

Births, Marriages, Deaths

DIED.
McTAVISH—On Nov. 10, at the residence of his father, Denfield, Duncan, beloved son of Alex and Isabella McTavish, aged 22 years and 13 days.
CHARLTON—On Nov. 12, Percy, son of Joseph and Anne Charlton, aged 19 years.
The funeral will take place from the family residence, lot 24, con. 12, London township, on Sunday, at 2 p.m. Friends will please accept this intimation.

Amusements and Lectures

Advertisements under this heading, two cents per word, or ten cents per line, each insertion.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

TWO NIGHTS—TWO.
TONIGHT, MATINEE TOMORROW, AND TOMORROW NIGHT.
The English Military play.

"The Victorian Cross"

A play full of heart interest, exciting situations, strong dramatic climaxes.

PICTURESTAGE STAGED.

See the realistic battle scene, sacred temple of Ahi-Bi, embarkation, heroic rescue by a woman.
Popular prices—Matinee, 15c and 25c; night, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c.

AUDITORIUM—TONIGHT—TONIGHT

Mr. B. Rautenberg will give his great lecture on "The Hebrews' Exile." Master Bernie, the boy soprano, will sing. Admission 15c and 25c.

CHRISTMAS EXCURSIONS TO THE

Old Country, Parisian, Dec. 1; Campania, Dec. 10; Paris, Dec. 17. Very low rates to and from Old Country. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Advertiser office.

PALACE DANCING ACADEMY—SATURDAY

DAY afternoon classes for ladies and children will meet Nov. 19, 3:30 o'clock sharp. Special terms for season tickets. Dayton & McCormick.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING

Rapid teaching, low rates. All who desire a thorough knowledge of the art of dancing should avail themselves of this opportunity. Lessons any hour. R. B. Millard, teacher of dancing, 345 Princess avenue.

Meetings.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.
The regular general meeting will be held on Saturday, Nov. 19, at 3 p.m. Nomination of officers for the ensuing year. Master Bernie, the boy soprano, will sing. Requested to attend. Robert Coates, president; Alfred Robinson, secretary. 28c xzv

Domestics Wanted.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—EXPERIENCED COOK AND NURSE. Apply Mrs. T. G. Meredith, Wellington street. 89c

WANTED—COOK—AT ONCE—HURON House, corner Richmond and Maple. 89c

WANTED—DINING-ROOM GIRL—ALSO nurse girl. Apply Grand Central House, corner King and Ridout. 89c

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL work. Must be efficient. No laundry work. Apply at 288 Dufferin avenue. 82c

Female Help Wanted.

WANTED—LADIES TO EMBROIDER—Good paying, easy work sent to your home. Addressed envelope for samples and materials. Empire Embroidery Works, 23 Duane street, New York City. 84c

Male Help Wanted.

WANTED—TEACHER FOR S. S. NO. 11, London township. Apply, stationery, James Tier, Arva postoffice. 89c xzv

WANTED—MEN TO LEARN BARBER trade. We positively guarantee positions at \$30 monthly after only 3 weeks' practice. Also pay for our colleges at Chicago or Cincinnati; present complete outfit of tools; allow commission from start. Have places for 200 graduates. New field. Write for particulars. Moler Barber College representative, 33 La Fayette avenue, Detroit. 89c

MALE TEACHER WANTED—FOR school section No. 12, North Dorchester, holding first or second class certificate. Personal application preferred. Address W. J. Coates, Mossley postoffice. 89c

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED—WE WANT LIVE agents everywhere. No trouble selling our high-grade nursery stock and seed potatoes. Write us before engaging elsewhere. It will pay you. Blackford & Co., Nurserymen, Toronto. 89c

WANTED—GENERAL AGENT—NO canvassing. Apply G. Marshall & Co., 235 Dundas street. 89c

Livery Stables.

LILLEY'S LIVERY—NO. 419 DUNDAS street, East London, Ont. Telephone 606.

THOMAS TREBLECOCK—STAR LIVERY—635 Richmond street. Best hacks, coupes, etc. Light livery a specialty. Careful attention orders. Phone 425. Open night and day.

Wanted.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GENTLE MEN'S cast-off clothing. A. P. Sainsbury, 40 King street. Mail orders attended to.

Real Estate.

