. They recommended that the claim of Walter Ladell for damages be referred to Councilors Gray and Robotham for investigation. The request for a grant to the Good Roads Association was recommended to be filed. They recommended that the bridge commission be instructed to order payment of the grant of $306 towards the erection of a bridge over a pond on townline between Townships of West Dorchester and Durham; also a grant of $50 to be made to Samuel Pearson to help defray his expenses in connection with lawsuit at Muncey bridge. In regard to Vauxhall bridge, the committee recommended that the board be appointed a committee with power to rebuild the bridge in case the bridge commissioner deem it necessary.

The house of refuge committee presented their first report, in which they recommended grants for the relief of destitute and insane, amounting to $1,215; also the payment of accounts amounting to $1,552 21. They recommended the maintenance of Mrs. Nancy Fisher in the Aged People's Home.

On motion of Councilors Elson and Salmon the following were appointed a special committee to meet any committee appointed by the city to consider and renew an agreement, dated 21st day of November, 1898, between the county and city re administration of justice, repairs to the court house and jail, as provided by the municipal act and the jurors act.

LIABILITY FOR BRIDGES.

A resolution, moved by Councilor Corbett, and seconded by Councilor Bradley, was to the following effect: "That this council instruct the clerk to notify the township councils of Lobo and Caradoc that the county will not be responsible for damages in case of accidents on a bridge situated on the boundary between said townships opposite lot 24, con. 9, Caradoc Township, the county not having built nor assumed the bridge, and they deem a bridge on said site unnecessary."

When this resolution was moved, Councilor Gray introduced a discussion which lasted for a considerable length of time, by declaring such a resolution was out of order. The discussion was whether this bridge was unnecessary, and if it were, was the county safe in leaving the matter to be attended to by the township? If a culvert would do at the place in question, some thought it the duty of the local municipalities to take control of it. As the municipal act fails to draw the distinction between bridges and culverts there was much doubt as to what steps should be taken. It was finally decided to refer the resolution to the board, who will get the advice of the county solicitor and bring in a report.

Adjournment was made until 10 o'clock this morning.

MRS. NORMAN MADE CONFESSION

Transferred Her Love From Her Talented Husband to the Dashing Dragoon.

London, Jan. 30.—The divorce court yesterday heard a petition for divorce entered by Henry Norman, the writer, and a member of parliament, against his wife, Menie Muriel, the author. The petition named Edward Arthur Fitzgerald, F. L. S., F. R. G. S., second lieutenant of the Fifth Dragoon Guards, and private secretary and A. D. C. to the Governor of the Gold Coast, as co-respondent. Mr. Fitzgerald, who is the son of a British subject, was born in Connecticut in 1871. The attorneys for Mrs. Norman and Mr. Fitzgerald informed the court that they would not contest the case. The divorce was thereupon granted. Mr. Norman testified that he went to Russia in 1899 in connection with his literary work. He was accompanied by his wife and Mr. Fitzgerald, whom he regarded as a friend. After a time Mr. Norman decided to go to Central Asia. He thought this was a journey that his wife should not be called upon to make, and consequently asked Mr. Fitzgerald to bring her to England. When Mr. Norman returned he found his wife completely changed. She said her affection for him had ceased, and been transferred to Mr. Fitzgerald.

Missouri is not burdened with expense for the care of its convicts. The $80,000 appropriated for the penitentiary for the past two years is offset by the $83,901 remaining in the treasury from the earnings.

Fast Friends
"SALADA"

Ceylon Tea and the Public.
Matchless Quality Has Cemented this Alliance.

BLACK, MIXED OR GREEN.

Sold only in lead packets. 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c. All Grocers

FOR LOVE OF A LADY

BY

ALICE MAUD MEADOWS

Author of "One Life Between," "The Eye of Fate," "Days of Doubt," etc.

And his evidence was of real interest. He told of the quarrel he had heard between the man and the woman in the Park, of the words the woman had used: "I am your wife." "To-night at eight." Of how he had followed him and written the number of the house he entered in Park View on his shirt-cuff.

"I am wearing the same shirt still," he said. "The number is written there still—25B. I meant to come back at eight, but I had a drop of Scotch with a friend, and—well," with a laugh, "that prevented me. I couldn't see the face either of the man or woman, but I don't fancy the man was so tall as the first gentleman who gave evidence, and the voice does not sound the same, though, to be sure, it wasn't a night to clear a man's voice."

"You are sure," the coroner asked, "that the woman used the words 'I am your wife'?"

"Certain sure," the man returned "But that was nothing, she might say it a hundred times and it might not be true."

"Did you notice what the man was wearing?" the coroner asked.

"No," the witness returned, "I think"—he half closed his eyes and seemed looking backward—"I think he had on a bowler hat, but I'm not sure. I shouldn't think he had any idea of murdering the woman when he parted from her in the Park. He seemed annoyed, as any cove would be at being waylaid like that by a woman he was sick of, but he didn't seem particularly angry."

"And you couldn't see his face, even when he went into the house?"

"No, the light was dim and blurred. You bet, I'd have seen his face if I could have. It would probably have meant a good many shillings in my pocket. I can't even swear, of course, that the murdered woman is the same, but it seems likely."

The caretakers had little or nothing to tell. The man had been absent from the basement of the chambers before 6 o'clock. The woman had gone out about 8 or a little after. A cab was standing at the door. The night had cleared and she could see a lady seated in it, a dark lady; in face, the lady in court. The dark gentleman was crossing the pavement as she opened the door. He was making a call on one of the gentlemen. She had heard nothing. She never knew who was in the house unless she went to the rooms. The gentlemen, of course, had their own keys, both for the front door and their own chambers. The front door, practically speaking, was never left open.

The coroner asked what she meant by "practically speaking."

The woman admitted that she sometimes left the door open if she went to post a letter. In a way, too, the door was open for the dark gentleman to enter. If she had not just been coming out it would not have been, of course.

The dark gentleman, Mr. Joel Constant, was next called. While seeming to give his evidence fully and freely, natural secretiveness made him suppress facts. He had called he said to see Mr. Jasper Warne. That gentleman was out, so he went away. It was his cab that was waiting outside; at least, it was the cab which he had hired. The lady the female caretaker had noticed was engaged to him. He went straight back to the cab, they drove to the Trocadero and had supper, a very good supper. While he was at the chambers in Park-view he heard no disturbance.

The coroner asked how he knew that Mr. Jasper Warne was out.

"Well, I rang the bell and no one answered," he returned.

The dark lady, Miss Rachael Strauss, was next put in the box, and she had evidence of real interest to give. During the absence of Mr. Constant, while she was sitting alone in the cab, someone, a young man, came out of No. 24 B. He was very pale and that was all she could say about him. He was not a tall man. She was sure she could not identify him if she saw him. Nothing about him struck her but his pallor. He turned to the right after coming out of the house, walking towards Piccadilly, and so she lost sight of him very quickly. Her horse, she meant the horse of the hansom in which she was sitting—she did not wish to perjure herself—was facing to the left.

The coroner put a hundred questions about the pale young man. It was absolutely evident that he thought he was the murderer, but Miss Strauss could say no more. She noticed he was pale, "white as chalk," that was all.

Mr. Joel Constant was recalled, and questioned rather searchingly; but having suppressed the information that Jasper's door had not been opened, he stuck to it that he had knocked, received no answer and gone away. He did not mention that the door was not locked and that he had gone in.

"And no one passed you while you stood waiting?" the coroner asked.

"No one," Joel returned.

Then where did the pale-faced man come from? That was the question everyone asked themselves. Not from above; certainly not from the rooms in one of which the murdered woman lay.

The man on the first floor had not been subpoenaed, because he could not have heard anything had he been at home; in addition to this he was in Australia and his chambers shut up. He most certainly could have nothing to do with the matter. The fourth set of chambers was also shut up.

The pale young gentleman seemed the pivot upon which everything turned; yet the pale young gentleman had not passed Mr. Constant according to the evidence.

The female caretaker, recalled, gave evidence that no young man could possibly have come from her part of the house; she and her husband did not keep a servant—was it likely—so it could not have been a follower. If he came out of the house at all he must have come from upstairs; in her opinion he probably came from next door. The doors were fairly close together.

Miss Strauss, recalled, insisted that he came out of No. 24 B. She was not watching any of the other doors.

The inquest seemed to have eliminated very little. Philip was, of course, under suspicion, additionally so since he had sworn he had not seen the dead woman for three years, and the photograph found in his room had been taken but little more than a year ago—he had committed perjury, if nothing more.

But the verdict of the jury left him free, though no one knew how long he would remain so.

"Murder against some person or persons unknown" was all they could arrive at. A coroner's jury is seldom remarkable for the originality of its findings.

The police would probably swoop down upon someone within the next 24 hours.

And, things being as they were, who could that someone be but Philip?

CHAPTER XIV.

Philip Gilchrist saw Leslie to her carriage. Mrs. Strangeways was coldness itself, and did not offer him a seat. He stood looking a trifle quizzically, a little wistfully, at the girl he loved; then he turned to her companion.

"You are cross with me—vexed," he said, "because suspicion has overtaken me; but is it my fault? Am I responsible for it? Just as the sun shines on the just and the unjust, so clouds come to both.

Mrs. Strangeways' set face did not relax its stern expression.

"How do you explain the photograph — the photograph found in your rooms?" she said. "The photograph taken but a year ago!"

"I can't explain it," he answered. "I leave time to do that."

"It places you at all events under suspicion; you will be arrested."

Leslie looked at him and laughed. There was a strange, exultant look in her eyes, her expression was excited, her color came and went. Two little deep lines were visible between her dark eyebrows.

"I don't think so," she answered. "Things look a little black against him, of course. I admit that; but I don't think he'll be arrested."

"Why don't you? It stands to reason——"

"Oh, I don't know; one has queer, queer fancies sometimes. Philip, you are coming with us?"

He looked from the sweet pathetic face of his sweetheart to the hard, suspicious one of her chaperon and shook his head.

"I think not," he answered. "I've a lot to do, Leslie; I must disprove this thing, of course."

She seemed willing to let him go now, though she leaned eagerly forward.

"Very well, dearest," she said, and shot a little defiant look at Mrs. Strangeways; "but you will come to-night; you must promise me. I don't mind your not coming now. I also have something to do."

She seemed to grow a little eager. Her face was pale. She had given him her hand. It was hers that closed mostly round his.

"I will come, of course, if I can," he answered. "But, Leslie, I must not disguise it from you—it would not be right to disguise it from you—the fact that I may not be able."

She leaned back, it seemed almost callously.

"Well, come if you can," she said. "You can't promise more. Good-bye, Philip, or rather au revoir. I hate the word 'good-bye.' It's so horribly final, isn't it?"

He stepped back, and the carriage started; then, with a queer little pain at his heart, he turned back to the entrance to the court, where Jasper was waiting for him.

"Well?" Jasper said, and the one word was a question.

"Well, what?" Philip answered. "I don't understand you."

Jasper laughed.

"Or, won't," he said. "Sometimes to understand is foolish. I meant, of course, how does she take things? That photograph is awkward—upon my word, I don't know how you are going to explain it away. What made you say you had not seen her for three years?"

"Because it was the truth."

"Which no one will believe, if the photographer sticks to his story. Philip"—he laid his hand upon his cousin's shoulder—"you won't be angry if I say something to you?"

Philip moved a little, but not abruptly.

"That all depends upon what the something is."

Jasper looked at him steadily.

"Why don't you get away until it blows over?" he said. "It would be quite easy, at present. I expect it will kill Leslie if you are arrested. I would help you to get away; there are hundreds of places where you could hide."

Philip drew himself up.

(To be continued.)

What a different world this would be if courtship were a training school for what comes after.

If you don't like the odor and stuffy uncomfortableness of the old style of waterproof coat, wear



It is rainproof, yet it looks, feels and wears like any other good piece of cloth. You can get Cravenette [illegible] u insist

5u-xt

A CHAT WITH AN OLD SCRAP BOOK ABOUT TIMES GONE BY

It Speaks Interestingly of Past Years in London.

Mentions Names That Now Are Never Heard Here.

Tells of Political Meetings and Banquets and Other Public Events of the Past.



HERE are many thing more uninteresting than a chat with an old scrap-book. I was left all alone, and more for curiosity than any other reason, had an old scrap-book loaned to me, and so to pass away the time I turned over its pages, attended meetings of many years ago, and read here and there such articles as took my fancy.

One of the first things I notice is headed "A Lawyer's Refuge—The Hearts of the People." It is dated April 19, 1860, and is signed "A Wayfaring Man." He was evidently a wag. He says, "In the Free Press of the 18th inst. there is an account of a meeting in Westminster at Webb's Tavern, on behalf of Mr. Becher, whose speech is reported as follows: Mr. Becher said he was gratified indeed for their good opinion and hearty good will. Wherever he went he found he was removing prejudices that had been created against him; and that kindly feeling towards him—of which he was so proud, and which he knew existed all over the county for years before this election was talked of—was again in its old place, the hearts of the people."

Now is this a faithful report of the speech or did it emanate from a wag? Did Mr. Becher really say he was in the old place, the hearts of the people? The majority of lawyers are generally found in the old place, the pockets of the people. And so on the correspondent jibed and pretended to be pleased that a "vilified attorney" had found such a happy place of repose. In a letter signed by Mr. Becher he declares his intention to "save the riding from Grit clutches whether Mr. Cornish retires or not." The riding we believe was not saved. The result was Craik 1,025, Becher 855, Cornish 349.

A very interesting document if a little bit long to reproduce is from the London Free Press, Thursday morning, Nov. 24, 1859, headed:

"The Measures Advocated by This Journal."

It says: The indefinite position of existing political parties seems to be admitted on all hands. Some persons who have hitherto been considered Conservatives, Ministerialists as well as Reformers, propose to amalgamate for the purpose of urging constitutional changes. Others who have acted with Reformers and the Opposition, together with many Conservatives, do not feel prepared to commit themselves to such a course, and hence a new construction out of existing elements is probable. But on whichever side a journalist or a politician may be found in such a case, it is well that each should have clearly before his mind the acquisition of some end, the success of some measure, the upholding of some principle. It is well that each should be known for his advocacy of some leading measures or reforms, or for his zeal in preserving that which is good. Today when a man calls himself "a Reformer," and tells you he belongs to "the party," it is very difficult to know precisely what he means, and there are many men who are traditionally Conservatives, who are as sincerely desirous for the accomplishment of sound reforms. A journal in the western section of the country affirms this or that is the party platform. In a few hours another journal from the eastern section demurs and refuses to join in on it. And this on both sides. This dissimilarity of views suggests that some definition of the objects sought should be given, so that the public may judge of the merits of them, irrespective of mere party names which too often are just so much moonshine. To this end we have prepared an epitome of some of the principes we are prepared to maintain and measures the adoption of which this journal will advocate.

We have divided it into two portions, provincial and local. The former contains matters which relate to the general public, the latter to questions that concern chiefly the city and county.

It may appear unnecessary to some that the maintenance of British connection and responsible government should have been introduced. But it must be recollected that the constitutional changes that have been advocated strike directly to the subversion of both those, and though the fact may be speciously concealed, or the conclusion dexterously eluded, yet it must be clear to all that situated as this province is geographically, a dissolution of the union would at once throw this upper province into the arms of the United States. As to representation by population, we are among those who believe in its justice, and have advocated it on that ground, and are not prepared to pitch it over because it cannot be at once attained. No great reforms have been carried at once. They are the work of time and must await the advent of favorable circumstances to be secured. For the other matters alluded to, we shall take opportunity from time to time to bring their merits before our readers. We believe that each principle and proposed measure would be found beneficial in practice, and that the majority will be acceptable to the public we are very well assured.

But to be brief. The Free Press will advocate:

1. Maintenance of British connection and responsible government.
2. Representation in proportion to population, irrespective of a dividing line between the two provinces.
3. Recognition of the "double majority" principle prior to the introduction of representation by population.
4. Speedy and amicable adjustment of the school question.
5. Reduction and limitation of the annual expenditure of the Government for general purposes.
6. Maintenance and extension of reciprocity treaty.
7. Further development of the St. Lawrence and canal navigation.
8. Assimilation of the laws of the two provinces with a view to their ultimate codification.
9. Colonial representative to be accredited to the Home Government.
10. Enactment of a bankrupt law, also to provide for all cases of insolvency.
11. No property qualification for members to the Legislative Assembly.
12. Uniform registration of births, marriages and deaths.
13. Absolute liquidation by the Government of all debts now due by municipalities, which have been incurred by the construction of railways.
14. Further restrictions on the borrowing powers of municipalities.
15. Homestead and exemption act, by which means the wife and children of a debtor may be protected and residents attached to the soil.
16. Abolition of the existing division court system to the end that all unsecured debts below, say, $50, may be uncollectable at law.
17. The funding of fees collected by sheriffs, registrars, etc., and payment of all public officers by a moderate and stated salary.
18. Election of wardens for counties by popular vote.
19. Provision of two or more polling places in populous townships during parliamentary elections.

LOCAL.

1. Appointment of police magistrate and recorder for the city.
2. Abolition of all tolls on county roads concurrent with free markets in London.
3. Establishment of an annual Western Fair and the erection of suitable buildings for accommodation of same.
4. Establishment of house of refuge for indigent poor of the county and city.

Such may be called our platform, though the phrase may be somewhat hackneyed. At any rate, it will indicate those reforms which to our judgment appear likely to be useful. Our friends the public will know where to find us politically. The aims of the journal are defined, and whatever may be the changes of the personnel of those who administer the affairs of the country, we shall continuously urge those points upon their attention until the principles have been either incorporated in acts of the Legislature, or shown to be inexpedient.

But everything was not platforms and politics in those days any more than now. It is refreshing to turn over to Jan. 27, 1860. "The Burns' Supper" was held at the Tecumseh. "Running the full length of the room were two tables, with a cross, one at the south end, in the center of which sat the chairman, John Wilson, Esq., Q.C., president of St. Andrew's Society, and was supported on his right by Judge Small, and on his left by Mr. A. Hope. The vice-chairman was George Macbeth, Esq., M. P. P., supported on his right by Mr. Watson, British Bank, and on his left by Mr. John Carling, M. P. P. His worship the mayor, James Moffat, Esq., was at the extreme end of the other table, supported on his right by Mr. Moncrieff, and on his left by Mr. Graham."

The chairman, in proposing the toast of "The Queen," said they had had great Queens before now, and Queen Bess was ranked among them, but when all the truth was told about her she was nothing but an old maid. Our present beloved sovereign combines in her person two great qualities—she was the pattern of what English people call plain, decent and respectable, and conducted her household in a proper way, while as the Queen of the grand empire over which she presides, she has proved herself possessed of wisdom. Let them, then toast "Her Majesty the Queen." After "The Army and Navy" had been responded to by a song by Mr. Dalton, "The Red, White and Blue," the chairman, in a capital speech, proposed the toast of the evening, "Birth of Robert Burns, a Great Genius." Mr. Currie sang a capital Scotch song, and Mr. Love also sang "Rantin', Roarin' Robin"—(an odd coincidence, Mr. Love was the father of London's police magistrate, and Mr. Currie of Mrs. Love).

Mr. Macbeth, the vice-chairman, proposed "The Land o' Cakes." It was well proposed, and the speech of the evening was the response of Mr. G. Moncrieff. Mr. Love then sang a song composed, he said, by his father, and which he was sure had never been sung before in Canada. The subject of the song was Burns. It displayed a considerable amount of ability, and was well received.

"The Poets of Scotland" was proposed by Mr. William (now Judge) Elliot. Speaking of Burns, he said: "We behold him, with passions wild and strong, fighting life's battle, surrounded by manifold difficulties and temptations, yet speaking ever in the language of our human nature"; and he believed that his works would live not only in the hearts of his countrymen, but in the hearts of a vast portion of mankind, "as long as human nature should continue what it is." The toast was responded to by Mr. Adam Hope, and a song by Mr. Currie. Mr. Carling proposed "St. Andrew's Society," and Mr. Robert Reid replied and Mr. D. Macfie sang "Hurrah for the Highlands!" Mr. Watson, of the British Bank, proposed "The Sister Societies." Mr. Edward Adams responded for St. George's, Mr. James Egan for St. Patrick's, and Mr. Frank Smith; Mr. Egan also singing "Tara's Halls."

Mr. James Durand proposed "The United States of America." Dr. Ball and Mr. E. W. Hyman responded. John Campbell proposed "Canada, Our Home," and Judge Small responded. The chairman proposed "The Corporation of the City of London," and Aldermen Flock and Holmes replied, Mr. Graham proposed "The Ladies," and Mr. Chisholm replied. Several capital songs were sung, and at 12 o'clock the chairman retired. Mr. Macbeth was called to the chair, and a large number of gentlemen remained and enjoyed themselves for some time.

We cannot give the principal speech. It was one of Mr. Moncrieff's characteristic speeches. Over 40 years ago it is quite clear St. Andrew's dinners had what they yet have, good speeches and good singing. All the names, though well-known, are memories only. But three, perhaps four, still live—Sir John Carling, Judge Elliot, Mr. James Egan, and if Alderman Flock is Mr. J. H. Flock, K. C., he makes a fourth.

Jan. 21, 1867, at the Revere House, there was given a parting banquet to Mayor Glass. Alderman McBride in the chair; Alderman Wheeler, vice-chairman; Alderman Ross, second vice-chairman. Among the guests were Hon. John Carling, Hon. E. Leonard, Justice Owrey, Sheriff Glass, Registrar Ferguson, William Elliot, S. Glass, John Elliott, Philo Bennett, Frank Smith, Stephen Blackburn, A. McCormick, Robert Smith, John Siddons, Charles Murray, J. D. Dalton, John Guernsey and Thomas Wilson. Hon. John Carling sang "The Red, White and Blue"; Alderman Macfie sang "Paddle Your Own Canoe," and the venerable city clerk, A. S. Abbott "Finlay McFoodle." Many good speeches were apparently made, and the report winds up with "Sic transit, Gloria Mundi."

As recently as Aug. 21, 1867, one is struck with the changes. The report of a political meeting is headed "Grand Rally of the Union Party." "The City Hall Crowded to the Doors." "Six Hundred People Present." "Great Enthusiasm for the Hon. John Carling." The speakers were Judge Elliot, Dr. Landor, James Egan, Mr. Anderson, Charles Hunt, Simpson Smith and Mr. Wade Owens.

Leaving politics one more, we turn over an interesting page and find it headed "The Prince's Visit." "Meeting at the City Hall Last Evening." Arrangements were made for the appointment of a committee and for a suitable reception. Glance down the names of the committee, and you will find the survivors are John Carling, William Elliot, George Robinson, W. Bowman, D. Glass, J. H. Flock, V. Cronyn, J. Egan, B. A. Mitchell, R. Bayly, D. Lester, J. B. Smith, Dr. Going, George Jackson, James Gillean, E. Beltz and Thomas Partridge. That is 17 out of a total of 159. The 159 comprised nearly the whole business community of London.

A meeting of Reformers in the city hall, at which John Wilson made a speech regretting that Frank Smith had, after first consenting to contest London against John Carling on second thoughts declined to run, makes interesting reading. John Wilson, Frank Smith and W. G. Moncrieff spoke, all admitting that when Frank Smith declined to run the Reformers would be compelled to let it go by default, and it went accordingly.

And so we close the scrap book and end the conversation. We have attended political meetings and dinners, have read of quarrels with doctors and their patients, looked at some of the incidents of the great war to abolish slavery, read the list of questions that were to the front 44 years ago, and recollecting that those of whom we have read, whose voices in fancy we have heard, are stilled forever, we realize that

"We are the same that our fathers have been;
We see the same sights that our fathers have seen;
We drink the same stream and view the same sun,
And run the same course that our fathers have run";

and we join in the conclusion that follows:

"O, why should the spirit of mortal be proud!
Like a swift fleeting meteor, a fast flying cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
Man passes from life to his rest in the grave.

"'Tis the twink of an eye, 'tis the draught of a breath,
From the blossom of health to the paleness of death,
From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud;
O, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?"

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Mr. Chas. F. Olive is well known in St. John, being a reporter on the daily "Gazette," His statement is as follows: "For several years I have had Kidney Trouble. Until quite recently I suffered torture. A few months ago my condition assumed a very serious form and I consulted several city doctors, used a well-known Kidney Pill, but without the slightest benefit. I suffered from an intense pain in the groin, and the increasing seriousness of my trouble prompted me to try Ferrozone. It gave me quick relief, and a half a dozen boxes cured. Ferrozone I can recommend as a speedy specific for Disordered Kidneys."

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CORRECTED TO DATE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Trunk station, Richmond street, near York street.

Up-town ticket office, corner Dundas and Richmond streets, E. De la Hooke, city passenger and ticket agent.

MAIN LINE EAST.

Leave London—
12:35 A.M.—* New York Express.
3:32 A.M.—*Lehigh Express.
8:10 A.M.—Express.
10:25 A.M.—*Atlantic Express.
2:10 P.M.—Express.
4:35 P.M.—*New York Express.
6:40 P.M.—*Eastern Flyer.

MAIN LINE WEST, VIA SARNIA.

Leave London—
3:05 A.M.—*Chicago Express.
7:40 A.M.—Sarnia Accommodation.
11:05 A.M.—*Lehigh Express.
2:20 P.M.—Sarnia Accommodation.
7:52 P.M.—*Pacific Express.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Leave London—
6:30 A.M.—Accommodation.
11:15 A.M.—*Express.
2:30 P.M.—Accommodation.
7:45 P.M.—*International Limited.

ARRIVE FROM EAST—
*3:00 a.m., *11:00 a.m., 11:35 a.m., *6:15 p.m., *7:40 p.m., 9:50 p.m.

ARRIVE FROM SARNIA—
*12:32 a.m., *3:27 a.m., *10:10 a.m., 1:55 p.m., *4:30 p.m., 7:20 p.m.

ARRIVE FROM WINDSOR—
*10:20 a.m., 4:20 p.m., *6:35 p.m., 10:45 p.m.

* Daily, Sundays included.

ST. MARYS AND STRATFORD BRANCH.

Depart—7:10 a.m., 11:20 a.m., 3:00 p.m., 5:00 p.m.
Arrive—10:35 a.m., 1:10 p.m., 5:45 p.m., 10:40 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.

Depart—8:15 a.m., 4:50 p.m.
Arrive—9:45 a.m., 6:20 p.m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

Trains arrive and depart from Michigan Central depot, corner Clarence and Bathurst streets. Up-town ticket office, 395 Richmond street. John Paul, city passenger and ticket agent.

9:10 A.M.—For St. Thomas, Dutton, Bismarck, Rodney, Ridgetown, Tilbury, Comber, Essex, Windsor and west. Connects at St. Thomas for east.

2:20 P.M.—Through train all stations to Detroit. Connects at St. Thomas with mail train for all stations east.

7:15 P.M.—Connects at St. Thomas with fast Eastern express for Buffalo, New York and eastern points; also with Pacific express for west.

Arrive at London as follows:

7:45 A.M.—Local from St. Thomas.
10:55 A.M.—Mail train from Detroit, and intermediate stations; also from Buffalo and intermediate points.
6:05 P.M.—From St. Thomas, local.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Trains arrive and depart from Canadian Pacific Depot, Richmond street north.

Uptown ticket office, corner Dundas and Richmond streets. William Fulton, city passenger and ticket agent.

TORONTO, OTTAWA AND MONTREAL—
Leave—*4:30 a.m., *5:25 p.m.
Arrive—*11:30 p.m., *11:30 a.m.

WINNIPEG AND PACIFIC COAST (VIA NORTH BAY)—
Leave—**8:40 a.m.
Arrive—**8:00 p.m.

CHATHAM, DETROIT, CHICAGO, ETC.—
Leave—*11:35 p.m., *11:35 a.m.
Arrive—*4:25 a.m., *5:20 p.m.

ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH—
Leave—**8:40 a.m.
Arrive—**8:00 p.m.

LOCAL TRAINS.

WOODSTOCK, ST. THOMAS, TORONTO—
Leave—**8:40 a.m.
Arrive—**8:00 p.m.

*Daily. **Week days.

LAKE ERIE and DETROIT RIVER RY.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Trunk depot, Richmond street. Uptown ticket office, Masonic Temple, Richmond street. C. C. Young, local agent.

DEPARTURES FROM LONDON.

6:00 A.M.—For St. Thomas, Port Stanley and Walkerville.
9:45 A.M.—For St. Thomas.
2:30 P.M.—For St. Thomas, Port Stanley and Walkerville.
6:30 P.M.—For St. Thomas and Ridgetown.

ARRIVALS AT LONDON.

8:40 A.M.—From Port Stanley and St. Thomas.
10:20 A.M.—From Ridgetown and St. Thomas.
1:40 P.M.—From Walkerville and St. Thomas.
5:40 P.M.—From Port Stanley and St. Thomas.
10:05 P.M.—From Walkerville and St. Thomas.

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CELTIC.....March 4, 9 A.M.

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OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

A HOUSEHOLD QUERY.

In many localities man is supplanting woman in all departments of household work. Those who have tried the plan claim he is more efficient and reliable.—Daily Paper.

Now that man has come to take the place
That once was woman's own,
To what will woman turn her face
That she may have alone?

In household kitchen once she ruled
With autocratic sway;
In housemaid's duties she was schooled,
But how is it today?

A man is now the substitute
For her we knew of yore;
As cook, man's rule is absolute;
Man greets us at the door.

The cook's a man, the maid's a man,
Though strange this truth may seem;
Man is the lord of mop and pan
In this most modern scheme.

Though woman shares in other ways—
In business life is known—
How can we tell, these modern days,
What sphere is woman's own?
—Brooklyn Eagle.

Laziness.

"Of all things on earth, the most despicable is a lazy man," said an energetic girl to me the other day, in her most energetic style. The remark was called forth by the behavior of a young man boarding in the house, said young man being one of those abominations unto other men of energy. He lies in bed until 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning, no matter how early it was when he went to bed the night before.

His father is dead, and he lives on an allowance made him by his mother, and is quite content to live on it. Not the smallest effort does he ever make to supplement it by his own exertions in any way. He lounges about the house or wanders out, goes to the theater, talks about the girls he calls on, and is altogether a "gentleman of elegant leisure." He is not dissipated, does not drink, or anything of that sort, but he is just lazy—what the Southerners call a "shiftless, no-count man."

That is the sort of man that no woman in her sober senses should ever marry. I used to think that drinking was the worst fault a husband could have, and that no wife could be more unhappy than she whose husband was a drunkard, but now I'm beginning to believe that laziness is almost as bad. A woman of energy cannot help but despise a man who lounges around the house in the daytime, growls when he is asked to do any of the little household duties that every man should be glad to do for his wife; and sets a bad example for his children by his unwillingness to do manly, honest work.

That is the sort of man that no woman can respect, and when respect dies, love soon follows it, and married life without love is not worth living; that is the sort of man whose wife has to keep boarders for a living, and that is the sort of man who will never, never amount to anything, who will never delight his wife's heart by his rise in the world, social, political or financial, and who, in short, is a matrimonial disappointment.

But is isn't only the lazy man who is a matrimonial disappointment—the lazy woman is equally disappointing. Marriage is a partnership, you know, and it behooves each member of the firm to hold up one end. The husband who cannot support his wife does not fulfill his part of the bargain, but the wife who does not fulfill her part is even more culpable, for, very often, much of the success of the firm depends on the wife. You can hardly expect a man to go out and do his best work after an ill-cooked, ill-served breakfast, with a slovenly-looking wife, unwashed and uncombed, clad in an old dressing-gown, seated opposite to him; or perhaps she has not even taken the trouble to get up in time to have breakfast with him.

Still less incentive has he to come home when he knows that the house will be "upside down," his wife untidy and things generally comfortless and dispiriting. That is the sort of woman who drives a man to drink and makes him despondent, who makes him take refuge in business or social pleasures in which she has no part, and who makes for matrimonial unhappiness generally.

Laziness is a pretty big lion in the path of happiness, matrimonial or otherwise, for laziness is just as much of a fault, even if you are not married. I have no patience with the girl who arrays herself in a charming morning-gown and rocks herself in the drawing-room, or sits down to piano or embroidery, while her mother gets the dinner or toils over other household tasks.

There may not be any necessity for her to do housework, for she may have an older sister who manages that department; but in that case, why should she sit around, leading an aimless, useless life? Why does she not learn something useful—how to make her own clothes, for instance, if it is not necessary for her to go out and work for herself. Anything would be preferable to living in idleness and to seeing each day slip by with nothing accomplished, nothing to aim for—I had almost said, nothing to live for.

An Indoor Garden.

The plants to choose for the house in winter are those which can best defy the indoor foes of heat and gas and coal-dust.

Palms and ferns make the most decorative greenery and enjoy the most popular favor. They are not troublesome to care for. If their native conditions are remembered, and observed as far as possible in their new environment, these plants of the tropics will readily adapt themselves to the pleasant task of beautifying homes in our temperate zone.

Palms especially need warmth and moisture if their owner expects to succeed with them. Yet too much warmth and too much moisture are a bit worse than too little. Proper drainage from the pots containing them, a suitable deep and narrow shape for the pots themselves, a tepid sponge bath every other day for the leaves, and a good soil of leaf-mould, loam and sand—these will insure a healthy growth and a beautiful glossy greenness.

Palms seldom need repotting oftener than once in two years. The moisture they demand should be administered through the sponging of the leaves rather than through a copious watering of the roots. When the surface of the soil shows dryness is time enough for the watering-pot to play about the roots.

The sickly yellow leaves appearing on so many house-palms are generally a sure indication of roots that are kept too moist.

When the pot rests in a jardiniere the latter should be emptied frequently of the water which drains from the plant.

Ferns are always beautiful, but only a few varieties, notably the sword fern, thrive well in the house during the winter. It is well to consult a florist before making a selection.

Among blossoming plants the hardy geranium is the brightest and most easily cared for. Give a geranium plenty of sunshine and it will bloom in almost any condition, or in spite of most of them. Certain roses also reward tender nursing with a monthly growth in bloom, while verbenas, pansies, violets and candytuft will make a simple window-box look like a conservatory.

Fads and Fancies.

Unique hair ornaments with a bar, ball ends and drooping chain are shown in all gold and in gold with coral balls and pendants.

London twine is another fabric light in weight, yet having the fashionable look of heaviness.

Pretty among pin chatelaines to fasten the tiny enameled watches to the waist is one that represents a four-leaved clover. This is enameled to represent the real leaf, and has an opal in the center.

Broken lines of white vie with the white dots in popularity.

Moire colienne is one of the loveliest of the comparatively inexpensive materials for dressy wear.

White coral is the latest and smartest touch in the coral line.

Colored lace is likely to be seen on costumes before the new year is well on.

Little pearl nets for the hair. It takes a girl with lots of beauty and dash to wear one. But on the right person they are positively fascinating.

News in Honolulu.

"I guess, maybe, the cable won't be appreciated by the Honolulu folks," said an American newspaper man who recently returned to the United States after being employed for many years on the staff of a Honolulu newspaper. "I suppose the cable is just about being buoyed down there as I am speaking, and when the cable instrument first begins to click in Honolulu you can wager that there'll be a celebration among the Americans and English and Germans there that'll cause a good many of them to get up on the next morning with that katzenjammerish feeling.

"I have knocked about the world a good bit, and I don't know of any place that has been more in want of cable communication for years past than Honolulu. The white population of the city is composed exclusively of hustling men and thoroughly up-to-date women from all parts of the United States and Europe, and their feeling of isolation, even while living in so modern a city as Honolulu, has long been acute, with no other news brought in from the outside world than reaching them in heaped-up form in the American newspapers, that we get to the Islands by steamers at from four to ten days' intervals between them. They are alert people who, before settling in Honolulu, were in the habit of closely following the news of the world from day to day, and the business of waiting for days at a stretch for information as to the world's doings, especially at periods when they knew something big was going on, has been extremely irksome to them.

"To illustrate: Our first news of the eruption of Mont Pelee was brought down to us on the steamer Australia. The Australia brought the San Francisco papers, containing the bare announcement of the great catastrophe, published the day after the great eruption, before any details of the horror were known. There were just four or five double-leaded lines on the first pages of the newspapers, telling of the thing, and that was all. The steamer Australia had left San Francisco for Honolulu just seven days before, and there was no other steamer from the States due for something more than a week.

"Now, if there's any one thing that the people living in the Hawaiian Islands are interested in it's volcanoes. They're most of them living in the shadows, so to speak, of volcanoes themselves, and a good many of them live pretty nervously, too, on account of the rather close propinquity of the volcanoes, active and extinct—if there really is such a thing as an extinct volcano, which I myself do not believe. So when the Australia brought the San Francisco papers, containing only those few lines about the Mont Pelee affair, the people longed for a cable as they had never longed before. The brief announcement stated that perhaps 50,000 lives of residents of St. Pierre had been sacrificed, and the Honolulu folks, living themselves right below the Punchbowl, a volcano that is supposed to be extinct, weren't very cheerful just about then.

"The Warimoo, bound for Samoa, and Australia, was late, and didn't get down until ten days after the arrival of the Australia, and we had to wait all that time to get the details of the Pelee affair. Then we got our big bundle of newspapers, ten days of them, and we had to sit down and spend a night wading through the horrible history of the dreadful Martinique calamity. Honolulu was the gloomiest city imaginable for several days after the arrival of the Warimoo, whereas if the town had been in constant daily communication with the United States by cable the news of the great catastrophe would have come out gradually and naturally, and the shock of swallowing it all at a gulp would not have rendered the city dismal and depressing as it did.

"Again, the first we heard of the shooting of President McKinley was contained in the bunch of San Francisco newspapers brought down to Honolulu by a steamer that left San Francisco on the morning following the deed of the assassin. The accounts were given in detail, of course, but it seemed certain from the telegraphed stories in those papers that the President could not possibly live, and some of the merchants even draped their stores in mourning upon receipt of this first information. Then about five days later, if I remember correctly, another steamer came along, and we were astonished to find, not only that the President was still alive, but that there seemed quite a fair prospect that he would eventually recover. We were rejoicing over this still when, a week later, another steamer came in, bringing newspapers, containing not only the information that Mr. McKinley was dead, but giving in detail the accounts of his funeral.

"So that living in a place cut off from cable communication with the rest of the world, gives one a constant series of shocks. The Kanakas didn't know that their king, their beloved Kalakaua, was dead, until the United States cruiser Charleston, arrived down in the harbor of Honolulu with his body. The Charleston made the swiftest time on record between San Francisco and Honolulu on that occasion, but there was no softening of the blow for the Kanakas, who all but worshiped the easy-going Kalakau. If there had been a cable there would have been time for them to recover and control themselves by the time the body of the dead king got down to Honolulu, but when they heard, upon the arrival of the Charleston, that Kalakaua's body was even then ready to be brought ashore to be placed in the grave, they were at first stunned, and then they went into a sort of frenzy that kept Honolulu uneasy for a long time. Thousands of them assembled at the wharf to chant the weird death chant of the Kanakas, when the dead body of the king was brought onto the beach by the Charleston's sailors and marines, and when the body was laid away they dropped their daily work for a long time, and gave themselves over to grief and despair, sadly embarrassing their employers.

"The 'rewrite men' of the Honolulu newspapers have been a sorely overworked lot for a good many years. A steamer gets in, say, at noon. The 'rewrite man' for an afternoon Honolulu paper gets hold of a bundle of newspapers, covering, say, the news of the whole world for a period of ten days—the interval since the arrival of the previous steamer. His paper is due to come out at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and so his 'copy' has to be ready by, say, 3 o'clock or 3:30. You can figure for yourself the kind of a move he has got to get on himself in order to get together in readable shape a comprehensive resume of all the world's news, properly assorted, ground down, headed and captioned, in that space of time. And the Honolulu people have been almost absolutely relying upon these resumes in their own newspapers, for the reason that few of them have possessed the time or the patience to calmly sit down and try to read their bundles of American newspapers one by one, and date by date. Did you ever try to do that? If not, you don't know what real patience means. A man who can sit down and read ten days' copies of his newspapers, say from Jan. 1 to Jan. 10, and do the thing consecutively and in order, without trying to find the outcome of something that he gets interested in in the later numbers before he has absorbed the entire contents of the first number, is worthy to rank alongside of Job. I've tried to do it innumerable times, but never got away with the task. I once knew a missionary who had spent many years in the heart of Africa, and who only got his papers once a year, and then all in a bunch, and he told me that he read them consecutively in a systematic manner, but that man was a saint, not a human being."

GOOD FORM FOR 1903

"Ring out the old, ring in the new—new customs, new fashions, new manners."

One after the other our acquaintances pass. Sometimes our enemies follow in their wake.

The most conspicuous absentee at the end of the year 1902 is your enemy, my enemy—the enemy of all of us.

Dame Gossip is banished. Scandalmongers are out of fashion.

Who set these fashions it is hard to say. But it is the habits and fads and fashions that prevail at this moment in the "Smart Set" that we are discussing.

It is considered bad form to abuse your neighbor.

To sit at your host's table and gossip about his misdeeds is a vice of the past.

To sip your hostess' tea and whisper scandals of her household no longer marks you as a member of the smart set.

In the clubs they are politely suppressing scandal. In the charity bazars and sewing circles they have made it the subject of a fine.

Fashionable men and women of today have no time for gossip.

They are all men and women of affairs.

Idleness and dawdling are out of fashion.

Millionaires and billionaires, their wives and sisters, are in business. They haven't time to attend to the affairs of other people.

This one runs a farm, that one has an automobile concern, another cultivates flowers. They are artists, novelists, poets, bankers, engineers, etc.