HOUSE (NO. 48 QUEEN STREET) and large lot, with stable and henhouse, to rent or sell, on monthly, quarterly or half-yearly payments, to suit purchaser. Interest 5 per cent per annum on unpaid purchase money. Apply Tennant, McDonald & Coleridge, Barristers, etc., 78 Dundas street, London.

Miscellaneous.

CHEAP PRIVATE FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT—We have \$20,000 for immediate investment on good city or farm property at 6%. Bayly & Bayly, Solicitors, London, Ont. 86c

Shoe Styles

are constantly shifting and changing. Early in the 16th century the French gentleman of fashion could stand nearly erect and hold the toe of his long and slender shoe in his hand. The lack of demand for similar shoes now is the only reason we have none to offer you. Every shoe that fashion will permit you to wear is here. Just now our stock of wet weather foot-wear is most complete. We can fit any shape shoe with the best rubbers made.

J. P. Cook,

173 Dundas Street.
What you want when you want it.

Houses, Etc., To Let.

TO LET—2-STORY BRICK HOUSE—ALL modern improvements, 486 Dufferin avenue. Apply 134 Maple street. 88c

TO LET—BRICK COTTAGE, 127 RECTORY street. Apply M. F. O'Mara, market. 89c

TO LET—LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH or without board, for one or two gentlemen. Apply 162 Maple street. 87c

TO LET—BRICK HOUSE—FOUR BED ROOMS, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and basement. Apply 133 Queen's avenue. 84c

TO LET—THREE FINE NEW COTTAGES: fine locality and central; fitted with all modern conveniences. Also fine 2-story house on Prospect avenue, at low rent. J. F. Sangster, 403 Richmond street. 89c

TO LET—TWO STORY BRICK—284 PICCADILLY street, between Wellington and Waterloo, all modern conveniences. Apply Sterling Bros. 78c

HOUSE TO LET—323 KING STREET—APPLY 303 King street. 86c

TO LET—COVERED MOVING VANS—When moving have your furniture and pianos carefully moved. Address 97 Carling street. Phone 1,162 and 1,167.

ROOMS TO LET—FOR BUSINESS—34 Carling street. 31c

Lost and Found.

LOST—ON SUNDAY—BETWEEN ST. James Church and Stanley street, gold-rimmed eyeglasses. Reward at Stanley street. 89c

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING—A LADY'S black silk belt. Finder please return to this office. 88c

All furnished rooms, servants wanted, houses to let, for sale, etc., advertisements are inserted in both editions of The Advertiser without extra charge. Get the best results.

Insurance.

A. N. UDY—INSURANCE AGENT—Office over C. P. R. ticket office. Telephone 735.

Articles For Sale.

LADIES' LONG-SLEEVED UNDERWEARS, 15c each, worth 25c. Children's White Undies, 25c, worth 40c. Cunningham's Bargain Store, 75 Dundas street. 89c

OUR TOASTING BUNS ARE THE MOST reasonable articles of food just now. George Peters, confectioner. 89c

\$5 PER TON—BOWMAN'S BEST SCRAP—FOR SALE. Arrange for some at F. B. Clarke's Richmond street, next Advertiser. Bowman & Co. 23c

A SNAP—THAT HANDSOME NEW modern residence, 320 Central avenue, near York street, has been reduced in price below cost to insure quick sale, as it must be sold. Ten rooms, closets, bathroom, lavatory, all modern appointments. Open for inspection from 5 to 6 p.m. See this for a bargain. 23c

FOR SALE—SIX ENGLISH BEAGLE hounds, thoroughly bred, with pedigree; two trotters, and one gas engine. Apply 220 Dundas. 89c

A GOOD CALIGRAPH TYPEWRITING machine for sale. Apply Joseph Fox, pawnbroker, 209 King street. 89c

IMMENSE STOCK—STOVES, RANGES, oven burners, heaters and kindling sold out, 20 per cent discount. Stringer's, 141 King street. 89c

BOLOGNA, 4 POUNDS FOR 25 CENTS—Small sizes, 24 pounds for 25 cents. Bacon, lard, butter, eggs, cheese and fruits. Lowest prices. Park's, corner Market Lane. 89c

REVOLVERS CARTRIDGES, POCKET knives and repairing at D. McKenzie & Co.'s, 374 Richmond street. 89c

R. M. MILLAR, ELECTRICIAN, NO. 434 Talbot street, between Carling and Queen's avenue. All work done on the most reasonable prices. A specialty of Medical Batteries. 21c

BEST HARD COAL AND WOOD DELIVERED in all parts of the city. W. G. Eadey, 771 Dundas street. Phone 1,134.