THE BUSY "400."

John Jacob Astor, for instance, passes his spare moments thinking out inventions and writing learned essays on the automobile. Cornelius Vanderbilt is a skilled engineer who lectures to engineers, and in his spare moments directs military maneuvers. Harry Payne Whitney has relinquished the pastime of racing so that he might devote more hours to his own and his father's vast busines interests. The Chanler family all do things, from William Astor Chanler, explorer, to Margaret, the nurse.

It is a fad of the day to do something.

Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor has started a book bindery. Helen Hay's verses are famous. Catherine and Elizabeth Duer are familiar names in the literary world, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney spends her leisure hours painting in an uptown studio, and in her specially constructed studio in Newport.

The list of fashionable men and women who are too busy to concern themselves with the chit chat of gossip is endless.

Ailing, complaining, whining women are not fashionable. It is not good form to ask "how are you feeling today?" It is no longer interesting to faint or to pose as delicate. The modern woman is equal to most things and afraid of almost nothing, even draughts. She is interested in anything rather than her own symptoms. She prefers riding, driving, golfing and ping pong to fancy work.

The club man who sits twirling his thumbs in the window of the reading-room is out of fashion. In his stead the absorbed business man bustles in late of an afternoon probably to keep a busines appointment.

The woman who gets up late so that her day won't be too long belongs to the dark ages—the ages before writing and art and automobiling, and in golfing and economics and nature study, etc., made her days all too short.

It is the fashion to get up early now and be out on your shopping or marketing by 10 o'clock.

Society has discovered that other themes are as interesting and more profitable than picking one's friends to pieces.

One of the first of the "400" to frown upon gossip was Mrs. Ogden Mills. She inherits brains as well as blood from the Maturin Livingstons. She frowns upon scandal as she does upon vulgarity.

THE FAD OF SIMPLICITY.

This has been called the age of universal laxity, and again of universal luxury. However that may be, it is certainly the age of comfort. And comfort has ushered in simplicity.

This may be due to the fact that we have grown used to things.

Do you remember our overladen dinner tables of the past?

The twelve or fifteen course dinner has gone out—six courses is the correct thing. And not more than two kinds of wine.

How often have you dined out and found yourself dodging a high floral centerpiece, gorgeous, if you please, beautiful, anywhere, but hiding a beautiful woman who may be your vis-a-vis? It stood like a wall betwen you and the other end of the table—a barrier to all informality.

The chroniclers of 1903, if they do their duty, will declare that the decorations of the dinner table are low, so that guests are given an uninterrupted view of one another.

There are candelabra, but they are set at the corner of the table, there is a center piece, but it is not higher than a man's waistcoat or a woman's decollete gown.

It is to be hoped that they will also mention the fact that the bewildered mass of silver and glass that has been known to load the dinner tables of the luxurious is now infinitely less bewildering.

NO RIDDLE IN FORKS.

It doesn't seem more than a year ago that one sat studying an array of forks — two-pronged forks, curved forks, big forks, little forks — and knives of every sort to match. We grew scarlet with embarrassment trying to find out which sort fitted which dish. We studied our neighbor furtively.

And, oh, how frequently we came out wrong in the end with the fish-knife for the roast or the salad-fork for the punch!

This embarrassing situation is banished. It is out of fashion for madame to empty her safe on to the dinner-table. Even her collection of forks is brought out unobtrusively, one or two at a time, and slid in at the side of the plates as the courses follow one another.

ONE WINE IS AMPLE.

Then the array of glasses that used to be set before us, six or eight grouped around our plate so that we didn't dare move our elbows! And we thought nothing of sipping fine sherry, old Burgundy, rich hock, champagne, claret, sauterne, at one dinner. And, oh, how we regretted it! But noblesse oblige, so does fashion.

Our host had provided it out of his fine cellar, and we hadn't the heart to refuse, though we hadn't the stomach to digest.

In 1903 it is the fashion to dine with one kind of wine; possibly two, not more.

We may sip Apollinaris at a banquet and not be decried as an invalid.

We may toast with a glass of club soda and whisky and have neither qualms that night or the next day.

One kind of wine through dinner is a blessed fashion of this era of luxury and simplicity.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, jun., is a notable example of the modern hostess. She has made entertaining a science. She attracts to her house the cleverest people and invariably draws out, as a good hostess should, what is best in them. She attracts the best singers, the finest pianists, the ablest wits and best table talkers, and whatever other talent may add to the pleasure of her guests.

These changes we have quoted are important. They mean healthier minds, healthier bodies, kindlier hostesses. They mean more comforts.

Possibly much of this is due to the healthful influence of the athletic, outdoor woman.

INNOVATIONS IN DRESS.

This comfortable comfort is visible everywhere, even in milady's wardrobe.

Her new gowns may be loose as though they were a year old. They should fetter nowhere.

The stiff high collar that bound her is gone.

The tight sleeve that gripped her is out.

The small waist is in contempt.

The short skirt is sanctioned.

The straight front corset permits her to breathe.

Time was—why, all of us remember it—in one hand the uncomfortable woman, the day after a plentiful fall of rain on top of a plentiful fall of snow, gripped the train of her gown, her flat pocketbook in the other, her umbrella under her arm, and in rubbers over thin shoes, splashed about in the slush.

An occasional woman passed her in a short skirt. She looked masculine and queer, ungraceful and consequently uncomfortable. For it is not possible for any womanly woman to be comfortable and out of the fashion.

The short skirt is a fashion of 1903. The so-called rainy-day skirt was in some years ago for rainy days. But 1903 has established a sensible, not ungraceful, just missing the ground skirt to walk in, to shop in, to market in.

The comfortable age has been growing and growing, till now a woman actually slips her hand into new gloves and walks the first day in new shoes.

It is a fashion of 1903 to buy shoes and gloves a size too large.

It is also a fashion to do as one pleases. The smartest woman is the original woman.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay, for instance, is noted for her individuality. Her fads are as numerous as her jewels, and these, by the way, she wears uniquely. One night she appeared at the opera in a simple velvet gown with only one gorgeous ornament, a belt of diamonds, that shone resplendent about her waist. About her everybody in the grand tier had piled on all the jewels they could heap upon them.

THE ETIQUETTE OF CARDS.

Do you remember when your hospitable mother used to straighten her tie as the butler appeared with a card on the tray? Today she would do no such thing. A card on a tray means nothing so disturbing as a visitor. It may mean merely that Mrs. So-and-So's footman has rung Mrs. Such-a-One's doorbell and handed her butler a card. It means her compliments. It means that she acknowledges Mrs. Such-a-One's presence on her visiting list, that she will invite her to any large entertainments she may give. It may even be a way of acknowledging a hospitality she has already received at her hands.

It is all done with much ceremony. Madame So-and-So drives up. Her footman alights. He removes her card from her hand. She remains in the carriage while he ascends the steps, rings the doorbell and gives to the butler who opens the card. Inside Mrs. Such-a-One understands perfectly. She is not in the least offended. This is the age of comfort. Madame does not want to leave her warm carriage. Thus she pays her formal visits. Or she may even mail her card. It means almost as much.

NERVES OUT OF FASHION.

Our women were never handsomer. Perhaps one reason is because they live more in the country. It is no longer the fashion to return to town in the autumn.

Society stays in the country till after Christmas. It comes to town, but it flits off again like a bird on the wing. It is not fashionable to be settled in town until after the first of the year.

It is the fashion to be healthy. Repose is also in style. Everyone cultivates it. To fidget and twist is condemned.

BANISHED — THE KANGAROO HANDSHAKE.

In 1903 we have learned that the low handshake, the handshake that was good enough for our grandmothers, is good enough for us.

This discovery may be due somewhat to the new sleeve. The old sleeve was tight. The new one is loose, particularly loose and hanging near the waist. It would scarcely lend grace to the high rise of the hand since the line of the curve is destroyed.

THE RESTAURANT HABIT.

There was a time, and it was within the memory of us all, when it was an event for a society woman to dine at a public restaurant.

Now it is the fashion to forsake one's own dining-room for a petit dinner ever so simple, ever so congenial, ever so informal, in one of the public restaurants.

On Sunday night, too!

It used to be the day of family reunions and quiet.

Ring out the old, ring in the new!

Lovely women in pretty gowns cut low to show their throats, wearing just a touch of jewelry, a precious stone or a chain, with hair dressed simply back from the forehead, with a hat made low, so as not to obstruct the view of anyone, with loose sleeves flowing at the wrists, are everywhere.

WHITE THE YEAR'S COLOR.

They are a vision of white. A fad of 1903. White hats, white gowns.

The woman of 1903 knows herself. White casts no shadows. White is safe for everyone. Vary the texture and it may be worn in an automobile or in a ballroom, by a child of 3 or a woman of 60.

For the restaurant 1903 has formulated a set of laws.

Miladi wears little jewelry. She reserves it for the opera, where it is now a fad to listen to the music. There her gorgeousness amazes. There she shows that she has jewelry. In the restaurant she shows that she has learned to withstand the temptation of wearing it.

Taste is visible today, even on the bargain counters.

We are not yet perfect, we still have much to accomplish, but a year works wonders.

"Ring out the old, ring in the new."

All hail to 1903!—New York Journal.

Help For Working Women



The suffering and pain endured by many working women is almost beyond belief.

How distressing to see a woman struggling to earn a livlihood, or perform her household duties when her back and head are aching! She is so tired she can hardly drag about, and every movement causes pain, the origin of which is quickly traced to some derangement of the female organism.

When the monthly periods are painful or irregular, when backaches and headaches drive out all ambition, when "I-can-hardly-drag-about" sensation attacks you, when you are "so-nervous-it-seems-as-though-you-would-fly," it is certain that some female derangement is fastening itself upon you. Do not let the disease make headway; write your symptoms to Mrs. Pinkham for her free advice, and begin at once the use of

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Profit by the Experience of the Women Whose Letters Follow:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to write and thank you for all you have done for me. I have been suffering with womb and ovarian trouble for about four years and tried everything, but found no relief. I went to the best specialists in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago. I thought at times I would go crazy, I suffered so. The doctors told me the only thing would be to have an operation and my ovaries taken out. At last decided to quit the doctors and give Mrs. Pinkham's remedies a trial. I used both **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and **Sanative Wash**, and now find myself completely cured. I had the doctor to make an examination and he said I was cured. I cannot say enough for what your remedies have done for me, and have advised all my friends to try it."—MRS. CLARA MALL, with N. P. & Nat. Express Co., Ashland, Wis.

Mrs. Frances Stafford, 243 East 114th Street, New York, N.Y., says:

"It affords me great pleasure to tell you of the benefit I have derived from taking **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** I am now enjoying better health than I ever did. It seemed to me that I had no strength at all. I could hardly drag about. I was in pain all over.



MRS. FRANCES STAFFORD.

"I began to feel better after taking the first dose, and am now like a new woman. I know that if other suffering women would only try it, it would help them.

"I thank you with all my heart for what your medicine has done for me."

Mrs. Lou Davis, 74 Institute Place, Flat 5, Chicago, Ill., says:

"August 24, 1901.

"For the good of others I wish to testify to the merits of your wonderful medicine, **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"I was certainly in a very bad condition. I suffered terribly with a continual backache and headache. I had pleurisy in my right side, bearing-down pains, and those dizzy, sinking or fainting spells, was nervous, peevish and despondent.

"I was advised to try your medicine, and was greatly surprised at the benefit I derived from its use. I am now entirely cured of these ailments, and consequently feel and look like an entirely new person.

"I shall always be pleased to influence suffering women to try your Vegetable Compound. It has done wonders for me, and I am very thankful."

$5000.00 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

Salting the Sheep.

"What can I do, mamma?" "Why don't you read a while?"

Before Dorothy could answer, Mr. Green came round the corner of the house and stopped at the piazza. "I am going up to the hill pasture to salt the sheep this afternoon," he said. "I thought perhaps you and Dorothy would like to go."

"I think we shall like it very much," said mamma.

"Goody!" said Dorothy.

Oh, what a beautiful ride that was! Up, up, up. "It seems as if we were going up to the top of the world," said Dorothy. Sometimes they crossed little brooks bordered with mossy rocks, sometimes they passed farms. Again they went through wood roads, or stopped on the top of some hill to see the country stretched out for miles before them.

At last they came to Mr. Green's pasture. It was about supper time then. How sorry they were for the rest of the boarders sitting down to supper at the ordinary time in the ordinary way! Dorothy and her mother followed Mr. Green through a small yard where there was a shed. There were many little sheep tracks here, but no sheep. Mr. Green put some salt on a stone. "They will get this when they come here to sleep," he said. Then they went across a damp pasture and over a little brook smelling of spearmint, and into another pasture where there were cows, but no sheep.

"They must be up among the hills," said Mr. Green. Then he stood still and called, "Co dake, co dake, co dake, come dake, dake, dake!"

"Baa!" came from over the hill. Again he called, and this time there were several "baas" in answer. Pretty soon a sheep came into sight at the top of the hill; then another, and another, and another. Then they came rushing down the hill as fast as they could run, in a long line, "baaing" to each other and to Mr. Green, who covered a great many stones with salt for them to eat. Five or six sometimes tried to eat from the same stone, and pushed each other off like rude children. This made Dorothy laugh and scold at them.

Dorothy tried to coax them to eat from her hand as they did from Mr. Green's, but they would not. "They get shy in the summer," said Mr. Green. "They don't often see anybody but me in the summer, but in the winter, when they are down in the barn, they are friendly enough."

At last all the salt in the bag had been given out, and it was time to go home. The moon watched them down the hills and saw them safely to the farm.

When they finally arrived there Dorothy was almost too sleepy to eat her late supper, and when mamma was tucking her in she said, sleepily, "I always supposed till today that when Mr. Green said he was going to salt the sheep he meant he was going to put salt on their tails, as people try to do with birds."—Agnes F. Noyes.

In Grandfather's Hand.

Notes of trouble were in the mother robin's voice, and when the father robin answered, there was one in his, too.

"Something worries them," thought Virginia, anxiously. She lifted her heavy little head from the pillow to get a better look into the branches of the great beech tree. The little trimly-made robin's nest was still there, but something was wrong about it.

"It's the eggs!" Virginia cried, in distress. "They're gone! There isn't one left!"

No wonder the robin mother lamented and the father robin scolded in his little sweet, shrill voice.

"Oh, dear! Now what will they do? Those four little sky-blue eggs that they took so much trouble to lay! A wicked boy must've climbed up and took 'em. I told those little birdies that wasn't a safe place, with those easy limbs to climb up on!"

Virginia's little cropped head sank back wearily. All summer she had lain on her couch at that window. Most of the time—when she was well enough—she had "made believe." She had made believe words when the birds sang and the crickets chirped, and she had made believe stories about the children that played in the park opposite. But the queerest "make believe" of all was about the great stone statue in the park, with the outstretched hand and the kind, good face. Virginia had made believe that statue was her grandfather. She had never known any other grandfather.

"An' he's just the kind I'd like," she mused. "I'd like my grandfather to have a smile in his eyes, as if he were saying, 'Come right over here, tired little granddaughter, an' let me rest you.'"

The great stone face smiled at her on her "bad days," and made the pain a good deal easier to bear. And the big, kind hand was always held out.

"What shall we do—do—do?" wailed the robin mother, in the beech tree; or, anyway, that was what Virginia made believe she wailed.

"I'm sorry for you—for you—for you," the robin father sang pityingly. Then his song began again, cheerfully.

"Never mind—never mind. Somebody's kind. We'll find a new house tomorrow."

It grew dark presently, and the nurse came to pull down Virginia's shade.

"Good night, grandfather!" the little girl called, softly.

The next day and the next—for six nexts—she was not well enough to have the curtains up and to make believe. She wondered if the kind stone grandfather cared.

But by and by, one sunny morning, the nurse drew the shade up, up, 'way up.

How good it was! How sweet the park flowers smelled, and how the big stone grandfather smiled at her! Then Virginia made a beautiful discovery.

Where do you suppose the robin mother and father had built their little new house?

"They've built it in grandfather's hand!" Virginia cried. "Oh, you little wise birds! You knew you'd be safe there!"—Eleanor Woodbridge.

For cuts, wounds, rheumatism, stiff joints, burns, scalds, bites of insects, croup, coughs, colds, Hagyard's Yellow Oil will be found an excellent remedy. t

E. W. Grove This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.



INTRODUCTION.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt and Eleanora Duse, having based their latest plays upon the famous love story of Francesca da Rimini, the publication of that ancient tale will be of interest to all patrons of the drama, and to all readers who enjoy a fascinating and dramatic story. All the world loves a lover, and every reader of Francesca's history will become her ardent sympathizer.

The current production of the play of Francesca da Rimini by Mr. Otis Skinner has met with marked success; and the playgoers of twenty years ago will recall with pleasure the splendid production of the same drama by the late Lawrence Barrett, wherein he achieved a triumph in the character of Lanciotto, in company with Louis James as Pepe the jester, and Marie Wainwright as Francesca.

Although the story has received various representations on both the dramatic and operatic stages, the following pages contain the first and only available version in narrative form. The leading characters and incidents are historical, and have been handed down to us, through the intervening centuries, by the writings of Dante and other ancient writers.

G. M.

CHAPTER I.

Lanciotto's Dawning Hope.

"Have I no choice, father—or am I but a slave to do a master's bidding? I never hoped to marry; but if I do, I shall select the bride myself."

"Be not a fool, Lanciotto! This marriage is not for love; it is an affair of graver moment, designed to link two cities in a bond stronger than mere words can serve. The union of our house with that of Guido da Polenta of Ravenna will render our position doubly sure, not only in Rimini, but throughout all Italy."

Lanciotto replied with a shrug:

"But I object, my lord, to serve as such a tool. My disposition, formed and nurtured on the rough edge of battle, is such that I cannot, will not stoop to circumstance, but prefer to fight and overcome it. If Ravenna must become our ally, furnish me with soldiers and I will humble the proud Guido and render him submissive to our will. I am a soldier, and with the sword must gain my end, or die in the attempt. I cannot stoop to words of love that drop idly from false lips and poison all they touch. 'Tis not a soldier's task. I cannot do it."

"You do not understand me, Lanciotto. I do not ask you to use deception, or utter words you do not feel. If report be true, Francesca is a girl of wondrous beauty, whom any man, even a soldier, would be proud to wed."

"Yes, that may be; I might love her; but, think you, would she love me? Would she see grace and beauty in my crippled foot and rounded back? Would she look with favor on my bronzed features, cast, as they were, in Nature's coarsest mold? Would she—but, tell me, father, has she been told of my appearance, of my deformity * * * You are silent * * * Have you deceived her?"

"I do not know how far her knowledge runs; but what of that? As you are a soldier, the bravest of the brave, renowned throughout Romagna for a thousand deeds of valor, what woman would not love you?"

"Ah! father, it is not love a woman feels for such a man. 'Tis but a hero-worship, a desire to share in his fame or notoriety—it is not love; and, moreover, boundless fame or countless deeds of valor would never serve to bind a woman's love to my misshaped form. 'Tis but an idle waste of words to discuss the matter further. It cannot be."

Lord Malatesta rose, and said:

"I will not press you for an answer now, but give you time for reflection. Consider your duty to your family and the safety of your native town."

Lord Malatesta left the room. It was the first time he had spoken to his son of the intended marriage, which had been arranged between the parents for political purposes, as a measure of offense and defense in matters of war. The two families were usually at enmity, and if actual warfare did not prevail, a spirit of hostility was ever present. Suspicion and fear were the only feelings they entertained for each other.

The Malatesta family had for a long time been lords and masters of the city of Rimini and adjacent territory. At that time there was no central government in Italy. It was a country divided into numerous petty principalities; even individual cities asserted their independence, and waged war against each other on the slightest pretext. Factional strife was rampant throughout the country, and was carried to such an extent that the inhabitants of one city were frequently embroiled in an internecine contest in a struggle for supremacy. War was their normal condition, their daily life. The necessity of an alliance for mutual assistance in time of war had caused the lords and tyrants of Rimini and Ravenna to enter into such an agreement and endeavor to cement the same by an intermarriage. It was a marriage of convenience, an affair of state, wherein the principal actors—the bride and groom—had not been consulted. In fact, they had never seen each other.

After Lord Malatesta left the room, Lanciotto mused upon the strange intelligence. Nothing had been farther from his thoughts than marriage. He had supposed that no woman would ever conceive a passion for him, the hunchback of Rimini, the subject of many a scoff and jest, so ugly and misshaped that the dogs barked at him as he passed them by. No! such an absurdity had never entered his mind. He, Lanciotto, the cripple, to come hobbling down the aisle of the cathedral, arm in arm, with a bride as graceful and stately as Juno! The idea was so absurd and amusing to him that he burst into laughter. At this moment, Paolo entered the room.

"How now, Lanciotto!" he exclaimed, "why so merry? That is not your wonted mood."

"Come, Paolo, sit at my side, and I will tell you a tale that will move you to laughter. In a certain city in Italy there lives a tyrant who has a daughter as fair as day and as pure and beautiful as the dewdrop that sparkles in the morning sunlight. This tyrant fears the power and seeks the aid of the tyrant of a neighboring city, and to gain such aid he offers his beautiful daughter in marriage to the neighboring tyrant's son. Now, mark you! this son is a hobbler, who goes limping on a crooked foot, whose back is arched like a camel's and whose face would serve for a mask at Shrovetide. Is it not amusing?" And Lanciotto again laughed heartily.

"I do not understand you, brother. Please explain this riddle."

"Well, Paolo, the truth is that our father has just told me that I am betrothed to Francesca, the fair daughter of Guido da Polenta, tyrant of Ravenna. What think you now? Is it not as merry as the jester's gibes?"

"Not at all, Lanciotto. I see nothing strange or amusing about it."

"What! the marriage of a Cerberus to Venus! Why, it is contrary to nature, contrary to every sense of justice and honor."

"No, Lanciotto. I do not see it thus. You do yourself wrong. You underrate your merits. You are a soldier whose face has never blanched from fear, whose arms have won honor and renown on many a hard-fought field. Every woman in Romagna looks upon you—Rimini's bravest soldier—with soft, admiring eyes."

"But admiration is not love," urged Lanciotto.

"No, but it is akin to it. It is the stepping stone that leads to love. Francesca may, at first, only admire you as a soldier, but, on better acquaintance, she will esteem you for your virtues, then love you for yourself."

"Ah! Paolo, if I only dared to hope so!"

"It seems to me, Lanciotto, if she knew only one-half your virtues, one-half your goodness, she would fall upon her knees and thank heaven for giving her such a husband."

"If you could woo her for me, and describe me as I am, and not as I seem to be! My rough exterior belies my finer parts."

"Now, look you!" said Paolo, "if I could see Francesca, I would tell her what a noble heart beats beneath the soldier's garb; a heart as gentle as it is brave, as honest and as open as the day. I could tell her a thousand things that would make her love you."

"Ah! Paolo, if you could be my advocate, my messenger of love. And yet, why not? You can go to Ravenna to bring Francesca hither. You will then have a chance to tell her what I am, to tell her of my faults and blemishes——"

Paolo interrupted him. "No! Lanciotto, not your faults. They do not exist."

"Above all, Paolo, I charge you to tell her the truth, the whole truth—keep nothing back. Especially, tell her of my personal appearance, of my deformity. For God's sake! Paolo, do not deceive her in that. Do not induce her to expect an Apollo, only to find an uncouth son of Mars."

"As your messenger, Lanciotto, I shall do my duty," was the evasive reply of Paolo.

"Then, you will go in my stead, Paolo, and conduct her hither? I thank you with all my heart, my own kind Paolo."

In an ecstacy of joy, Lanciotto arose and limped about the room, singing a snatch of a drinking song.

"Why, brother!" exclaimed Paolo, "what a change the mere suggestion of marriage makes in a man! You are as happy as a child with a new bauble. To be a bridegroom must be earth's greatest joy. By Jupiter! I'll fall in love myself."

"Have a care, Paolo! fall not in love with the fair Francesca!" exclaimed Lanciotto, with a merry laugh. Glancing through the window, Lanciotto saw his father walking in the garden; he called to him, and when Lord Malatesta entered the room, Lanciotto said:

"My lord, I have considered the proposal of marriage with Francesca, and am prepared to meet your wishes. Paolo will be my envoy to her father's court, and escort my bride to Rimini."

Lucrezia's Love.

Rimini, one of the most ancient cities in Italy, was founded five or six centuries before the Christian era. It was, at first, inhabited by the primitive tribe of Umbrians, later by the Etruscans, but, prior to the time of Julius Caesar it had become a part of Italy. History informs us that in the year 49 B.C., Ceasar crossed the Rubicon, entered Rimini, and harangued his troops in the great square which still bears his name. A column now marks the spot on which, according to tradition, he delivered the oration.

The city stands in a plain of great fertility, abounding in vineyards and fruit, which has ever been a source of wealth and prosperity to Rimini, and has given it the power and importance that wealth alone commands. From the higher points of observation within the city, a view of unrivaled beauty is presented to the eye; across the fruitful plain and low swelling hills can be seen the distant towers of Ravenna on the one side and those of Pesaro on the other, close neighbors, if not always friends. To the south, after traveling over many a mile of hill and vale, the view is gradually broken by the pleasant slopes of the foothills, then finally closed in by the stern face and jagged peaks of the Umbrian Apennines. Looking eastward, the delighted eye moves slowly across the deep blue waters of the Adriatic Sea, and is lost in a delicious reverie as it contemplates the hazy outlines of the distant Dalmatian coast.

From its inception until the very hour of our present story, the city had been a scene of almost continuous strife and warfare, generally with foreign foes, but frequently with domestic brawls between its own citizens. In the year 1216, for the purpose of strengthening the city against external forces and insuring a greater measure of domestic harmony, the citizens of Rimini had adopted the desperate remedy of granting citizenship to two members of the powerful Malatesta tribe, Giovanni and Malatesta, for the avowed purpose of securing the aid of themselves and their vassals. Giovanni was the grandfather of Lanciotto and Paolo.

The lords of Malatesta, by being repeatedly elected to the office of Podesta, had at last become the virtual masters of Rimini, and exercised over its political fortunes the despotic power of a tyrant.

The present lord of the Malatesta family had four sons, namely, Malatestini, who was the eldest; Giovanni, the Lame, commonly known as Lanciotto; Paolo, the Handsome; and Pandolfo, the youngest son. We have already heard from Lanciotto's own mouth an account of his unfortunate physical defects, his hunched back, his club-foot, his homely features; we have also learned that he was a soldier of uncommon daring and heroic valor, winning renown in battle even in a nation of warriors; to these facts, let us add that he was endowed with a high sense of honor, with a heart at once brave and gentle, warm and true in friendship but sudden and quick in quarrel, and we find that Lanciotto was a man perfect in every respect save in personal appearance. He had never courted the society of ladies, nor dreamed of marriage. By nature and custom he was a soldier, and his every thought and hope were centered on the tented field.

On the contrary, Paolo was endowed by nature with every attribute calculated to grace a court and please the eyes of the gentle ladies. Perfect in form, handsome in features, with dark curly hair, elegant and showy in dress and personal adornments, he was the pride and hope of every maid in Rimini. One word, one smile, even a glance of the eye, from Paolo was a cherished keepsake in the memory of a susceptible maiden. He was their beau-ideal of a lover.

Paolo had passed through a score of love adventures and come out of each of them heart-whole. Nature had designed Paolo for a courtier, for a devotee of Cupid, for a life of love and pleasure, an existence of delicious idleness and graceful ease. Yet, withal, he had a frank and generous disposition, a noble and sympathetic character, that would not willingly inflict an injury on another. He might be led into error and commit a wrongful act, but it would be the fault of the heart—not of the mind or conscience. From choice he had always lived and spent his days at his father's court; he loved its luxuries and pleasure; he had no love for war nor desire for a soldier's life.

Another member of the Malatesta household who may figure prominently in our story is Lucrezia, a cousin of Paolo and Lanciotto. She is a widow, 32 years of age, and for the past five years has served as housekeeper to the house of Malatesta. Since the death of her husband, her natural querulousness has become more marked, and time has only served to increase the acidity of her temper. She was neither handsome nor pleasing; she appealed neither to the eye nor to the intellect of man; therefore, her chances for a second marriage were extremely slight. The knowledge of this fact displeased her, for her thoughts and desires were ever bent on matrimony. Other opportunities not appearing, she had of late turned her attention to her cousin Lanciotto. "Ah!" she thought, "there is my opportunity—no one else wants him." His deformities did not deter her; familiarity had rendered his appearance inoffensive to her eyes. She knew and admired his good qualities, and did not fear his faults.

When the news of Lanciotto's betrothal became bruited about the castle and reached the ears of Lucrezia, she was filled with dismay. At first she would not believe it. It was impossible. She could not conceive that fortune would be so unkind as to wreck her last surviving spark of hope and leave her stranded on the sands of celibacy. It could not be true—there was some mistake. She would question Lanciotto, and learn the truth.

Accordingly, at the first favorable moment, Lucrezia broached the subject. It was in his own apartment, where he must extend to her the courtesy of a hearing.

"Have you heard the news, Lanciotto? It is noised about the castle that there will be a wedding here very soon."

"Indeed!" replied Lanciotto, "I had not heard it. Are you to be married, cousin?"

"Faith, no! I have been married once; I know the men."

"And what is worse, cousin, they know you," said Lanciotto, with a chuckling laugh.

"I am not disposed to bandy wit with you, Lanciotto. My question had a grave intent. 'Tis rumored about the castle that you are to wed."

"A fig for their rumors! I mind them not," said Lanciotto, still seeking to evade the question.

"I wish to know, cousin, if it be true. My question is blunt enough—so answer it."

"I cannot tell you what I do not know," said Lanciotto.

"Still quibbling. Come, Lanciotto! To evade the truth is half a lie; your honor is at stake."

"Well, Lucrezia, I will acquaint you with what I know. My father has some designs to have me married, and has broached the subject to me. But what of that! Will the lady have me? That is a question I cannot answer."

"Who is the lady? What's her name?"

"Francesca, the fair daughter of Guido da Polenta, lord of Ravenna," replied Lanciotto. "What think you, now?"

"Has she been you? Does she know?" asked Lucrezia, pointing to Lanciotto's crooked foot.

"No—not yet."

"Fool—fool?" muttered Lucrezia.

"What mean you, cousin?"

Lucrezia stood for a moment, silent; her compressed lips and flashing eyes denoted the anger that raged within the heaving bosom. Then she said:

"I mean that it is folly to think of such a marriage. Do you think, Lanciotto, that she will marry you? Why, when she sees you, she will look with disgust on your rounded back, and your crippled foot will serve to whet her hatred. Think you that Francesca, the pride of Ravenna, will wed herself to a hunchback, and be, like you, the jest of every idle tongue in Rimini? No, Lanciotto, a thousand times, no!"

Lanciotto quailed beneath her words; he felt within his heart that she spoke the truth. Such had been is own thoughts until Paolo bade him hope. Was Paolo wrong? It must be so. His lofty hopes fell; and, falling, crushed the proud spirit of Lanciotto. He could find no words in answer to Lucrezia's taunting speech. Failing to gain a reply, she continued:

"Ah! cousin, you know I speak the truth. Your silence voices your despair. Have you consented to this sham marriage, this mockery of a holy rite? Lanciotto, mark my words! It must not be; 'twill end in shame—perhaps in blood; so end it now whilst time remains."

Lanciotto was now regaining his composure. He looked up, and with a slight display of indignation, said:

"Lucrezia, you have no right to chide me thus, or censure my affairs. Your words proceed from the acid of your blood, from the venom of your blighted heart."

"No, Lanciotto, you do me wrong. My chiding is the fruit of love. My heart doth throb with life and love, and all for you."

"Your love for me finds strange expression. It wrings my heart and mocks my woe. If that be love, 'tis masked by hate, and carps at my deformity."

"Good Lanciotto, it is not so," continued Lucrezia, with increasing tenderness of tone, and taking his hand in hers; "in my eyes, your deformity does not exist. I see only your heart, your soul, and they are perfect. From childhood I have watched over you as an elder sister; I took the place of your crippled foot, and ran upon your errands, supplied your wants and suffered none to cry you ill. Through shifting years, through fair of foul, my love unchanged has stronger grown, till now it is my only hope, the only joy in my embittered life."

As Lanciotto gradually comprehended the tenor of her speech, he opened his eyes in wonder and amazement. Here was another life lying at his halting foot, waiting and entreating to be raised by the gentle hand of love. Till now no thought of marriage had ever entered his mind, and, behold! in a moment, two women have crossed the path of his life, bearing the orange blossoms of matrimony. To him, it was all so strange, so novel, he was bewildered, and knew not how to act or speak. He was not versed in the art of love, nor how to cope with the wiles of a passionate woman. Had Paolo been in his place, Lucrezia would not have lacked an answer; but poor Lanciotto was embarrassed and lost his wonted courage in this strange warfare with a woman. He deemed discretion the better part of valor, and retreated to the embrasure of the window. He trembled from nervous excitement.

Lucrezia followed him, and grasped his arm.

"Do not turn from me, Lanciotto," she entreated. "It breaks my heart to see you wed a woman who does not love you and never will. She's but a girl—youth goes toward youth—whilst I give you a woman's love, well tried through many years."

Her persistency had annoyed him beyond endurance, and, at last, he turned at bay and fiercely said:

"Lucrezia, you are a woman, and I cannot answer you harshly. But say no more! I have heard enough of your revilings and protestations. Leave me! My mind is disturbed, my brain reels, my veins run fire—Go! woman, leave me, ere I go mad and do you harm! Begone!"

As he spoke he pushed her towards the door, and when she had passed out he fastened it, and threw himself upon his couch to recover his scattered senses.

(To be continued.)



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A VINDICTIVE MAN

"I met up with the champion vindictive man a couple of weeks ago," said the man with a sample grip in each hand. "It was out in Chicago. He's a real estate speculator and general rounder out there. I was introduced to him by a mutual friend at my hotel and four or five of us started out to take a little look at the town. The real estate man was doing the spending—everybody else's money was counterfeit with him, for he had put some kind of a big deal through a day or so before, and he demanded that he be permitted to act as sole disburser.

"About 2 o'clock in the morning the gang of us sailed into an all-night restaurant, a little place on South Clark street, for a bite to eat. We got it, and started to leave the restaurant at about a quarter to 3. The real estate man caught the cashier, a new man not known to him, trying to short-change him when he put down a $50 bill to settle the account, and it made him sore."

"'What d'ye think I am, a plowboy?' he demanded angrily of the flim-flamming cashier.

"'Aw, g'wan, 'n' take a run," replied the cashier.

"'I'll tell you what I'll do with you, Teenchy Tim,' said the real estate man red-hot by this time, 'I'll buy this place out tomorrow and pull your job from under you.'

"'Aw, go chase yerself — youse couldn't buy a postage stamp,' retorted the cashier.

"That settled it.

"'Come on, you people,' the real estate man said to us, and we walked a few squares to a livery stable.

"The real estate man drummed the livery stable people up and demanded a two-seated calash to be got up at once. We all got in, and the sore real estate man told the driver to go to an address away over on the north side at top speed. It looked pretty mysterious to us and we asked him what it was all about.

"'Nothing,' he replied, biting through the cigar he was smoking, 'except that I won't be able to get any sleep until that plug-ugly of a cashier is out of work.'

"It was about 4 o'clock in the morning, when the hack pulled up in front of the address, and it was snowing like the mischief at that. The real estate man hopped up the steps of the house and pulled and yanked the doorbell for ten minutes before there was any reply. Then there came a man's voice from a second story window.

"'Oh, it's you, is it, Ed?' said the voice above, and in a few minutes the owner of the house, thus hauled out of bed at 4 o'clock on a winter's morning, came down in his bath robe and let the bunch of us in.

"'Joe,' began the real estate man right away as soon as the householder had set down the bottle, 'somebody was telling me not long ago that your health wasn't good enough to permit of your running that little place of yours over on South Clark any longer. That so?'

"Well, y-yes,' said the man who had been pulled out of bed, a bit hesitatingly, 'I'll sell if I can get my figure.'

"'What d'ye want for the place?' inquired the real estate man, in a businesslike tone.

"'Six thousand, half down, the rest easy,' said the owner of the restaurant.

"'I'll take it,' said the real estate man, almost before the other had finished speaking, and he pulled out his wallet. 'Here's the $3,000 down,' and he counted out six $500 bills from his huge stack. 'The rest at $250 a month for a year, hey—how's that?'

"'That'll be all right,' said the restaurant owner, taking the $3,000.

"'Well, get your clothes on, Joe,' said the real estate man. 'I want to take immediate possession, and I want you to come down with me and notify the hands that I'm the boss.'

"'Sure,' said the man we had pulled out of his comfortable bunk, and inside of 20 minutes he was riding in the carriage with us back to the restaurant. We reached the restaurant long before daylight, and the place was still full of customers, night-owls winding up their whirls with something to stay their stomachs.

"There was a sneer on the face of the tough cashier when we all walked in, and he noticed the real estate man whom he had tried to short-change, but the sneer changed to an expression of consternation when the man whom he looked upon as his boss walked around behind the desk, and, pointing out the real estate man, said:

"'That gentleman is the new proprietor here.'

"'That's what I am,' said the real estate man, throwing off his overcoat and making for the tough customer, and now you want to get out of here, you tough, and quick.'

"He grabbed the cashier in regular bouncer style and ran him toward the door. The cashier showed fight, and a cop who passed by the restaurant just then grabbed him.

"'That fellow's trying to roughhouse my place,' said the real estate man and new restaurateur to the cop. 'Take him along, and I'll appear against him in court this morning.'

"The cop pinched the chastened cashier. The restaurateur stayed up on purpose to appear against the cashier in the police court that morning, and the unfortunate got 30 days in jail. It was about as determined, sudden and vindictive an act as ever I saw put through. The real estate man sold the all-night restaurant to another restaurateur with a place in the same block for $7,000 only two days after purchasing it at 4 o'clock in the morning."

Training of a Boy King.

It is a noteworthy fact that the queen mother has perfectly understood her son's constitution and his powers of endurance. His regimen has been a severe one, and had his health not been of the best the king could never have been presented to his people at the age of 16, every inch a man and a soldier. His physical development has been studied with peculiar devotion by Queen Christina. The first exercise learned as a mere child was to ride a bicycle, which he enjoyed as a mere child very much; after this came the essentially Spanish accomplishment of fencing and general gymnastic evolutions. Equestrian exercises were instilled at a very early age, and later the perfect, and to some connoisseurs stiff, military seat of the Spanish nobles came as a matter of course. Altogether, Alfonso may be considered as good a horseman as there is to be found in Spain. He is fond of dogs, but has a special passion for horses, and he had declared his intention of having the finest stud in the world. Much of this has been instilled into him by his mother, who was a pupil of that famous horsewoman, the late Empress of Austria, while the Infanta Isabella, his aunt, lent him most of the horses he rode, she having certainly the finest stud in Spain at the present moment. Since the age of 10 he has been a skillful fencer.—Harper's Bazar.

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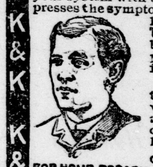
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BLOOD DISEASED MEN

If you ever contracted any blood disease you are never safe unless the virus or poison has been eradicated from the system. Have you any of the following symptoms? Sore throat, ulcers on the tongue or in the mouth, hair falling out, aching pains, itchiness of the skin, sores or blotches on the body eyes red and smart, dyspeptic stomach, sexual weakness—indications of the secondary stage. Don't ruin your system with the old fogy treatment—mercury and potash—which only suppresses the symptoms for a time only to break out again when happy in domestic life. Don't let quacks experiment on you. Our New Method Treatment is guaranteed to cure you. Our guarantees are backed by bank bonds, that the disease will never return. Thousands of patients have been already cured by our New Method Treatment for over 20 years. No names used without written consent.



Mr. E. A. C. writes: "Your remedies have done me more good than Hot Springs and all the doctors and medicines I had previously tried. I have not felt any of those pains or seen any ulcers or blotches for over seven years and the outward symptoms of the loathesome disease have entirely disappeared. My hair has grown in fully again and I am married and happy."

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Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

MAKE SHAKY NERVES FIRM. MAKE WEAK HEARTS STRONG.

They build up the System, renew Lost Vitality, give Nerve and Brain Power, improve the Appetite, make Rich Red Blood, dispell that Weak, Tired, Listless, No Ambition feeling and make you feel full of Life and Energy.

They are a sure cure for Nervousness, Nervous Prostration, Palpitation of the Heart, Brain Fag, Faint or Dizzy Spells, Anæmia, Sleeplessness, After Effects of La Grippe, Shortness of Breath, General Debility or all troubles arising from a run down system.



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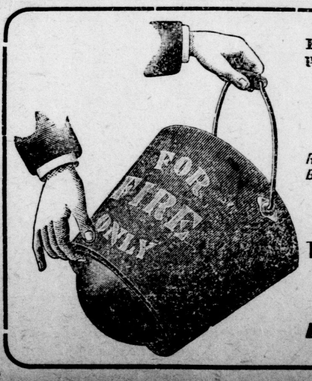
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I have decided to send out during this month 5,000 of my latest improved full power No. 8 Belt, absolutely free on trial, and you can use this splendid new and powerful Belt free of charge, and there will be nothing whatever to pay till permanently cured, then less than half what others ask. This improved Belt does not use vinegar, and is warranted not to burn like other Belts. It is a positive cure for Rheumatism, Varicocele, Lumbago, Dyspepsia, Losses, Weak Back, Kidney, Stomach and Liver Complaints, and all trouble caused by abuse and excess. It is guaranteed for three years. One does for eight persons, and is as good for women as for men.

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This powerful new style Belt is superior to any vinegar Belt ever heard of, and is rapidly replacing them everywhere. Under date of Sept. 13, 1902, Mr. Joseph Graham, 203 Lilla avenue, Winnipeg, Man., writes, Dr. M. M. Macdonald: "Dear Sir,—I received the Belt and Battery all right, and it is much more powerful than anything of the kind I have ever seen. It is a big improvement over the vinegar belt." 5,000 cures all over Canada. I will send upon request names of cured persons in your town. Then you can write them. I know positively my splendid Belt to be beyond comparison and the very best made. It has all the improvements of others, and many more. None equal it in any way. I want you to try it. Write today for my fully illustrated free medical book. Write today.

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CAMEOS FROM THE CLASSICS

THE READING WHICH HAS PLEASED, WILL PLEASE WHEN REPEATED TEN TIMES—HORACE.

CAPTAIN JACKSON.

[Charles Lamb, or "Elia," as his lovers delight to call him, never wrote a more finished character sketch than the following. It breathes of humble gentleness and home sancity.]

Among the deaths of our obituary for this month, I observe with concern "At his cottage on the Bath road, Captain Jackson." The name and attribution are common enough; but a feeling like reproach persuades me, that this could have been no other in fact than my dear old friend, who some 25 years ago rented a tenement, which he was pleased to dignify with the appellation here used, about a mile from Westbourne Green. Alack, how good men, and the good turns they do us, slide out of memory, and are recalled but by the surprise of some such sad memento as that which now lies before us!

He whom I mean was a retired half-pay officer, with a wife and two grown-up daughters, whom he maintained with the port and notions of gentlewomen upon that slender professional allowance. Comely girls they were, too.

And was I in danger of forgetting this man?—his cheerful suppers—the noble tone of hospitality, when first you set your foot in the cottage—the anxious ministerings about you, where little or nothing (God knows) was to be ministered.—Althea's horn in a poor platter—the power of self-enchantment, by which, in his magnificent wishes to entertain you, he multiplied his means to bounties.

You saw with your bodily eyes indeed what seemed a bare scrag—cold savings, from the foregone meal—remnant hardly sufficient to send a mendicant from the door contented. But in the copious will—the revelling imagination of your host—the "mind, the mind, Master Shallow," whole beeves were spread before you—hecatombs—no end appeared to the profusion.

It was the widow's cruse—the loaves and fishes; carving could not lessen nor helping diminish it—the stamina were left—the elemental bone still flourished, divested of its accidents.

"Let us live while we can," methinks I hear the open-handed creature exclaim; "while we have let us not want," "here is plenty left;" "want for nothing"—with many more such hospitable sayings, the spurs of appetite, and old concomitants of smoking boards, and feast-oppressed chargers. Then sliding a slender ration of Single Gloucester upon his wife's plate, or the daughter's, he would convey the remnant rind into his own, with a merry quirk of "the nearer the bone," etc., and declaring that he universally preferred the outside. For we had our table distinctions, you are to know, and some of us in a manner sate above the salt. None but his guest or guests dreamed of tasting flesh luxuries at night, the fragments were vere hospitibus sacra. But of one thing or another there was always enough, and leavings: only he would sometimes finish the remainder crust, to show that he wished no savings.

Wine we had none; nor, except on very rare occasions, spirits; but the sensation of wine was there. Some thin kind of ale I remember—"British beverage," he would say! "Push about, my boys;" "Drink to your sweethearts, girls." At every meager draught a toast must ensue, or a song. All the forms of good liquor were there, with none of the effects wanting. Shut your eyes, and you would swear a capacious bowl of punch was foaming in the center, with beams of generous Port or Maderia radiating to it from each of the table corners. You got flustered without knowing whence; tipsy upon words; and reeled under the potency of his unperforming Bacchanalian encouragements.

We had our songs—"Why, Soldiers, Why"—and the "British Grenadiers"—in which last we were all obliged to bear chorus. Both the daughters sang. Their proficiency was a nightly theme—the masters he had given them—the "no-expense" which he spared to accomplish them in a science "so necessary to young women." But then—they could not sing "without the instrument."

Sacred, and to me, never-to-be-violated, Secrets of Poverty! Should I disclose your honest aims at grandeur, your makeshift efforts of magnificence? Sleep, sleep, with all thy broken keys, if one of the bunch be extant: thrummed by a thousand ancestral thumbs; dear cracked spinnet of dearer Louisa! Without mention of mine, be dumb, thou thinner accompanier of her thinner warble! A veil be spread over the dear delighted face of the well-deluded father, who now haply listening to cherubic notes, scarce feels sincerer pleasure than when she awakened thy time-shaken chords responsive to the twitterings of that slender image of a voice.

We are not without our literary talk either. It did not extend far, but as far as it went, it was good. It was bottomed well; had good grounds to go upon. In the cottage was a room, which tradition authenticated to have been the same in which Glover, in his occasional retirements, had penned the greater part of his Leonidas. This circumstance was nightly quoted, though none of the present inmates, that I could discover, appeared ever to have met with the poem in question. But that was no matter. Glover had written there, and the anecdote was pressed into the account of the family importance. It diffused a learned air through the apartment, the little side casement of which (the poet's study window) opened upon a superb view as far as to the pretty spire of Harrow, over domains and patrimonial acres, not a rood nor square yard whereof our host could call his own, yet gave occasion to an immoderate expansion of —vanity shall I call it?—in his bosom, as he showed them in a glowing summer evening. It was all his, he took it all in, and communicated rich portions of it to his guests. It was part of his largess, his hospitality; it was going over his grounds; he was lord for the time of showing them, and you the implicit lookers-up to his magnificence.

He was a juggler, who threw mists before your eyes—you had no time to detect his fallacies. He would say "hand me the silver sugar tongs;" and, before you could discover it was a single spoon, and that plated, he would disturb and captivate your imagination by a misnomer of "the urn" for a teakettle; or by calling a homely bench a sofa. Rich men direct you to their furniture, poor ones divert you from it; he neither did one nor the other, but by simply assuming that everything was handsome about him, you were positively at a demur what you did, or did not see, at the cottage. With nothing to live on, he seemed to live on everything. He had a stock of wealth in his mind; not that which is properly termed content, for in truth he was not to be contained at all, but overflowed all bounds by the force of a magnificent self-delusion.

Enthusiasm is catching; and even his wife, a sober native of North Britain, who generally saw things more as they were, was not proof against the continual collision of his credulity. Her daughters were rational and discreet young women; in the main, perhaps not insensible to their true circumstances. I have seen them assume a thoughtful air at times. But such was the preponderating opulence of his fancy, that I am persuaded, not for any half-hour together, did they ever look their own prospects fairly in the face. There was no resisting the vortex of his temperament.

It is long since, and my memory waxes dim on some subjects, or I should wish to convey some notion of the manner in which the pleasant creature described the circumstances of his own wedding day. I faintly remember something of a chaise and four, in which he made his entry into Glasgow on that morning to fetch the bride home, or carry her thither. I forget which. It so completely made out the stanza of the old ballad:

When we came down through Glasgow town,
We were a comely sight to see:
My love was clad in black velvet,
And I myself in cramasie.

I suppose it was the only occasion upon which his own actual splendor at all corresponded with the world's notions on that subject. In homely cart, or traveling caravan, by whatever humble vehicle they chanced to be transported in less prosperous days, the ride through Glasgow came back upon his fancy, not as a humiliating contrast, but as a fair occasion for reverting to that one day's state. It seemed an "equipage eterne" from which no power of fate or fortune, once mounted, had power thereafter to dislodge him.

There is some merit in putting a handsome face upon indigent circumstances. To bully and swagger away the sense of them before strangers may not be always discommendable. Tibbs, and Bobadil, even when detected, have more of our admiration than contempt. But for a man to put the cheat upon himself; to play the Bobadil at home; and, steeped in poverty up to the lips, to fancy himself all the while chin-deep in riches, is a strain of constitutional philosophy, and a mastery over fortune, which was reserved for my old friend, Captain Jackson.

London Women Are Nervous

Suffer From Severe Headaches, Dizzy Spells and Bodily Weakness.

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

Is Especially Valuable to Women.

Woman's system demands a plentiful supply of blood—of pure, rich, life-sustaining tissue-building blood. If the blood is lacking in quantity or quality the nervous system must suffer and the nerve cells dwindle and die for the want of proper nourishment.

Then come headaches, dizzy spells, weakness and fainting, derangements of the digestive system, sleeplessness, discouragement and despondency.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures all ailments thoroughly and well by increasing the quantity and quality of the blood. You can depend on it absolutely, as we shall endeavor to prove by quoting the opinions of residents of this city:

Mrs. J. Hamilton, 709 William Street, London, Ont., states:

"For a number of years I have suffered a great deal with nervous headaches and nervous dyspepsia and indigestion. Believing this to be the result of a weakened and exhausted nervous system, I began to use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and can say that I found it very beneficial. It strengthened and restored the nerves, improved the digestion, and cured the headaches. I can heartily recommend Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to any affected as I was."

Mrs. C. Fitzgerald, 718 Princess Avenue, London, Ont., states:

"For some time I have not been feeling at all well. I was troubled with general weakness. My nerves were very unsteady, and I did not sleep well. Hearing of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, I began a course of treatment with this preparation, and now consider that I am entirely cured. I cannot praise the Nerve Food too highly, for it has strengthened me, steadied my nerves, and enabled me to rest and sleep well."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for $2 50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Julian Ralph's Story of His Death Hurt.

Julian Ralph's fatal illness, says the New York American, may really be said to date from the campaigns with Methuen and Roberts in South Africa. He went into the Boer war a sound, healthy man, and came out of it a cripple and a confirmed invalid. Here, in his own words, is a description of the injuries he received. He wrote it to the London Daily Mail on the eve of his return to London:

"Battered internally, disordered inside, unable to digest food for weeks, nursing bruises and ailments a half-dozen at once, I look upon this war as having ill-repaid me for the kindly and jubilant tone in which I have dealt with in.

"The long months of sand diet and hard faring under Methuen took from me a stomach which an ostrich would have envied, and exchanged for it a second-hand, worn-out apparatus, which turns upside down at the approach of any food except diluted milk.

"A bit of Boer shell which hit me in the chest made me faint and weary for many days, and then a novel method of alighting from a Cape car, into a trench, with the cart on top of me, left me one-legged for five weeks, after which I found myself with a low class, no-account limb, in which I have no confidence. Upon my recovering this inferior and make-shift leg, my horse shot me into a wire fence, which tore both arms into shreds, painted one thigh like an omelet and the other like a South African sunset, and left me an internal fracture which I must keep as a perpetual souvenir of what we are all beginning to speak of as 'the bore war.'"

Although Mr. Ralph made light of his injuries, they were really very serious, and on arriving in London it was at first thought by the doctors that his leg would have to be amputated. When he came back to this country last year he was a wreck of his former self, and his friends were shocked at his appearance.

The first sign of his breakdown and the beginning of his fatal illness came on Dec. 3, when he was seized with a sudden and violent hemorrhage in St. Louis, while attending a banquet given to him by some friends at the St. Louis Club in honor of his appointment that day as manager of the eastern headquarters of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

HYPNOTIZES BIRDS

Wild Feathered Creatures Subservient to Mesmerist's Will.

Interesting possibilities are suggested by the experiments in bird mesmerizing of C. William Beebe, curator of ornithology at the Bronx Zoo.

"I think I have not only hypnotized birds," he said yesterday, "but have induced a true mesmeric condition during which they have done certain things I willed them to do. Some may explain my experiments as a series of remarkable coincidences between the actions of birds and my wishes; whether this is so or not can only be proved by many hundreds of experiments."

Birds have never been credited with enough intelligence to reach a mesmerized state, hence Mr. Beebe's paper, read at the meeting of the New York Zoological Society, has caused much discussion among naturalists. Birds are his life study, and his closeness of observation during his three years' service at the Bronx Zoo has resulted in bringing to light several new and interesting facts about the feathered race.

"One day I was very anxious to obtain a photograph of a parrot in the act of eating and the idea occurred to try mesmerism. Taking the parrot to a quiet part of the park, where the light was good, I got him under my control, and then willed him to go through motions of eating after I had focused by camera. You can imagine my delight when the parrot slowly lifted its claw to its beak and commenced to nibble. This was repeated three times and I do not think it was a coincidence. The photograph is one of my proudest possessions.

"About two weeks ago I took a barn owl, one of the wildest birds we have, and after mesmerizing him I found he would move along the perch to the right or left just as I willed.

"I have noticed one striking difference between a bird that is hypnotized in the ordinary way and one that has been mesmerized by sheer force of will power. In the first case the bird when aroused will dart away in fright, but in the latter, no matter how wild it may have been, it will be perfectly tame for some time afterwards, and even when put back in the cage with the other birds will attempt to follow me when I start to leave the room. The reasons for this, if ever discovered, may lead to a better understanding of mesmerism in general.

"I do not know of any practical application for my discoveries as yet, although I have used mesmerism instead of cocaine for the simple surgical operations occasionally performed on birds here, and a veterinary surgeon present at the meeting of the society when I read my paper told me of a large dog operated on at a clinic after he had been hypnotized. I do not think it will be of service in taming wild animals, for the reason that any impression made by hypnotism lasts only a few minutes."

As an instance of the strong personality possessed by birds, and to prove that they make selection of a mate by individual preference, Mr. Beebe tells this story:

"Three drakes in a park were vying with each other for the favor of a little brown duck. One drake's tail feathers and the snowy curl had been shot off. The other were large and beautiful birds. Nevertheless the pitiful attempts of the handicapped suitor to spread an imaginary tail prevailed. He was accepted and the pair were afterward inseparable. — New York Herald.

Delicious Drinks and Dainty Dishes

—ARE MADE FROM—

BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA



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Unequaled for Smoothness, Delicacy, and Flavor

Choice Recipe Book sent free, will tell you how to make Fudge and a great variety of dainty dishes from our Cocoa and Chocolate.

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dark near the fireplace, and I didn't rightly know which."

The judge mentions another case where a woman called out to her daughter an hour earlier than usual of a morning:

"Mollie, get up at once."

"Yerrah, for what, mother?"

"You're to be married today, Mollie."

"Indeed, and to whom?" inquired Mollie.

"Now, what's that to you?" replied the mother.—Buffalo Courier.

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases. 25

There has been laid before the French Academy of Medicine the result of an analysis made by Mr. Barilli of a new pepper of African origin. It grows abundantly on the Liberian frontier of Guinea.

Honolulu is keeping up with the trade procession of the day. It is to have a $2,000,000 packing house establishment.

THE GUILTY DEAD

No Resting Place for Murderer's Bones in London.

Fourscore murders' bodies are buried beneath the floors of Newgate jail, and the authorities are wondering how these remains are to be disposed of when the work of demolition reaches their present resting place.

No cemetery or public burial place is likely to receive them except under compulsion. This is evidenced by the attitude of the City of London and Tower Hamlets Cemetery Company of Mile End Road, whose officials vigorously repudiate the statement recently published that their cemetery had been chosen for the reinterment of the Newgate criminals' bodies.

This statement, it is urged, is calculated to injure the business of the cemetery, and we much regret it was published in these columns. Few people would not object to the burial of their dear ones in the company of Newgate murderers.

Our representative learned at the Guildhall yesterday that "it is not yet decided in what cemetery these remains shall be placed. The work of removal must be done to the satisfaction of the medical officer of health.

"The town clerk's department has submitted a special report on the subject to the city lands committee of the corporation, and this will be discussed at their next meeting."

Considerable crowds of visitors flock daily to view the ancient prison now that its days are numbered. Admission is obtained by ticket issued at the Guildhall Curiously enough, at least two-thirds of those who pass through Newgate's once-dreaded portal on sight-seeing intent, are ladies.

The ghastliest sight of all is the famous passageway under which many murderers lie buried. The briefest epitaph suffices for those interred. Single initial letters, roughly cut into the stone under foot—that is all. — London Express.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

Last year the New York elevated railroads of Manhattan carried 223,427,283 passengers.

Bengal is suffering from the cocaine habit and efforts are being made to restrict the sale of the drug, which the Hindoos are using as a substitute for opium.

FREE! LADIES, send name and address and you will receive a sample of SLOCUM'S COMPOUND PENNYROYAL TEA.

Every mother and lady should use it. Used successfully by thousands of ladies, 25c. Size for sale by all Druggists, or direct, THE T. A. SLOCUM CHEMICAL CO., TORONTO, CAN.

Poem That Did Good.

Will Carleton, whose new volume of poems, "Songs of Two Centuries," recently issued from the Harper press, tells the following incident which occurred in a hotel some years ago. Carleton asked for his bill. "There is no charge to you, Carleton," said the proprietor. The author naturally inquired the reason for such unusual treatment, and asked again for his bill, but was again refused. "But," protested Carleton, "I don't know you." "Mr. Carleton," said the landlord, "some years ago my wife and I had serious differences, and we finally decided to separate. We had been married a good many years. I sent for a lawyer and he drew up an agreement about our property and how it would be divided. Just about that time I read your poems. 'Betsy and I Are Out,' and 'How Betsy and I Made Up.' I was struck hard by the poems, and I took them to my wife and read them to her. She cried, and—well, we've been together ever since, and there'll never be a bill for you in this house, Mr. Carleton."

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder

Is a Catarrh Cure That Cures Colds and Catarrh.

Actually, positively, indisputably, irrefutably, Cures Colds and Catarrh!

Not always with first application, although even that invariably brings relief in 10 minutes.

But it Cures, it Cures Colds and Catarrh!

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills Cure Liver Ills
40 Doses 10 cents.

Sold by C. McCallum & Co. 5

The naval authorities at Brest have just disposed by auction of the old cruiser Arethuse, recently struck off the list of the French navy. She was sold for about $50,000.

A Missouri man at Nevada drinks a good, big amount of whisky, but only consumes the pure moonshine variety, which he has shipped in from the mountains of East Tennessee.

BUSINESS ...DIRECTORY

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A Miracle Story.

The Vienna Zeit is authority for the following remarkable story: A merchant's widow, in Moscow, demanded the payment of a debt of $12,500 which her husband had leant his partner. The partner came to see the widow and assured her that he had already repaid the money during her husband's lifetime. The widow refused to believe him, whereupon the partner knelt in front of a picture of the Virgin Mary hanging in the room, and swore a solemn oath that he had repaid the money to her husband. Scarcely had he uttered the oath when his right arm, which he had stretched up toward heaven, became paralyzed. Several weeks have elapsed since this occurrence, but the perjurer's arm hangs helpless at his side, and the doctors say that he has lost the use of it permanently.

What the Morgan Interests Control.

In September, 1902, the Morgan interests controlled 55,555 miles of American railways, or more than the mileage of Germany, Great Britain and Ireland combined. These lines have a capitalization of $3,002,949,571, which is more than three times the total interest-bearing debt of the United States. In addition, the Morgan influence is powerful in almost all the other important railroad systems of the country. The direct Morgan interests include eighteen railroad systems, one monster steamship company, thirteen industrial combinations, seven banks, three telegraph and cable companies, seven great insurance companies, and innumerable smaller corporations of divers kinds. The total capitalization of these various combinations is $6,448,500,000,—an amount greater than the national debt of any country in the world, and twice the debt of Great Britain. The capital of a single one of the Morgan companies—the United States Steel Corporation—is equal to about twice the cost of the Boer war, and its net profits for the current year are estimated at $140,000,000, a sum about equal to the annual cost of the British navy, and but little short of the total revenues of Spain. The aggregate net income of all the Morgan corporations is probably nearly or quite equal to the public revenues of any of the great powers of Europe, and the taxes on those companies pay the entire cost of maintaining the executive departments of New Jersey.

But Mr. Morgan does not depend on the dividends of his stocks for the bulk of his income. His chief business, at present, is promoting on a gigantic scale. When he organized the underwriting syndicate that launched the United States Steel Corporation, the subscribers were pledged, if called upon, to pay in $200,000,000. They actually advanced only $25,000,000, and that was returned in the final settlement. Their profit on this investment was $56,000,000, or over 200 per cent. The share of J. P. Morgan and Company was about $11,000,000. Every company Mr. Morgan floats—and the number is large—yields profits proportionally. Often he has no need to advance money. The mere magic of his name floats a company, and his clients gladly pay him half a million, or a million or five million dollars for the service. He has the knack of inspiring confidence. The people who trust him with their money—and he operates chiefly with other people's money, not with his own—do not try to tie his hands with contracts. They let him alone to use his brain in their behalf, satisfied that, in due time, checks for the profits will be forthcoming.—S. E. Moffet, in February Success.

Queer Courting.

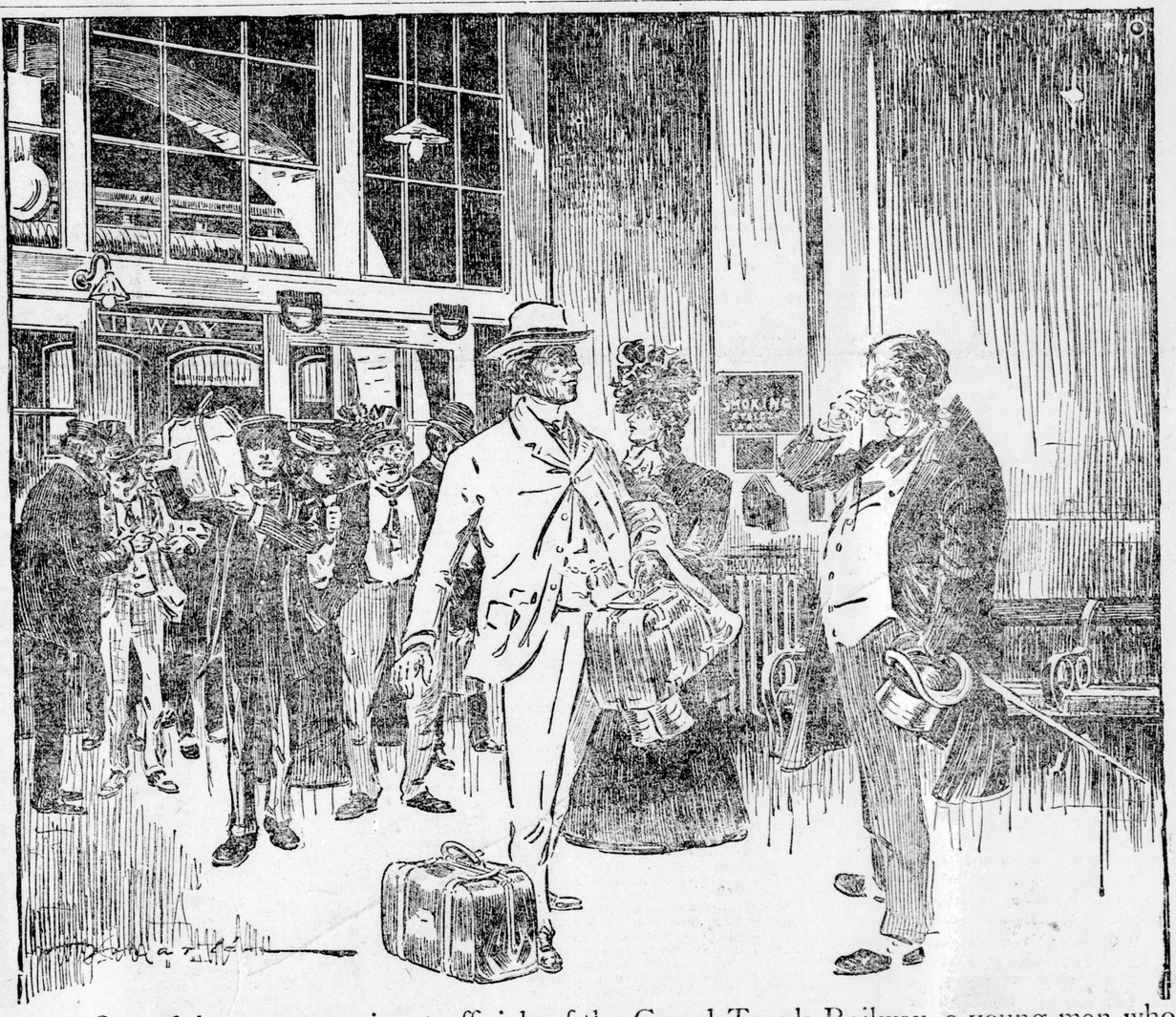
Judge Adams, the county court judge of Limerick, in presiding at a lecture on Irish humor at the Irish Social Club, on Friday night, spoke of the humors of Irish matchmaking. According to the well-known proverb marriages were made in heaven, but anybody who knew rural Ireland knew that very often marriages were made in public houses. Many were generally made on Shrove Monday, and the talk between the parties concerned was not of love, or constancy, or of blue eyes and golden hair, but mostly about cows and sheep, pigs and feather beds. It often happened that a bride and bridegroom met for the first time at the altar. A young girl once rushed into the house of a girl friend and said: "Mary, Mary, I'm to be married in the morning?"

"Yerrah, to whom?" inquired her friend.

"To one of the boys of the Donovans."

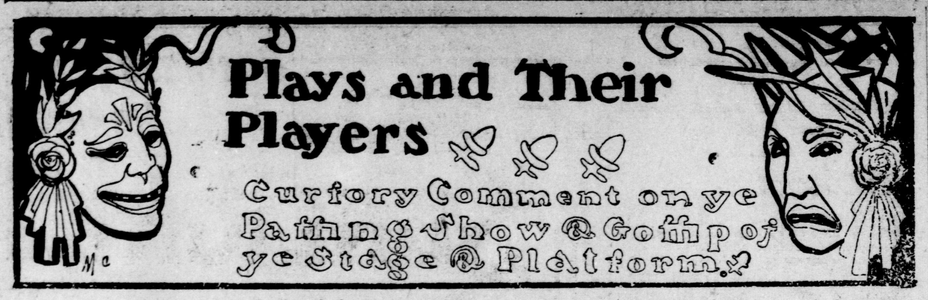
"To which of them?" asked her friend.

"Well," said the bride, "'twas rather



One of the most prominent officials of the Grand Trunk Railway, a young man who has through his brilliant administrative abilities placed himself almost at the head of the system, is very firm in his belief that Hutch is the most efficacious treatment for indigestion known. Two years ago he became afflicted with acute indigestion, brought on by his intense application. The numerous functions he attended did not alleviate his troubles and he found himself seriously hampered in his work. A nervous pain would sometimes shoot from his stomach up the left side of his neck and lodge in his temples. When this happened he had to call all work off, and he sometimes thought that the anguish would kill him. He placed himself in the hands of a specialist in New York and dieted rigorously. He obtained temporary relief and resumed his occupation. The old trouble started shortly after he returned. One day a magnate of the Lehigh Valley visited Toronto and an important deal was to be consummated. In the midst of their negotiations the pain came with redoubled force. In an instant he knew he couldn't proceed. His companion gave him a little brown tablet. He swallowed it and soon experienced relief. They resumed negotiations, before they finished he had no pain whatever. His confrere told him he had taken a Hutch tablet and advised him to procure a package, which he did. He had become completely run down up to this time and his complexion was pale and sallow. Worn almost to skin and bone he resolved to try and rid himself of sourness in his stomach, and he took Hutch regularly. In less than a week he noticed a grand improvement. A little of the color came back to his cheeks and he began to gain flesh. Now when he comes in from one of his trips his friends are amazed at his improved appearance and they all declare that but for Hutch he would have been in his grave.

Ten Hutch Ten Cents, or Two Hundred for One Dollar. All druggists or by mail from the Woodward Medicine Co., Limited, 11 Colborne Street, Toronto, or 19-27 Gull Street, Buffalo, N.Y.



MANY London friends of the old days have learned with sorrow that Harry Rich, one of the old Holman crowd, is very sick at his home in Toronto. The mention of his name will bring back a flood of memories to many people in this city who are not too young to remember the time when this town was doing something in the way of producing theatrical men who afterwards became widely known throughout Canada and the States. The writer remembers one evening sitting comfortably in a big chair listening to Charlie Haystead as he talked as only he can talk of the times and the men who were interested in the theater in that indefinite time when Charlie Haystead was younger than now. He brought one back to the time when Spettigue's Hall and Balkwill's Hotel at the corner of the market and King street were the theaters of the place, and told stories of happy and amusing incidents that occurred at the old Holman Opera House at the corner of York and Richmond streets and at the Mechanics' Hall and at the big house on the corner of Queen's avenue and Colborne street, when it was the home of the sock and buskin. It seemed as if he would never tire of referring to the players of those years, whether he had known them personally or not. He at least knew of them. What a variety of anecdotes the ones he mentioned could have told, those who have made their last exit and the ones who still remain! Remembering the names as well as possible since that night, there were stories about the late Mrs. Brunton, that delightful lady, who in her lifetime entertained so many in this city, and of Allie Holman and Walter Fairbairn, both as young as they ever were; and Mrs. Holman herself, the good teacher of many a player who has since won fame; and Mrs. Allie Holman, Stella Chadwick, J. T. Dalton and his wife; William Crane, Cool Burgess, Signor Perugini, Den Thompson, Lawrence Marston, Simcoe Lee, Jerry McAuliffe, Tom Brown, Archie Bremner, Dick Lyle, Doodler McDowell, Jack McAulay, Harry Lennox and many others of different times, who were well known here either as players or for the interest they took in theatrical matters. Before it came time for interrupting the conversation that night he had spoken of many others among Londoners, or those whom London has adopted, whose connection with the stage is or has been very close. Among them were Will Currie, Mrs. Frank Love's brother, for many years an intimate friend of the late Charles Hoyt, and a member of his company, now of the well-known theatrical firm of Broadhurst & Currie; George Morehead, now of New York, whose dramatic writings are bringing him no little distinction and what is pleasing, too, considerable money; George Primrose, the minstrel; Annie Pixley, the charming actress, who was happy to acknowledge during her too brief lifetime that she looked upon London as her home; the two Hastings boys, Cuyler and Ernest, not Londoners, but from Parkhill, which is not too far away from this city to prevent them having many friends here now watching with interest their present success upon the stage; Frank Kirchmer, Al Roote, Jack and Al Davidson, C. A. Shaw, Alex Furness, John Clark, Tom Payne, John E. Young, George Brunton and many others, not forgetting Mr. Haystead himself nor his clever wife, Miss Josie Mills. Those past days not only saw London people enter the professional ranks, but the interest taken in theatricals was shown by the greater number of amateur entertainments which were given, many of them quite elaborate and very satisfying productions. Perhaps the best of these was the minstrel show of the Young Liberal Club. Who that remembers seeing Billy Wanless as interlocutor would acknowledge there was ever a handsomer one, or better end men than George Belton and Fred Saunders, or more entertaining minstrels than Archie Bremner, George Cameron, Fred and Pete Woods, Bert Leys and all the rest of the good old crowd! What a house they would get could they only do it all over again! Perhaps some day a Young Liberal Club will get together again and some of the minstrels of the old days will have to teach the younger fellows how to sing and dance and again make old jokes sound funny, and so renew local amateur interest in this fine form of entertainment.

The mention of the name of George Primrose brings to mind the fact that this is the last year in which he will be at the head of a minstrel company. This decision he has made definitely. There will be no farewell tours, nor anything of that sort, but there is no reason to doubt that this is the last year the popular minstrel will take to the road. To Londoners this announcement is of more than ordinary interest. As is well known to everyone here who takes any interest in theatrical matters, Primrose began life in a humble way, and his rise to wealth and to a commanding position in the American world of entertainment, has been due entirely to his own business ability, his thrift and peculiar talents. The other day he celebrated his 56th birthday. It's strange to think of Primrose as a man 50 years old. To see him dance one would take him to be more like 25. But the years roll by, and the former partner of Billy West and present partner of the inimitable Lew Dockstader, feels that it's time to rest and enjoy the pleasures which he can so well afford. Dockstader, by the way, will remain at the head of the present company. It was proposed some time ago that he be featured in a mammoth minstrel revival, and had contracted to this end with Klaw & Erlanger, who have just issued the following statement respecting their plans:

"As Mr. Primrose had decided to retire and Mr. Dockstader is ambitious to keep in the field a big minstrel organization bearing his name, we acceded to his request to release him. The arrangement has been entirely amicable. Mr. Dockstader repaid to us all preliminary expenses we had incurred in arranging for his next season's plans with us, and we conceled his contract to enable him to take up the Primrose route, which was already arranged.

"This rearrangement of plans will permit Mr. Dockstader to keep uninterruptedly in his own popular field of amusement. We will continue to book his tour and wish him every success under Mr. Decker's direction."

A Story of Stage Life.

[Elephants' Intelligence.]

Sam Lockhart, the famous elephant trainer, has stored up in his memory innumerable instances in proof that these great beasts of the jungle have intelligence of a much higher order that is possessed by their other four-footed brethren.

"When I was in Burmah," said Mr. Lockhart in a talk upon the subject, "I saw two instances that made a deep impression upon me. One day I was sitting on the porch of the house of a gentleman named Muir, who used many elephants in his lumber business. It was almost dinner time. 'Talk about the British workman,' said Mr. Muir, 'watch that big elephant over there when the bell rings.' The minute it sounded the elephant dropped his work at once, though he had some distance yet to drag his log. 'Keep your eye on him when he goes to his stable,' added Mr. Muir. 'Do you see that pile of elephant grass in the corner? If the exact number of bunches is not there—if there is one short—he will not work any more that day, and all the power I have could not make him.' I watched the big beast. He went over to the pile, took up one bunch and set it to the one side of him, then another and another until the full tally was made. It was all right, for he settled down to eating it peacefully.

"I saw another elephant do what I consider the most marvelous thing in all my study of elephants. He was engaged in taking logs from the river to a saw. He would twist a chain about a log and drag it to the saw. Then he would untwist the chain. A man would take a piece of chalk and mark a line where the log was to be sawed. Then this elephant would take the log to the end of the saw, adjust it to the chalk line and push it with his trunk and tusks. When it was within a foot or so of the saw he would drop his trunk and tusks and put up his front foot. He would push the log with his toe nail beyond the saw, and I was told he was never known to have suffered the slightest cut."—Washington Star.

New York's Current Offerings.

Inside the next four weeks, Charles Frohman, the busiest theatrical manager in the world, will sail for Europe on his annual tour, which will be devoted as usual to the purchasing of plays, engaging of actors and actresses, and launching of new schemes abroad. He said yesterday that he would make no further productions in America during the current season, expressing at the same time his satisfaction with what he had already accomplished in the way of presenting new entertainments in this country and in England. His list of plays in New York includes "The Mummy and the Humming Bird," "Iris," "The Country House," "Everyman," "Imprudence," "The Girl with the Green Eyes," "Mice and Men," and "The Unforeseen," while in London he has put forward "Quality Street," "The Admirable Crichton," "Three Little Maids," and "The Marriage of Kitty," besides sending out a round dozen traveling companies in "Sherlock Holmes" and other plays. Among his successful stars in this country are Charles Hawtrey, W. H. Gillette, W. H. Crane, John Drew, Annie Russell, Virginia Harned, Ethel Barrymore, William Faversham, etc. Over and above all this, Mr. Frohman is directly interested in the active management of seven New York theaters and five London playhouses, Messrs. Rich and Harris in three theaters in Boston, Mass. These facts are interesting as showing that theories which prevailed in the amusement business ten or fifteen years ago have gone completely out of date. When the late Col. Jack Haverly ran a chain of theaters devoted simply to the uses of traveling combinations people shook their heads gravely and said the task was too much for any one man to successfully accomplish. Haverly failed, and the chorus of "I told you sos" that went up could have been heard over a wide area. Nowadays nearly all the first-class theaters of the United States are practically under one management, while this Mr. Frohman has spread the conduct of his own enterprises all over the English-speaking world.

"The Ninety and Nine" is to remain away from New York for four weeks only, coming directly back at the end of that time to the Academy of Music, where in all likelihood it will stay until the end of the season. It will be played for two weeks in Boston and a similar length of time in Philadelphia, and during its absence "Florodora," sumptuously revived, will take its place at the Academy. Frank McKee, proprietor of "The Ninety and Nine," and E. G. Gilmore, manager of the theater where the piece has been running, regretfully admit that they were not sufficiently sanguine as to the drawing power of this work when allowed the Messrs. Fisher and Ryley to make a contract breaking the run. The matinee and night receipts of last Saturday, when Ramsay Morris' melodrama took its temporary farewell, exceeded $3,500, which at popular prices of admission, shows that both audiences were numerically enormous.

Before Mme. Duse sailed away to sunny Italy she took occasion to attend a matinee performance of "The Cavalier" at the Criterion Theater, in order to gratify her desire to see Miss Marlowe once more upon the stage. When the Italian actress was last in this country she was greatly taken with the beauty and genius of Miss Marlowe, whom she urged to visit her own country. She pointed out that all Shakespearean plays were well known, even in the lands where English is not spoken, and gave it as her belief that Miss Marlowe would make a sweeping success over there, not alone artistically, but in a financial sense. It was interesting to watch Mme. Duse's expressions of enthusiasm during the performance of "The Cavalier." While the action was going on she remained back out of sight in the private box placed at her disposal, but every time the curtain came down, she leaned forward over the rail, clapping her white-gloved hands vigorously, while an expression of the keenest animation irradiated her finely drawn countenance.

E. S. Willard is so much pleased with his newly-purchased play, "La Chatelaine," which is having a remarkable run at the Paris Theater Renaissance, that he has effected by cable an agreement under which the next two dramas from the pen of Alfred Capus are to become his poperty in all English-speaking countries. "La Chatelaine" is to have an immediate production by Mr. Willard in Philadelphia. The Anglicized manuscript, prepared by Louis N. Parker, reached America only ten days ago, but was promptly placed in rehearsal, while the scenic artists were already pretty well up with their tasks, having been provided with models from Paris some time before the work of translating the play itself was undertaken.

David Belasco has been laid up for nearly a week with an attack of neuralgia so intensely painful that he could not possibly attend to his manifold enterprises. It's an odd thing that Belasco has one of these seizures with almost time-table regularity every winter, and he is perhaps satisfied to take his portion of ill-health in this way, as during the remainder of the twelvemonth he is in the very best of condition physically, and doesn't know what it is to have so much as a passing headache. He is is an extordinary worker, the first to reach his theater in the mornings and the last to leave it at night. Sometimes, indeed, the shafts of daylight are slanting across the roofs of the big city before he puts down his pen and starts for home. The late Augustin Daly used to carry on a life like this, doing most of his writing after the audience had left the theater at night. With this exception, Belasco is the only author-manager I have known who regularly turned night into day and didn't break down under the strain.

The Messrs. Weber and Fields emphasized their friendly regard for DeWolf Hopper by sending an immense floral remembrance to him upon the opening night of "Mr. Pickwick" at the Herald Square Theater. The piece was in the shape of a horseshoe, and was accompanied by written assurances of good luck wishes to the comedian who had been paid a tremendous salary for two years by the music hall managers. "Mr. Pickwick" has assuredly made a deep impression upon the favor of Broadway, for the theater has been filled to repletion at every performance and there has been an almost unprecedented agreement among the newspaper critics regarding its high quality as a musical comedy and the perfection of its interpretation by Mr. Hopper and the members of his supporting company.

"When Johnny Comes Marching Home" will remain in New York for another fortnight, and will then take up its travels through the big cities elsewhere, closing its season in May. There has been at least one unexpected development in the run of this piece, resulting in what promises to be the general adoption of the song, "My Own United States," as the American national anthem. This fine, swinging melody, set to appropriate and patriotic words, is now being sung in many of the public schools, and leading New York papers have given pages of their space to its laudation. The odd feature of this matter is that both lyric and music were written by Englishmen, for Stanislaus Stange and Julian Edwards were born and reared in Great Britain.

Clara Bloodgood, the very talented star of "The Girl With the Green Eyes," has just given us an added proof of her varied accomplishments by introducing a "coon" song in the play mentioned. What is more, her interpretation of "I Want to be an Actor Lady" is productive of several encores at every performance. We had already been made aware that Mrs. Bloodgood was a charmingly natural actress, but when she added vocalism of this sort to her stage work she surprised as well as delighted her admirers.

Annie Russell's hit in "Mice and Men," at the Garrick Theater, is exceptionally impressive. It is almost a matter of impossibility to secure seats inside four weeks ahead, and it is very evident that this wholly beautiful performance will run on until the coming hot weather. Miss Russell's individual work is winsome and touching beyond words and particularly praiseworthy impersonations are contributed by John Mason, Orrin Johnson and Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

It is now practically settled that Otis Skinner will begin his next season in New York, probably opening one of the new theaters at present in course of construction here. We shall then have an opportunity to witness "Lazarre," with which this fine young actor has been meeting with most pronounced success during his current tour of the West and South. His manager, Joseph Buckley, was here for a day or two last week, and slipped out of town without telling anyone the nature of the business that had brought him to New York. The fact now leaks out, however, that he came to arrange the details of Mr. Skinner's next engagement in the Empire City.

Leo Ditrichstein's new comedy, designed for the use of John C. Rice and Thomas A. Wise, has been "tried out" with wholly satisfactory results in Washington, and will be played from time to time by these actors during the rest of their tour, embracing the South and West. The name has been wisely changed from "Caught with the Goods," which seemed rather slangy and trivial, to "Vivian's Papas." "Are You a Mason" will continue to be the mainstay of the players named—at least until next fall, when the new work is to be seen at the Garrick Theater.