KINDLING WOOD AT THE SAW MILL, East London. Satisfaction both in quality and quantity. Prompt delivery. Phone 1,312. S. Gillies & Son.

SNAPS AT HEINTZMAN & CO'S, 217 DUNDAS street, corner Queen's street. 1 Evans square piano, 8 years old, 15 octaves; 1 Nitchke piano, first-class condition, 15 octaves; 1 Whaley upright piano, 15 octaves, 10 months old. Will be sold on easy terms of payment.

KENNES, MASONIC TEMPLE, IS THE cheapest place to buy stoves or furniture. Large stock on hand.

Swedish Massage.

MISS MILLAR, 339 PRINCESS AVENUE, Swedish therapeutic massager, graduate of the Hugo Oldenborg Institute, Chicago.

AUCTION SALE,

On Tuesday, Nov. 15, at No. 5 Pearl street, near Hamilton street.

NEIL COOPER has been instructed by G. J. McKinlay to sell the contents of his furnished cottage, comprising in part piano, furniture, carpets and stoves, all newly bought and as good as new, without reserve. Sale at 10:30. NEIL COOPER, Auctioneer. 88c

NEW YORK'S HORSE SHOW.

New York, Nov. 14.—The fourteenth annual horse show opened at 9 o'clock this morning in Madison Square Garden. The early attendance was 400 up to the average. There are 114 classes to be judged, and the winners will divide \$25,000 in prizes. The entry list has filled to as large an extent as usual, and the horses entered are thoroughbreds of the highest types.

The Prestige Of Merit.

The Ontario Mutual Life has never had the influence of stockholders or guarantors. Nor has it boasted a distinguished statesman as its President. Solely upon the excellence of its plans, the soundness of its system, the wisdom and integrity of its management has it solicited patronage from the public. Its splendid position is "The Prestige of Merit."

C. E. GERMAN, Gen. Agent.
H. S. Saunders, City Agent.
A. N. Udy,

403 RICHMOND ST.

DEVoured BY CANNIBALS!

Sailors Lured to a Terrible Fate.

Treacherous Solomon Islanders Slaughter the Crew of a German Trader.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 14.—Banking upon the equipment of a German trader, the Solomon Islanders, Capt. Kohlshorn, a German trader, and the owner of a cutter, called the Sea Ghost, started from Queensland in the early part of September for the island of Buka, German New Guinea, with the intention of securing a cargo of copra. The telegraph dispatches stated in brief a few weeks ago that the Sea Ghost crew had been killed by natives. The mail from Sydney brings the following details: "Capt. Kohlshorn had been warned that the natives were not as friendly as they had professed. He sailed from the Bismarck Archipelago, with two white mates, and a crew of seven natives. The Sea Ghost arrived at Buka in the night, and lay off until morning. Soon after daylight, Kohlshorn gave the word that a number of boats were putting from the shore for the schooner, but the occupants were waving palm branches, and giving other signs of peaceful intent. "The anchor was dropped inside, and the sails lowered. Five or six native boats came alongside, and in a few moments the Bismarck men and the white mates were chatting and making friendly signs to the Solomon people. Before the vessel's crew could make a move to go below for goods and weapons, the islanders drew knives from under their belts and attacked the crew furiously. Capt. Kohlshorn was overpowered and through with spears. "The corpse was then thrown over the side of the schooner. All but three of the crew were killed. The attacking natives then started ashore with the prisoners, taking with them the bodies of the mates and the dead Bismarck men. The prisoners were thrown into a canoe, landed on the beach, and left on the sands. "When the gruesome feast was being made, ready a number of warriors ran the schooner ashore and succeeded in finding in her cabin a keg of liquor, and in less than an hour the entire party was stupidly drunk. Two of the prisoners managed to escape, took to the water, and were picked up by a trader and afterwards transferred to the steamer Moresby and taken to Queensland, where they related their adventures."

ELECTION CASES

West York Case Postponed—Misprinted Ballots Oust a Seat.

Toronto, Nov. 14.—The West York election case was postponed until Saturday afternoon until Dec. 19. The reason for the postponement is the engagements of the judges between now and the date fixed for resuming the trial, the date being in any case provisional.