F. C. Whitney has left town for a visit to the Lulu Glaser Company, playing in "Dolly Varden." Unlike most managers handling several important attractions, Mr. Whitney gives to each of them a great deal of his personal attention instead of directing affairs entirely from New York. In this manner he keeps the performances up to concert pitch, so to speak, with results highly beneficial from all points of view. "Dolly Varden" is drawing immense houses all along the line, and is making a lot of money for both Miss Glaser and her manager.

Mystery is being observed regarding the new play in which Mrs. Leslie Carter will be seen next season. That such a work is actually under preparation, however, is well known to those "in the swim," in addition to the fact that the scenic artists and costumers are already at work, while trusted agents of Mr. Belasco are scouring Europe for bits of antique furniture and genuine tapestries. Mrs. Carter will personally select her own dresses during her summer trip to London and Paris.

"The Unforeseen" is in its third week at the Empire Theater, and is drawing even larger audiences than were ever before attracted by the Empire Stock Company. There will be no change of bill at this establishment before the middle of May, at which time the season is to end.

At the Belasco Theater it is the same old story circling around Blanche Bates in "The Darling of the Gods." At every performance a big signboard is displayed in front of the lobby bearing the words, "Seats All Sold."

LEANDER RICHARDSON.

New York, Jan. 28.

Theatrical Tittletattle.

Mrs. P. L. O'Connor, a sister of Bessie Tyree, is said to be the financial backer of the latter in "Gretna Green."

"A Little Unfairy Princess," now being presented in New York under the title "A Little Princess," has scored a success in London.

Willis Granger, who is starring in a melodrama, "Gypsy Jack," is completing details to head a stock company in St. Louis next summer.

Nance O'Neil has scored a big success in San Francisco and is averaging $10,000 a week. It is expected that Miss O'Neil's profits for eight weeks will reach $40,000.

The Frawley Company, now playing at Manila, has scored, the Americans as well as the natives taking very kindly to the acting of Mr. Frawley and Many Van Buren.

After one week's experience in vaudeville, with a chorus to assist her, Elfie Fay is reported to have abandoned her companions, and in the future will appear in an act by herself.

Yvette Guilbert, the French singer, is to appear in the United States next spring for a limited engagement. She starts in New York in April and is said to receive a guarantee of $5,000 a week.

Alexander Clarke, the well-known comedian, has at last consented to take the part originally assigned to him in "Bobadil." It is believed that the comedian will strengthen the piece very materially.

News has reached London of the death of James Faucit Cathcart at St. Kilda, Victoria. In the early davs of his career Mr. Cathcart was connected with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean and Barry Sullivan.

David Belasco is now making his greatest effort. He is at work on a production to be made next season. He will not discuss the matter other than to promise that it will be his "greatest effort."

Willie Collier will be among next season's stars, appearing under the management of Weber & Fields. Mr. Collier will appear in plays written by himself and W. H. Post, and one by W. H. Presbroy.

Mme. Duse has sailed for home. The company followed her last Tuesday. Mme. Duse abandoned her German tour because of inability to reach Hamburg in time, and so will next be seen in Italy.

A strong emotional drama entitled, "When Woman Strays," was recently presented in London and scored a big success. It will probably be seen in America next season. Its authors are Arthur Bertram and Gordon Holmes.

"For Sword or Song," a poetical musical play, was produced for the first time in London last week, scoring a big success. Julia Neilson played the part of a dreamy, young, music-struck Hungarian count.

Stair & Havlin have leased the Grand Opera House, San Francisco, for a long term, and have also secured theaters at Seattle, Portland, Spokane and Los Angeles. Altogether Mr. Stair's corporation controls a circuit of 32 theaters.

Marie Dressler's condition is such that she will probably not be seen on the stage again for over a year. She was slowly recovering from the attack of typhoid when told of her mother's death, and the shock was such as to cause a serious relapse.

Managers are evidently awakening to the fact that Pittsburg is one of the best show towns in America, and as a result the Smoky City is to have two new theaters next season. One of these is to be built by Nixon & Zimmerman and the other by James Hyde of Hyde & Behman.

Virginia Harned has never seen her husband, E. H. Sothern, in "Hamlet," and so that actor gave a matinee in New York for the especial benefit of his wife. It was a great success, save for the fact that owing to unavoidable circumstances Miss Harned could not be present.

Maude Lambert, who is leading the "When Johnny Comes Marching Home" company, will head a company of her own next season, for the launching of which she is to furnish a portion of the capital. Frederick Rankin and a musician hailing from Chicago by the name of Dudley Waubaum will furnish the piece, a musical comedy.

"Gretna Green," now being exploited in New York by Miss Tyree, has not proved the success expected and will probably be shelved after the performance tonight. Miss Tyree goes into the company which will present a new play in the same theater Monday night. It is from the pen of Augustus Thomas and deals with New England life.

Virginia Earle has instituted suit against the Lederer Amusement Company, claiming $25,000 for breach of contract. Mr. Lederer claims the contract was broken by Miss Earle when she refused to take Marie Cahill's old role in "Sally in Our Alley," when the piece went on the road.

Trixie Friganza, who was recently seen in London with "The Chaperons" company, has been finally transferred to the "Sally in Our Alley" organization, now touring the west. Miss Friganza in this piece takes another one of the characters created by Marie Cahill.

Virginia Harned has never seen her husband, E. H. Sothern, in "Hamlet," and so that actor gave a matinee in New York for the especial benefit of his wife. It was a great success, save for the fact that owing to unavoidable circumstances Miss Harned could not be present.

The tendency towards "religious" drama may be noted in the names of the following plays recently copyrighted: "Absalom," "Bethlehem," "Judas Iscariot," "La Carmelite," "The Prodigal Son," "The Repentant," "Le Veronica," "The Resurrection" and "Mary of Magdala."

The initial performance of "The Jewel of Asia," which was booked for Boston last Monday night, was postponed from time to time on account of the non-arrival of the costumes. Rehearsals were continued nightly and it is expected that the first performance of the piece will be given at once.

After an absence of two years from the stage Ada Rehan will soon make her appearance in a play by Haddon Chambers, called "A Comedy of Manners." Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger are looking after the details and a strong supporting company is being provided. Rehearsals began on the piece last Wednesday in New York.

Mildred Holland has decided to produce her new play, "The Triumph of an Empress," next fall. The piece is by Theodore Kremer and deals with incidents in the life of Catherine the Great of Russia. It will be the biggest production Miss Holland has yet made, and more than 100 people will be employed in it.

"The Isle of Boy," is said to be the curious title of the play in which Vesta Tilley is to star in America next season under the management of Liebler & Co. The piece is by Brandon Thomas, author of "Charley's Aunt," and Ralph Caine, son of Hall Caine. The title is said to have been suggested by the Isle of Man, where the Caines live.

William P. Carleton denies the report that his wife, Miss Toby Claude, is suing him for a divorce. The report originated in Washington last week and reached Mr. Carlton in Chicago, where he was playing with the "Florodora" company. He hurried to Pittsburg, where his wife was playing with "A Chinese Honeymoon" company and a denial of the report followed the visit.

Arthur Forrest, now with Richard Mansfield in the latter's production of "Julius Caesar," has followed Joseph Haworth in announcing his withdrawal from the Mansfield company. Mr. Forrest, however, will remain with Mr. Mansfield until the end of this season. Next fall he will be featured by F. C. Whitney in the latter's production of "Temperal Power," the dramatization of Marie Corelli's novel of that name.

Mrs. Nata Stromberg, the widow of John Stromberg, who was the musical leader at Weber & Fields' for many years, has been placed on the pay roll of that clever firm of comedians, and in the future will receive the salary that was paid her husband. The original musical compositions of Stromberg contributed in no small degree toward the permanent succes attained by Weber & Fields, and the fact is appreciated.

Miss Vinnie Henshaw, who will be seen here as Nosey Josie in the new musical comedy, "Peck and His Mother-in-Law," was the first actress announced to star in a Yiddish female role. Would-be imitators and as-pirants are springing up on all sides like toadstools, but Miss Henshaw cleverly holds her own at the head of the list. The character that she has originated is new to stageland and is said to be a highly humorous conception.

Paul West, who has been engaged by Kirke La Shelle to assist him in the rescue and reconstruction of "Tommy Rot" at Mrs. Osborne's Playhouse, has heretofore been known only as a song-writer. His first notable hit was "Bring Dem Presents Back," and was made famous by Anna Held. One of his new songs, entitled "Babette," has been interpolated into "Miss Simplicity," and will be sung by Frank Daniels when he brings this sprightly musical comedy here this season. It tells, with a fine burlesque of horror, of the uncanny domestic relations of a man whose wife is a medium.

"A Chinese Honeymoon" is booked for an early appearance here, contains one hundred people and carries its own orchestra. At the Strand Theater in London, where it is still playing, it has attained the record of over 600 performances, and it is still packing the Casino Theater, New York City, being one of those clean English musical comedies that does not depend on either short dress or tights for its wardrobe, as both scenes are laid in China, where the usual custom of long dresses prevails, and to carry out the correct idea the American companies abstained from everything that would phase the most fastidious. "A Chinese Honeymoon" is the work of Mr. Geo. Dance and Mr. Howard Talbot.

SHE FOUND RELIEF

When She Tried Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets —Hamilton Woman's Pleasant Experience.

Have you the blues? Does your head ache, and have you a presentiment that the whole world as against you? Does everything seem to be going wrong and life generally appear to be a fight that is entirely too hard for you?

It's all your stomach! It needs to be rested and toned up and put in condition to do its work properly. Once it is right everything else will be right.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will put it right. Here's the testimony of one who knows, because she has tested them. Listen to the story of Juliana Sandburg, of 221 John Street North, Hamilton.

"For over six years," she says, "I had been troubled with Dyspepsia and Headaches. Nothing I ate would agree with me. I tried several medicines, and I could not get any cure. I was advised to try Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and I did so. Almost as soon as I started using them I found relief and I was soon completely cured."

Thousands of others tell the same story. Why be blue when cheerfulness is within your reach?

A large area of sulphur deposit has been discovered in the Transcaspian territory of Siberia, which section is also rich in cotton, coal and petroleum.



HAIR GOODS!

Prof. Dorenwend of Toronto, *IS COMING.*

He will be at GRIGG HOUSE, London, On Monday, Feb. 2.

This Winter Visit of 1903

I am prepared to show a larger variety of NEW YORK, LONDON and PARIS STYLES than ever offered to the public before. I shall have LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S WIGS, TOUPEES, BANGS, WAVY and PLAIN FRONTS, SWITCHES of all long hair in every length and shade.

LADIES, my GOODS are recognized as the STANDARD OF PERFECTION, and their use protects the head and produces a younger expression to the face.

GENTLEMEN, ARE YOU BALD?

I invite you to my Show Rooms to demonstrate the complete success of my ART COVERINGS is WIGS and TOUPEES, worn on over 55,000 heads. They are light in weight, strong, and most natural in appearance, and a protection to the head against DRAUGHTS, COLDS, CATARRH, NEURALGIA, etc., and give a younger and handsomer expression to the face.





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PLEASE REMEMBER DAY AND DATE.

Grigg House, MONDAY, FEB. 2.

"PRETENDER AND TRIFLER"

The Terms Applied to Actor Willard by His Bonny Bride.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—"Lynching is too good for that man—he is a heartless brute, a pretender and a trifler."

So said Mrs. Bessie Toone Willard, regarding her husband, "Joe" Willard, the actor, for whom she gave up her beautiful southern home and her prospects of inheriting the millions of her uncle, W. H. Newman, of the new York Central.

Mrs. Willard has ordered her husband's baggage removed from her apartments and intends to take steps at once to have the marriage annulled. Mrs. Willard is well-known in New York and Chicago society.

She says Willard deceived her by asserting he was the son of wealthy parents in New York.

Willard left her a week ago, his wife claims, to escape rough handling by the guests of their hotel, who sympathized with the wife. Although she has been forgiven by her mother for eloping with the actor, the pardon of her father and uncle has been withheld. She declares she will not ask assistance from them, but will seek employment as a teacher of elocution.

"And if I can't earn my living at that, I'll try bookkeeping," she said proudly.

AFTER THREE YEARS

Mr. Joseph Rochette Released From Rheumatism.

Suffered Much Agony, His Appetite Failed, and His Strength Left Him—Hope for Similar Sufferers

Only those who have suffered from the pangs of rheumatism know how much agony the sufferer has at times to endure. The symptoms often vary, but among them will be found acute pains in the muscles and joints, the latter sometimes much swollen. At times the patient is unable to dress himself, and the slightest jarring sound aggravates the pain. Liniments and outward applications cannot possibly cure rheumatism; it must be treated through the blood, and for this purpose there is no medicine yet discovered can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When given a fair trial these pills never fail to cure even the most stubborn cases of rheumatism. Mr. Joseph Rochette, a well-known resident of St. Jerome, Que., in an interview with a reporter of L'Avenir du Nord, offers strong proof of the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of this kind. Mr. Rochette says: "For nearly three years I was a great sufferer from rheumatism. The pains seemed at times to affect every joint, and the agony I endured was terrible. Sometimes I could scarcely move about, and was unfitted for work. The trouble affected my appetite, and in this way my weakness increased and my condition became more deplorable. I tried a number of remedies, but nothing helped me until I was advised to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and then relief came. Gradually the pains left me, my appetite improved and I became greatly strengthened. Before I had taken a dozen boxes my health and vigor was such that I felt better than I did before the trouble began. I have not since had an ache or pain, and I feel convinced that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best medicine in the world for rheumatism."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold in every civilized land, and their enormous sale is due entirely to their great merit as a medicine. They cure all such troubles as rheumatism, sciatica, locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, nervous headache, kidney ailments, neuralgia and the weaknesses that afflict so many women. Do not let any dealer persuade you to try something else which he may say is "just as good." See that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is on the wrapper around every box. If in doubt, send direct to The Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be mailed post paid, at 50c per box, or six boxes for $2 50.

THE WORLD'S POPULATION

Increased From 847,000,000 in 1830 to 1,600,000,000 Now.

London, Jan. 31.—In his presidential address to the Royal Statistical Society in London, Major Craigie pointed out that since 1830 the population of the world had increased from, approximately, 847,000,000 to, approximately, 1,600,000,000, of whom one-fourth are in continental Europe. The empires of China and Great Britain account for about one-half of this number. Six states, and six only, govern and protect about three-fourth, and ten control six-sevenths. The order in which the nations stand is: Great Britain, China, Russia, France (all over 100,000,000), United States, Germany, Japan, Austria-Hungary, Holland and Italy.



DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanantly cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Beware of barkless dogs and silent men.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

THE WIRELESS SYSTEM

Not a Serious Rival of the Cables—Sir John Wolfe Barry's Address.

London, Jan. 31.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Eastern Telegraph Company, Sir John Wolfe Barry, the chairman, declared that people who were best qualified to speak on the subject still held the opinion that the wireless system of transmission could never be a serious rival of the cables for long-distance transmission.

He said the reason given for sending by regular cable the King's reply to President Roosevelt's message on the opening of the Cape Cod wireless station had not satisfied the public.

NO MORE TORTURE FOR CANCER VICTIMS

The New Constitutional Treatment Has Done Away With the Cruelty of Knife, Paste and Plaster.

The surgeon's knife, the painful plaster, the burning paste were once the modes of torture to which the poor victims of cancer were subjected.

The advent of the new constitutional treatment has made it possible for these methods of cruelty to be relegated to the past.

The new form of treatment is a vegetable compound, pleasant to take and most effectual in completely and permanently eradicating the disease from the system.

Send two stamps to A. STOTT & JURY, BOWMANVILLE, ONT., for full particulars of this treatment, which has cured so many people here in Canada.

SUICIDE OF A BOY

Because His Father Refused to Give Him Five Cents.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—Because his father refused him 5 cents, it is believed, Hugo Gierz, 14 years old, killed himself at his home, 982 West Twenty-first street.

The boy's father, Jacob Gierz, told the police that Hugo had asked him for the money. The father refused, thinking it was bedtime and that it was too late for the boy to go out on the street. A few minutes later a pistol shot was heard in the hallway, and the boy was found lying on the floor. A bullet hole in his right temple told the story of suicide.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets. ten cents per box. All druggists.

A New York woman is suing her husband for divorce on the ground that he is a fool. He says the mere fact that he married her prevents him from setting up any defense.

THEY ADVERTISE THEMSELVES.—Immediately they were offered to the public, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills became popular, because of the good report they made for themselves. That reputation has grown, and they now rank among the first medicines for use in attacks of dyspepsia and billiousness, complaints of the liver and kidneys, rheumatism, fever and ague, and the innumerable complications to which these ailments give rise.

In the matter of population, Germany (56,345,000) ranks after European Russia (106,159,000), and the United States (76,300,000).

The Evils of Constipation.

This dangerous condition causes sick headache, abdominal piles, and in severe cases insanity and apoplexy. The most agreeable and satisfactory remedy is Ferrozone, which makes the bowels so well ordered that natural and unassisted action is established. It is mild and certain in action, and never causes distress or inconvenience, and may be taken as long as required. Pains in the stomach and intestines, piles, biliousness and headache disappear at once when Ferrozone is used. Recommended and sold by druggists, price 50c. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

No Pills Like Dr. Hamilton's.

John Kick has been elected president of the Buffalo Board of Aldermen. His first act on taking the chair was to register a kick against extravagant appropriations.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

The Shah, who inherited wives from his father, has reduced his harem from 1,700 to 60—"an astounding innovation," as no previous Shah has had under 1,500.

HOLLOWAY'S CORN CURE is a specific for the removal of corns and warts. We have never heard of its failing to remove even the worst kind.

Arthur Royer, a Denver cook, claims several blocks of valuable St. Louis property under the terms of an old will of Jacques Royer, who died in 1786.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS cure backache, sideache, scanty, cloudy, thick and highly-colored urine, diabetes, dropsy, and all troubles arising from a weak condition of the kidneys. t

Little Boy Kills His Mother.

Boonville, Mo., Jan. 30.—Mrs. Alice Hoeffer, wife of a prominent farmer living near here, was accidentally shot and killed tonight by her little 4-year-old son. Mrs. Hoeffer and her husband were engaged in shooting out of the window of their room at English sparrows. While their attention was attracted from the boy he pulled the trigger of the rifle while it was held by his mother and the ball entered her left breast.

Hawaii has a population of 160,000, of which 60,000 are Japanese and 30,000 Chinese. There are also Puerto Ricans and likewise some Hawaiians.

T. P. IN HIS ANECDOTAGE

ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

I HAVE a good deskful of books this week of an anecdotal character. I take first the books which deal with Alexandre Dumas—that prodigy of flesh and spirit whose fame today stands higher than it did even during his lifetime. The two books of Mr. Davidson and Mr. Spur should be read together; they are complementary; and, indeed, there is room for half a dozen other books about Dumas. He was so many-sided, so prodigious, and so creative a Titan that, as Lord Rosebery said once of Gladstone, a syndicate ought to be employed to deal with him.

DUMAS THE PRODIGAL.

Let me pick from the abounding material in these two excellent and amusing books just a few nuggets to illustrate the character of the man in some of its aspects. First, as to his prodigality. He made, of course, millions in the course of his career, but he died penniless and broken in spirit as well as in body. The pennilessness and the insouciance of the man are well brought out in the history of his almost last joke. Here it is:

When they took him away from Paris he had twenty francs on him. That louis was the total fortune of this man, who had earned millions.

On arriving at Puys, Dumas placed the coin on his bedroom chimneypiece, and there it remained all through his illness.

One day he was seated in his chair near the window, chatting with his son, when his eye fell on the gold piece.

A recollection of the past crossed his mind.

"Fifty years ago, when I went to Paris," he said, "I had a louis. Why have people accused me of prodigality? I have always kept that louis. See—there it is!"

And he showed his son the coin, smiling feebly as he did so.

DUMAS THE BENEFACTOR.

It should be immediately added that the prodigality and thriftlessness of Dumas, for which he was so much blamed, was really not his own so much as that of other people; came, not from the evil, but the good in the large-hearted, kindly creature's disposition. He was always surrounded by an army of parasites, hardies and paupers; and he never knew how to refuse relief to anyone in distress. Take, for instance, that story about the dogs at Monte Cristo, that bijou palace which he raised for himself at St. Germain, and which he never was able long to enjoy:

Michel, the head gardener, reported thirteen dogs in the place. The dogs, none the less, must stay; but thirteen was an unlucky number—they must not be thirteen. Then Michel would turn one away. "No, Michel, you had better let an extra one come in—that will make fourteen."

AN EXPENSIVE RELIC.

Such a man was bound to be the instant prey of imposters. One day, for instance, a man turned up with what appeared to be an umbrella case. What did he want with an umbrella case? asked the great romancer, in surprise.

"You are wrong, sir," cried the fellow. "This is the skin of a splendid boa-constrictor." "And what on earth do you suppose I want with the skin of a boa-constrictor?" asks Dumas. "I am sure, M. Dumas," replied the dealer, who must have been a real psychologist, "you will value it as a relic when you know that the creature to which this skin belonged was shot in Egypt long ago by your father, General Dumas."

The skin was immediately bought, and the peddler lived on Dumas for a good while after.

HIS DELICACY.

Here is an exquisite and tender little story, which makes you love the man. It is proof of what exquisite delicacy there was in the big bosom of this boisterous, gigantic octoroon. He met a friend who was in needy circumstances—he was always having such encounters—and he bore him off to dinner.

As they parted the host said casually: "Thou knowest, old comrade, I expect thee here again tomorrow."

The friend came again, and for ten or twelve years dined with Dumas. At last, overcome with remorse at eating the bread he did not earn, the guest declared that he must make some return for his dinners, or would not come again. Dumas thought a moment.

"You can do me a great service," he said at length. "Go to the Pont Neuf every day at noon, and note the temperature of the Chevalier thermometer for me. That is very important, in connection with the receipts at the theater. Will you oblige me?"

The friend agreed delightedly, and the "situation was saved." Both men were happy once more.

HIS INDUSTRY.

His industry, like everything else about him, was prodigious, gigantic. I use a third adjective to pile up my idea of how the extraordinary creature worked—his industry then was Titanic. His son, who always loved him profoundly, though their characters were the antithesis of each other, has given one of the most charming descriptions of this side of his father's character. He is telling of a moment when his father, in order to escape parasites and bailiffs, went into modest lodgings overlooking a courtyard in the Rue de Riveri. The entire furniture of the place consisted of a big white wood table, two chairs, a few books on the mantelpiece, and an iron bedstead.

"Clothed in your pantalons a pied, and shirtsleeves, your arms bare to the shoulder, your collar unfastened, you sat down to work at seven in the morning, and you kept at it until seven at night, when I came to dine with you.

"Sometimes I found your lunch untouched on the little table by your side, where the servant had placed it. You had forgotten to eat it. When, whilst we dined, and dined well, on the dishes which you yourself had prepared, you recounted to me, by way of relaxation, all that your characters had done during the day, and rejoiced in the thought of what they were going to do on the morrow. This lasted for some months."

HIS PERISTENCE.

And this little fact finally will show how tremendous, and persistent, and also how regular was this mighty industry. Dumas had made it a rule to cover twenty sheets a day. He finished "Monte Cristo"; but when that great task was at an end he discovered that he had only written fifteen of the allotted twenty. He sat down, took a fresh sheet, wrote at the top "The Three Musketeers," and completed five sheets before he felt that he had finished his day's tale of work!

HIS WIT.

Finally, here are a couple of sentences of that mordant wit by which he could occasionally break down a malicious attack. At a soiree Dumas was wearing an order which had been recently bestowed upon him. This conversation ensued between him and an envious friend:

"My dear fellow," he said, "that cordon is a wretched color! One would think it was your woolen vest that was showing." "Oh, no, my dear d'E," replied Dumas, with a smile, "you're mistaken; it's not a bad color; it is exactly the shade of the sour grapes in the fable."

HIS ORIGIN.

And here is the famous interview between him and one of the many people that threw in his face the fact that he had negro blood:

"You are a quadroon, M. Dumas?" he began.

"I am, sir," replied the author, who had sense enough not to be ashamed of a descent he could not conceal.

"And your father?"

"Was a mulatto."

"And your grandfather?"

"A negro," hastily answered Dumas, whose patience was waning fast—too fast for him to trouble about accuracy.

"And may I inquire what your great-grandfather was?"

"An ape, sir!" thundered the great man; "an ape, sir! My pedigree commences where yours terminates!"

A ROYAL PARISH.

"Recollections of a Royal Parish," by Mrs. Lindsay, is an unambitious little volume, which gives pleasant little glimpses into the home life of the late Queen in the Highlands. Crathie is the Royal Parish, and Balmoral is part of the parish. From all I have read on the subject of the late Queen, I am inclined to believe that it was in this Highland home, not only that she was happiest, but also that she appeared at her best. The reason was partly because in that quiet and sequestered spot, with its old Celtic life and feeling and its remoteness from courts and smart sets, and grooms of the chamber, and its little cottages nestling round the great castle with something of the old spirit, half dependent, half democratic, of feudal times, the Queen could come into touch with the life of the poor in a way she could not venture upon in London, Windsor or even the Isle of Wight.

VICTORIA THE WOMAN.

All the glimpses, then, we get of the Queen in this book are of her, not as the powerful monarch, not as the keen political partisan, which she so often was, not as the stately figure in which, in spite of her small height, long years of command had enabled her always to show on big occasions; but as the simple squiress—if I may coin that word—who was to other women a joyful wife, a sorrowing widow, a devoted, anxious mother, who found more delight in the details of the nursery than in the carving of empires and kingdoms.

WITH THE PRINCE CONSORT.

Here, for instance, is a pretty little glimpse of a Queen whom we of this generation did not know—the Queen before her never-forgotten and never-recovered bereavement. It was at a ball in 1860—a ball in which Mrs. Lindsay had as her boy partner the Lord Macduff of that time, the Duke of Fife of today:

"The Queen and the Prince Consort both took part in the dancing, as well as the younger members of the royal family who were present. In those days her Majesty was still a light and spirited dancer of Scotch reels, which, with quadrilles and country dances, formed the greater part of the programme."

"A light and spirited dancer of Scotch reels." It is a description of the lady we knew in somber retirement that it requires some imagination to realize.

LORD PALMERSTON.

Here is a glimpse of Palmerston, that formidable opponent with whom the Queen waged something like lifelong war. It is very characteristic of that devil-may-care, somewhat impudent and adroit old rascal—a true eighteenth century figure, who, somehow or other, strayed into the nineteenth. The Queen and the Prince Consort used to dine, when in the Highlands, with the suite. The royalties sat on one side of the table, the Prime occupying the seat on the right of the Queen; the seat on the left was reserved for the minister in attendance.

"On the occasion to which I refer, Lord Palmerston was resolved not to sit next the Queen, and as the party assembled for dinner he slipped into my father's usual place, leaving him without a vacant chair, except that next her Majesty, which, of course, he was not at liberty to take, except by her command. After a very uncomfortable minute or two, the lady-in-waiting—Lady Churchill, I think it was—observed his position, and with kind and ready tact moved next the Queen herself, and motioned my father to take her place. Lord Palmerston calmly ate his dinner, without apology or explanation.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S SENSE OF HUMOR.

In spite of her general sadness the late Queen, it is known, had on occasions a hearty laugh, and dearly loved a little joke. There are some exquisite stories still floating round of the weird things which the wife of Disraeli—who was a very naive creature—used to say to the Queen, and which the Queen, with much delight, used to repeat to her ladies. The character of the stories will be sufficiently indicated by the statement that they were more intimate in their revelations of married life than the ordinary reserve of English life, and—especially when a subject was speaking to a sovereign—quite justified. However, let that pass; here is the story which reveals the Queen enjoying a joke of somewhat Celtic frankness. I quote the words of Mrs. Lindsay:

I have often heard my father speak of the Queen's intense amusement on one occasion when he was present, and the Dowager Duchess of Athole told the story of the comical advertisement regarding the Dunkeld and Blairgowrie coach, which was once posted in the village of Dunkeld. The coach was named the "Duchess of Athole," the inn from which it started was "The Duke's Arms." The notice ran as follows: "'The Duchess of Athole' leaves 'The Duke's Arms' every lawful morning at six o'clock."

THE ROYAL SQUIRESS.

Finally, here is a little story which shows the Queen, in that character of squiress, familiar with the troubles and anxious for the welfare of even the humblest around her:

"In one case a young man in the Queen's service gave himself up to drinking habits, was often forgiven, but eventually had to be dismissed. Another situation was found for him, but he could not keep it. He was then helped out to Australia, and a fresh start given to him there. The Queen most wisely and kindly caused money to be sent to a relative in Australia, not to be given then, but to be kept for the young fellow in case his betsetting sin should bring him to poverty."

Lord Curzon has many fine qualities, but a sense of humor and the enjoyment of a joke at his own expense is not one of them. Here is an example of that in a little book written about him by Mr. H. Caldwell Lipsett:

"Once at a book-tea in Simla he saw a lady with the legend pinned on her breast:

"'Lord and Lady Curzon,
Lord and Lady Northcote.'

"He went up and asked the interpretation, and was told, 'American Wives and English Husbands.' All that he said in reply was, 'Lady Northcote is a Canadian,' and turned away in displeasure."

BROWNING'S VITALITY.

Robert Browning, whatever else he was, certainly was not a decadent. No man had more of the joy of life, though no man saw more clearly its tragedy.

It was Artemus Ward who claimed to have been born tired, and his compatriots have urged the same plea on behalf of their national restlessness. Browning was never tired, and the exceptional vitality of this most philosophic of poets is a point upon which the "Brownings" lay too little stress. They, indeed, were powerless to bore him into subjection by their adulation, for in his soul there was no room for boredom. Once, at an afternoon reception, a young lady touched him, unnoticed, with the tips of her sensitive fingers, as though seeking for some subtle vibration of human sympathy. He almost caught her in the act, and she desisted; and then, when he was preoccupied, her hand repeated the fugitive, unacknowledged caress. "I stripped a whole tree for you, Mr. Browning!" cried another enthusiast. "Poor pear blossom," he answered, with his ready insight into minute tragedies.

HIS ATTITUDE TO ADMIRERS.

He only made one speech in his life, and that was to the students of Edinburgh, who were learning a lesson he previous generation had ignored. His recognition as a great poet, obviously tardy, none the less gave him frank pleasure. "Do you object to all this adulation?" he was once asked, and his reply was characteristic: "Object to it? No; I like it," he answered. "I have waited forty years for it, and now—I like it!" It was not in this spirit that Hugo showed his profile to the Parisians, or Dumas pere, bought by the hour, satisfied the curiosity of the mob.

HIS GOSPEL OF LIFE.

Perhaps nowhere is his practical side more clearly interpreted than in the following lines:

At the midnight in the silence of the sleeptime,
When you set your fancies free,
Will they pass to where—by death, fools think, imprisoned—
Low he lies who once so loved you, whom you loved so—
Pity me?

Oh, to love so, be so loved, yet so mistaken!
What had I on earth to do
With the slothful, with the mawkish, the unmanly?
Like the aimless, helpless, hopeless, did I drivel—
Being—who?

One who never turned his back, but marched breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph,
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake.

No, at noonday in the bustle of man's work-time,
Greet the unseen with a cheer!
Bid him forward, breast and back as either should be,
"Strive and thrive!" cry "Speed—fight on, fare ever
There as here!"

—T. P.'s Weekly.

CONSUMPTION
Prevented and Cured.

Four marvelous free remedies for all sufferers reading this paper. New cure for Tuberculosis, Consumption, Weak Lungs, Catarrh, and a rundown system.

FREE.

Do you cough?
Do your lungs pain you?
Is your throat sore and inflamed?
Do you spit up phlegm?
Does your head ache?
Is your appetite bad?
Are your lungs delicate?
Are you losing flesh?
Are you pale and thin?
Do you lack stamina?

These symptoms are proof that you have in your body the seeds of the most dangerous malady that has ever devastated the earth—consumption.

You are invited to test what this system will do for you, if you are sick, by writing for a

FREE TRIAL TREATMENT

and the Four Free Preparations will be forwarded you at once, with complete directions for use.

The Slocum System is a positive cure for Consumption, that most insidious disease, and for all Lung Troubles and Disorders, complicated by Loss of Flesh, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis and Heart Troubles.

Simply write to the T. A. Slocum Chemical Company, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, giving post office and express address, and the free medicine (the Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.

Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to Toronto. Mention this paper.

Some Good Stories.

Recently a school inspector arrived at a small town in Germany, says London Spare Moments, and requested the mayor to accompany him on a tour of inspection round the schools.

The mayor, as he put on his hat, muttered to himself:

"I should like to know why that ass has come so soon again," a remark which the inspector overheard, but affected to ignore.

Arrived at the first school, he began to examine the pupils in punctuation, but was told by the mayor:

"We don't trouble about commas and such like."

The inspector merely told one of the boys to write on the blackboard:

"The mayor of Ritzebuttel says the inspector is an ass."

"Now," he added, "put a comma after 'Ritzelbuttel' and another after 'inspector.'"

The boy did so.

The mayor is believed to have changed his opinion as to the value of commas.

Punch publishes these "merciful escapes:" In a recent account of election proceedings, in which a candidate was pelted with dirt, mud thrown in the face of his wife, and his daughter struck with a stick, a daily paper remarked that "the police had difficulty in preventing a breach of the peace." A correspondent sends a brief account of various other episodes, in each of which, by an equally narrow margin, a contretemps was similarly avoided: "The extensive premises of Messrs. Blank & Co., oil and tallow merchants, were completely gutted by fire last night, all five stories being ablaze at once. It needed all the efforts of the local brigade to forestall what promised to be a conflagration." "A motor car, proceeding along High street the other evening, took fright, it is supposed, at a constable on point to point duty, and exploded, blowing the occupants in various directions over the adjoining buildings. The policeman is to be congratulated upon averting what might have been a serious accident." "The whole of the carnivora confined (until Wednesday last) in Barnwell's menagerie simultaneously escaped from their cages on the date in question, and invaded the space usually reserved for the patrons of the show. A great many of the latter were present, and were caused considerable annoyance. It is said that the turnstiles at the gates were literally hidden beneath more or less fragmentary articles of clothing left by the audience in making its exit. The authorities had no easy task in staving off a veritable sauve qui peut."

"The late Robert Louis Stevenson always 'had it in' for the male inhabitants of San Francisco," said E. J. Hathaway, of that city, to a New York Tribune reporter. "Why this was so I know not, but that gifted author of 'Treasure Island' did not like us there can be no manner of doubt. A friend of mine once spoke to him about San Francisco men. 'San Francisco what?' irately inquired Stevenson. 'Men,' deprecatingly rejoined the other. 'Men!' snorted the author, 'San Francisco men! I didn't know you had any! I met a lot of bearded ladies when I was there, but men—never!'

"But," continued Mr. Hathaway, reminiscently, "for all that we do have men and one of them a year or two ago got involved in a curious lawsuit. He had been invited to dinner by wire, and that wire the telegraph company had failed to deliver. Consequently the man I am speaking of missed the feed, and, being of combative disposition, as a natural sequence he sued the company. In his complaint he stated that through the non-reception of that telegram he missed the exceeding pleasure of consuming one 'luxurious dinner,' to his great disappointment and deprivation. On that phrase 'luxurious dinner' the learned counsel for the telegraph company sought to score, but alas! utterly ruined the company's case thereby, for in the west the sense of humor is aptly termed the sixth sense. 'What,' queried the learned counsel, with due solemnity, 'is your idea of a luxurious dinner?'

"The plaintiff paused to weigh his answer. 'Well,' he finally made reply: 'A luxurious dinner, in my estimation, is one where you sit three feet from the table and eat until you touch.' The jury, when it recovered, promptly gave a verdict to the plaintiff, mulcting the telegraph company in the sum of $400. With it the joyous litigant promptly gave a 'luxurious dinner,' and in the full sense of the phrase. Miniature telegraph poles went round the festive board, the connecting wires were of smilax, sparkling wine was drunk from tumblers made in the form of glass insulators that one sees on telegraph poles. The menus were written on telegraph blanks, as, too, were the invitations.

"Altogether it was an enjoyable and never to be forgotten occasion to all but one of those who were bidden to attend. 'Do you know,' said the learned counsel, 'that that scoundrel actually had the cheek to invite me to his infernal banquet?'"

Is Your Back Lame?

Does it hurt to stoop or bend down? Have you a heavy, dull pain at the base of the spine? If so, the best remedy is Nerviline. It will invigorate the tired, sore muscles, make them supple and strong. Nerviline will drive out the pain and make you well in no time. Nothing so good as Nerviline for lumbago, stiff neck, rheumatism neuralgia and sciatica. Buy a 25c bottle of Polson's Nerviline Dr. Hamilton's Pills Cure Constipation, today and try it.

The income tax of India is levied on all incomes or £33 and upward.



The Misery of Catarrh.

It makes a man ridiculous, it makes him an offensive nuisance and it makes him dangerously sick.

Catarrh is not a luxury or a necessity.

It is pretty sure to bring on consumption, pneumonia, or at least, bronchitis. You cannot afford either.

You can afford the cure for it. A cheap cure that has never failed. It is **Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.**

It relieves a cold or catarrh, or cures a headache in ten minutes, it entirely heals up the catarrh-wasted surfaces.

No other remedy can count noses with us—cured noses.

C. E. Zimmerman, of the staff of the Roanoke World, states:

"Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Cure is the only remedy that has ever given me any permanent relief, after suffering more than fifteen years from Catarrh."

Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure first looks to the main spring of life and health, sets up the heart in new strength, feeds the nerves and fills every other organ with life. Cured thousands; will cure you. 22

THE DEAD SEA

Conditions That Exist in This Famous Body of Water.

Scientific observation justifies the estimate that a daily average of 6,500,000 tons of water is received into the Dead Sea for the Jordan and other sources during the year. During the rainy season the amount is very much greater; during the dry season it is, of course, very much less; but this average will be maintained year after year. There is no outlet and the level is kept down by evaporation only, which is very rapid because of the intense heat, the dry atmosphere and the dry winds which are constantly blowing down the gorges between the mountains.

This evaporation causes a haze or mist to hang over the lake at all times, and, when it is more rapid than usual, heavy clouds form and thunderstorms sometimes rage with great violence in the pocket between the cliffs, even in the dry season. A flood of rain often falls upon the surface of the sea when the sun is shining, and the atmosphere is as dry as a bone half a mile from the shore. The mountains around the Dead Sea are rarely seen with distinctness because of this haze.

The waters of the Jordan, when they reach the sea, are as brown as the earth through which they flow—a thick solution of mud—but the instant they mingle with the salt water of the lake the particles of soil are precipitated, and they become as clear as crystal, with an intensely green tint. Carrying so much soil and having so swift a current, one would suppose that the sea would be discolored for a considerable distance, but it is not so. The discoloration is remarkably slight. The Jordan has quite a delta at its mouth, breaking into a number of streams and frequently changing its course because of the obstructions brought down by its own current.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Don't

Don't think because you have taken many remedies in vain that your case is incurable.

You have not taken Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured many seemingly hopeless cases of scrofula, catarrh, rheumatism, kidney complaint, dyspepsia and general debility—many cases that may have been worse than yours.

What this great medicine has done for others it can do for you.

EPIDEMICS OF 1902

Mortality from Cholera in China Japan, Philippines and Egypt.

The mortality from epidemics for the first ten months of 1902 has been exceedingly large, and yet it has been so evenly distributed over this period, month by month, and the regions affected are so far away, that public attention has not been at all concerned with it. In fact, cholera and plague are as common incidents of the Orient as famine or loss of life by flood. None of these attracts the consideration of the American public, or is at best more than a day's wonder. If a tidal wave on our shores should sweep away thousands, as has happened recently in Japan, if the Mississippi River should overflow its banks and drown thousands, as the Yellow River did a few months ago in China, and as it does every year, the public would be appalled, but would soon forget. Even the phenomenal disaster in Martinique, at our doors, already is forgotten. It is not to be expected, perhaps, that catastrophes thousands of miles away, among strange peoples, should excite any lively interest in this country.

Official reports from the Philippines, Egypt, Japan and China indicate that the epidemic of cholera now sweeping through those countries is the worst since 1862, when the west, as well as the east, was suffering from its ravages, and our own country did not escape. Then the streets of Chicago were filled with funeral processions, until at last it became a problem how to bury the victims. During the present year cholera has raged most virulently in Egypt and China, though thousands have died in Japan and the Philippines. China still is in the clutches of the pestilence. According to one correspondent, it broke out simultaneously in Manchuria, Canton and Shanghai, and from these centers spread so rapidly that nearly every province of the empire is now infected. The disease has made no distinctions. It has raged in the slums of Shanghai and found its way into the imperial palace at Pekin.

As only incomplete records of mortality are kept in the Orient, it is impossible to obtain anything like an accurate statement, but it is within bounds to say that cholera alone has caused over half a million deaths this year, and other epidemics, like plague and measles, will add nearly a quarter of a million more to the list. And yet the situation is a hopeful one. There was a time, and that not long ago, when epidemics swept over Europe and this country. A half-dozen years ago Cuba was the breeding-place of yellow fever. The progress of medical science and of sanitation has made such advances, however, that epidemics will not be so widespread or as fatal in Europe and this country as they have been. It is only in countries where people are filthy and fatalistic, and where science and cleanliness have not yet made progress that "the pestilence walketh by noonday."

Mountain Sickness.

No doctor has ever yet accounted for the cause of mountain sickness, a malady infinitely more distressing and more lasting in its effects than sea sickness. It is only in comparatively very high altitudes that mountain sickness attacks the climber. The premonitory symptoms are an uncontrollable attack of nervousness. Though the mountaineer may be in a place that is absolutely safe, he feels when attacked by this sickness that his last hour has come. As a rule, he lies flat down and shouts for help. Then he gets violently sick, and usually weeps. During the making of the railway to Jungfru several medical men made various experiments to ascertain the actual cause of this mountain sickness, but without much result. Like sea sickness, it seems to attack all sorts and conditions of people, and those who do not suffer from it are curiously enough often the most nervous.—London Tattler.

Why Sniffle and Sneeze?

Don't suffer any more with a cold in the head; just carry a Catarrhozone Inhaler in your vest pocket, use it now and again, and you won't have colds. Catarrhozone knocks out a cold in ten minutes, kills a headache in five minutes, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Complete two months' treatment costs $1; trial size, 25c. Druggists or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Hamilton's Pills Cure Constipation.

Greater New York will spend $150,000 more at the World's Fair in St. Louis than it did at the World's Fair in Chicago.

AN OTTAWA MASON AGAIN AT WORK.

Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets completely cure him of a serious attack of Kidney Trouble and Backache.



WM. ST. GEORGES.

Inhalation of fine dust, heavy lifts, exposure to chilling winds—these are some of the things which make masons generally subject to attacks of kidney trouble and backache.

Mr. Wm. St. Georges, whose home is 651 Cumberland Street, Ottawa, Ont., is a stonemason by trade, and was so unfortunate as to become a victim of kidney complaint. The history of his case he gives as follows, in a recent letter:

"Dear Dr. Pitcher:—Permit me to write and thank you for your Backache Kidney Tablets which have done me so much good.

"I suffered for two long years from weak back and kidney trouble. Last year I was completely used up so that I lost all courage, and had no hope of recovering. No one could do anything for me.

"During the first week of April last, I met with a friend of mine and he advised me to take your Kidney Tablets. I thought I would try one box, and after I had finished this I felt so much better that I continued the Tablets until I had used in all six boxes. Every box I took made me feel better and stronger till now I am perfectly cured.

"I am now as strong and healthy as ever I was in my life and can attend to my work, which is very heavy, as I am a stonemason. I feel confident from the benefit I received that anyone suffering from lame back or kidney trouble will not be disappointed if they take your Tablets.

Yours truly,
WM. ST. GEORGES."

Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets are the most effectual remedy known to science for promptly relieving and permanently curing backache, lame or weak back, swelling of the feet and legs, scalding or irritation of the urine, sediment, brick dust deposits, neuralgia, rheumatism, specks floating before the eyes, pain in the head, torpid liver, kidney troubles of old people, bed-wetting of children, and all forms of kidney, bladder and urinary diseases. Price 50c. a bottle or 3 for $1.25, at all druggists or by mail. The Dr. Pitcher Co., Toronto.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis, Official Analyst to the Dominion Government, reports that Sunlight Soap contains "no unsaponified fat,"—that means no waste.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar 135

HOW THE ZOO LIES DOWN TO SLEEP

"AND now," said the "Zoo" watchman, after he had let out the last belated visitors, a tired mother and her two children, whose eyes were still big with wonder, "it's time for the animals to go to sleep."

It was only 6 o'clock in the evening of an autumn day that had been filled with sunshine and bracing coolness.

"So early?" commented the visitor.

"Come with me," he said in reply.

The two men walked past numerous deer ranges, where soft-eyed creatures lazily munched the remnants of their dinners; past dens of wolf and fox, where the former were pacing back and forth and snarling at one another; past ponds for duck, for otters and beavers to the dens of the bears, blasted out of the side of a rocky ledge. There they stopped, and the watchman pointed to a big black hulk being swallowed up by the rapidly falling darkness. It was just light enough to make out that the animal's feet were tucked under a humped body and that its drooping head was trying hard to emulate the paws.

"He's been snoring like a steam engine since 5 o'clock," said the guide, "and he won't wake up till morning. He's early to bed and late to rise. When the wolves howl, as they do several times a night, he's the only fellow in the whole Zoo who isn't disturbed. He just keeps on snoring and snoring, does this Kadiak bear from Alaska."

WHAT THE ROOSEVELT BEAR DID.

For ten minutes the Kadiak heaved his shaggy sides in exquisite heavy slumber that would have made the sluggard that Solomon wrote proverbs about green with envy. Then a human-like thing happened. A little black bear, which was given to the Zoo by President Roosevelt, and which had been disturbed in his efforts to rest, waddled over to his snoring den mate and gave him a vicious swat with a paw. The sleeping bear snored on. Once again the little black bear struck the sleeper. The snoring continued. The little fellow waited a moment, then backed away, and, rushing at the Kadiak, landed on him with all fours. The curled up mass trembled, but kept on snoring. The President's bear dejectedly walked away, and his disgusted attitude said as plainly as words:

"Drat old Kadiak! I can't go to sleep while he snores like that."

An hour later all but the two of the twenty odd bears were sound in slumber. The hairy-eared bear from Asia dreamed as he squatted on his haunches and propped himself on his paws. The four crotches of a dead tree were occupied by as many black bears curled up into balls. Cinnamon, brown and grizzly were scattered over the rocky floors, either rolled over on their sides or sleeping on their bellies, with heads between paws. The two polar bears had flattened themselves like pancakes on a cliff over which the chilly night air swept freely, and, judging from the contented sighs they emitted every little while, they seemed to be relishing the frosty breezes that ruffled up their white coats. But the little black bear that Mr. Roosevelt had captured out west still paced his cage and glared angrily and helplessly at the snoring Kadiak.

The other wide awake was a big grizzly. Squatted before his den's gate, he persistently endeavored to pick the lock. Half an hour later he desisted in his vain efforts and soon was sound asleep in front of the gate; but one paw still reached up toward the lock.

HOW THE MONKEYS SLEEP.

Not a sound came from the primate's house until a door creaked as it was opened. Then every living thing scampered about and chattered. The hay in the cages rustled, the sides of the cages rattled as the monkeys swung up and down, and the shelves and perches squeaked under the burden of disturbed animals. Pretty soon all were settled once more and the monkeys were seen as they slept.

The little squirrel monkey from South America was perched on a limb of a tree and his tail, four times the length of his body, struck straight up in the air. The rhesus monkeys, lying on their stomachs and with their hands under their chins, reminded one of the way human babies frequently sleep. A big black ape was humped up on the floor and, with its head leaning against the cage's side, snored away like a major. The drills and mandrills from West Africa sat up like toy soldiers, and an Arabian baboon, perched above them on its haunches, let its long tail swing down into the faces of its smaller cage mates.

A chimpanzee and an orang-outrang, joint occupants of a cage, had buried themselves in blankets. When their squirmings uncovered them, hairy hands would shoot out and grab the coverings and, with the readiness of human fingers, pull the blankets over the owners' heads.

In the lemur's cage mother instinct was interestingly manifested. A Mother, back up, had sprawled on the floor. Stretched across her lay her half-dozen children, three with heads on one side, the other three with tails on the same side, and heads and tails alternating, each head being hidden beneath the tail next to it. The mother's body kept the chill of the tin away from her precious babies, whose own tails and the temperature of the house—75 degrees—gave sufficient warmth for their heads and backs.

THE TIGER'S QUEER POSITION.

In the lion house the kings of all beasts were found sleeping like dogs, either on their sides, with feet held straight out, or on their stomachs, with heads resting between their paws. Two of the three tigers had rolled over on their backs and their feet pointed toward the cage's roof, while their tongues hung from their partly opened jaws. The puma, curled up like a cat, had the back of its head on the floor, and it seemed to enjoy sleeping with a twisted neck. A Sumatrian rhinoceros whose distinguishing features, besides its general ugliness, were a brick red hide and a scraggy coat of coarse black hair, had its chin resting heavily on the floor and its feet curled under its stomach and pointing toward one another.

The elephants had thrown their great bodies on their sides, and each lay as still as a cat guarding a mouse hole. Their trunks were drawn between their fore legs. Elephants sleep only when their keeper is not around. Let him appear and they will stand and lazily swing their trunks in circles as long as he remains in sight. But once he has vanished they waste no time wooing slumber. Why elephants have this trait no one has been able to explain, except on the theory that they are afraid.

The moonlight, shining through the windows of the aviary, lighted up a small pond and what appeared to be a score of red, white and brownish white balls of some soft material stuck on the ends of thin slivers of wood driven into the pond's bottom. In reality, these variously colored masses were cranes and flamingoes, each slumbering on its right leg and with its head tucked back underneath its left wing. On their toothpick supports they stood as motionless as if they were of carved stone. The alligators, clinging to the unsubmerged ends of dead trees, and the California sealions, poised on the crest of a big rock, with their heads and necks overhanging the edge, were worthy rivals of the flamingoes and cranes in not showing signs of life as they slept.

RATS THAT SLEEP IN WATER.

But while the alligators and sea lions deserted their native element when night came, the Coypu rats did not. Big as the largest cats, these rodents from South America squatted on all fours in shallow water to devour their dinner of carrots and, after that, to sleep, with their children, in size equal to the ordinary rat, squatting and cuddled in rows between fathers and mothers. Every Coypu had a foot or two or hairless tail sticking straight out behind it.

As the guard said they would, the wolves howled almost every hour during the night, and the noise that they made sounded like nothing so much as a medley of college yells at a big foot ball game. When they were not disturbing the slumbers of the other beasts, the wolves slept lightly, lying on their sides in dog fashion. The slightest noise brought them to their feet, set them to pacing their cages and often caused them to yelp at the moon.

On the other hand, the foxes, in neighboring dens, seemed to slumber heavily, despite the noise and their reputation in the fables for sleeping with one eye open. According to old hunters the fox is a sound sleeper and is often stumbled against in an open space in the woods.

The fishes, however, did sleep with their eyes open. Fish have to, for they haven't any eyelids. Each fish balanced itself on the tip of a submerged rock and permitted itself to be rocked in slumber by the gentle swaying of the water. Sound never awakens a fish. Dan Beard, the famous animal artist, recently aptly illustrated this when he held a revolver over the top of his aquarium and fired it a half dozen times. The fish did not move. But when he waved his arm every fin beat the water. A fish's sense of hearing is very defective, and so it makes its eyes do double duty 24 hours every day.

A FIGHT BY MOONLIGHT.

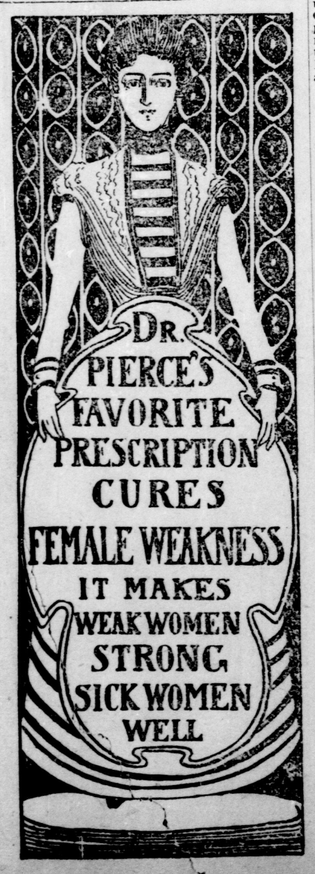
During the night there was one fight in the Zoo boundaries. Two axis deer clashed and the sound of their antlers locking with each other started the wolves howling and the pheasants, very light sleepers, beating wildly against the sides of their cages. When the rumpus quieted down the guard described the fighting bucks as the night hawks and the rounders of the Zoo. "Seems like they're fighting at all hours of the night," he said, "and they're about the only animals that do."

Mr. Beard once possessed a pet mother bat and her two children. After a time the mother sickened, but she still cuddled her offspring under her wings each night. At last her time to die came. Realizing it, she tenderly carried her children to the bottom of the cage, and, dragging herself up on its side, died. Mr. Beard firmly believes that the mother bat did this so that her dead body would not chill and perhaps crush her children.

After the mother's death Mr. Beard started in to raise the youngsters on the bottle. He succeeded admirably for a time, the bats waxing big and strong. Then, one day, he gave them their bottles of milk and inadvertently left them. When he returned he found that his charges had sucked up all the milk and also much air, so that they were puffed out like toy balloons. Their greediness had put an end to their tender young lives.

TAMING A SQUIRREL.

Mr. Beard also had an interesting experience with a red squirrel—squirrels sleep rolled up like balls, or clinging to the sides of cages. He unintentionally left the squirrel out over night and in the morning it was nearly dead from the chill. Mr. Beard at once resorted to heroic measures, which, in this instance, were a teaspoonful of whisky and milk poured down the red squirrel's throat. In less than five minutes the animal was dancing like mad around the room and biting and clawing and spitting at everybody and everything. In short, it was suffering from a severe case of "D. T." After a half hour of such antics the squirrel simmered down, and, to the astonishment of its owner, ever after was as tame as the common gray squirrel. Red squirrels are naturally vicious and this one had been particularly unmanageable. But it became so fond of Mr. Beard that when he gave it its freedom at the end of summer it re-entered the cage several times and otherwise showed its reluctance to leaving before it started for its old home in the Pike County woods. —Washington Star.



MR. CORSON'S APPOINTMENT



ARTHUR CORSON looked at the clock. It lacked five minutes of 5. He frowned and turned toward the office door for the twentieth time. He was nervous and fidgety. He even went to the outer office and looked up the street. But he failed to see his father's stout figure. Could an accident have disabled him?

A boy touched his arm.

"Are you Mr. Arthur Corson?"

"Yes. What is it?"

"Gentleman gave me a note for you."

Arthur took the envelope.

"Where is he?"

"I dunno. He gave it to me an hour ago, an' said you wasn't to get it before 5 o'clock. Any answer?"

Arthur shook his head and the boy slouched away.

"Don't wait for me. Important engagement. See you later. R. C."

That was the message that Arthur muttered aloud as he glanced the slip of paper through the second time.

He bit his lip. He felt provoked. He felt hurt. His father had promised he would call on Mary Merwin. It was a promise grudgingly given, and yet Richard Corson was a man of his word.

"We will take the 5 o'clock suburban car," Arthur had said when the somewhat strained interview drew to a close.

And his father had muttered something that had sounded like assent, and had taken his hat and gone out. It was 3 o'clock as the door closed behind him, and Arthur had been watching for his return ever since.

It had been a hard afternoon for the young man. He had mustered up all his courage and told his father about Mary.

He had broken the news to him as gently as possible, but he could see that it was a profound surprise.

"Who is she?" the old man presently asked.

"She is the daughter of a widow," the boy replied. "They live the second house beyond the tollgate on the Freeport pike. They have a small farm there."

"Who was her father?"

"He was a teacher in the Freeport high school. He died several years ago."

"Poor?"

"Yes. They have the farm and a little income from rents. They live comfortably by managing carefully. The mother is not strong."

"What's the girl's name?"

"Merwin, Mary Merwin."

There was a brief silence.

"I don't know any Merwins," said the old man.

"You won't care to know any other Merwins when you know Mary," said the boy.

The old man drew down his heavy eyebrows.

"Let's look into this," he said in his serious way. "Here's a girl who captivates my very susceptible son—my only son and heir."

The young man raised his head in protest.

"Wait, father," he cried.

But the old man waved his interruption aside.

"It is easy to fall in love with the only heir of a rich old father," he went on. "That's no trick at all. More especially when he's a susceptible lad and likely to lose his head over the first pink-and-white face he sees."

Arthur flushed angrily.

"You wrong me, father," he said. "And what is worse, you wrong Mary. She has no idea that I am your son."

"Eh!" cried the old man. "Not ashamed of your old father, are you?"

"You know I'm not. But something impelled me to say nothing of our relationship."

"Wanted to be loved for yourself alone, eh?"

"Something of that sort," the boy replied.

"But you didn't introduce yourself by a false name?"

"No, father. But Mary would never think of connecting the millionaire with plain Arthur Corson. She believes I am an office clerk on $1,000 a year."

"Are you quite sure of that?"

"Quite sure, father."

The old man shook his head.

"What a chance a poor girl would think it if she could lasso the son of a millionaire," he growled. "She'd dream of castles, and yachts, and jewels by the peck."

"Wait, father," he cried. "You don't know Mary. If you did you wouldn't say such unkind things. I tell you she doesn't have the slightest idea that I am a rich man's son."

"Haven't you told her that you have a father?"

"Yes," the young man replied. "I have told her. I said that you were in business in the city. I told her, too, what a good father you had always been—at least as far as you could afford to be."

"What's that?" cried the old man. "You must have buttered me thick. And what next?"

"I told her that I would bring you out to see her, and that I was quite sure you would be pleased with her."

"Oh, you did, eh? You take a great deal for granted, young man." He paused suddenly and leaned forward. "See here, my lad, aren't you making a big mistake?"

"A mistake, father?"

"Yes, a mistake. A mistake in not looking higher. You mention any girl you fancy, and if you can persuade her to marry you I'll promise to do the rest. There's Eckerstrom's daughter. What do you think of her?"

"I do not think of her, father."

"She's proud, my boy, and she's beautiful. You'd be well matched. That aristocratic mother might think we were not good enough to harmonize with her airy notions, but I think just one interview with Papa Eckerstrom would bring her to terms. And your father, my boy, would furnish him with all the convincing arguments that could be needed." And he laughed softly.

"But, father," cried the young man, "I have no desire for a fashionable bride."

"Haven't you any ambition to rise, my lad?"

"Not in that way, father." The boy looked at the old man appealingly. "Before we say any more I want you to promise me that you will see Mary."

The old man hesitated, then nodded.

"Well, I'll promise," he said.

"Thank you," cried Arthur. "We will take the 5 o'clock suburban car, if that suits you."

And he had fancied the old man grumbled an assent as he took up his hat and started out.

And now he had failed to come.

"I'm afraid he's planning some move that will take me away from Mary," he muttered. "But it will not work." He took his hat. "Mary expects me this evening," he said. "I must catch the 5:30 car without fail."

He paused in the outer office.

"Mr. Branksome," he said to the chief accountant, "please tell my father when he comes in that I waited for him until after 5."

Out at the second cottage beyond the old tollgate on the Freeport road, the slender young daughter of the house was busy with her household duties, quite unconscious of the fact that in one of the big offices in the big city whose smoke clouded the sky but a few miles away, she was the subject of a very earnest dialogue between two men who each bore the name of Corson, a name that had become very dear to her. She expected Arthur Corson to tea, and she deftly prepared for his visit, faithfully abetted by her nimble maid-of-all-work. She was still busy with this labor of love when the doorbell rang. She looked at the clock. It was just 5. That was too early for Arthur.

A middle-aged man of stout build, with a somewhat red face and keen gray eyes, confronted her on the doorstep.

"Is this Miss Mary Merwin?" he demanded.

"Yes, sir," she replied, and the man raised his hat.

"I'm afraid you do not see the resemblance," he said.

"What resemblance, sir?"

"What resemblance! Why, the shape of the head, the curve of the nose, the firmness of the mouth."

"I'm sorry, but I do not understand you, sir."

"I see you don't. I'm Arthur Corson's father."

Mary blushed prettily.

"Come in, sir," she urged; "and pray pardon me for keeping you waiting on the doorstep. Of course, I had no idea you were Arthur's father," and she drew up the easiest chair for him.

He looked at her keenly. Then he starred around the room.

"You must excuse me if I keep my eyes wide open," he said. "I'm here on a sort of inspection trip, you understand."

"I'm very glad you have come," said Mary, with another quick blush. "Arthur said he would bring you."

"Preferred to come alone," said the stout man, and his busy eyes turned again to the girl. "Arthur says he wants to marry you. He asked my consent. I have not given it yet. I wanted to see you first. I wanted to know just where I'm going to stand in this deal."

The girl looked at him with a puzzled expression.

"Will you please explain?" she said.

The stout man drew his chair a little nearer.

"Arthur hasn't told you much about me, has he?"

"Very little."

"I don't blame him. He probably said I was in business in the city. Well, it's a sort of business, but the honest fact is that I need Arthur's help. He has helped me ever since he came out of school. He's a good boy, and I don't think he'd turn his old father adrift. But I want to know where I stand."

He paused as if he expected a reply from the girl.

"Arthur has never mentioned you save in terms of respect and affection," she said. "Whatever good fortune may come to us, I am quite sure that it will be shared with you."

The stout man looked relieved.

"And you will give me a home and make me welcome?" he said.

Mary smiled and nodded.

"You are Arthur's father," she said.

"But I'm not the pleasantest old fellow in the world by a good deal," the stout man remarked. "I'm nervous and fretful and awfully fault-finding. I have my little extravagant failings, too, and they'll use up your pin-money pretty fast. Better think it over."

Mary arose and came forward and gave him her hand.

"We will share our little together," she said.

"Good," said the stout man, and smiled again. "I think that seems to settle it as far as I am concerned."

"And of course you will stay to supper?"

"Of course; I make a point of never refusing an invitation to eat."

Mary drew back and made him a little courtesy.

"Then I must ask you," she said, "to excuse me while I look after the supper details. You must excuse the non-appearance of my mother, too. She is away on a brief visit to friends. Make yourself comfortable, sir, until I return."

The stout man looked after her trim figure and slowly smiled. When he looked around the room it seemed to be full of her. Her deft fingers had touched this and arranged that, her good taste was everywhere displayed, her gentle voice echoed from the walls. He leaned back in the easy chair and enjoyed the quiet restfulness of his surroundings. And pretty soon he caught himself nodding, at which he straightened up suddenly. A moment later he was nodding again.

The clatter of the doorbell aroused him. He heard the swish of skirts. That was Mary hurrying through the hall. The door was opened and in came Master Arthur.

He gave a little start.

"Well, dad!"

"Well, boy!"

"Stole a march on me, dad?"

"Yes, boy."

Arthur turned to the girl. His eyes sparkled.

"He's not to escape, you know, until we get his consent."

"Oh, he's given it," cried Mary. "And he's coming to live with us."

Arthur looked at his father and slowly smiled, whereat the old man suddenly frowned.

"Did you promise him he could live with us?"

"Yes, Arthur."

"Withdraw the promise at once."

"Oh, Arthur! Remember, he is your father."

"Of course, I can't help remembering it. But that is no reason why he should come and live with us. No, indeed. Instead of his coming to live with us we will go and live with him."

"Arthur!"

"Mary Merwin," cried the young man, "I have deceived you. My father has deceived you. We are a deceiving pair. Wait, father; you'll get your chance later. Yes, Mary, we both confess, and we feel quite sure you will forgive us. I begin to see how father here has worked upon your sympathies. Live with us, indeed! Why, he has a house big enough for a dozen couples of our size!"

"Arthur!" cried Mary, and laid her hand on his arm. And then she looked towards the stout man, and he was smiling at them in a most amused manner.

"Ah!" cried Arthur, "do you make a jest of this, sir? Then I'll expose you to the uttermost degree. Mary, dear, have you ever read or heard of Richard Corson—same family name as mine, you know? Did you ever hear of him?"

"Why, yes," said the wondering girl; "he's the great capitalist, and railway man, and mine owner, isn't he?"

"Yes," replied Arthur, "he's all that, and a good deal more."

"But why do you ask me if I ever heard of him?"

"Because," Arthur slowly replied, "there's the guilty man himself, right there!"

A little later, when they were passing into the dining-room, the hands of the two men met in a firm clasp.

And the older man nodded approvingly to the younger.

And the younger man smilingly nodded back.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

PROF. HELE-SHAW ON LOCOMOTION

THE fourth of Prof. Hele-Shaw's Christmas lectures was delivered at the Royal Institution on Saturday afternoon, and was devoted to the road motor driven by electricity, says the London Times of Jan. 5.

Prof. Hele-Shaw began by distinguishing between two kinds of railways, in the one the source of energy or power being carried with the train itself, while in the other the energy was generated at one or more fixed stations and transmitted to the moving train. In the two previous lectures he had dealt with locomotion of the former kind, but in the present lecture he would discuss the employment of a natural force which had been found suitable for use in both ways. Electricity, which a few years ago was regarded as a subject of interest only to the philosopher and man of science, was today rapidly becoming one of the most potent of all the forces at the disposal of the engineer. As was seen in the second lecture, it might be stored up in accumulators and carried by the moving train, or it might be generated by steam or by petrol motors on the moving engine itself, which thus carried its own source of energy, and, like the motor car, became independent of external force until it had exhausted its supply of fuel or electricity. Showing some samples of this method of employing electricity on railways, he remarked that tram-cars carrying accumulators had been tried in London, Paris, America and elsewhere, and at the present time some railways were experimenting with spirit engines driving dynamos for light quick traffic. But, whether or not this mode of employing electricity had a great future before it, it was certainly not the system which had brought electric tramlines so rapidly to the front in recent years and caused their wide extension in every large city of the world. London, if somewhat behind smaller cities, from having to obey the laws of motion of all ponderous bodies, was moving in the same direction as regards passenger locomotion in the streets and underground. It was the possibility of transmitting electricity from a distance more conveniently and effectively than by any other means that gave this force the position of importance it held today. The transmission of power for traction had been tried in various ways—by compressed air, by water, by steam, and by running cables; but all these had proved inferior to electricity. In proceeding to give an outline of the principles on which this employment of electricity was based, the lecturer showed by means of a small model electric railway, operated alternately by a storage battery and a hand dynamo, that there were four points to be studied. First, the source of power, which might be stored up or directly applied by muscular effort, steam or water power; secondly, the dynamo, which generated the electrical current; thirdly, the transmission by wires or rails of the current so generated; and, fourthly, the reconversion by the motor of the current into the work of propelling the electric locomotive or tram-car. He went on to give some idea of the principles on which the dynamo and motor were both based, and then explained the chief differences in the ways of transmitting power from the motor to the wheels in electrical vehicles. By means of experiments in the lantern, he showed the actual working of the switches of a car, by which the current was gradually applied so as to avoid destruction of the motor by burning of its coils. In one experiment it was shown how the current gradually fell off in intensity as the model electric car working in the theater increased its speed, a phenomenon which was seen to occur necessarily when the motor was regarded as a reversed dynamo. The first electric railway was a short line of 600 yards, put down by Siemens at the Berlin exhibition of 1879. The first one in America was built by Edison at Menlo Park in 1880. In the same year the first electrical railway in the United Kingdom was made at Portrush in Ireland, and this line was also memorable as the first in which water power was used to generate the electricity required to work it. Turning from railways of this sort, the lecturer considered the transmission of goods and passengers in cars suspended on wheels running on ropes or rails, like panniers on a donkey. This was quite an old method; in Tunis and Algeria a contrivance of the kind was in use for the conveyance of agricultural produce, and a proposal to make railways in this manner was to be found in the British patent records so far back as 1822. As examples of it he quoted the telpher line at Glynde, Sussex, devised by the late Prof. Fleeming Jenkin, and the overhead systems of conveying luggage from platform to platform in use at Woking Junction and Victoria Station, Manchester. The latest and most important development of this method was the Behr mono-rail railway which was in use with steam power on the Ballybunion railway in Ireland. An example of it, worked by electricity and attaining very high speeds, was to be seen at the Brussels exhibition, and another had been authorized between Liverpool and Manchester. The lecturer next pointed out that electrical traction opened up the question of utilizing great sources of power in nature which had as yet scarcely been touched. Niagara, with its average of 10,000,000 horse power, was already being used, though only to the extent of 100,000 horse power. But the Victoria Falls, on the Zambesi, which belonged wholly to Great Britain, had in the rainy season five times the available power of Niagara, and this fact suggested great possibilities as to the long-distance transmission of electricity for locomotion in the future. At present all this power was running to waste, but some day it would be used, and might perhaps drive electric railways all over Africa. People sometimes asked why the tides had not been utilized for the generation of electricity. If, for instance, we could tap the two or three millions of horse power that ran down the Severn day and night, we should not need coal for working our railways. Unfortunately this could not be done economically. If a big hole could be dug at Gloucester and the water taken from the bottom by tunnel to Bristol, in the same way as was done at Niagara, some of the power might indeed be obtained, but at enormous expense. Or the rising tide might be made to lift a ship which might be supported at high water and allowed to fall and do work at low water, but only two horse power could be got in this way out of a 500-ton ship falling 20 feet. Or the water at high tide might be allowed to flow over wide areas of land, and made to work turbines as it ran away at low time; but even with land at 10 shillings an acre the same power could be got for less than one-fifth the cost from a steam engine. Finally, the lecturer reminded his audience that it was in the very building in which they were assembled that Faraday had discovered the conversion, by electro-magnetic induction, of work into electricity and of electricity into work. The subject brought before them that afternoon was a monument to the genius of Faraday, and might well have in store developments relatively greater than those which had been recorded since he gave his great discovery to the world.

BATTLE SHIPS IN WAX

Secrets of the Testing Tank of the British Admiralty Constructors.

One of the most important and certainly the least known of our naval establishments is the testing house at Haslar. So jealously are the secrets of this place guarded that naval officers even are not allowed to enter it unless they first obtain an official permit. These permits are but sparingly granted, for the British Admiralty has a penchant for not letting its right hand, as represented by one branch of the service, know what its left hand, represented by other branches, is doing. In this case secrecy is not maintained without good reason, for the testing tank, to give the place its everyday name, is a sort of incubator where the ideas of naval architects are hatched out. When the chief constructor designs a new ship, his proposals are laid before the Admiralty, and, if approved, a rough draft is sent to the officials in charge of the testing tank. These make a complete model of the proposed new man-of-war, and carry out experiments which demonstrate to a nicety whether a ship of the submitted design will achieve what is expected of it.

The model is made to scale and of paraffine wax, the only substance suitable for the purpose. It is then placed in a long tank filled with water. To the bow of the model is affixed a length of string, having a weight hung at the other end of it. This weight gradually draws the model along the tank. As it moves calculations are made, which give the speed of the vessel under various conditions and with different engine powers. Stability is also ascertained, for two guides run on either side of the model the full length of the tank. Careful watch is kept to see whether the model heels to one side or the other, and not until it has floated the full length without touching the guides is the stability correct. Should the model lean to one side of the other, the top-heavy parts are carefully shaved off until perfect equilibrium is obtained. The shavings are then carefully weighed in delicate balances, and calculations made which give to a pound the reductions in weight which have to be made in various parts of the ship to insure her the right degree of metacentric height. When this has been done the information obtained is sent up to the Admiralty. The necessary modifications are made and the complete plans of the ship got out. Once again the testing tank is called into operation. More wax models are made and tried, and not until the officials at Haslar report that all is as desired is the order to build the ship given.

The tanks were established as the outcome of a series of important experiments in the effect of wave motion upon ships. These experiments were begun by the late Mr. Froude, a brother of James Anthony Froude, who made discoveries of such importance that the Admiralty adopted his methods of research, and set up the establishment at Haslar, placing Mr. Froude in charge of it.—Pall Mall Gazette.

ALCOHOLIC AIR

Atmosphere in Distilleries and Wine Vaults Intoxicating.

There can be little doubt that the air of distilleries, wine and spirit vaults and drinking saloons must at times contain appreciable amounts of alcohol, and the question has arisen as to whether air containing traces of alcohol would be prejudicial to health. Our attention has been drawn by a correspondent to one instance in which definite steps were taken to ascertain whether the air of an office in a wine and spirit warehouse contained alcohol vapor.

It is well known, of course, that where wines and spirits are stored there is invariably a sort of alcoholic smell, and it has been stated that a walk through the cellars at the London docks, where large quantities of spirits are stored, has at first a peculiarly stimulating effect, followed by depression and headache and nausea. In the same way the stranger on his first visit to the great sherry bodegas in the south of Spain experiences at first a decided sense of exhilaration, with quickening of the pulse, followed by a narcotic effect, a feeling of languor, and headache. In the great brandy stores at Cognac, again, to some people the air is sickening.

It might be naturally expected that the more volatile constituents of wines and spirits would be the first to evaporate into the air, and possibly the volatile ethers would thus prevail. We have heard it said that the effect of inhaling the air of the sherry vaults is more marked than when other spirituous liquids are kept in the store. It is, of course, well known that sherry is a highly ethereal wine. There would, therefore, appear to be some ground for concluding that when air is impregnated with the volatile vapors of spirits or wines it has a marked effect upon health. Whether this effect would be pronounced or not upon those inhaling the air day by day, does not appear to have been ascertained with certainty. It is probable, however, that at any rate some slight deterioration of health would take place.

It is pretty commonly asserted that publicans and barmaids experience ill-effects from the constant inhalation of an alcohol-contaminated air, but their environment, of course, provides a combination of unhealthy factors. According to an examination made of the air of a distillery it would appear that no less than an ounce of proof spirit or half an ounce of absolute alcohol may be present in five cubic feet of air. It is obvious from this result, we think, that a very appreciable amount of alcohol would be inhaled during a stay, say, of eight hours in such air. And since the alcohol by the medium of the lungs would rapidly gain access to the circulation, the conclusion must be in favor of the view that such air would in the long run be detrimental to health, and therefore that in such a case special arrangements for particularly efficient ventilation are indicated.—The Lancet.

FUNCTIONS OF JOURNALISM

The Views of an Eminent Divine on the Subject.

"The daily press goes right on reporting vice and crime. We ought to know the evil things that are going on in the world. We don't want an Index Expurgatorius. We don't want a censor, either at Washington or in a Chicago editorial chair, to tell us what we may read. I want to know everything."

Dr. Lyman Abbott, the preacher-editor of the Outlook, made this statement with emphasis during the course of an address on "The Daily Press and Its Attitude Toward Religious Education," yesterday afternoon. The address was the first of a series of discussions on problems in religious education which President W. R. Harper, of the University of Chicago, has provided for Sunday afternoons this winter. It was given in Kent Theater of the university, and, although Dr. Abbott had preached there to a large university congregation in the forenoon and the day was bitterly cold, the hall was again filled to hear him.

When he declared that the daily papers should publish facts about vice and crime, Dr. Abbott was discussing the point that all people, whatever their religion, have a right to demand of the daily papers men of character for editors and reporters. He said in part:

"The daily newspaper is a history of current life. Its business is to tell us what went on in the world yesterday. It is first of all a reporter. The enterprise of the American journal is beyond all praise. But we have a right to ask for something more than enterprise. We have no right to ask the newspaper to select only the pleasant things for us to read.

"We do, however, have a right to ask to have the vice and crime painted with just discrimination. The way in which it will be painted depends on who holds the pen. A New York wit is reported to have said that he read a certain morning paper because it made vice so attractive and a certain evening because it made virtue so repulsive. We want the opposite, so that vice shall be a repulsive and virtue attractive.

"We have a right to ask that the daily newspaper shall preserve a fair proportion between the events of the day; that it shall not present a distorted picture; that it shall not make you think that all the events of the day are crime. We have a right to ask that the great ethical and moral movements shall be recorded, and so recorded that they shall be interesting and simple to comprehend. I am not asking that the newspaper should give pre-eminence to institutional religion, but simply that it should preserve a fair proportion between the events of the day.

"The daily press should be more than a reporter. It should be an interpreter. The tendency of human life is development of justice, mercy, kindness, reverence and love. We have a right to ask the press to interpret all events in relation to this progress.

"We want to know what is the significance, for example, of this great struggle between the coal miners and operators. Does it forecast a better organization of labor? Does it look toward a better organization of capital, toward a better understanding between the two? Is it a movement toward more clearly defined classes? And are we to prepare ourselves for a war between labor and capital, a war between classes as there was a war between sections?

"These are big questions. We want men who have a large outlook, who have insight and foresight, to tell us, busy as we are with our work, the meaning of events.

"It is too much to ask the daily press to tell the truth, but we have a right to ask that the daily press try to tell the truth. We have a right to ask for reverence as well as truth. It is not the business of the daily press to give the people simply what they want. The daily press ought to be in the same category with a great university. To take a commercial illustration, has a grocer in East New York a right to give children green fruit? Is it right for a newspaper to regard itself as something more than a great commercial enterprise?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

IGNORANCE IS A CURSE.—"Know thyself" is a good admonition, whether referring to one's physical condition or moral habitudes. The man who is acquainted with himself will know how to act when any disarrangement in his condition manifests itself. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is a cheap and simple remedy for the eradication of pain from the system and for the cure of all bronchial troubles.

The area of the peat bogs in Ireland has been estimated at nearly 8,000,000 acres, with an average thickness of 15 feet. At half the heating value of coal these deposits are equivalent to 2,500,000,000 tons of coal.

THREE-COLORED PHOTOGRAPHY

New Process Using Paper Instead of Glass.

At the London Camera Club Mr. Sanger Shepherd gave a demonstration of a new process for producing three-color photographs on paper instead of on glass, as has been chiefly done hitherto. Thus far nearly all the three-color processes brought forward are merely modifications of that proposed, and, indeed, practiced long ago by Ducos du Hauron, in which three negatives are made through three-colored screens, and these are successively printed, each in the color complimentary to that if its screen, and superimposed. Thus, the negative taken behind a green screen must be printed in red and yellow and blue, prints being secured from negatives taken with blue and red screen respectively, and, being produced on transparent film, can be laid one upon the other, and the trichromatic effect produced. The extreme delicacy of the films and the difficulty of getting the three images in exact register have proved a serious obstacle until the improved Lumiere process introduced thin sheets of talc as the supports for the colored prints. The chief point of divergence in the process now shown by Mr. Sanger Shepherd is that the three successive images are actual printings in pigment instead of being superimposed films. The same triplet of negatives is required, and there are dyed the three primary colors. The paper to be printed on is prepared by thinly coating with gelatine, and with this gelatinized surface the red-dyed negative is first brought in contact. In the course of a few minutes the dyed film parts with its coloring matter, which, by a principle familiar to collotypers and others, filters out into the freshly presented gelatine, and the yellow and blue are afterward printed in the same way. Credit may be given to Mr. Sanger Shepherd for having thought of applying to trichromatic printing a method which long ago was used in monochrome, but the difficulties, which further experimenting may remove, but which at present seem to exist, are that, given exact registration of the three successive negatives, it is not clear how a blurring, due to the lateral spreading of the color as it is taken up by the gelatinized paper can be prevented, and as the amount or duration of each printing is controlled by the judgment or taste of the operator, no reliance can be placed on securing the precise relative proportions of the three colors requisite for producing, even approximately, the entire range of natural color; nor is it explained how, should the process be employed commercially, uniformity among any number of copies is to be secured.

Tubes of gelatine containing germs of a disease warranted to kill locusts and grasshoppers are to be distributed to American farmers. Several insects will be inoculated and then released in order to spread the disease.

An effort is being made to establish in one of the Scotch universities a chair for the study of the Scots language and literature.

Lottie Blair Parker, author of "Way Down East," has recovered from her recent illness and is writing the last act of "Lights of Home."

FOR MEN



Dr. KOHR'S RESTORINE

The Remedy of the New Century—the most wonderful Medicine ever discovered. It is astounding the medical world. 10,000 cases cured in one month in Paris. The National Medical Board has recommended this remedy for use in the Insane Asylums where, as is well known, a majority of the male inmates are victims of lost vitality in its most terrible form. In Europe the remedy is endorsed by all governments and is now used as a specific in the great standing armies of both France and Germany. Stops losses in from seven to ten days so that they never return. Drains entirely cease after a few day's treatment. The skin becomes clean, the eyes bright. Headaches disappear. No more weak memory, the mind becomes bright and active. A food for brain and blood.

A PERMANENT CURE

no matter how chronic the case. Just send us to-day your name and address plainly written, and a five day's treatment of Restorine will be sent

FREE

in plain sealed package. Do not hesitate a moment. We will treat you with success and with honest confidence.

DR. KOHR MEDICINE CO., P.O. Drawer E 2341, MONTREAL.

DR. WOOD'S
NORWAY PINE SYRUP
CURES
Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Pain in the Chest, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

It invigorates as well as heals, and soothes the throat and lungs so that you quickly realize the lung healing virtues of the pine.

Price 25c. at all Dealers.

FIRST DOSE RELIEVED.

I had a very severe cold and used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. The first dose gave relief, and part of the bottle completely cured me. At the same time my mother had such a severe cold and cough that she was confined to her bed. She also used the Syrup and it gave her almost instant relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from coughs and colds. MRS. FRANK E. HARVIE, Hortonville, N.S.

Save! If "economy begins at home" then a woman had better discard the old-fashioned powder dyes and use Maypole Soap, which washes and dyes at one operation. "No mess, no trouble." Brilliant, fast colors—quick, easy to use. Best dealers sell it.

Maypole Soap

10c. for Colors. 15c. for Black.

LARGEST SALE OF ANY DENTIFRICE.

CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC
Tooth Powder.

A unique and efficacious preparation for cleansing the teeth and strengthening the gums.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

Wethey's Mince Meat

"Just One Trial."

You risk two large or three small pies by one trial of Wethey's Delicious Condensed Mince Meat. What you'll learn by the experiment will be that Wethey's is the best mince meat and that it makes delicious mince pies. Scientifically made of fresh meats and fruits mechanically blended with the finest spices in properly balanced proportions.



Absolutely clean. Put up in dainty "brick" packages. Enough for two large or three medium pies. Ready to add vinegar, cider, wine or brandy. Ask for WETHEY'S and take NO OTHER. Sold by grocers everywhere. 10 cents.

"One try satisfies"



IRON-OX

"Iron-Ox Tablets seem to "attain an immediate popu- "larity. I have sold easily, "in the few months I have "had them, at least double as "many boxes as I ever did of "any other Patent Medicine "in the same length of time.

"Nearly every box sold seems "to be the means of selling "another."—S. E. HICK, Druggist, Goderich, Ont.