J. W. St. John, the defeated Conservative candidate for West York, denies the report that he will run for Halton.

Stratford, Ont., Nov. 14.—The South Perth election protest case was concluded Saturday before Judge Chancelor Boyd and Mr. Justice Meredith. The principal charge was that regarding fourteen misprinted ballots claimed for Monteith, and so regarded by the county judge, but which were rejected by Mr. Justice McLennan on appeal. After argument, their lordships decided that no corrupt practices had been proved on the part of the Conservative candidate, but that the votes of those who had received bribes should be thrown out. Mr. Bristol asked for a scrutiny of these votes, eight in number, which will be taken up when court resumes.

Joseph Cornell, president, and Geo. W. Horton, vice-president of the Citizens' line of steamboats, died of heart disease on Saturday. Mr. Cornell had been in New York, and Mr. Horton at his home in Troy. These men were the surviving founders of the line, and each had amassed a fortune in the steamboat business.

FRANCE IS A VOLCANO

Everything Overshadowed by the Dreyfus Case.

Imminent Exposure of a Wicked Conspiracy.

Report in Circulation That the Noted Prisoner Is Dead—France and Russia Unready to Fight—Salisbury Better for the Fashoda Incident.

Paris, Nov. 14.—Everything else in France is overshadowed for the moment by the imminent proclamation of the innocence of Dreyfus. If this is not the signal for serious disturbances, either immediately or when he sets foot in France, all the observers on the spot are mistaken. The whole edifice of lies is about to crumble. The wickedest conspiracy ever known to civilized history is about to be exposed. As the moment draws nearer the temper of the anti-Semitic, clerical and military gang grows worse. Many of the best men in Paris are going armed, living in unknown places, and approaching their offices in the dark, by roundabout ways, for fear of assassination. Only yesterday the foreign minister called upon the German ambassador to apologize for newspaper attacks on his daughter, a girl of 15. Paris is a rumbling volcano.

REPORT THAT DREYFUS IS DEAD.

It is reported here that Dreyfus is dead. The rumor is understood to be based upon a mysterious telegram received from Colmar, capital of Upper Alsace, signed by an unknown correspondent. So far as can be ascertained, there is no official confirmation of the report. The father-in-law of Dreyfus discredits it. He says he has received accounts from the colonial office quite recently as to the prisoner's health. Despite these assurances, there are dark rumors afloat in view of the curious manner in which the letter from Dreyfus, declaring that he had abandoned all hope, was delivered to Mme. Dreyfus on Friday. Many people believe he is dead. Careful inquiries have been ordered to proceed to Tsi Nan, capital of the Province of Shan Tung, to concert measures with the viceroy of Shan Tung to prevent future inundations of the Yellow river (Hoan Ho). This appointment is regarded as virtually shelving Prince Li.

LETTER FROM THE PRISONER.

Mme. Dreyfus, it is said, applied at the office of the colonial minister yesterday to ask permission to send her husband some warm clothing for his return home. Her request was refused on the ground that the government would do whatever was necessary. At the same time the authorities read to her a letter from her husband, to the effect that, having for five months addressed appeals for release to Gen. De Boisdeffre without getting any reply, and being wearied and exhausted by his useless appeals, he would write no more to his family or to anybody. He described himself as ill and dying, and begged to be "generously" put to rest by the country the care of rehabilitating his memory." Mme. Dreyfus then asked permission to telegraph her husband the decision of the court of cassation. This request also was refused. Then, through a friend, she appealed to President Faure, but with no better result. Her counsel will bring the matter before the court of cassation.

INTENTIONALLY PROVOCATIVE.

Lord Salisbury has made it very difficult for France to abandon her pretensions on the Nile. His attitude was provocative, and therefore, much disappointment in England that France did not accept the challenge. The chance to say to combined Europe, "You shall not rob America of the fruits of her victory, as was done in the case of Japan and China," would be welcomed by Lord Salisbury and the entire British nation. Such an opportunity, and very possibly its realization, were almost obviously in Lord Salisbury's mind when making his Guildhall speech on Wednesday.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA UNREADY.

Most English statesmen are now convinced that it is the distinct purpose of Russia and France, and perhaps other powers, to aggrandize themselves, politically and commercially, at the expense of Great Britain in several quarters of the world. It is equally likely that British resistance to this policy, to be successful, must be made now, and made with decisive vigor. The Fashoda incident has furnished proof, first, that Great Britain has at last determined to force the issue, and second, that France and Russia are palpably unready and are desirous to postpone the critical moment for at least two years.