A Superior Blood Remedy
An Invaluable Tonic
50 Tablets 25c

Torturing Piles

First symptoms—Moisture; intense itching, stinging; desire to scratch, most at night. If allowed to continue, tumors form, which often protrude, ulcerate and bleed. Instant relief; no pain; no knife. Certain cure—simply use

Swayne's Ointment

Harmless; healing. Half a century's test proves that it never fails. At druggists. 50 Cents. To try before you buy, address, Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, who will gladly mail, in a plain wrapper, A SAMPLE BOX FREE.



Baby's Own Soap

is a guard against all skin troubles in children. It cleanses, softens, soothes and prevents chafing and sores.

IT IS AS GOOD FOR THE OLD AS THE YOUNG.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS. MONTREAL. 4-2

THE MARKETS.

THE LOCAL MARKET.

London, Saturday, Jan. 31.

The attendance at the market today was not much larger than at the ordinary mid-week market, and was far below expectations. The majority of the offerings were of the smaller lines of produce, which found a ready sale at prices firmer to higher.

Grain—Ten loads of oats were offered; the demand was brisk, at 90c to 93c per cental, mostly at 92c.

Hay—Only 7 loads offered, which brought $10 per ton for the best and $8 to $9 for poor.

Butter and Eggs—In keeping with other lines, the supply was light. Butter in pound rolls was firm, at 20c to 21c, and in some instances 22c was obtained; crocks sold at 18c to 20c per pound. Eggs were in fair supply and prices ran 20c to 22c for crates and 25c per dozen for fresh-laid eggs.

Vegetables and Roots—There were only a few bags of potatoes on sale; prices as quoted. Onions sold at 60c to 65c per bag. Turnips, 25c to 35c. Parsnips, beets and carrots, 35c to 40c per bag. Cabbages, 40 to 50c per dozen. Celery, 30c to 40c per dozen.

Poultry—The supply in this line was light, and there was no change in prices from those quoted.

Dressed Hogs—There were about 30 carcases on sale; the demand was good and prices firmer, at $8 to $8 30.

Live Hogs—The price for Monday will be $5 60. A carload of sows and stags were purchased here today at 4c to 4½c for the former and 2c for the latter; a couple of loads of small pigs, about 3 months old, were offered at $8 to $10 per pair.

Apples were a slow sale, and prices were unaltered from those quoted.

Butchers' Meats—There was a fairly large quantity on sale and prices were a trifle easier, at $5 to $5 50 for common beef and $6 to $7 for fair and choice; lambs were dull of sale, at $7 50 to $8 50 per 100 pounds.

Honey sold at 9c to 10c per pound for strained, and 12½c for that in the comb.

GRAIN, PER CWT.			
Wheat, sprouted	$1 12	@	$1 15
Wheat, good	1 15	@	1 16
Oats	91	@	95
Barley	85	@	90
Peas	1 40	@	1 50
Corn	1 00	@	1 10
Rye	85	@	90
Buckwheat	90	@	1 10
GRAIN, PER BUSHEL.			
Wheat	67	@	69
Oats	31	@	35
Barley	40	@	43
Peas	85	@	90
Corn	58	@	72
Rye	56	@	58
Buckwheat	50	@	52
DAIRY PRODUCE.			
Butter, per roll, baskets	20	@	22
Butter, crock, per lb	19	@	20
Eggs, doz., basket lots	21	@	22
Eggs, doz., new-laid	25	@	25
Honey, strained, per lb	9	@	10
Honey, in comb, per lb	13	@	13
Cheese, wholesale	10½	@	11¼
FRUITS.			
Apples, per bbls	1 00	@	1 25
Apples, per bag	25	@	50
Apples, dried, per lb	4	@	4¾
Apples, per bu	25	@	25
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, bag, wholesale	1 20	@	1 20
Potatoes, single bag	1 25	@	1 25
Turnips, per bag	25	@	35
Onions, per bag	60	@	65
Beets, per bu	25	@	30
Carrots, per bag	30	@	40
Cabbages, per doz	25	@	40
Celery, per doz	25	@	50
Pumpkins, each	5	@	10
Squashes, per doz	60	@	80
Sage and savory, doz	20	@	20
Peppers, per doz	15	@	15
Cauliflowers, per doz	60	@	90
POULTRY, DRESSED.			
Chickens, pair pair	60	@	85
Ducks, per pair	75	@	1 00
Geese, each	65	@	90
Turkeys, per lb	13	@	14
LIVE POULTRY.			
Ducks, per pair	50	@	65
Geese, each	50	@	70
Turkeys, per lb	11	@	12
MEATS.			
Dressed hogs, per cwt	8	@	8 30
Pork, hindquarters, per lb	9	@	10
Pork, forequarters, lb	8½	@	8½
Beef, carcase, choice	6 00	@	7 00
Beef, carcase, common	5 00	@	6 00
Beef, hindquarters	6 00	@	7 00
Beef, forequarters	4 50	@	5 50
Lambs, by carcase	7 00	@	7 50
Lamb, by quarter	9	@	10
Veal, per cwt	6 50	@	8 00
Mutton, per cwt	5 00	@	6 00
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay, per ton	8 00	@	10 00
Straw, per ton	5 00	@	5 50
Straw, per load	3 00	@	3 50
Baled hay, wholesale	8 50	@	9 50
LIVE STOCK.			
Hogs, per cwt	5 60	@	5 60
Pigs, per pair	5 00	@	5 50
Sows, per cwt	4 00	@	4 50
Fat cattle	4 50	@	5 25
Cows, each	25 00	@	37 00
HIDES AND SKINS.			
Wool, washed	13	@	13½
Wool, unwashed	6	@	7
Hides, No. 1, per lb	6½	@	6½
Hides, No. 2, per lb	5½	@	5½
Hides, No. 3, per lb	4½	@	4½
Tallow, rendered	6	@	6½
Tallow rough	3½	@	3½
Sheepskins, each	60	@	60
Calfskins, No. 1	8	@	8
Calfskins, No. 2	6½	@	7

AMERICAN MARKETS

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—There was only a moderate trade in wheat today, and prices declined. May lost 1c to 1⅛c; corn was down ¼c, and oats were off ⅛c to ¼c; provisions were steady to 15c lower. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago received 302 cars of wheat, against 378 last week and 260 a year ago. Estimated receipts for tomorrow: Wheat, 36 cars; corn, 265 cars; oats, 195 cars; hogs, 10,000 head.

The leading futures closed: Wheat—May, 77½c to 77⅝c; July, 74⅛c. Corn—Jan., 46c; May, 44⅞c; July, 43⅛c to 43¼c; Sept., 43⅛c. Oats—Jan., 33⅜c; May, 36¼c; July, 32⅝c; Sept., 29⅛c. Pork—Jan., $18 75; May, $16 55; July, $16 20. Lard—Jan., $9 90; May, $9 42½; July, $9 27½. Ribs—Jan., $9 02½; May, $9 15 to $9 17½. Rye—May, 51c. Timothy—Jan., $4 25. Clover—Jan., $11 70. Barley—Cash, 42c to 58c.

Cash quotations: Flour quiet and easy. No. 2 spring wheat, 77c to 78c; No. 3, 72c; No. 2 red, 74c to 74¾c. No. 2 corn, 45¾c; No. 2 yellow, 45¾c. No. 2 oats, 33¾c; No. 3 white, 33½c to 35c. No. 2 rye, 49c. Good feeding barley, 42c to 46c; fair to choice malting, 48c to 55c. No. 1 flaxseed, $1 17; No. 1 northwestern, $1 22. Prime timothy seed, $4. Mess pork, $16 62½ to $16 75; lard, $9 90 to $10 20; short ribs sides, $8 95 to $9 10; dry salted shoulders, $8 25 to $8 50; short clear sides, $9 37½ to $9 62½. Eggs stronger; cases included, 20½c.

Receipts—Flour, 16,000 bbls; wheat, 64,600 bu; corn, 226,100 bu; oats, 301,600 bu; rye, 6,700 bu; barley, 80,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls; wheat, 10,100 bu; corn, 204,700 bu; oats, 138,400 bu; barley, 149,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Jan. 30.—Wheat—Easier; cash, 77c; May, 80⅛c. Corn—Steady; Jan., 46c; May, 44⅞c. Oats—Dull; Jan., 37c; May, 37c. Rye—No 2, 54c. Clover seed—Easier; Jan., $7 15; March, $7 20. Prime alsike, $8 10.

DAIRY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 30.—Butter—Firm; receipts, 6,131 pkgs; rolls, fresh, choice, 17c; do, common to prime, 15c to 16c; packing stock, solid, packed, 15c. Cheese—Firm; receipts, 1,559 boxes; prices unchanged.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 30.—Butter—Steady; dairies, 15c to 23c. Cheese—Steady, 11c to 14c.

OIL MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 30.—The oil market opened at $1 50.

PITTSBURG

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 30.—The oil market closed at $1 50.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., Jan. 30.—Credit balances, $1 50.

LONDON.

London, Jan. 30.—Petroleum, American refined, 5⅝d; spirits, 7¼d.

ANTWERP.

Antwerp, Jan. 30.—Petroleum, 21 francs.

BREMEN.

Bremen, Jan. 30.—Petroleum, 6 marks 85 pfennings.

SUGAR MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 30.—Sugar—Nominal; refined dull. Molasses—Firm.

LONDON.

London, Jan. 30.—Raw sugar—Muscovado, 8s 9d; centrifugal, 9s 3d; beet sugar, Jan., 7s 1¼d.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL.

The following table shows the quotations per cental yesterday for American products at Liverool, as well as for the three previous market days. In each case highest prices are given:

	Jan. 27.		Jan 28.		Jan. 29.		Jan. 30.	
WHEAT—								
Red Winter	6	5	6	4	6	4	6	4⅛
No.1 Nor.Spring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No 1 Cal	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0
No. 1 Nor. Man.	6	8½	6	8	6	9	6	8
March	6	4⅝	6	3⅝	6	4	6	3⅛
May	6	3⅛	6	2⅛	6	2½	6	2¼
CORN—								
Mixed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Old	5	6¼	5	6¼	5	6¼	0	0
New	4	7½	4	7¼	4	7¼	4	7
July	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
September	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
January	0	0	0	0	4	8¼	0	0
March	4	5	4	4⅞	4	5¼	4	4⅞
May	4	2¾	4	4⅞	4	2⅞	4	2⅝
Flour	22	3	22	2	22	3	22	3
Peas	6	6¼	6	3	6	5½	6	5½
Pork, prime mess	75	0	75	0	75	0	75	0
Lard	51	6	51	0½	51	6	51	6
Tallow	27	6	27	3	27	6	27	6
Bacon, light	48	0	48	0	48	0	48	0
Cheese, white	62	0	62	6	62	0	62	0
Cheese, colored	62	0	62	0	62	0	62	0

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Jan. 31.—Wheat—Spot, No. 1 northern spring steady, 6s 10d; No. 2 red western winter steady, 6s 1½d; No. 1 California firm, 6s 11½d. Futures quiet; March, 6s 2⅞d; May, 6s 1½d.

Corn—Spot, American mixed, new, quiet, 4s 7d; American mixed, old, no stock. Futures quiet; Jan. nominal; March, 4s 4¾d; May, 4s 2¾d.

Peas—Canadian quiet, 6s 5½d.

Flour—St. Louis fancy winter quiet, 8s 3d.

Hops (at London)—Pacific coast firm, £7 10s.

Beef—Easy; extra India mess, 102s 6d.

Pork—Easier; prime mess western, ●s.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, quiet, 52s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 40 lbs, quiet, 46s 6d; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, firm, 48s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, steady, 47s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, steady, 47s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, steady, 47s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, steady, 51s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, steady, 40s.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, dull, 50s 6d; American refined, in pails, quiet, 50s 6d.

Butter—Nomial.

Cheese—Strong; American finest white and colored, 62s 6d.

Tallow—Firm; prime city, 27s 6d; Australian (in London), 34s 3d.

Turpentine spirits—Firm, 45s.

Rosin—Common firm, 5s 5d.

Petroleum—Refined quiet, 6¼d.

Linseed oil—Steady, 26s.

Cottonseed oil (Hull refined)—Spot dull, 22s 4½d.

WOOL MARKET.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

London, Jan. 30.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today numbered 14,344 bales, half of which were New Zealands. The demand was steady. Low medium cross-breds were irregular, but fine crossbreds were steady. Cape of Good Hope ad Natal sold readily to the home trade and the continent. A few medium fine cross-breds and several lots of good greasy merinos were taken at full rates by American buyers. Following are the sales in detail: New South Wales, 800 bales; scoured, 5¾d to 1s 8d. Queensland, 400 bales; scoured, 1s 8d to 1s 11d; greasy, 9d to 10d. Victoria, 1,800 bales; scoured, 11½d to 1s 2½d; greasy, 6½d to 1s 2d; South Australia, 2,200 bales; greasy, 4½d to 1s ½d. West Australia, 1,500 bales; greasy, 5¾d to 10d. New Zealand, 7,400 bales; scoured, 6½d to 1s 7d; greasy, 5½d to 1s 1d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 100 bales; scoured, s 5d to 1s 8½d; greasy, 7d to 8½d.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

TORONTO.

[Associated Press Report.]

Toronto, Jan. 30.—There was quiet business in most grades of cattle at the western cattle market today, and exporters, on account of high prices asked, dragged wearily. The highest average price for exporters paid was $5 per cwt, though one load of extra choice cattle brought as high as $5 30. Ordinary cattle sold well enough, and there was a demand for lowpriced beasts. These sold at better prices than those of Thursday. There was a fair market for butchers, and in this class prospects are steady, while in the export the outlook is dull. A very short supply of milkers sold at unchanged quotations of from $60 to $90. The light run in all departments of the market, too, had an effect in limiting activity. In all there arrived 47 cars, including 504 cattle, 287 sheep, 1,812 hogs and 12 calves. Sales reported were: James Rowantree bought 8 mixed export cattle, 1,200 lbs, at $4 25 per cwt; butchers, 950 lbs, at $3 75, and 9 rough ... 1,100 lbs, at $2 60 to $3 25. H. May... & Son bought a load of butchers, 1,000 lbs, at $4 25 per cwt. C. Zeigman bought 20 butchers' cattle, 900 lbs, at $3 65 cwt. Sinclair Levack bought 1 load of butchers, 950 lbs, at $4 per cwt. E. Maybee & Co. bought 7 export bulls, 1,025 to 1,600 lbs, at $3 40 to $4 25 per cwt, and 12 light mixed export cattle at $4 60. C. McCurdy bought 12 butchers' heifers, 900 lbs, at $3 90, and a good cow, 1,260 lbs, at $4. W. H. Mayne sold a load of export cattle, 1,250 lbs, at $4 50 per cwt; 2 bulls, 2,500 lbs, at $4 15, and a load of mixed butchers, heifers and steers, 1,050 lbs, at $4 12½. T. Crawford & Co. sold a load of export cattle, 1,250 lbs, at $4 75; a load, 1,225 lbs, at $4 65; a load, 1,100 lbs, at $4 50, and a load, 1,300 lbs, at $5; they bought a load of rough export cows, 1,125 lbs, at $4, and a load of good fat cows, in lots, 1,200 to 1,380 lbs, at $3 40 to $3 75. W. H. Dean bought a load of exporters, 1,250 lbs, at $4 80, and a load of mixed bulls, cows and steers at $4 to $4 85. Frank Hunnisett, jun., bought a load of butchers' cattle, 900 to 1,100 lbs, at $4 to $4 25.

Everything in the sheep market was sold, and more could have been disposed of. The tone was steady, with prices unchanged. Export ewes, $3 50 to $3 90 per cwt; bucks, $2 50 to $3 75 per cwt, lambs, $4 25 to $5 per cwt, and calves at $2 to $10 each. Wesley Dunn bought 35 sheep at $3 87½ per cwt; 140 sheep at $3 80 per cwt; 50 lambs at $4 85 per cwt, and 15 calves at $8 50 each. Frank Harris bought for the Harris Abattoir Company 75 sheep at $3 50 to $3 75 per cwt, 80 lambs at $4 60 to $5 per cwt, and 6 calves at $5 to $5 50 per cwt.

No changes were noted in the hog market, and on a nominal run prices were steady, selects were quoted at $6 per cwt, lights and fats at $5 75, sows at $4 50 to $5, and stags at $2 to $4.

CHICAGO

Chicago, Jan. 30.—Cattle—Receipts 5,000 steady; good to prime steers, $4 50 to $5 75 poor to medium, $3 to $4 50; stockers and feeders, $2 25 to $4 40, cows, $1 40 to $4 50 heifers, $2 to $4 60; canners, $1 40 to $2 40 culls, $2 25 to $4 30; calves, $3 50 to $6 75 Texas-fed steers, $3 50 to $4 40.

Hogs—Receipts, 19,000, 5c to 10c higher mixed and butchers, $6 55 to $6 85; good to choice heavy, $6 95 to $7 10; rough heavy, $6 60 to $6 90; light, $6 35 to $6 55 bulk of sales at $6 60 to $6 85.

Sheep—Receipts, 9,000; sheep and lambs stronger; good to choice wethers, $4 40 to $5 25; fair to choice mixed, $3 to $4 40, native lambs, $4 40 to $6 35.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, Jan. 30.—Cattle—Receipts 100; quiet. Veals—Receipts, 330; strong 50c higher; tops, $8 75 to $9 50; common to good, $5 50 to $8 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,100; active; mixed and Yorkers, $6 95 to $7; pigs, $6 95; roughs $5 90 to $6 20; stags, $5 50.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,100; sheep steady lambs 10c higher; top lambs, $6 to $6 10; a few at $6 15; culls to good, $4 25 to $5 90; yearlings, $5 to $5 25; ewes, $4 25 to $4 50; sheep, top mixed, $4 25 to $4 50; culls to good, $2 to $4 15.

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,674; steers lower; bulls and cows steady to 10c lower; steers, $4 45 to $5 40; oxen, $3 60 to $4 75; bulls, $3 50 to $4 40; cows, $1 80 to $3 60. Exports tomorrow, 2,619 cattle, 60 sheep, 250 carcases of mutton and 6,200 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 158; slow and lower; veals, $5 to $9; western calves, $2; little calves, $4; barnyard calves nominal.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,857; sheep easier; lambs seady to 10c lower; sheep, $3 to $4 50; lambs, $4 75 to $6 20; choice, $6 25; culls, $4 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,419; state hogs nominal; common mixed western, $6 30.

BEAN MARKETS.

Detroit, Jan. 31.—Beans are unchanged; there is a little activity in the May option, but the other deals are lifeless. Quotations: Cash and Feb., $2 23; May, 2 cars at $2 35.

GIRL ROUTED A BURGLAR

Cleveland Lass Used Gun With Good Effect.

Heard Sound, Investigated, and Then Blazed Away at Intruder.

Cleveland, Jan. 30.—Armed with her father's revolver, 17-year-old Edna Zimmer, daughter of "Chief" Zimmer, the famous ball player, fought with a bold robber yesterday afternoon and routed him. Nor was the girl afraid to use the weapon. Miss Zimmer fired one shot at the retreating form of the marauder, and though as far as is known the shot did not reach its mark, a bullet hole through the door testifies to the burglar's close call.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Miss Zimmer was in an upstairs room at her father's house, No. 110 Fourth avenue. She was alone in the house at the time, and when she heard a sound of someone moving around down stairs, her suspicions were instantly aroused. Knowing instinctively that there was an intruder prowling around in the lower regions of the house, she neither screamed nor tried to escape. Instead she made her mind up instantly as to what course to pursue and determined to investigate.

Being of a cautious as well as plucky nature, the young woman did not trust entirely to her own valor, but took the precaution to arm herself with her father's 32-caliber revolver. Then she essayed to contest with the burglar, for she was certain by this time that it was none other than a burglar whom she heard down stairs. Hearing the sound coming from the kitchen, she quietly tiptoed down the back stairs, and peering around the corner of the landing, she saw the stranger in the act of pocketing some silverware, which he had picked up in the adjoining dining-room.

Miss Zimmer raised her revolver to fire at the burglar, but as she did so he evidently heard the rustle of her dress. Facing about to see from whence proceeded the sound, he looked squarely into the muzzle of a gun, and back of that he saw the set face and unquivering eye of the girl. He did not stop to look long, however, but ducked. There was a sharp click, a flash and a bullet whistled above him, through the space that but an instant before had been occupied by his head. The bullet passed through the panel of the back door, and before the girl had time to fire again the disturber dashed out of the door and fled.

OCEAN NEWS SERVICE

Marconi Company Began Business With the Cunarder Lucania.

London, Jan. 31.—The first attempt to supply incoming steamers with a news service was made yesterday, when Reuter's Telegraph Company filed with the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company 100 words of news for the Cunard Line steamer Lucania, which left New York on Saturday last, and which was due to arrive at Queenstown yesterday or today.

The wireless company, thus far, will only engage to attempt to transmit messages 20 to 30 miles from Brow Head, so the news will only reach the steamer a few hours before her arrival at Queenstown.

Some societies spend a dollar in an effort to raise a dime for charity.

Back of the Cough

There's more to a cough than the tickling sensation in the throat. There's a cold behind that and a weak spot to be strengthened.

Cough mixtures get as far as the tickling sensation in the throat; that is where their work stops. They may relieve the cough, but they do not cure the cold and certainly will not build up the system. Their action is therefore merely local and of necessity very limited.

Scott's Emulsion does not stop at the throat. It eases that too, but its mission is beyond that. It not only cures the cough, but it cures the cold which is back of the cough. It searches out the real cause of the trouble and corrects the wasting and weakening conditions. In its passage through the body it distributes strength to the worn out tissues, feeds the blood corpuscles and tones up the body. There is nothing better than Scott's Emulsion to build up a run down system after a cold.

We will send a sample free to anyone on request.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
55 Front St., W., Toronto.

MR. MARTIN HARVEY SCORES AN INDISPUTABLE TRIUMPH

Young English Actor Delights Large Audience in His Play "The Only Way."

It seems almost unnecessary to say that Mr. Martin Harvey, who appeared in this city for the first time last night, won a pronounced triumph by his acting in his play, "The Only Way." His rapid rise to a distinguished position upon the stage in England and the remarkable personal success which he has achieved during his tour in the United States and Canada, are known to all. His appearance in this city was only another opportunity for him to give rare pleasure to a large and very appreciative audience. Mr. Harvey's visit to London had been awaited with curiosity, so much had been said in praise of his delightful portrayal of the role of Sidney Carton, in the Rev. Freeman Wills' dramatization of Charles Dickens' "A Tale of Two Cities." This story is said by many critics to be Charles Dickens' greatest work; certainly, from an artistic point of view, the character of the hero of it, Sidney Carton, is finely and strongly drawn, and in the stage version gives scope for the display of ability which must be of unusual order. This Mr. Harvey possesses. There is no scene in the play in which he did not rise perfectly to the requirements of the part, or fail to touch the most delicate sympathy that the pathetic life of Sidney Carton inspires. His personality is perfectly in keeping with the part. His slender figure is lithe and graceful and dignified in poise, he has a fine head, a face that is handsome and magnificently expressive. His eyes and voice are strikingly beautiful. He speaks with both, and his voice is peculiarly rich and flexible. A personality more suitable for the presentment of the character of Carton could hardly be imagined. Mr Harvey impressed his audience in the first act with his picture of the drink-abased advocate struggling against the utter downfall which he saw before him. He was in turn cynical, remorseful, hateful of himself and yet hopeful momentarily that he might still have a future of some distinction if he could only shake himself free of his lethargy and use the brilliant gifts which he knew he possessed. The first impression was strengthened when Carton swayed the revolutionary tribunal at Paris by his speech in defense of his rival in love, when he aroused their favor by an adroit and eloquent appeal to the excitable emotions of the crowd. In the last act Sidney Carton displays his true nature. Here he was the true, noble, heroic man nature had made him, and in the final deed of courage, devotion and sacrifice, Mr Harvey acted with the delicacy of feeling and restrained power and fine bearing that the situation demands. He was called many times before the curtain, and at last made a brief speech in response to the enthusiastic applause of the audience.

He said that he was happy to have the opportunity of expressing, on behalf of his fellow-workers and himself, how much they valued the cordial reception which had been extended to them. It was a very great pleasure for them all, he said, to come among their fellow countrymen again. It made them all hope that the time might not be too far distant when they might have the opportunity and privilege of paying London another visit "to have the pleasure," Mr. Harvey said, "a pleasure which your own sympathetic natures give us, of presenting our work to such a loyal, sympathetic and most deeply responsive audience."

Mr. Harvey is supported by an excellent company. Miss N. de Silva's appealing portrayal of Mimi, the girl of Paris, whose love had been awakened by Carton's kindness, was admirably done, and Miss Amy Coleridge as Lucy Manette was very womanly and natural in her methods. Mr Fred Wright as Dr. Manette was one of the strongest members of the company and Mr Percy Anstey was satisfactory as Charles Darnay.

The play is adequately staged. The dramatization of the novel has been well done. The chief criticism of its structure must be that the introduction of the final tableau is unnecessary and weakens the effect of the climax of the last act, which is the ... tural and satisfying conclusion of the play.

GERMAN SOCIETY IS STARTLED

To Secure an Estate a Countess Presents a False Heir—Baby Was Drugged.

Berlin, Jan. 30. — The Countess Isabella Weserska Kwilecki has again been arrested and is charged with pretending to have borne a son six years ago and presenting him as the heir to an estate at Wroblewo, Province of Posen. The countess was 51 when the child was born and had three daughters. It is alleged that she had two ladies of high rank as accomplices. These, whose names have not been disclosed, are said to have procured the illegitimate son of the daughter of a railway watchman in Austria, and at the proper moment to have brought the baby to the countess' apartments here. They went, it is asserted, from the railway station in a cab, giving the driver a gold piece as a gratuity and entered the house, one of them carrying the baby done up in shawl straps, with breathing space cut in the bottom of the bundle.

The gold piece so impressed the cabman that he stopped work for the day and went home. Thus it was that he remembered the circumstances. His testimony now contributes to completing the chain of evidence against the countess.

The child, it is further claimed, probably was drugged, and apparently was kept two days in the house before its birth was announced. The servants of the countess, it seems, did not even know of the presence of the child. Those nearest to the countess took the birth in good faith.

The old Count Weserka, who was in fragile health and who was in Italy at the time, telegraphed to the family doctor at Posen to go to Berlin and assist in taking care of the mother and child. The doctor came to the city, but the countess would not see him, and sent the doctor word that she had every necessary attention. When the legitimacy of the child was first contested the countess averred that she had the services of a midwife from Warsaw, who has since died.

THE VERONICA TRAGEDY

Story Told by the Ship's Cook—Four Germans Clubbed the Crew.

London, Jan. 31. — The story of the ship Veronica and its murdering seamen is really a most extraordinary tale of murder and mutiny on the high seas. The Veronica, owned by Wm. Thompson, St. John, N. B., bound from Ship Island Mississippi, to Montevideo, was reported as having been destroyed by fire and sunk on Dec. 20, by the survivors, four Germans and a black cook. They were rescued from a desert island off Brazil.

The black cook now says a German and an Irish sailor quarreled one night and the Irishman was killed. Then the four Germans silently clubbed the captain and the rest of the crew, seven in number, throwing the bodies overboard. They are now jailed at Liverpool, charged with murder on the high seas. Their names are Monson, Flohr, Rau and Smith. Rau and Flohr have practically confessed.

McGill University Objects.

Montreal, Jan. 31.—It having been reported that a Marconi wireless telegraph station is to be erected on Mount Royal, the authorities of McGill University have sent a vigorous protest to Mayor Cochrane against such permission being granted. The college people claim that on account of the proximity of the university's physical laboratories to the mountain the efficient working of that department would be greatly endangered and the delicate instruments rendered useless. They also assert that a wireless station would greatly increase the danger from fires through poorly insulated electric wires, and thus advance the cost of insurance to the university.

STRONG WARNING TO CAPE COLONY

May Be Left Out in the Cold When Federation Comes—Chamberlain's Tour.

Kimberley, Cape Colony, Jan. 31.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and Mrs. Chamberlain arrived here yesterday and were accorded a remarkable reception, Mrs. Chamberlain being presented with a casket of diamonds.

Mr. Chamberlain's visit here is significant for the strong warning he addressed to Cape Colony at a banquet given in his honor last evening.

Discussing the prospects of the early concession of self-government and the attainment of federation, he took occasion to warn the people of Cape Colony that unless they direct their cause with more loyalty and better judgment than have been lately shown, they run very serious risk of being left out in the cold when federation comes.

London, Jan. 31.—In an interview on Friday Mr. Frank Gibbs, a Canadian, and successful mining engineer of Johannesburg, who is in London on his way to Canada on a visit, said the solution of the African labor trouble is the importation of thousands of skilled English workmen, and an improvement in the wage and condition of the Kaffirs. The blacks are willing to work now, but want more than two shillings a day. Mr. Gibbs is a decided anti-Chinaman on the labor question. Except for its mines, he says Africa is a desert compared to Canada.

Mentone, Jan. 30.—Ex-President Kruger, of the Transvaal, who is living here, gave his ten-year-old grandson five francs to spend on his birthday. The boy went to a bazar and bought a box of tin soldiers. He afterwards found that they represented English soldiers, whereupon he screamed with rage, and threw then into the street, to the amazement of the people passing by.

Berlin, Jan. 30.—Governor Von Estorff, of German Southwest Africa, has resigned and is returning home because of a disagreement in Berlin with his policy towards immigrant Boers in permitting the establishment of Dutch Reformed congregations under the authority of the Cape Town Presbytery. The colonial office here regards this policy as dangerous, fearing that the Boers may make an attempt later to establish their independence.

"KILL THE VILLAIN!"

Cry of a Girl Who Became Hysterical at a New York Theater.

New York, Jan. 30.—Myra Kronach, 18 years old, who lives in West Twenty-seventh street, went to the Murray Hill Theater yesterday afternoon to see the play, "His Wife's Father." She had a front seat in the balcony and became much agitated over the plots of the villain. Suddenly she sprang from her seat and exclaimed in a shrill voice:

"Kill the villain, kill him quick!"

Ushers removed the girl to a side room, where she became hysterical. A hurry call to Bellevue Hospital brought Dr. McDonald, who took the girl to the institution, where he diagnosed her case as "coma and hysteria."

In the evening her mother called to see her and also became hysterical. The young woman was in a fair way to recover last night, it was said.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

No one is prouder of his job than the self-made man.

Occupation is the best time annihilator.

Genuine Castoria always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

DOMINION OIL CO., Ltd.

Operating Raleigh Oil Fields, Chatham.

The first development of oil in Ontario was at Bothwell, in 1862; the next at Oil Springs, in 1863, and the next at Petrolea, in 1865. All three of these fields, **37 TO 40** YEARS OLD, have been steadily yielding oil ever since, and are today, demonstrating the permanency of the Ontario deposits.

None of these fields is farther than 40 miles from the Raleigh district. Oil Springs, with only half the area of the Raleigh, has produced over 3,000,000 barrels; Petrolea, with but slightly larger area than Raleigh, has produced over 30,000,000 barrels.

With such precedents, is it not entirely reasonable to anticipate for the Raleigh Oil District corresponding life and output?

The Associated Press dispatch which appeared in the leading Canadian papers of the 12th contained the following statements: "The Gurd Gusher was the first strike, and ITS LARGE YIELD KEEPS IT TODAY THE BIGGEST OF THE FIELD. Yesterday afternoon, however, a good strike was made, which would be considered a wonderful find if it had not to compare with the Gusher. The well was 'shot' in the afternoon, and after the operation produced a flow that will yield 25 barrels an hour. This is but one-half the capacity of the Gurd Gusher, but is greatly in advance of the other wells. * * *

"The most satisfactory feature of the Raleigh oil is its quality. The gravity is 34 degrees, which is 2 degrees higher than any other Canadian oil. As an illuminant it can scarcely be excelled. * * * As to permanency, it is believed that these wells will compare favorably with any others in the world."

The usual reckoning in oil fields is one well to an acre. The property through which the Dominion Oil Company, Limited, offers an opportunity to secure an interest in this new and rich field, consists of the 1,530 acre tract which comprises THE CREAM OF THE DISTRICT, and includes the famous Gurd Gusher. The Standard Oil Company is now paying $1 09 per barrel at the well for this oil, and the Indedependent Refinery of Petrolea offers $2 00 per barrel as soon as its connection to the fields is completed.

Let the Raleigh District prove as long-lived as the other Ontario fields and the earnings of this company will prove phenomenal, to say nothing of the enormous profits accruing from the rise in value of its stock.

The DOMINION OIL COMPANY, LIMITED, will pay from its net earnings one per cent dividend the **1ST** of each month, to all stockholders of record the **26TH** of the preceding month, commencing FEBRUARY **1ST, 1903**. This means **12** PER CENT per annum on the par value of the stock ($1 00 per share, full paid and non-assessable). A limited issue of the treasury stock is now offered at the exceptionally low price of

35 Cents Per Share,

this being the OPENING and the LOWEST price at which a share of the stock has ever been offered; and at this price the investor who goes in NOW receives almost **3** PER CENT PER MONTH on his investment.

This issue is for the purpose of immediately sinking additional wells and building tankage, thus more rapidly getting the property to its full PRODUCING POWER.

No investor can afford not to investigate this opportunity to the fullest extent. Call or write for prospectus.

Make all checks, drafts, etc., payable to the order of the Fiscal Agents.

COLONIAL SECURITIES COMPANY,
Manning Chambers, Toronto, Ontario.

An Overwhelming Demand for the Stock of the

Eastern Consolidated Oil Co.

The safest, best and most profitable oil investment on the market has resulted in an advance in price.

The 400,000 share allotment was over-subscribed several thousand shares.

Only a Limited Amount of Stock is Now Placed in the Allotment Offered at $1 a Share.

The new oil refinery on the Kern River property means many thousands of dollars profit annually to the stockholders.

This is the company that has already paid 27% on the investment in 13 months in dividends to its stockholders.

The next advance is to $2.00 a share, and it will come quick!

C. B. HEYDON & CO.,
Rooms 401 and 402 Mannin... hambers Building,
72 QUEEN STREET WEST,
Cor. Queen and Terauley Streets, Court House Square,
TORONTO, ONT.

DETROIT'S BIG BLOCKADE

Ice in Detroit River Stops Thousands of Freight Cars.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 31.—The necessity for a railway bridge across the Detroit River at this point was never more strikingly illustrated than at the present time. The ice blackade has been raised for a week now, but still the railways have not caught up with the tremendous arrears that had piled up, and thousands of cars are still held up on both sides of the river awaiting a chance to be ferried across. It is estimated there must be at least 10,000. It is admitted that every siding from Chicago to Niagara Falls is blocked with cars that the companies cannot possibly handle for weeks, and that the terminals are badly congested.

Steamer Broken in Two.

San Bernardino, Cal., Jan. 31.—News has been received here of an accident in the Gordon mine, near Death Valley, in which Gus Hervey, Henry Phillips and George Thomas, while engaged in retimbering the shaft of the Gypsy mine, were buried by a cave-in and killed.

Sunday Liquor Selling.

New York, Jan. 31.—The grand jury for January, which was discharged yesterday, filed a presentment indorsing the measure now before the State Legislature to allow saloons to be open on Sunday, from 1 o'clock in the afternoon to 11 o'clock at night.

$62,165 for a Husband.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 31.—The court of appeals has affirmed the judgment of the appelate division awarding $62,165 to Lottie G. Dimon, from the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, for the death of her husband, Henry G. Dimon, who was killed in the tunnel disaster in New York city on Jan. 8, 1902.

The St. Thomas Impersonators.

Toronto, Jan. 31.—Application was made at Osgoode Hall yesterday by J. R. Robinson, of St. Thomas, to prohibit Judge Bell, of Chatham, from proceeding to sentence Henry Branton, William Walsh and Robert Foster for personation at the liquor act referendum. It is argued that the judge had no jurisdiction in Elgin County.

It is difficult to judge a woman by the things she doesn't say.

Some people borrow trouble for the purpose of giving it to others.

"77" —FOR GRIP

"When Grip prevails, everything is Grip." That Grip is epidemic is proven by the rush orders for Dr. Humphreys' "77." The telegraph and telephone wires are kept hot by the urgency of the demand.

Taken early, cuts it short promptly.

Taken during its prevalence, it preoccupies the system and prevents its invasion.

Taken while suffering, relief is speedily realized, which is continued to an entire cure.

The use of "77" will break up an obstinate Cold that hangs on.

At all druggists, 25 cents, or mailed on receipt of price. Doctor's Book mailed free.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., corner William and John streets, New York.

F. H. BUTLER,

STOCK BROKER.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margin. Send for vest pocket manual. Long distance 'phone 1,278. OFFICES—Masonic Temple, London.

TODAY'S MARKETS

OTHER MARKETS ON PAGE 5.

STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 31.

Reported by F. H. Butler, stock broker, Masonic Temple, for The Advertiser.

	Open.	High.	Low.	2 p.m.
Amal. Copper	66	66¼	65¾	65⅞
American Sugar Co	129½	129½	129¼	129¼
American Locomotive	29	..	..	..
American Foundry	40¾	40¾	40⅜	40¾
American Refining Co.	46¼	46¼	46	46
Atcheson, Com	87¼	87½	86⅞	87
Atcheson Pfd	99¾	100¼	99¾	99⅞
B. & O.	100½	100¾	100½	100½
Brooklyn Tran	67⅛	67⅛	67⅜	67⅜
C. P. R.	136½	136½	136	136
Chesapeake & Ohio	51⅝	51⅞	51¼	51¼
Chic. Great Western	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	27½
Col. Fuel & Iron	74¼			
Delaware & Hudson	176⅞	180¼	176¼	180¼
Erie	40⅝	40¾	40⅜	40⅜
Erie Pfd	71⅜	71⅞	71¼	71⅜
Illinois Central	148¼	148¾	148	148⅛
Kan. and Tex. Com	27¼			
Manhattan	144¼	145	144¼	144½
Metropolitan St. Ry	136¾	136¾	136¼	136½
Mexican Central	25¼	25¼	25	25
M. P.	111⅝	111¾	111	111⅛
National Lead Trust	..	..		
N. Y. Central	150¾	150⅞	150¼	150½
Norfolk and W	74⅛	74⅛	74	74
Ont. and West	33⅝	33¾	33¾	33⅝
Pennsylvania	151¾	152½	151⅝	151¾
People's Gas	106¾	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
Reading	61⅝	61¾	61⅛	61⅜
Reading, Pref	..	..	..	..
Republic I. and S	21			
Rock Island	48	48	47¾	47⅛
Southern Ry	35¾	35¾	35⅜	35½
Southern Ry., Pref	64			
Southern Pacific	64	64⅛	63⅝	63¾
St. Paul	177¼	177½	176⅝	177
Union Pacific	100½	101⅛	100⅜	100⅞
Union Pacific, Pfd	93	93¼	92¾	92¾
U. S. Leather	12½	..	..	..
U. S. Rubber	17	..	..	..
U. S. Steel, com	37½	37¼	37	37⅛
U. S. Steel pref	87	87⅛	86⅞	86⅞
Wabash Com	39½	..	..	..
Wisconsin Central	26½	26¾	26½	26¾

DOES YOUR MONEY EARN ALL IT IS WORTH?—On Nov. 3 we increased our 3 per cent weekly dividends to 4 per cent, which, together with the QUARTERLY RESERVE FUND DIVIDEND, will net you about 5 per cent weekly on your investment. This is the earning power of your capital placed in a coservative, legitimate enterprise such as we offer. Write for our booklet, "WHEN ALL ELSE HAS FAILED," and other information. Highest mercantile references and testimonials from old, satisfied clients. The Mason-Teller Company, Lenox building, Chicago, Ill. b

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Jan. 31.

	Ask.	Off.
Canadian Pacific	136¼	136
Canadian Pacific new	..	..
Duluth, common	25	..
Duluth, preferred	..	..
Winnipeg Electric	200	160
Montreal Street Railway	280	278½
West India	65	51
Toronto Street Railway	116	115¼
Halifax Street Railway	106	103¼
St. John Street Railway	130	113
Twin City Transit Railway	121	120¼
Twin City Railway, new	..	..
Richelieu and Ontario	102½	100¼
Commercial Cable	171	164
Montreal Telegraph	164	159
Bell Telephone	169	160
Dominion Iron and Steel, com	54½	54
Dominion Iron and Steel, pref.	96	..
Montreal Heat, Light & Power	90½	..
Nova Scotia Steel, common	111	..
Detroit Railway	89½	89
Laurentide Pulp	97½	..
Montreal Cotton	125	128
Dominion Cotton	..	53
Canada Colored Cotton	60	56
Merchants Cotton	..	62½
War Eagle	..	18
Payne	12	10
Montreal Street Bonds	108	105
Republic	..	..
Virtue	..	..
North Star	..	..
National Salt, common	..	..
Dominion Coal, common	131	129
Dominion Coal, pref.	116	115
Int. Coal	90	75
B. C. P. A.	..	..
B. C. P. A.	..	..
It. Coal, pref.	100	86
Bank of Montreal	280	272
Ontario Bank	..	132
British North America	..	..
Molsons Bank	..	..
Bank of Toronto	..	..
Merchants Bank	180	168
Ogilvie Milling Co., pref.	136	133
Ogilvie Bonds	120	118
Marconi	102	..
Royal Bank	..	215
Bank of Nova Scotia	..	260
Eastern Townships	..	..
Quebec Bank	..	..
Union Bank	140	135
Bank of Commerce	162	..
Hochelaga	140	137
Northwest Land	..	..
Northwest Land, pref.	..	..
Imperial Bank	..	..
Dominion Iron and Steel Bonds	87¼	86½
Laurentide	105	106
Cable Coupon	..	..
Halifax Railway	..	..
Cable Registered	..	..
N. S. Steel Bonds	..	..
Toledo Bonds	35¾	34¾

SALES: C. P. R., 25 at 136½, 100 at 136⅝, 25 at 136½, 300 at 136; Toronto Railway, 20 at 116, 5 at 115¾, 50 new at 115¾; War Eagle, 500 at 18; Detroit Railway, 125 at 88; Coal, preferred, 10 at 116; Ogilvie, preferred, 25 at 136; Marconi, 10 at 100; Dominion Cotton, 10 at 52; Payne, 1,000 at 11; Cable rights, 11 at 7; Bank of Montreal, 3 at 276, 5 at 276¼; Merchants' Bank, 5 at 170; Steel bonds, 1,000 at 87.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 31.