BACK TO FASHODA.

Major Marchand, commander of the French expedition at Fashoda, has started for that point with Capt. Barthelemy, who carried Marchand's report to Paris and brought the reply of the French Government. On their arrival at Fashoda, the expedition will immediately retire by way of Sobat, southwest of Fashoda, at the junction of the Sobat River and the White Nile, from which point they will move overland to Jibuti, the French post in the Esea district, on the west coast of the Gulf of Aden.

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Liberal journals in London are in the habit of describing Lord Salisbury as a man of health, overweighed with official cares, moody in temper, and morose and melancholy in mind. Those in daily touch with him say his health has greatly improved since his last journey on the continent, and the recent outbreak of the influenza epidemic has been a strong tonic for him. He has thoroughly enjoyed the Fashoda affair, and is far from being morose or morose. The best proof of his good spirits was the letter in which he played with his Guildhall auditors, dangling the Egyptian protectorate before their eyes, but not letting them have what they really wanted.

RAILWAY'S NAME CHANGED.

Port Arthur, Nov. 14.—Owing to some people imagining that the Thunder Bay, Nipigon and Albany Railway is projected to James or Hudson Bay, the shareholders met today and changed the name to the Thunder Bay, Nipigon and St. Joseph Railway, Lake

Joseph is a lake 50 miles long, north-westerly 80 miles from Nipigon Lake, between here and Nipigon. The railway will open up farms, marble, sandstone, limestone, and iron ore quarries, the westerly big spruce forests and Ontario's lignite coal.

THE LAST ONE HAS LEFT!

Departure of the Last Turkish Soldier From Crete.

Admiral Cervera's Report—Li Laid Aside—Cable Notes.

LAST TURKISH SOLDIER LEFT CRETE.

Canea, Island of Crete, Nov. 14.—Chakir Pasha and the last Turkish soldiers left here today.

KAISER WILL NOT VISIT SPAIN OFFICIALLY.

London, Nov. 14.—The German imperial yacht Hohenzollern passed Crete waters at 4 o'clock this morning. The dispatch boat Herta entered Suda Bay in order to fetch dispatches for Emperor William.

A dispatch to the London Observer from Berlin says the German imperial party will not land at any Spanish ports. Owing to Spain's interpretation of the visit as a manifestation of sympathy with Spain in her present difficulty, she will have to forego the pleasure of a formal visit from the kaiser.

CERVERA'S REPORT.

In his official report to the Spanish minister of marine describing the battle of Santiago, Admiral Cervera gives high praise to the humane, and courteous treatment accorded him and his subordinates by the American authorities. He speaks of the efforts made by the Iowa and Gloucester to save life, of the solicitude shown by the Americans for the comfort of those whom they had taken prisoners, and, finally, of the generosity of the victors in providing so hospitably for them in the United States. The admiral says: "The result of the battle was never in doubt, but I never thought that my vessel would be so quickly destroyed."

LI LAID ASIDE.

Pekin, Nov. 14.—Li Hung Chang has been ordered to proceed to Tsi Nan, capital of the Province of Shan Tung, to concert measures with the viceroy of Shan Tung to prevent future inundations of the Yellow river (Hoan Ho). This appointment is regarded as virtually shelving Prince Li.

THE MOHEGAN DISASTER.

London, Nov. 14.—The Mohegan inquiry was continued Saturday. A member of the coast guard testified that he fired a rocket and gave every possible warning to the Mohegan when he saw her danger. Undoubtedly, he said, the current from the Manacles was setting in shore. The coxswain of the Palmouth lifeboat explained the delay in launching the boat. The boat cruised around all night, but never found the Mohegan. The coxswain of the Lizard lifeboat said he believed that they could have saved the lives of the Mohegan crew if they had put the Mohegan immediately. Boatwain Cruickshank said that every effort was made to get out the boats. It was impossible to launch the boats, owing to the list of the ship. The inquiry was adjourned until Nov. 24.

CABLE NOTES.