	Ask.	Off
Montreal	..	274
Ontario	..	134
Toronto	257	255½
Merchants	..	..
Commerce	161½	161
Imperial	238	237¾
Dominion	247	246¾
Standard	..	250
Hamilton	..	232
Nova Scotia	..	260
Ottawa	..	229
Traders	..	135
British America	..	96
Western Assurance	..	[illegible]
Imperial Life	..	[illegible]
National Trust	141	140
Toronto General Trusts	165	..
Consumers Gas	214	..
Ontario and Qu Appelle Land	..	80
Canada Northwest Land, Pref.	111	99
Canada Northwest Land com	..	..
Can. Pacific Railway Stock	136⅝	136⅛
Can. Pac. Railway Stock, new	..	..
Canada Life	..	..
Toronto Electric Light	..	154
General Electric	206	205½
General Electric, pref	..	..
London Electric	..	..
Commercial Cable	170	167½
Dominion Telegraph	..	117½
Bell Telephone	..	..
Richelieu and Ontario Nav	..	101
Niagara Navigation	..	123
Northern Navigation	..	138
St. Clair L. and C. Navig	..	137
Toronto Railway	[illegible]	115¼
Twin City Railway	[illegible]	119½
Winnipeg St Railway	..	175
Sao Paulo Tramway	..	97¼
Luxfer Prism, pref	..	..
Carter Crume	104	103
Dunlop Tire, pref	106	104
W. A. Rogers, pref	104	103
Packers A	101	98½
Packers B	100	98
Dominion Steel, com	55	53½
Dominion Steel, pref	96½	94
Dominion Coal, com	130¾	129¾
Nova Scotia Steel, com	109	108¼
Lake Superior, Com	8	7½
War Eagle	..	15
Republic	7	..
Payne Mining	..	83
Cariboo (McKinney)	..	..
Virtue	..	..
North Star	..	..
Colored Cotton	..	..
Dominion Coal	..	..
Crows Nest Coal	350	300
Canada Salt	..	121
British Canadian L. and I.	78	73
Canada Landed and Nat. Inv.	..	107
Canada Permanent	122	120¾
Canada Savings and Loan	..	119
Central Cadada Loan	..	150
Dominion Savings and Invest	..	70
Hamilton Provident	..	119¼
Huron and Erie L. and S.	..	180
Imperial L. and Invest	..	67
Landed Banking and Loan	..	119
Lon. and Can. L. and A.	95	92
Manitoba Loan	..	70
Toronto Mortage	..	89½
London Loan	120	114½
Ontario Loan and Deb	..	121
Toronto Savings and Loan	..	129
Real Estate Loan and Deb	..	..
Cable Coup. Bonds	..	..
Cable Reg. Bonds	..	..
Dominion Steel Bonds	87¾	87¼
Nova Scotia Steel Bonds	111½	109

SALES: Toronto, 25 at 256½; Cable, 3 at 170, 50 at 168; Cable rights on 5 at 7; Canadian General Electric, 2 at 205¼, 15 at 205; Northern Navigation, 15 at 138¾; St. Lawrence, 15 at 139; C. P. R., 400 at 136⅜, 400 at 136¼, 25 at 136⅛; Carter Crume, 5 at 103¼; Twin City, 25 at 119⅝, 255 at 119½; Dominion Steel bonds, 1,000 at 87¾; Canada Landed, 55 at 107½; Canada Permanent, 640 and 200 at 121.

OIL MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 31.—The oil market opened at $1 50.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 31.—Wheat—Steady, at 70c for No. 2 red and white, high freights north and west, and 70½c middle freights; Manitoba, 84c for No. 1 hard and 82c for No. 2 northern, via Port Huron and Owen Sound, and 6c more grinding in transit; No. 1 hard, 87½c, and No. 1 northern at 86c, all rail, North Bay. Flour—Steady, at $2 70 for ordinary 90 per cent winter wheat patents for export, in buyers' bags, middle freights; choice brands are 15c to 20c higher. Millfeed is firm; cars of shorts, $17 to $17 50, and bran at $16 to $16 50 in bulk, middle freights. Barley—Firm, at 47c for No. 3 extra and 45c for No. 3, middle freights. Buckwheat—Dull, at 48c for No. 2, middle freights. Rye—Steady, at 50c to 50½c, middle freights. Corn—Steady; Canada No. 3 mixed is quoted at 44c and No. 3 yellow at 44½c west. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 31½c, middle freights. Peas—Steady, at 73c for No. 2 for export, middle freights, and choice milling are quoted at 2c more. Butter—Receipts of choice are fair and in good demand for best; prices steady; dairy, large rolls, 16c to 17c; pound rolls, 17c to 18c. Eggs—New-laid, 21c to 22c; cold storage and fresh-gathered, 14c to 15c per dozen.

HAY MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 30.—Baled Hay—The market is unchanged; choice timothy, 10c to $10 25 on track, and mixed, $8 to $8 50.

Straw—The market is quiet, with car lots on track quoted at $5 50 to $6 per ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, Jan. 30.—Today prices are unchanged and steady; Canadian cattle are quoted at 10c to 11c per lb, dressed weight; American cattle, 11½c to 13c per lb; sheep steady; refrigerator beef is lower, at 9c per lb.

AMERICAN MARKETS

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 31.—Flour—Receipts, 14,230 bbls; sales, 5,800 pkgs; flour was quiet and weak. Buckwheat flour—Dull. Rye flour—Steady. Wheat—Receipts, 203,300 bu; sales, 600,000 bu; weakened at first under bearish cables and weather news, but rallied toward noon on covering; May, 80⅝c to 80⅞c; July, 78c to 78 13-16c. Rye—Dull. Corn—Receipts, 96,000 bu; sales, 40,000 bu; declined because of larger car lot arrivals and dull cables, but later rallied with wheat; Jan., 70c; March, 56¾c; May, 50½c to 50⅝c. Oats—Receipts, 66,000 bu; dull and barely steady. Sugar—Raw nominal; refined dull. Coffee—quiet. Lead—Quiet. Wool—Firm. Hops—Firm.

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 31.—Butter—Firm; receipts, 3,772 pkgs; creamery extras, per lb, 26c; do, firsts, 24c; do, seconds, 22c to 23c; lower grades, 19c to 21c; do, held extras, 25c; do, firsts 23c to 24c; do, lower grade, 19c to 22c; state dairy tubs, finest, 24½c to 25c; do, firsts, 23c to 24c; do, seconds, 21c to 22c; do, lower grades, 18c to 20c; western imitation creamery, finest, 21c; fair to prime, 19c to 20c; lower grades, 17c to 18c; renovated, extras, 20c; choice, 19c; common to good, 17c to 18c; western factory, fresh, small tubs, fancy, 20c; do, large tubs, 19½c; do, choice, 18c to 18½c; do, seconds, 16c to 17½c; do, lower grades, 16c to 16½c; do, held, finest, 18c; do, lower grades, 16c to 17½c; rolls, fresh, choice, 17c; do, common to prime, 15c to 16c; packing stock, solid, 15c.

Cheese—Firm; receipts, 2,046 boxes; state full cream, small fall-made, colored, fancy, 14½c; do, white, fancy, 14¼c; do, late-made colored, choice, 13¾c to 14c; do, white, choice, 13¾c; do, good to prime, 13¼c to 13½c; common to fair, 11¾c to 13c; do, large fall-made fancy, 14¼c; do, late-made colored, choice, 13¾c; do, white, choice, 13½c; do, good to prime, 13¼c; do, common to fair, 11¾c to 13c; light skims, fall-made, choice, 12¼c to 12½c; do, winter-made, choice, 11½c to 11¾c; part skims, prime, 11c to 11¼c; do, fair to good, 9½c to 10½c; do, common, 6c to 7c.

Eggs—Firmer; receipts, 4,602 cases; state and Pennsylvania, fancy selected white, 27c; do, average best, 24c; do, poor to good, 18c to 23c; western, fancy, 22c; do, poor to good, 18c to 21c; Kentucky, graded, 22c; Tennessee, graded, 21c to 21½c; southern, poor to good, 16c to 20½c; dirties, 16c to 17c; refrigerator, fall-packed, 17c to 19c; do, spring-packed, 16c to 18c; do, summer-packed, 15c to 16c.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Jan. 31.—Spring wheat—No. 1 hard, 88c; No. 1 northern, 86c asked. Winter wheat—No. 2 red, 80c; No. 1 white, 90c asked. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 51¾c to 52c; No. 4 yellow, 51c; No. 2 corn, 51½c; No. 3 corn, 51c, through billed. Oats—No. 3 white, 42c; No. 4 white, 41c; No. 3 mixed, 40½c, on track.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Jan. 31.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash and Jan., 79⅜c; May, 81¼c.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

Reported for the Advertiser by F. H. Butler, stock broker.

Chicago, Jan. 31.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—May	77	77¾	77	77½
July	73⅞	74⅛	73⅜	73⅞
Corn—May	44¾	45	44⅝	44¾
July	43⅛	43⅜	43⅛	43¼
Oats—May	36¼	36⅜	36⅛	36¼
July	32⅝	32¾	32⅝	32⅝
Pork—Jan	18 00	18 00	18 40	16 40
May	16 47	16 55	16 47	16 52
an	9 60	9 60	9 47	9 47
May	9 40	9 42	9 37	9 37
—Jan	9 02	9 02	9 00	9 00
May	9 12	9 17	9 10	9 12

SUNDAY WORK IN SUGAR FACTORY

Lord's Day Alliance Takes Action—Charges Laid in Berlin—Workmen Arrested.

Berlin, Ont., Jan. 31.—The Dominion Lord's Day Alliance has taken steps to stop Sunday work in the beet sugar factories of Ontario, and has laid charges against three workmen in the Berlin factory for working on Sunday, Jan. 11. The cases came up this afternoon before Police Magistrate Weir, with A. E. O'Mara prosecuting and A. Millar, K. C., defending. Evidence was taken showing that the three men charged did work on Sunday, but the defense, without setting up the plea that Sunday work is a case of necessity, contended that section 246 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, under which the charge is laid, does not apply to incorporated companies like the Ontario Sugar Company. The judgment in the case of the Attorney-General vs. Hamilton Street Railway Company was cited in support of this argument that corporations cannot be prosecuted under this act.

The magistrate signified a desire to know if working on Sunday is necessary, and to establish this expert evidence will have to be called. The cases will be merged into one and will be resumed on a day suitable to all parties, after the sugar factory has closed for the season.

Ask Your Neighbors

If they don't think that

STRONG'S BAKING POWDER

Is the best they ever used.

MANUFACTURED BY

W. T. Strong & Co.

DRUGGISTS

184 Dundas Street.

FREE to housekeepers on application, a valuable recipe book on the Art of Cooking. Marriage Licenses issued at above address.

WEATHER BULLETIN

Saturday, Jan. 31.

Sun rises..7:36 a.m. Moon rises...8:45 a.m.
Sun sets...5:26 p.m. Moon sets....8:43 p.m.

Sunday: Snowfalls.

Toronto, Jan. 30—8 p.m.

The disturbance which was situated over the Georgian Bay region last night has now reached the lawer St. Lawrence valley. It is causing very high winds from the lakes to the Atlantic. Rain is falling over the Maritime Provinces, while in Ontario and Quebec the weather has turned much colder, with light snowfalls.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 34—42; Calgary, 4—34; Qu'Appelle, 20 below—16; Winnipeg, 28 below—8 below; Port Arthur, 2 below—6; Parry Sound, 20—24; Toronto, 22—30; Ottawa, 14—32; Montreal, 22—38; Quebec, 28—36; Halifax, 30—46.

Saturday, Jan. 31—8 a.m.

Temperatures.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	8	6	Clear
Winnipeg	— 8	—24	Cloudy
Parry Sound	20	18	Cloudy
Toronto	22	20	Cloudy
Ottawa	14	12	Cloudy
Montreal	16	10	Cloudy
Quebec	4	4	Cloudy
Father Point	10	6	Cloudy

The sign — means "below zero"

FORECASTS.

Today—Fair and cold.
Sunday—Local snowfalls.

WTATHER NOTES.

Fresh gales have prevailed from the lakes to the Atlantic, attended by a change to colder weather. Pressure changes continue to be very rapid, and another marked disturbance, now situated in the Western States, promises unsettled conditions over the lakes.

Local temperatures: Friday—Highest, 47°; lowest, 16°.

TALES OF LONDON TOWN

—The manager of the Jubilee Rink is putting on Tony Vita's orchestra tonight. They will play upon an elevated stand in the center of the ice.

—The many friends of Mrs. E. E. Dundas, formerly of Ingersoll, will regret to learn that she is seriously ill in Victoria Hospital.

—The ladies of the trust board of the Protestant Orphans' Home most gratefully acknowledge the bequest of $100 from the will of the late Mrs. Richard Brown.

—A Windsor (Ont.) dispatch says: "The students of the Windsor Collegiate Institute presented Archibald McVicar, a member of the teaching staff, with a set of Parkman's works on the eve of his departure for London."

—Mr. Harry C. Scott, of New York, city, formerly of Delaware, is visiting at the home of his parents, 31 Becher street, previous to his departure for London, England, where he has accepted a position with the Rockwell Wabash Company, Limited. He will sail on the Oceanic, Feb. 11.

—Mary Hennessy held first place at the police court this morning. Her drunk cost her just $2. She was the only offender, the two others coming before the magistrate being insane persons. One was Wm. Griffiths, who, it is believed, has escaped from some American asylum. Mrs. Margaret Pace was sent to the county judge for commitment.

VITAL STATISTICS.

During January, there were registered with the city clerk, 50 births, 40 marriages and 64 deaths.

JESSIE ROSS IMPROVING.

There was a further improvement this morning in the condition of Jessie Ross, who drank carbolic acid on Thursday night, and all doubt as to her recovery was passed.

CLEARINGS FOR MONTH.

The total clearings at the London clearing house during January were $3,619,392.

CUT AN ARTERY.

Shortly before 2 o'clock this afternoon a farmer named Robinson, of London Township, came in contact with some glass in Westman's store. He had an artery in his leg severed. He was removed to the hospital.

STORE ENTERED.

The store of John Baillie, tobacconist, Wellington street, was entered by a thief on Thursday night and two boxes of cigars and some stamps taken. Entrance was effected through a broken window. Detectives Nickle and Rider are engaged on the case.

ANNIVERSARY AT ST. ANDREW'S SUNDAY SCHOOL.

One of the most successful anniversary tea meetings ever given by St. Andrew's Sabbath School was that held last night. There was a large attendance. From 6:30 to 7:30 tea was served, and from then until 9 o'clock an entertainment was given by the pupils, Mr. R. A. Little presiding. During the evening some handsome prizes were distributed to those scholars who had attended most regularly during the year. Altogether a pleasant time was spent.

THOSE STOLEN WATCHES.

The police were notified yesterday by Drs. Wishart and Fisher that they had had a gold watch and chain each stolen from their clothes while they were operating upon a patient at St. Joseph's Hospital. The man whom the police have reason to suppose stole the watches is described by them as being about six feet tall, of medium weight and having a dark brown mustache. He had some peculiarity about his mouth or teeth. Dr. Wishart's watch was a Waltham movement, solid gold, open-faced. Its number is 181346. Attached to it was a heavy gold chain and fob, the latter being engraved with "J. W." The watch also bore this monogram. Dr. Fisher's was an open-faced, and was engraved on the back with, "Presented to William Fisher," etc. Detectives Rider and Nickle are working on the case.

A BLAZE IN WALL STREET

In Assay Office of the United States Sub-Treasury.

Some $80,000,000 Locked Up in the Safes—Fire Extinguished.

New York, Jan. 31. — The assay office of the sub-treasury in Wall street was on fire this morning. The fire started in a laboratory on the second floor and probably had been smouldering for some minutes before discovered.

A clerk in a banking office opposite the building saw flames breaking through the cornice and gave the alarm. Police and detectives immediately surrounded the building and the doors of the sub-treasury were closed.

The safes, containing about $80,000,000, were locked, and all the loose cash was gathered up. The books also were taken to places of safety.

At 1 o'clock the firemen had extinguished the flames, but the charred wood was still smoking.

INDIAN LOST HIS FEET

John Albert Had to Undergo Operation at Hospital.

Both Were Frozen—John Manuals Will Not Lose His.

John Albert, the Muncey Indian who some weeks ago was brought to Victoria Hospital, suffering from badly frozen feet, recently underwent an operation for the removal of a part of each foot. The operation was successful, from the surgeon's point of view, but it will leave the red man a cripple for life.

Albert is 40 years of age, and it was after a Christmas tree entertainment that he went out with a number of companions for a night's fun, and got both feet frozen. Had he been sent to the hospital immediately, the probability is the surgeons could have saved his feet. But a week elapsed, by which time the members were in such a condition that amputation could not be avoided.

John Manuals, the box car passenger who had his feet frozen while riding from Wyoming to London, will be able to leave the hospital in a few days. Manuals was taken to the hospital as soon as he reached the city, and as a result his feet were saved.

PRICES FOR FARM PRODUCE HAVE BEEN UNUSUALLY HIGH

Mr. James Dean, Weigh Scales Clerk, Explains How Farmers Were Fortunate.

Farmers certainly have no room to complain regarding the prices they have received for their produce during the past year," said Mr. James Dean, city weigh scales clerk to The Advertiser this morning. "For the last six months it has cost the people more to buy farm stuff than it has for a good many years. The heavy rainfalls of the summer months was the chief cause of this.

"There has been the usual winter scarcity of eggs, but the supply has picked up a little in the last few days. The prices of eggs in winter generally go up to 35 cents. Had it not been that the cold storages put away a big stock there would have been a severe egg famine. The constant wet weather played havoc with domestic fowl this year. The fact that the cold storages were collecting eggs in the summer, probably accounts for the rather high price of eggs all season. Yet in the long run the latter saved the public money.

"The wet season was also the cause of the high price of fowl of all kinds. It caused their deaths in thousands of cases. The cost of feed for fowls was high, too.

"Oats, while quite high in price, were a very poor crop. Not one in twenty farmers had oats that came up to the standard weight, 34 pounds to the bushel. The shrinkage often amounted to as much as ten pounds, and seldom less than five pounds.

"Hay was not altogether satisfactory. There was plenty of good hay, but the price given for the poor stuff, and there was lots of it, was altogether too much. All kinds were brought in, some that was not fit for feeding purposes.

"Farmers say that although the price paid for pork was higher than is usual, they have not been profiting by the increase. They claim that it cost them more to prepare the stock, as feed was very high.

"It takes $1 20 up to $1 30 to buy a bag of potatoes, and it is altogether likely that the price will go still higher. Many people who would not pay that price have been using parsnips, turnips and other vegetables in place of potatoes. The wet weather caused many of the taters to rot in the ground.

"As the brewers are not using it, there is very little demand for barley," concluded Mr. Dean, "and farmers are using it for their own cattle. The latter, by the way, have brought good prices. The British Government have removed the duty that was on South American cattle and as the distance is not so great our trade is being affected."

One Minute Interviews.

J. E. Vanderburg—The livery business has been unusually satisfactory this winter. People do lots of driving when the weather's suitable.

Charles Talbot, county bridge commissioner—The Walker bridge, south of Glencoe, was completed this week and is ready for traffic. It cast $17,500 and is a first-class one. Just now we are working on plans for the bridge repairs that will be done next summer.

Ex-Ald. O'Meara—What is needed in some parts of the city is a greater number of fire alarm boxes and all working properly.

Mr. J. R. Minhinnick—If we could get power transmitted from Niagara Falls to this city, it would be of inestimable value to London.

Assessment Commissioner Grant — Not so many non-resident owners of property in this city would petition against cement walks if they realized how little they cost them in the long run.

Ald Gerry—Mr. James Stone intends establishing a factory for the manufacture of tents in this city about Feb. 10. He is asking nothing from the city, but means business.

President William Gray—I've been laid up with grip for the past week, so I don't know who will be the new member of the board of health. How'd I do for the job myself?

Mr. George T. Hiscox—If the party who found my rubber in the street yesterday will return it to my residence, he can have the other one.

Mr. J. P. HcConnell, of McClary's—We received thousands of replies to our request for a name for a new stove. It is amusing to read over some of the suggested names. We have simmered the probable selections down and will announce the winner shortly.

TRACTION COMPANY TO LEASE COUNTY PROPERTY FOR STATION

County Council Conclude the January Session.

Solicitor's Advice on Bridge Question—Councilor McLeod Ill.

The county council stand adjourned until the first Monday in June, they having brought their January session to a close at 12:15 this noon. The matter of most importance this morning was the granting of a lease of county property to the Southwestern Traction Company. Several matters of business were concluded, very little discussion taking place.

It was 10 o'clock when the council was called to order by Warden Grigg, all members being present except Councilor Simon McLeod, who, his many friends will regret to learn, was taken to the hospital last night suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis.

There were no communications other than that from the county solicitor, Mr. John C. Elliott, who sent the following written advice to the board:

"In regard to bridges on boundary lines between local municipalities, I am of opinion that it would be unsafe for the county to allow them to become or remain out of repair.

"I think the county would be perfectly safe in replacing any of such bridges by concrete culverts, providing the culverts are sufficient to carry the flow of the water so as not to injure anyone.

"I am of opinion that the bridges through which the water flows at the time of high water are bridges over rivers, streams, ponds or lakes within section 613 of the Municipal Act."

SORRY FOR THE COAL MAN.

The finance committee submitted their first report, in which they recommended grants as follows: $50 to Children's Aid Society, $25 each to East and West Middlesex Farmers' Institutes, $50 to Salvation Army Home, $25 to Sick Children's Hospital and 25 cents per man per day to the Twenty-sixth Regiment. They also recommended payment of various accounts. The treasurer's bond had been examined and found satisfactory.

In the account recommended to be paid by the finance committee was the following: "Robert J. Webster's coal account of $428 98 (the contract price), for coal supplied country buildings, court house, jail, etc., also an additional $110 to partially reimburse him for the loss he has had on this account by reason of the late coal strike, be paid."

This last clause only elicited one inquiry from Councilor Elson, who heard the tale of woe that is the lot of the poor coal man and the big-hearted councilors adopted the whole report.

TRACTION COMPANY HAPPY.

The special committee appointed to look into the matter of a lease of county property to the Southwestern Traction Company, made the report embodying the following recommendation: That the Southwestern Traction Company be granted a lease of a plot of the county square land of a width of 20 feet facing on King street, and of a depth of 70 feet immediately east and adjoining the land now leased from the county to the city on condition that the City of London grant further amount sufficient for the company to make the whole large enough for the company's purposes, the lease to run for a term of five years from the giving of the said lease, and to be terminable upon the county giving the company six months notice, subject also to the county solicitor advising that the county has power to grant the said lease.

The council went into committee of the whole.

An amendment was moved by Councilor Robotham that the width be made 40 feet. This seemed to meet with general approval, the only objectors being Councilors Bradley and Graham, who did not favor any lease. Councilors Gray, Neely and Salmon and the warden were emphatic in the favoring of the report as amended. The chief reasons given were that the road would be a great benefit to country people, and that the company were having a hard time getting into the city, and were also in need of money. If the station site were secured they could find English capital to put into it. The report being amended so as to lease a plot 40 feet by 70 feet, it was reported to council, and the report carried without a division. Mr. Welch, who was present, thanked the council.

BALANCE OF THE BUSINESS.

The only raise made in salaries was that to the third turnkey, from $400 to $425.

The jail committee made a report in which they found everything at the jail neatly kept. They recommended the purchase of certain furniture, also that the halls and corridors, which are now floored with brick, be relaid with concrete. Report adopted.

The board of road directors submitted a report in which they recommended paying William McCallum $32 50 in full of all claim for damages. This was adopted.

Councilor Robotham and the warden were named as a committee to open tenders and award contracts for the several bridges to be erected during 1903.

The treasurer was instructed to pay $5 per ton on all accounts for coal when the same are certified, instruction to continue until June.

The clerk was instructed to have the usual number of minutes printed and distributed.

On motion of Councilors Elson and Jackson, the clerk was instructed to procure one copy of the Ontario Statutes for each member of this council and for the present year of 1903, and one copy each for the clerk, commissioner and treasurer.

On motion of Councilors Bradley and Salmon, the new members-elect of this council are to be supplied with copies of the Revised Statutes.

A bylaw confirming the appointment of the high school trustees, as recommended in the report of the educational committee, published Thursday, was passed.

The council then adjourned until the first Monday in June, at 2:30 p.m.

DISALLOWED ALIEN LAW

British Columbia Government Proposes to Re-enact the Measure.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 31.—The Provincial Government, through Premier Prior, affirms its intention of forthwith enacting the disallowed alien immigration act and asserting the policy of provincial rights for self-protection.

DEATH OF WM. J. GURD

Well-Known Sarnian Died in This City After Long Illness.

The death occurred last night, at the residence of Mrs. R. M. Bucke, 300 Queen's avenue, of Mr. William J. Gurd.

The deceased was a well-known resident of Sarnia for many years, and for the last fifteen months he had been suffering from a tumor on the brain. Mr. Bucke was 59 years of age and unmarried. The remains will be taken to Sarnia for interment.

Mr. Gurd had a wide circle of friends and relatives in and around the Tunnel Town, where he spent the greater part of his life.

RICHARD DAGG RETIRED

Aged Member of Railway Mail Service Steps Down and Out.

Mr. Richard Dagg, of 227 Adelaide street south, has been retired from the railway mail service, of which he is one of the oldest employes in the London division.

Advanced years is the cause of Mr. Dagg's retirement by the Postmaster-General. His duties have been altogether at the Grand Trunk station, and to the traveling public he was one of the most familiar figures around the depot.

A successor will not be appointed, as under a new arrangement one is unnessary.

COST OF CEMENT WALKS

Statement Showing What Ratepayers Must Pay.

Assessment Commissioner Grant has prepared a statement showing the probable cost of cement walks here. The payments per year for ten years will be as follows:

	Cents, per foot.
4 feet 0 inch walk	2.6
4 feet 6 inch walk	3.048
5 feet 0 inch walk	3.108
5 feet 6 inch walk	3.307
6 feet 0 inch walk	3.733
7 feet 0 inch walk	4.3
8 feet 0 inch walk	5.22

In sending out notices respecting the walks it is proposed to construct, the department sent out 1,220 registered letters.

Coal at Toronto, $4 75.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 31. — The city resumed the sale of hard coal this morning at $4 75 per half ton

AN EARLY STIR IN FURNITURE...

A Special Sale of "Furniture" In February at Two-Thirds...

Perhaps you were not planning to buy furniture this month, but this movement suggests large economies for those who revise their plans.

One of the advantages of buying from a big assortment like this is that you see not only the cheap, or the medium, or the most expensive, but you see all three together.

Besides, all of these reductions are on goods of the highest character, and there is splendid variety to select from.

This Sale Presents Unusual Money-Saving Opportunities at

JOHN FERGUSON & SONS'

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
174 to 180 King St.

Skates! Skates! Skates!

HOCKEY AND SPRING.

Mic-Mac. Featherweight. Mac-Mac.
Ladies' Beaver. Daisy.
Puck Stop. Jubilee.
Flanged. Chebucto.
Boys' Hockey, Plated and Plain.
Acme Spring, Plated and Plain.
Largest Stock and Lowest Prices in the City.

Cowan's Hardware, 127 Dundas St.

CALLED TO WALKERTON

Congregation There Wants Rev. Thomas Wilson.

Church Is Prosperous and Offers Good Salary.

Rev. Thomas Wilson, the former pastor of King Street Presbyterian Church, has been advised that at a meeting held this week the congregation of Knox Church, Walkerton, decided to call him as their pastor.

Mr. Wilson preached on trial in Walkerton on the first Sunday in January, but heard little or nothing further concerning the vacancy until notified that he was the choice. The charge is a most desirable one, and is the largest in the Bruce Presbytery. The former pastor was Rev. John Conning, once of London, who brought the membership up to 462. Over 200 families are connected with the church, which is in a good position financially.

The call is to be considered at the March meeting of the Bruce Presbytery, to be held at Paisley. The salary offered Mr. Wilson is $1,200, with free manse and a month's holidays. He has not decided whether he will accept.

Since resigning the pastorate at King Street, Mr. Wilson has only preached in two churches on trial. At Walkerton it was said to be a foregone conclusion that he would be the choice. At the other church a call has not been extended yet, but Mr. Wilson's name is to go before the congregation.

In his six years spent in East London, Mr. Wilson did splendid work, the membership increasing from 120 to over 400, while the financial condition of affairs was improved, the church soon becoming self-sustaining.

THE NEW ELECTRIC LINE

Arrangements to Connect London and Port Burwell.

A dispatch from Aylmer says: The promoters of the London, Aylmer and North Shore Electric Railway were at Port Burwell last evening making final arrangements in connection with the southern terminus of the road running into that port. All the privileges and options between London and Port Burwell have been obtained, with the exception of one corner, north of Aylmer, where the owner is a non-resident. He is expected in Aylmer shortly, when all arrangements will be completed.

The contract for the construction and equipment of the road has been signed, and the work will be done by a Detroit construction company.

The power house, machine shop and car barns will be built on the east side of John street, in Aylmer, near what is known as Bradley's Creek. The cost of these buildings and the machinery to be installed will be about $200,000.

NO NIGHTMARE.

Your plumbing bill will not trouble you if you come to us to have your work done. You will also have the satisfaction of knowing that your work will be done right and promptly. Let us give you an estimate—it's free. If your water pipe bursts, 'phone 1,213. We will come in a hurry.

F. C. HUNT

521 Richmond St. North. Phone 1213.

WOOD

We have some Wood cut twenty-two inches, nearly all maple, very fine wood, at, per load.. $4.25

19 York Street. **DALY** 'Phone 348.

Scientific Dyeing and Cleaning.

We do this work in the latest and best way. We have the best equipment in Canada.

R. PARKER & CO.,
Dyers and Cleaners,
400 Richmond street, near corner of Dundas, London, Ont.

WATFORD BELIEVED THEY WERE VERY BADLY USED

Refused to Finish Game With Seventh Regiment.

Hockey Match a Rough One—General Sporting News.

HOCKEY.

WILL BE PROTESTED.

Last night's O. H. A. game at the Jubilee Rink between the Seventh Regiment team and the Watford seven had an entirely unsatisfactory conclusion. The London seven won, as far as goals were concerned by a score of 9 to 5. Whether or not the game will count for them in the league standing is a matter which time and the executive of the O. H. A. alone can tell. Watford, four minutes before time was called became dissatisfied with one of Referee McNee's decisions and left the ice. One of their men had run into a scrap with Sippi, whose play was rough during the game, and because Referee McNee ruled their man off the rest, at their manager's bidding, refused to continue the game. The local officials and players attempted to conciliate the Watford men, but could not. It is understood that a protest will be lodged. The Watford men say that they have a clear case against London and that their holding out till this occasion was a step taken in the interest of consideration for the local team. It cannot be said that the Londons made any Alphonse-Gaston demonstration when they, unwittingly of course, whacked their sticks on an opponent's shins, likewise cracking said opponent's shins, or did damage to Manager Griffith's rink by catapulting a Watford man into the stout planking on the side. Nor were the Watford men prone in their apologies when anything jarring on football scrimmaging occurred. But they had less cause to bow out "Pardon me's" than did the local representation. The latter played football on the ice, decidedly. The Watford people met them halfway with what weight they had, but deserve credit for not having taken the aggressive in the matter of doing rough work. It was only a few minutes after the game started that both sides had scored a goal. Repeatedly the puck was taken to either end and as in scrimmages occurred in the centre and at the sides of the rink. The game was a nerve-strainer to the people who saw it. Both defenses were called upon to do their level best, and both proved their mettle in excellent style. Gauthier and Smith, though inclined to the use of rough tactics, played in such a manner as to keep the score to the present showing. Leddy was given his first hard trial of the season. While he is not invincible and cannot mind goal like Charley Johns, he did nothing to rate himself as a poor player. Rodgers, the Watford's point was in the same fine form as in the last game, while Dunlop at cover also did well. Coolness and aggressiveness are the qualities that make Lawlor the clever played that he is. He is never seen doing dirty work and sets an example which should be taken a little more seriously by the rest of the soldiers. He scored the majority of the goals during the game. The other Seventh forwards did work of a fine quality. Watford's men of the line, though a little lighter, have good ideas of playing the game. It was evident that they wished to play scientifically, and if they failed, the fault cannot entirely be laid to them. Nothing definite could have been decided on the result of the first half. Watford was ahead by a score of 4 to 5, but the goals had been scored in such rapid succession that it was doubtful which was the strongest team. Half-time was called four minutes before it should have been.

A few minutes rest seemed to give the soldiers an immense advantage, for instead of allowing things to go as they had been, they prevented Watford from scoring a single goal and added five to their own credit. Lawlor was chiefly instrumental in doing this. He was on deck at the vital moments and his shots never went more than seven miles to either side of the goal posts. Taylor and West helped him effectively. Both teams were playing hard when the fifth goal was scored. Shortly after this Referee McNee's whistle stopped the playing. Sippi and Fred Roche had indulged in a entanglement and the result was one which promoted anything but amiable feelings. Hockey is certainly a game to raise the ire, and there is a little excuse for the last mentioned players' altercation. It was not sufficient to allow both of them to keep their places on the ice to the referee's mind, and the Watford man was ruled off. It was soon seen that this did not please the Watford people a little bit. Several of them left the ice with Roche, and by their manager's instructions the rest followed suit. All filed to the dressing room and prepared to start from the rink. The Seventh Regiment team, Mr. C. W. Smith and quite a crowd followed them. One local gentleman, who in past years was a member of the O. H. A. executive, protested that the Watford men had been badly used. After much fussing the Watford men left the rink. Their manager, Mr. Harry Taylor, soon followed. The Seventh Regiment team had won by a score of 9 to 5.

The line up:

Seventh Regiment.		Watford.
Leddy	Goal	Ward
Smith	Point	Rodgers
Gauthier	Coverpoint	Dunlop
Taylor	Forward	Clare
Lawlor	Forward	F. Roche
West	Forward	C. Roche
Sippi	Forward	D. Reid

Referee—Mr. Jack McNee.

ACCEPTS CHALLENGE.

The Waterloo hockey team has accepted the challenge of the Seventh Regiment team for the Carling trophy, won by Waterloo from London last winter. It is probable that the first game will be played on or about Feb. 20. Two games will be played, goals to count.

MEDS LOST.

Alisa Craig, Ont., Jan. 30.—The London medical hockey team were defeated by the home team, the score being 4 to 1. The game was the hottest of the season, and the Meds put up a fast game, but they were outclassed in combination playing. The home team did some excellent work. The defeated team cannot complain of lights or ice tonight, as both were all that could be desired.

STRATFORD WINS.

Woodstock, Ont., Jan. 30.—In a very clean game tonight Stratford defeated Woodstock in an intermediate O. H. A. match of 5 to 2, thus placing themselves in the semi-finals. Woodstock's defense was weak and failed to properly feed their very fast home combination, which, although up against a strong defense, would have won. As it was, the bulk of the play was on the visitors' goal, and Woodstock lost many good chances to score.

CURLING.

CURLERS AT WINDSOR.

Windsor, Ont., Jan. 30.—The Scotch curlers arrived this afternoon at two o'clock. A deputation from the Windsor curling club met them at Belle-River and accompanied them to the city, where they were met by a committee of the curlers. They were then escorted to the Crawford House for luncheon, upwards of 75 sitting down. President Greenhill, after luncheon, welcomed the visitors on behalf of the local curlers, and called on the mayor to extend a welcome from the city.

The following are afternoon scores:

Rink No. 1—Scotch, R. Cousen, skip, 8; Windsor, D. Stewart, skip, 13.

Rink No. 2—P. W. Ballantyne, skip, 12; Detroit, F. Bamford, skip, 14.

Rink No. 3 — Scotch, J. D. Ritchie, skip, 12; Sarnia, F. McGibbon, skip, 13.

Rink No. 4—Detroit, A. Baxter, skip, 19; Sarnia, D. McKenzie, skip, 1.

THE TURF.

NEW ORLEANS MEET.

New Orleans, Pa., Jan. 30.—Disqualifications altered the results of today's racing materially. Both Balm of Gilead and Pay the Fiddler swerved in the final struggle of their respective races and interfered to such an extent with the contending horses that they were disqualified. Pay the Fiddler was the only beaten favorite. The weather was fine and the track good.

First race, 6 furlongs—St. Cuthbert, 112 (Redfern), 1 to 2, 1; Automaton, 115 (Otis), 12 to 1, 2; Versifier, 95 (Foley), 40 to 1, 3. Time, 1:14⅘.

Second race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Arachne, 109 (Redfern), 11 to 5, 1; Little Jack Horner, 106 (Fuller), 7 to 2, 2; Frank Kenny, 107 (W. Hicks), 12 to 1, 3. Time, 1:22⅘.

Third race, 2-year-olds, 3 furlongs—Aransas Pass, 109 (D. Hall), 6 to 5, 1; Miss Holladay, 109 (Redfern), 6 to 1, 2; Alcolm R., 109 (Buchanan), 15 to 1, 3. Time, :36⅘.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles—Optimo, 103 (Gannon), 8 to 5, 1; Chickadee, 103 (Haack), 40 to 1, 2; Flaneur, 107 (Robbins), 13 to 5, 3. Time, 1:52.

Fifth race, 7 furlongs—Balm of Gilead, 104 (Munroe), 8 to 1, finished first, but was disqualified; Frank Rice, 93 (Redfern), 2 to 1, 1; Duke Dashaway, 90 (D. Gilmore), 100 to 1, 2; Nyx, 102 (Robbins), 4 to 1, 3. Time, 1:20.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles—Pay the Fiddler, 106 (Fuller), finished first, but was disqualified; Polly Bixby, 102 (O'Neil), 6 to 1, 1; Bean, 100 (Lindsey), 4 to 1, 2; Swordsman, 105 (Redfern), 12 to 1, 3. Time, 1:52.

AT OAKLAND.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 30.—Results at Oakland:

First race, 5½ furlongs—Isabelita, even, 1; Tom Mitchell, 15 to 1, 2; Clarinette, 8 to 1, 3. Time, 1:11.

Second race, 1 mile—Garry Thatcher, 8 to 1, 1; Nellie Forest, 8 to 5, 2; Ed Adack, even, 3. Time, 1:44.

Third race, 1¼ miles, hurdle, handicap—Favorita, 4 to 1, 1; Pool and S., 8 to 5, 2; Duke of York II., 40 to 1, 3. Time, 2:19.

Fourth race, 6½ furlongs—Kenilworth, 2 to 1, 1; Princess Titania, 4 to 1, 2; Yellow Tail, 15 to 1, 3. Time, 1:21½.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs—Evander, 5 to 1, 1; Wartenicht, 2 to 1, 2; Champagne, 2 to 1, 3. Time, 1:17.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles—Autolight, 4 to 5, 1; Dotterell, 5 to 1, 2; Dupont, 10 to 1, 3. Time, 1:50½.

KING EDWARD SEES STEEPLE-CHASE.

London, Jan. 30.—King Edward rode in an automobile from Windsor to Kingston Park today to see his Grand National steeplechase favorite, Ambush II., run in the Stewards' steeplechase. The weights favored Ambush, but he was not placed. The race was won by Fanciful; Patrick's Ball ad Saltator II. fell in the Weybridge steeplechase, and were killed. Nightingale, a jockey, was hurt.

BASEBALL.

EASTERN LEAGUE MEETING.

New York, Jan. 30. — The Eastern League baseball magnates adjourned their three days' session tonight without having settled the circuit question and without having put through the proposed agreement binding the organization together for any stated term of years. Regarding the Baltimore deal, a committee consisting of President P. T. Powers, P. H. Hurley, of Worcester, and W. W. Pierce, of Buffalo, was appointed with full power to act. The committee will meet Charles Dooley, manager of the Montreal club, and Ned Hanlon and Harry Goldman in Baltimore next Thursday, when the matter will be settled. It was the general impression after the adjournment that Baltimore would be given the franchise, and that the Montreal owners would be cared for to the satisfaction of all hands concerned. The formal notice of transfer of the franchise of the Buffalo club from George Stallings to the Queen City Baseball and Amusement Company, of Buffalo, was filled with the League. P. T. Powers was re-elected president, secretary and treasurer. A new board of directors was elected, consisting of W. W. Pierce, of Buffalo; Geo. P. Cressy, of Providence; Jesse Applegate, of Toronto, and P. H. Hurley, of Worcester. President Powers announced that a meeting of the National Board of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues would be held in this city within the next ten days. The object of the meeting is to discuss and formulate plans, and decide what stand the minor league organizations will take in the coming conference between the two big leagues and the National Association for the purpose of adopting a new national agreement for the government of baseball throughout the country.

CURLING, THE SPORT OF MEN

While hockey thrives and draws crowds of spectators in the city, curling remains the only winter sport for the older generation in London. It has as large a following as any of the sports indulged in in the city, and has become the fad and hobby of many a prominent citizen. Two of the best clubs in Canada flourish in London, and in their ranks are found many leading citizens. The clubs, having large membership, are not confined to the Scotch element of the city. In fact, the game seems to have become one of the Canadian national sports. The country affords every opportunity for pursuing it, and it is only natural that so many should become followers of it.

At present the membership of both the Forest City and London clubs is larger than it has ever been, and the building of a new rink is one of the decisions recently arrived at by local curlers. The Forest City Club is an offspring of the London Club. Until 1880 there was only the one club, but a slight difference occurring, the second was organized. In spite of the split both have always been on the most intimate terms, and still play on the same rink. Outside of the fact that the names are different, the division would not be realized. The local clubs have always come from the tilting with undinted armor and waving plume, and the laurels they have won are among the most coveted in the Dominion.

The London Curling Club is possibly the oldest active athletic association in the city. It was formed over 50 years ago, and nearly every member of it at its organization is now dead or left the city to live elsewhere. License Inspector Robert Henderson, John Christie, J. W. Jones, W. T. Strong and a few others are the only older members now resident in the city. An old minute book, dating away back in the club's history, was loaned The Advertiser, and from it many recollections, which would be pleasant to many of the older curlers, might be culled. On opening the book where the ink has faded and the edges of the leaves turned yellow, one sees an account of Mr. Hewitt Fysh's departure for Toronto. He had been a very energetic curler, and, the secretary's report says, his loss would be severely felt. This was in 1880, and details are also given of the prosperity of the club in 1879.

On Christmas morning, 1880, a game was played which may call back some memories to the older members. The players and score was as follows:

No. 1 Rink.

President—		Vice-President.	
M. W. Manville,		J. W. Jones,	
W. Humpidge,		I. D. Wilkinson,	
C. W. Andrus,		T. W. Wastie,	
John Christie,		W. G. Brunton,	
skip	26	skip	11

No. 2 Rink.

J. Williams,			
H. Beaton,		R. Henderson,	
J. Duffield,		G. B. Harris,	
S. Crawford,		C. Murray,	
skip	5	skip	27
	81		28

Majority for Vice-President's rinks, 7 shots.

Numerous other interesting games are recorded in the old book. Records of almost everything concerning the club are found between its frayed covers.

The child of the London Club, the Forest City Club, was organized on March 8, 1879. Its advent was greeted by many with much enthusiasm, and since that time its membership has increased largely. Besides taking many of the old members from the London Club, it was joined by numbers of young enthusiasts, who gave it additional vigor, so that now it is second to none in Ontario. Taken altogether, the two clubs are of the finest sporting organizations in the city.

OPERATORS' CASE CLOSED

Miners' Union Will Now Bring Out Rebuttal Evidence.

Would Rather Let Mines Be Deluged Than Recognize Union.

Philadelphia, Jan. 31.—Adam Boyd, superintendent of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Campany at Shenandoah, gave testimony before the coal strike commission. On cross-examination he said the company would rather let its mines drown than give recognition to the union.

Jacob P. Jones, of Pottsville, paymaster of the Reading Company, presented a statement showing the annual earnings of the contract miners at several collieries. It showed 24 men who worked an average of 265 shifts during 1901 earned $1,000 and over. The lowest average in the statement was shown by 901, who worked an average of 28 shifts, and earned less than $200. Mr. Jones also presented a statement giving the earnings in 1901 of the men paid by the day, and another showing the workings of the miners' and laborers' beneficial fund from the time it was organized in 1877. When the fund was started the company contributed $20,000, and has made up all deficits which have occurred, and also pays all expenses for clerical work in connection with the funds. Nearly $2,000,000 has been paid out in benefits.

With the exception of statistics the coal operators closed their case, and it is expected the striking miners will begin calling witnesses in rebuttal on Monday. It developed that a miner who testified before the commission at Scranton had lost his place because he was at Scranton, and the commissioners exacted a promise from the superintendent to reinstate him.

At the afternoon session Patrick F. Brennan, of Shamokin, a division superintendent of the Reading Company, testified to the violence committed during the strike at the Henry Clay colliery near Shamokin. Prior to the strike of 1900, he said, the market regulated the output of coal. Since then, however, he said, the men have been regulating the production. When the late strike began, the witness continued, there were 100 feet of water in the Henry Clay mine. This was due to an accident. The men struck, and as a result 500 feet of water accumulated in the mine.

The commission adjourned until Monday morning.

Sugar Refinery Closed.

New York, Jan. 31. — Four hundred employes of the American Sugar Refining Company plant in Jersey City were laid off yesterday, and the rest of the staff, which consisted of 500 men, were informed that the refinery will be shut down Saturday. Excessive supply was given as the cause.

NUMBER OF DEAD MAY REACH 50

Opinion of Passengers Who Were in Arizona Disaster.

COLLISION ON PENNSYLVANIA

Engineer and Fireman Killed and Several Injured—Other Serious Casualties.

Tucson, Ariz., Jan. 31.—A revised list of the killed and injured in the collision of the Southern Pacific near Vails, places the number of dead at 21, of which eight have been identified.

Many of the victims were so badly charred that identity may never be established.

A box full of bones and pieces of flesh was taken from the morgue yesterday and buried in the local cemetery.

The opinion of passengers on the wrecked train is that the loss of life will probably reach 50 or 60.

COLLISION ON G. T. R.

Lewiston, Maine, Jan. 31. — A local passenger train on the Grand Trunk Rilroad collided with a freight in a fog near Lewiston Junction yesterday. The passengers and crews of both trains were badly shaken up, but no one was seriously injured.

PLUNGED INTO LANDSLIDE.

Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Warm rain has caused a landslide at Besemer's Station, near Ithaca, into which a Lehigh Valley passenger train, bound for Elmira, plunged and barely missed going over Brookton trestle, 100 feet high. Engineer Knight was badly injured and the passengers were badly shaken up.

Hazleton, Pa., Jan. 31. — The fast express train from Wilkesbarre for Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill Valley division of the Pennsylvania Railway, collided head on last evening with a freight train near Lofty, nine miles south of Hazleton. The engineer and fireman of the freight train were killed. The engineer and fireman and colored porter of the passenger train were seriously injured.

The dead—Robert Moyer, engineer; Fred Gearhardt, fireman.

Seriously injured—Israel Carrie, engineer; John Smith, fireman; Harry Hayward (colored), porter.

Between Hazleton and Lofty there is a single track, which is used by both the Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania Railroads. Through a misunderstanding of orders both trains got on this single stretch of track, and before the engineers saw the danger it was too late to avert the collision. The officials state tonight that none of the passengers were seriously injured.

CROSSING DISASTER.

Springfield, Ohio, Jan. 30.—A southbound Big Four train struck a street car at Yellow Springs street crossing at 7:45 p.m. Reported ten injured, two probably fatally.

TWENTY-TWO DEAD.

Plainfield, N. J., Jan. 30.—William M. Clark, of Plainfield, one of the victims of the railroad wreck near Graceland, died today, making 22 dead.

County Physician Westcott last night made public a statement which he secured from Davis, the engineer of the flyer which crashed into the Easton express near Westfield Tuesday night. This statement explains just why Davis did not see the danger signals and why the crash happened. The was not at his normal place in the locomotive cab. The injector was not working properly, he got down to fix it, lost sight of the very rapid rate at which his train was traveling, and when he resumed his place by the throttle, was horrified to find he had overrun a danger signal and that just ahead of him were the tail lights of the local train. Then came the smash.

ARIZONA OPERATOR HAS DISAPPEARED.

Tucson, Ariz., Jan. 30.—The sensation of today in the Vails Station wreck matter is the disappearance of Operator Clough, who, it has been alleged, was responsible for the disaster. It was stated last night that Clough would appear today and testify to his part in the affair; but, notwithstanding the fact that officers of both juries have been searching throughout the city, Clough has not been found.

The railroad officials are ignorant of Clough's whereabouts. The report has reached here from Benson that he was seen yesterday on the International train, presumably bound for Sonora, Mexico.

NO ALLIANCE WITH GERMANY

Says Cranbourne—It Is Simply Co-operation—No Answer to Powers' Proposition.

London, Jan. 31.—Lord Cranbourne, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, speaking at the banquet of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce, said the Government's policy in Venezuela was dictated by a determination to defend the interests of British subjects, and there was no infringement of the Monroe doctrine. This was also the view, he continued, of the United States, which would be a long time before making itself responsible for discord by a state like Venezuela. The foreign office had maintained intact Great Britain's friendship with the United States. Lord Cranbourne concluded by saying: "There is no German or European alliance, but Great Britain is ready to co-operate with the powers not only in South America, but in Asia, Africa and Europe."

In emphasizing the point that there was no alliance, but merely a co-operation with Germany, Lord Cranbourne strongly deprecated the attacks made by the British press on Germany. He reminded the audience of Great Britain's resentment of German criticism on the British operations in South Africa, and said: "We ought to take care that we ourselves are not guilty of a similar fault against Germany."

Referring to the strictures passed on the apathy alleged to be displayed by the Government in promoting Great Britain's commercial interests abroad, the speaker remarked: "Under the free trade system we have nothing to offer in the negotiation of commercial treaties, and it is therefore useless to complain of the passive policy of the foreign office."

No protests on the subject of the preference demanded by the allies have been received here from the other powers. It is said at the foreign office that a friendly interchange of opinion between the various European Governments undoubtedly would disperse any misunderstanding over the allies' claims.

Washington, Jan. 30.—No answer yet has come from the allied powers to Mr. Bowen's last proposition. If Mr. Bowen cannot adjust the claims with the allies, the purpose is to have The Hague arbitration tribunal pass on them.

Comprehend facts—
not advertisements.
The popularity of Blue Ribbon Tea
is a fact.
Put up Black Mixed & Ceylon Green.

CONDENSED CABLEGRAMS

Must Not Listen to Polish—Wireless News Service Begins.

The French battleships Galois and Bouvet are reported to have been seriously damaged during the recent naval maneuvers.

The British war office has decided to invite tenders from Canadian farmers for the supply of fresh meat to the British army in South Africa.

In a speech at Khartoum, the Earl of Cromer, British Minister to Egypt, announced the intention of the Government to begin as soon as possible the construction of a railway from Khartoum to Suakim.

The jurists to deal with the Alaska boundary have not been appointed yet, but Sir Tizear Taschereau, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, will probably be one.

First Lieut. Warner Von Graewert, son of the lieutenant-general of that name, who shot Dr. Aye, a lawyer, of Flensburg, Germany, through the neck, causing instant death, in a duel, has been sentenced by a military court to two years' imprisonment in a fortress.

Dr. Von Dziembowski Pompian, in the German Reichstag, interpellating Chancellor Von Buelow on the discrimination against Poles, cited many examples of alleged injustices. The most painful thing to the Poles, he said, was the effort to eradicate their language. Interior Secretary Von Posadowski-Welmer replied that no Polish question in an international sense exists for Germany. The Prussian Polish provinces would remain Prussian so long as a soldier could be placed in the field.

There was a stormy scene in the Austrian Reichsrath yesterday over the sugar question. A number of sugar refiners met in one of the committee rooms, without authorization, with the object of placing their views before the legislators, and the majority of the members of the Reichsrath denounced this as an attempt to establish a subparliament within parliament. Finally the sitting was suspended. Those who refused to leave were ejected by force.

The only foundation for the report from Moscow that twenty thieves were beaten to death near Kieff by villagers, who afterwards burned the bodies, is that some peasants near Kieff beat two thieves to death. Their bodies were not burned.

Eight Ladrones and one constable were killed in an encounter at Ormoc, in the Philippines, on Tuesday. The fight was a hard one, but the constabulary ultimately won by a daring charge. The bodies of the three volunteers, including Mr. Osborne, a teacher, who were killed at Bolinao, in a fight with Ladrones, have been recovered.

THE NEVER-FAILING medicine, Holloway's Corn Cure, removes all kinds of corns, warts, etc.; even the most difficult to remove cannot withstand this wonderful remedy.

The estimated production of gold in 1902 in the United States was $80,853,070 and of silver $31,040,025.

"AN EXCELLENT FOOD, admirably adapted to the Wants of Infants."
SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, C.B., M.D., Professor of Chemistry, R.C.S.I., Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

Neave's Food
For Infants, Invalids, And The Aged.

GOLD MEDAL, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, London, 1900.

DR. BARNARDO says:—
"We have already used Neave's Food in two of our Homes (Babies' Castle and the Village Home), and I have no hesitation in saying it has proved very satisfactory."—July 27th, 1901.

USED IN THE Russian Imperial Nursery.

Manufacturers:—JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., Fordingbridge, England.
Wholesale Agents:—THE LYMAN BROS. & Co., Ltd., Toronto and Montreal.

The United States Steel Corporation has booked enough orders for steel rails to keep its mills running at full capacity for the year 1903.

The Australian wheat crop, it is estimated, will approximate 16,000,000 bushels, against 48,000,000 bushels a year ago.

SOMETHING THAT SHOULD BE RUBBED IN.—Whenever pain is felt in the limbs or back, take Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil; pour a little in the hand, and, applying it to the surface beneath which the pain lies, rub briskly. If the first application does not afford relief, which is not usually the case, keep rubbing. The Oil will gradually penetrate to the affected part and relief will come.

A novelty in the way of an alarm clock has been perfected by an American jeweler. It is about the size of a hazel nut. It is made to wear on the finger. The alarm is not a bell, but a sharp pin, which pricks the finger at the time the wearer wishes to rise.

I Know MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure Diphtheria.
JOHN D. BOUTILLIER.
French Village.

I Know MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure Croup.
J. F. CUNNINGHAM.
Cape Island.

I Know MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best remedy on earth.
JOSEPH A. SNOW.
Norway, Me.

Made in Canada 50 Years



The Pioneer's Breakfast

Fifty years ago many Canadian settlements were just so many acres of virgin forest.

Tillson's Oats, Pan-Dried, was then, and has been ever since, the breakfast upon which many a hard day's work was done

Tillson's Oats and the pioneer's axe have played their parts in settling Canada

But who ever heard of a pioneer breakfast of cold-served fads?

Tillson's Oats are the cleanest, best flavored oats made in Canada, or any other country.

Made by Tillson's own **Pan-Dried** process.

Packages Only.
All Grocers.

Tillson's Oats
Pan-Dried. A Food, not a Fad

THE BEST POSITIONS

always go to the best qualified. The graduates of the

F.C.B.C.

Y. M. C. A. building, are prepared by EXPERTS in Business and Shorthand, and examined by an independent Board of Examiners, who are SPECIALISTS. They receive the best positions and hold what they get.

Gregg Shorthand and Touch Typewriting are two of our specialties. Are you interested?

J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

You Like To Look

into your well-filled wardrobe of suitable and seasonable garments. We make them as they should be made, and if you keep them as well-made clothes should be kept, you will be always well dressed and comfortable.

O. Labelle, 372 Richmond St.

W. S. LOCKHART, House Decorator, Painting, Paperhanging. Residence, Beaconsfield avenue.

H. C. McBRIDE, Architect and Surveyor, 213 Dundas St.

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

Trade Prices

For the Next Two Months on Bicycle Repairs.



Enameling	$1 00
Cleaning, Vaselining and Storing	$1 00
Replating all parts, less hubs and spokes	$2 00

All other repairs at same low prices.

BROCK'S GUN STORE
193 Dundas St., London, Ont.

FAIRBAIRN, THE TAILOR, Richmond Street, Opposite City Hall

Marshall Bros. & Co.
67 DUNDAS STREET.
Choice Teas and Coffee. Call and get a package of Bonnyrigg Ceylon Tea, 25c and 40c per pound; black or mixed.

HARDING HALL GIRLS' SCHOOL
(Limited).
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.
Third Term Begins Feb. 6th.
J. J. BAKER, M.A., President.
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Incorporated 1899.
W. CAVEN BARRON,
Pianist, Principal.
Best teachers in the city at the Conservatory.
The rehearsals bring every pupil under Mr. Barron's direction, and reports of pupils' progress are sent home to parents.

J. T. Stephenson,
The Leading Undertaker,
Importer and dealer in all kinds of Metallic Caskets, Cloth, Wood and Colored Cases of every description. Finest Funeral Cars in Western Ontario.
Residence on Premises.
No. 104 Dundas Street
Phone 459.

W. J. SMITH & SONS
Undertakers and Embalmers,
113 Dundas St. Phone 586. Open day and night. Residence on premises.

ELECTRIC **WIRING**
of every description is our specialty. We employ none but experts for this work. Get our estimates of cost.
The Electrical Construction Co., London, Limited.
82 to 40 Dundas Street.

Alma Ladies' College
ST. THOMAS, ONT.
One of the largest and best equipped in Canada.
Preparatory studies. Graduating courses: M. L. A., M. E. L., Piano, Organ, Singing, Violin, Fine Arts, Elocution and Physical Culture, Domestic Science, Commercial.
Healthiest location. Moderate charges. Twenty-second year. Write for catalogue to
REV. PRIN. WARNER, M.A., D.D
xt

Cutlery Sale.

Every article a bargain—space is too small to mention only a few lines—examine what we offer.

Dessert Knives, white handle, good quality, regular $1 75; now $1 35 a half-dozen.
Table Knives, white handle, good quality, regular $2; now $1 25 a half-dozen.
Dessert Knives, white handle, best quality, reduced to $1 50 a half-dozen.
Table Knives, white handle, best quality, now $1 60 a half-dozen.
Knives and Forks, good English steel reduced to 80c a set.
Kitchen Knives, hand forged, were 25c; now 15c each.
Kitchen Forks, steel, long handle; now 10c each.
Fruit and Vegetable Parers, now 5c.
SEE OUR WINDOW.

GURD'S, 185 Dundas Street

You haven't figured out the true economy of buying clothes till you have ordered clothes of
SOUTHCOTT, 361 Richmond St.

X-RAY and Electro-Therapeutic Rooms.
for the treatment of Cancer, Eczema, Sciatica Rheumatism, Tuberculosis and Neuralgia.
DR. PINGEL, Specialist, London.

POMPEIAN MASSAGE CREAM
for cleansing and beautifying the skin. Removes freckles, blackheads, pimples, moth, tan, chapped face and hands.
SOLD ONLY BY
J. E. Keays & Co.
(London Pharmacy)
268 Dundas St., Near Wellington.

Thos. Wilson
MERCHANT TAILOR,
213 Dundas Street,
Duffield Block. - PHONE 596.

Gillean's Watches Are Famous Timepieces.

When a man or woman buys a Watch it is with the idea that it'll keep correct time. But how many Watches disappoint? Any Watch you buy here you can depend on for perfect service. We handle movements of known reliability only.
Prices are most reasonable when you make comparisons of quality for quality.

Thos. Gillean,
Jeweler and Optician,
402 Richmond St., LONDON, ONT.
Official issuer of marriage licenses

Wall Paper, Painting, Paperhanging.
H. & C. COLERICK
443 RICHMOND ST.

DR. JARVIS, Dentist,
OFFICE Corner Dundas and Clarence. Phone 1480.
Visits Mount Brydges Every Friday.

"MORE Wholesome Bread is not produced than
JOHNSTON BROS. XXX BREAD.
5c A LOAF.
PHONE 818. **Johnston Bros.**

LONDON AND DISTRICT

—Miss Irene Armstrong, of this city, is reported seriously ill.

—Lieut.-Col. Smith has been spending a short time in Montreal.

—Mrs. Swain is visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles A. W. Gustin, at Forest.

—Mrs. Charles Perry, of South London, is the guest of her niece, Mrs. M. Wilson, of Broomfield, Fergus.

—The Bishop of Huron will preach at Hyde Park, 11 a.m., Byron, 3 p.m., Ilderton, 7 p.m., on Sunday.

—Mrs. Fenton, wife of W. J. Fenton, principal of the Collegiate Institute, Brampton, is a guest of Mrs. J. L. Johnson, 532 Waterloo street.

—Mr. Sam Grigg occupied the pulpit of Parkhill Methodist Church last Sunday, and preached to unusually large congregations. Mr. Grigg is also expected to preach there tomorrow.

—The marriage of Miss Ada Mack, of this city, to Mr. W. Ellis, of Milwaukee, will take place on Tuesday next. Mr. Gertrude Kenny, of Tilsonburg, will be bridesmaid.

FOR TODAY and TONIGHT
UNDERWEAR and SOCKS
..... AT .....
BIG REDUCTIONS
WINTER STOCK MUST BE REDUCED.
GRAHAM BROS.

Test It as You Will

Hamilton's Porter.

Look at it, smell it, taste it; the result is always the same—you pronounce it good.
There's quality that gives satisfaction, there's excellence that makes health, there's economy and comfort.
Be sure to have some on hand.
KENT BREWERY,
Jos. Hamilton, Proprietor.

SILVER WEDDINGS....
Sterling Silver gifts are popular for Silver Wedding celebrations, as well as for other weddings. Sterling Silver lasts a lifetime, always keeps its color, and is cheaper in the long run than plated goods. Our prices are low, because silver values are down. We can supply your every need.
WARD, The Jeweler, 374 Richmond Street.

MONEY FOR BUILDING
You are going to build in the Spring. You should make your arrangements for the money now. You can repay monthly, quarterly or yearly. Call at office as we have no agents in city.
The Canadian S. & L. Co.
420 & 422 Richmond St.
M. H. ROWLAND, Manager.

—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dreaney, Miss Dreaney and Mr. Dreaney's sister-in-law, Mrs. Chambers, who have been visiting in London, have returned to their home at Namu, B. C.

—Work on the Muncey bridge is going ahead at a rapid rate. The iron superstructure is at present being put into place. So far the winter weather has not interfered with the construction of the bridge.

—The death is announced of Mr. William A. Gaze, who died last night at his residence, 602 Piccadilly street. Deceased, who was 28 years of age, for some time had been in the furniture business on Richmond street. He was a son of Mr. Earl Gaze, of Colborne street, and was highly esteemed by very many friends.

—Miss Ellen Miriam Kurzenknabe, who has for some time been acting as director of the physical culture club of Askin Street Methodist Church, was last night presented by the members of her class with a handsome clock and address. Miss Kurzenknabe is about to sever her connection with the club, and in view of this the members were anxious to express their appreciation of her untiring efforts in their behalf.

—The Parkhill Review says: "Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Watson, who leave on Friday for London, where Mr. Watson has accepted a position with a prominent wholesale millinery house, were tendered an expression of good-will by a number of friends at the residence of Dr. Kilbourn on Tuesday evening last. A pleasant hour was spent in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Watson every success in their new home. Rev. W. Rigsby presented each with a beautifully bound book, the gift of a few friends, as a more tangible remembrance of the esteem in which they have been held by those who knew them."

FUNERAL OF JOHN WALKER.

Many friends attended the funeral of the late Mr. John Walker, who met such a tragic death in the G. T. R. yards Tuesday night last. The Rev. H. W. Crews officiated, the interment taking place at Mount Pleasant Cemetery. There were many beautiful floral designs, amongst them wreaths from Grand Trunk employes, Foresters and Chosen Friends. The pallbearers were W. A. Pepper and A. Lockhart, for the Chosen Friends; W. J. Ball and R. H. Brock, for the Foresters; A. Kirkpatrick and G. McIlveena, for the railway.

A VETERAN MISSIONARY.

The pulpit of St. Andrew's Church will tomorrow be occupied by the Rev. Murdock Mackenzie, Dr. Johnston being at present in Montreal where he is assisting in special work in connection with the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Mackenzie, who was through the recent Boxer riots in China, is regarded by the Presbyterian Church as one of their most successful missionaries.

COOPERS' UNION SUPPER.

Foresters Hall, East London, was the scene of a most pleasant affair last night, the occasion being the annual concert and supper of the Western Coopers' Union. The programme consisted of songs by Mr. John McConnell, readings by Mr. Andrew Smith and Mr. Edward Robins, and addresses by Messrs. William Mason, Augustus Garceau and Charles Warren. Following is a list of the officers: President, Augustus Garceau; vice-president, Edward Robins; secretary, William Mason; corresponding secretary, Peter Bremner; financial secretary, Joseph Garceau; treasurer, Alexander Mason; sergeant-at-arms, Geo. Long.

The very best medicine for the relief and cure of chronic coughs and bronchitis; dry, harsh throat coughs; irritating coughs of grippe and consumption; whooping cough; croupy coughs of children, is Angier's Petroleum Emulsion.

It soothes and heals the inflamed and irritated membranes of the throat and air passages, promptly relieves the cough, removes foul mucus, makes breathing easy, and puts the respiratory organs in a strong, healthy condition, so that they are able to resist further attacks. It is pleasant to take, agrees with weak stomachs, aids digestion, and has a healthful action upon the bowels.

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion is indorsed and prescribed by physicians, used in hospitals, and sold by druggists everywhere.

ANGIER CHEMICAL COMPANY, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.

A Real Pleasure

Good Bread gives the greatest pleasure of anything you eat, because it gives good health.
Here's a Loaf Good Clear Through that will supply you with plenty of nutritive excellent and wholesome enjoyment—5 cents.
The Parnell-Dean Steam Baking Co., Limited.
75 and 77 Bruce St., City.
PHONE 929.

Elaborate Furs or Simple Collars or Muffs.
Select what you want and we will give price.
BELTZ'S FUR SALE

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE

What T. C. Marsh Says Dodd's Kidney Pills Did fer Him.

Story of a Nova Scotia Man Who Had Almost Given Up Hope of Ever Being Well Again.

Central Economy, N. S., Jan. 30.—(Special).—"I feel as if Dodd's Kidney Pills had saved me from the grave," is the way T. C. Marsh, of this place, talks of those wonderful exterminators of the pains and aches arising from Diseased Kidneys. And Mr. Marsh should know whereof he speaks. He was under the doctors' care for Kidney Complain for some time, and, despite their efforts, continued to grow worse. He was almost in despair when a friend advised him to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. In such a severe case the progress towards recovery was naturally slow, but he persevered, and now he feels justified in using the strong words quoted above. Mr. Marsh thus describes his case:

"I was under the doctor's care, but didn't seem to get any better, only worse. I was advised by a friend to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. After I had used them for a time I began to feel a difference, and I never stopped till I had used 22 boxes. I suppose I still have to use something as long as I live, but I feel as if Dodd's Kidney Pills had saved me from the grave.

"I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to everyone because of what they have done for me."

MUSIC AND DRAMA

CATCHY MUSIC AND BRIGHT LINES.

It is the aim of all musical composers who devote their efforts to the composition of musical gaieties, to write one particular number in view of making it the "whistling tune." Ludwig Englander, who is responsible for George W. Lederer's latest successful "gaiety," "The Wild Rose," which comes to the Grand on Tuesday, has struck the right chord in "The Little Gypsy Maid," sung by Addie Sharp in that production. She sits under a tree at one side of the stage and languidly sings the graceful air. It is one of the popular bits of a very popular play.

ALBANI'S GRAND CONCERT.

The Montreal Star says: "Seldom of late years has Madame Albani been heard to better advantage, and she has surrounded herself with a number of very distinguished artists. The programme was a most enjoyable one. While everyone looked to Madame Albani, everyone thoroughly enjoyed the other artists." Madame Albani and her excellent company come to the Grand on Wednesday next. The plant of seats opens Monday morning.

SHERIDAN'S ENGLISH COMEDY.

"The School for Scandal" will be seen at the Grand on Monday. The Saginaw Courier-Herald says: "The presenting company was one of the best seen in this city this season, each character being personated by an actor evidently chosen because of his or her fitness for the part."

MINSTRELS TONIGHT.

Quinlan & Wall's Imperial Minstrels appear at the Grand tonight. The Kalamazoo Telegraph says: "Jimmie Wall, comedian, gave an act that captured every bit of applause in sight. Funny doesn't describe Wall, but it indicates slightly the qualities he possesses.

FACTS FOR BUSINESS MEN.

The best way to get business is to make an effort for it, and if this is important at one season of the year it is important at all seasons. There are many who will not have the opportunity to do more than merely announce their intention of doing what is fair for the people. There are others who are anxious to expand and who have the ability to plan the expansion and to get the best for the energy expended. The time to work for better business is all the time, and the way to be sure of better business is to do what will bring it. There are no points of business enlargement which can be neglected if a merchant wants to do all he can in a given year. The year will best show the results of his efforts if he starts when the year is young and makes the best of the opportunities of each day. Keep the business booming all through the year in order to be sure that the greatest amount may be reached as a total for that year. What is needed is action which will make business, intelligence which will properly guide action, and energy which will give the merchant the stamina to keep at his work until it is finished. The year will show the advantage of the activity of the early months. The amount of business will be greater because the merchant hustled when others were resting.

IN ICE 16 INCHES THICK

Some Places It Was Windrowed 20 Feet High.

The Steamer Pleasure's Trip Through Lake St. Clair.

Old Club House, St. Clair Flats, Jan. 30.—The crew and passengers on the Detroit, Belle Isle and Windsor Ferry Company's steamer Pleasure are enjoying an Arctic experience such as one reads of in the stories of Peary and others who have tried to reach the north pole. This afternoon at 5 o'clock the boat reached the Old Club House at the Flats after 29 hours' struggle with the ice. The distance covered in that time was 23½ miles.

The boat left Detroit at noon Thursday. In Lake St. Clair dense fog was encountered, and the boat had to lay to. The steersman couldn't see more than a length ahead. The steamer ran several hours in the fog and laid up at dark, as it was considered unsafe to proceed. Friday morning, in the snowstorm and a gale blowing 45 miles an hour, one could not see the stern of the boat from the bridge.

Ice 12 to 20 feet thick was encountered in the lake, with windrows 15 to 20 feet high. The steamer ran around these. There was great difficulty in keeping the channel, as all stakes and buoys were missing. Besides, there are four sunken cribs that had to be avoided. In approaching the St. Clair ship canal, the cut could not be seen until the boat was three-fourths of a mile from it. In the St. Clair River the ice is 16 inches thick, and has the appearance of being very heavy above the Old Club. The trip to Port Huron is expected to be difficult.

This is the first time a boat has gone through Lake St. Clair and into the St. Clair River at this time of the year. The steamer again proved herself a capable ice-fighter, a credit to her builder, F. W. Wheeler.

There are plenty of provisions aboard and fuel is not scarce, so those on the boat are not likely to suffer any hardships.

Letters to the Editor.

MR. TAYLOR REPLIES TO CRITICS

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

The Free Press of Friday criticises rather severely my actions as chairman of the board of health in the matter of appointments to the position of caretaker of the smallpox hospital. Some strong language has been used in various quarters on this subject, and it is only justice to myself to make the facts public.

In the early part of last summer the caretaker of the hospital resigned his position; or, at least, refused to stay any longer unless we increased his pay, which was $16 per month, and provisions. We could only find two people willing to take the place. Mr. Thomas, who had been in Victoria Hospital, would take it for the wages we were paying; Mr. Smith wanted the place, but would not take it for less than $20. I had no authority from the board to give any more than we had been paying, and appointed Mr. Thomas. It has been stated that he was appointed as a slur on the hospital trust, in whose employ he had formerly been. I deny this most emphatically. He was appointed simply because he was the only man I could get for the money.

The mayor was very indignant over this appointment, and in deference to his wishes, the board of health, at its first meeting thereafter, dismissed Mr. Thomas, and appointed Mr. Smith, at the increased wage of $20. I made no objection at the meeting; it was a matter of indifference to me who was appointed, or what was paid, so long as the board took the responsibility of doing it.

I made no effort to have Smith removed, nor had I any desire to move him. But a few months ago I was notified by the health officer that he had seriously injured his knee and had been removed to Victoria Hospital. It became absolutely necessary to have someone in the place. Not only was there danger of the building being destroyed if left without a caretaker; we were liable to have a patient sent in at any time. I tried to get someone temporarily. I engaged two different parties. One threw up the engagement when the health officer required him to be vaccinated; the other remained one day, and then struck for higher wages, and left. Not being able to get the place filled with a temporary appointment, we did the best we could, and engaged a man and his wife, with whom the board had had a standing contract some years ago to look after smallpox patients. And we got both of them for the same cost of wages and same rations allowance that we paid Smith.

At the next meeting of the board his worship protested strongly against what had been done, but the action was sustained. And the board has shown its appreciation of Smith's misfortune by paying his wages in full, and giving him a grant of $35. And the wisdom of the course I followed was shown by the fact that we had a patient to send to the hospital only a short time after; and that Smith had not recovered from his injuries sufficiently to do the work of a caretaker. I understand he had to return to Victoria Hospital for treatment. If we had followed the mayor's advice we would have had to look after another caretaker, and a woman as cook, when the patient went in, and might not have been able to get them, even at a much greater cost. In whatever the health officer and myself have done in this connection, we have had nothing in view but the city's interests; and we certainly have not been influenced by any personal feelings towards any of the caretakers, or towards any higher parties. CHAS. TAYLOR.

DR. HUTCHINSON'S STATMENT.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

The Free Press, in its Thursday's issue, in describing board of health matters, says that I am alleged to have been too officious in regard to certain matters which should have been let alone, and that I have also canvassed members for the re-election of Chairman Taylor. The first charge is too vague to require a reply, and the second is not true, although, if it were, no fault should be found, for it is something of great importance that the medical board of health officer be in easy communication with the chairman of the board of health.

T. V. HUTCHINSON,
Medical Health Officer.

Jan. 29, 1903.

WAR VESSELS IN COLLISION

British Cruiser Sinks a Torpedo Boat Destroyer—13 Persons Probably Drowned.

Corfu, Island of Corfu, Jan. 31.—The British cruiser Pioneer ran into a torpedo boat destroyer near the channel of Corfu today, and thirteen persons are believed to have been drowned. Two bodies have thus far been picked up.

BIG SOFT COAL COMBINE

Three Large Companies Merged Into One.

Will Have Output of 10,000,000 Tons a Year—Prices Drop in Toronto.

Toronto, Jan. 31.—The fancy prices which several of the smaller coal dealers of the city have been charging for anthracite have taken a drop. A few days ago the rate was $12 in numerous instances; today they are selling the same quality of coal for $10. The reduction, they say, is due to a decrease in the demand and lower prices charged by the independent operators on the other side. A further reduction in the near future is probable.

BIG SOFT COAL COMBINE.

New York, Jan. 31.—A powerful bituminous coal combination has just been formed in this city by the coalition of the Consolidated Coal Company, of Maryland; the Fairmount Coal Company, of West Virginia, and the Somerset Coal Company, of Pennsylvania.

The new company is to retain the title of the Consolidated Coal Company, and will have a total output of nearly 10,000,000 tons a year. It will load 400 large steel cars a day, and will have two piers in Baltimore, at which it will be able to fill a steamer of over 7,000 tons in the ten hours. The principal sales agency will be in this city.

IN THE MATTER OF WAGES

Michigan Employes of G. T. R. Want Increase.

Miners' Wage Scale--Cape Breton Men Get a Raise.

Port Huron, Mich., Jan. 31.—The grievance committee of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen for the Grand Trunk system, west of the St. Clair River, has been called together to meet in this city next Tuesday. The scheduled gathering is an important one, the deliberations of which will materially affect the interests of Grand Trunk trainmen on its main line west of here as well as on all of its branches and affiliated roads in Michigan. A number of hardships of which the men complain of will be taken up, also the men's request for an increase of wages on a certain scale, amounting approximately to 15 per cent. above the rate paid now. The increase would affect all conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardsmen along the entire line. The men believe the demands to be formulted will likely be acceded to.

MINERS' SCALE.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 30.—The joint sale committee of the miners' and operators' conference held its first session this afternoon. It consists of 16 miners and 16 operators. Immediately after the permanent organization was perfected a motion was made that the scale, submitted by the miners at the morning session of the joint conference, be adopted as presented. The argument following the motion consumed the entire afternoon until adjournment at 5 o'clock. No decision was reached on any of the points submitted.

MINERS GET BETTER TERMS.

Sydney, C. B., Jan. 31.—The difficulty between the employes of the New Campbellton Collieries Company, of Port Morien, C. B., and the management has been settled. The men will go back to work on four shifts, instead of six, as formerly, and will receive 10 cents a ton extra on the lower levels and 5 cents a ton extra on the higher levels, instead of 5 cents all round, as offered by the management.

TOO CUTE FOR THE LAW

Girl Has Her Fiance Appointed as Her Legal Guardian.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—Love has found a new way to circumvent the law. Antonio Ardoini, a young Italian, was refused a license to marry Alligretto Antonietta because the girl was under 18 years of age. Antonio was disappointed, for the parents of his fiancee opposed the marriage, and he said it would be impossible to secure their written consent.

Antonio was too faithful a suitor to surrender, and he again appeared before License Clerk Salmonson. Miss Antonietta was with him and gave her age as 17 years. She was told she would have to secure the consent of her parents.

"But I have the permission of my guardian," she replied.

Thereupon Antonio stepped forward and signed the papers and the license was issued. The appointment had been made by Judge Cutting, and as the girl was over 14 years old she was allowed to name her guardian. She lost no time in chosing Antonio.

At present some of Great Britain's coal mines are worked at a depth of 2,000 to 2,500 feet. The average depth of her coal mines is 750 to 850 feet.

FORBIDS METHODS OF SCIENTISTS

New Hampshire Legislature to Make Faith and Mind Cure Treatment Unlawful.

Concord, N. H., Jan. 31. — The committee on the judiciary of the New Hampshire house has under consideration a bill, read twice, and then referred, which bears the title, "an act in relation to the practice of Christian Science, faith cure or mind healing in cases of illness."

This city for many years has been the permanent home of Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy, the founder and head of the Christian Science faith, and the introduction of this bill has caused something of a sensation among her followers here and throughout the state. There was no debate on the bill. It was handed to the reading clerk with a number of others, and, following the usual course, was read twice and referred without comment. The bill is very short, consisting of only three sections:

Section 1 provides that it shall be unlawful in New Hampshire to practice Christian Science, faith cure, mind healing or other like agencies in curing disease.

Section 2 provides a penalty of $100 fine for a first offense; $100 fine for second offense and not less than six months in jail for each subsequent offense.

Section 3, the most important, is as follows:

"In case any person treated by any so-called Christian Science faith curist or mind healer should die, and it be proved that said death result or was hastened by failure to call a regular physician, said Christian Scientist, faith curist or mind health, shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter, and punished as provided by the statutes."

The ultimate fate of the bill is problematical. So far as known, the Legislature does not contain and Christian Science believers, though the denomination has a large following in the state especially in Concord and Manchester. On the other hand, there are a number of physicians in the house and senate, and these may be counted on to defend the measure. The animus of the bill is found in the growing popularity of Christian Science treatment. Several of the county medical societies have discussed this feature and they are believed to be behind it. Until the bill returns from the committee, if it ever does, and the debate has begun, no one can safely say as to its fate. It is certain the Christian Scientists will fight it, however.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Henry Nutley has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment for highway robbery in Toronto on the night of Jan. 21. Charles Beane was his victim.

Application was made at Toronto to set aside the election of councilors in Brampton, on the ground that nominations were held at 10 a.m. instead of noon.

At the approaching session of the Manitoba Legislature, parliament will be asked to establish an agricultural school in the Northwest, says Premier Roblyn.

Mackenzie & Mann have secured control of the Nova Scotia Central Railway, running 74 miles from Middleton to Lunenberg, with a charter for extension to the Bay of Fundy.

Essex, Kent and Elgin fishermen have organized into a union for the purpose of presenting their claims for redress before the Legislature at the approaching session of Parliament.

A deputation from the Ontario Beet Sugar Association has waited on the Ontario Government, asking that the grant of $200 to the association be increased in order to extend their education work among the farmers.

The establishment of a $300,000 technical training school for Montreal has been decided upon by representatives of the Montreal branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Board of Trade, McGill University, Mechanics' Institute and Insurance Institute.

A deputation representing the Canadian Union of Municipalities will wait on the Minister of Justice next Thursday to present the association's views on prospective telephone legislation. The mayors of the leading cities and towns will comprise the deputation.

The tour of Canadian farmers is awaited with great interest in England. W. T. R. Preston, Canadian immigration superintendent, is now arranging for visits to all market towns, where some farmers will lecture, meet inquirers, and describe Western Canada at first hand.

Toledo milliners have won a victory over the state game wardens by a court decision which declares they cannot be punished for purchasing birds of plumage to decorate headgear. The decision affects about 40 milliners, against whom warrants had been sworn out in Toledo.

Fifty of the Old Boys of Hamilton, Ont., gathered at the Griswold House, Detroit, and formed a temporary organization of the Hamilton-Detroit Club. During the past few years about 500 Old Boys from Hamilton have taken up residence in Detroit, and all these will be included in the membership of the club.

LYONS.

Lyons, Jan. 29.—The home of Mr. J. J. Mitchell was the scene of a very pleasant event on Wednesday evening last. About 65 friends from Belmont, Gladstone, Mossley and Lyons spent a very pleasant time until the early hours of the morning, when all departed expressing themselves well-pleased with the evening's entertainment.

Three Men Killed in Mine.

Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 31. — The Clyde freight steamer Gulf Stream, from New York for Philadelphia, which went aground yesterday on a sand bar near Avalon, N. J., is a total loss. She has broken in two and is full of water. Life-savers rescued the crew. There were no passengers.

The tender banana grows and does fairly well in sheltered portions of Southern California.

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