The Norway Government has negotiated a loan of 2,000,000 crowns for military purposes. The stranded cruiser Maria Teresa off Cat Island is lying one mile off shore and is in two fathoms of water. The natives have destroyed the temporary deck and have carried away everything movable. On the Cunard line steamer Lucania, which sailed Saturday for New York, was Mrs. Nancy Guilford, the Bridgeport, Conn., midwife, who has been exonerated of the charge of the murder of Emma Gil, of Southampton, Conn. The chamber of indictments at Geneva has decided that there is not sufficient evidence to hold for trial four anarchists, who were arrested on suspicion of being accomplices of Luchini, the murderer of the Empress of Austria.

The Opinion (Rome), referring to the possibility of an attempt by Russia to occupy the Sultanate of Rabieta, on the Red Sea, says it has authority to assert that England will support Italy in preventing his seizure.

At a general meeting in Paris of French holders of Cuban bonds, a resolution was adopted to appeal to the "good faith of Spain and the spirit of equity of the United States to settle the question of their rights as creditors, in conformity with the rules of justice and law."

BEHIND THE SCENES

Death of the Veteran Actress, Clara Fisher Maeder.

New York, Nov. 14.—Mrs. Clara Fisher Maeder, who has probably the oldest living actress, died on Saturday morning at the home of her daughter in Metuchen, N. J. She was 87 years of age, was born in England, but had been in this country since 1827, and until nine years ago was a prominent figure on the stage. Mrs. Maeder was on the stage for 72 years, commanding the attention and admiration of four generations of play-goers. She was the "rage" in London when George IV. was prince regent, and received his applause. She knew Beau Brummell, and acted with Keane, Macready and other historic favorites. Making her debut as a child in 1817, it was not until 1839 that she retired from the stage.

IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Commissioner-General Powderly, of the immigration bureau, in his annual report to the secretary of the treasury, gives the total number of immigrants who arrived in the United States during the last fiscal year as 229,259, a decrease as compared with the fiscal year 1897 of 1,533. Of the whole number 135,775 were males and 93,484 females; 10,737 came into

MUNYON'S GUARANTEE.

Strong Assertions as to Just What the Remedies Will Do.



Munyon guarantees that his Rheumatism Cure will cure nearly all cases of rheumatism in a few hours; that his Dyspepsia Cure will cure indigestion and all stomach troubles; that his Kidney Cure will cure 90 per cent of all cases of kidney trouble; that his Catarrh Cure will cure catarrh no matter how long standing; that his Headache Cure will cure any kind of headache in a few minutes; that his Cold Cure will quickly break up any cold; that his Cough Cure will cure all cases of cough, whether acute or chronic. At all druggists, 25 cents a bottle. If you need more information, write to Dr. J. C. Munyon, 1505 Arch St., Philadelphia. It is absolutely free.

RICH STRIKE OF GOLD QUARTZ

About 200 Miles South of Juneau.

A Peculiar Formation—New Range of Mountains Discovered.

Juneau, Alaska, Nov. 3, via San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 14.—An almost incredibly rich quartz strike was recently made, and is now being mined, near Ketchikan, more than 200 miles south of Juneau. It is located on the Cleveland peninsula of the mainland. The claim was staked and is owned by a man named Johnson, who lives at Ketchikan, and a young man named Dyer, of Seattle, who has been prospecting in the vicinity for several months.

If the rock continues to produce gold as it has begun, Johnson and Dyer have not only the

RICHEST MINE IN ALASKA,

but a fortune which nothing can exhaust, unless they shovel gold into the sea as fast as it is pounded out. It is located close to salt water, in a position easy to work. Authority for these statements is A. P. Swineford, who was governor of Alaska under Cleveland's first administration.

Former Gov. Swineford within the last few months came to Alaska from Marquette, Mich., and made his residence here. He is interested in mining property in the vicinity of Ketchikan, and elsewhere in Alaska, and has recently returned from there. He says: "I never saw anything like that vein. After one week's work with an adze, Johnson and Dyer cleaned up 25 pounds pure gold, and worked only about eight hours a day. They told me it wasn't a very good or very large adze, either."

A SURPRISE. "Previous to this Dyer wanted to go to Seattle. He didn't have enough money to buy a ticket, and so he and Johnson went over to a place where they located to try to pound out enough free gold to pay for his fare. Up to that time they did not know what they had. "After they had knocked a few hundred pounds of the outcropping there came to rock on which the free gold stood out in spots as thick and as big as the perspiration on a man's brow. They began to pound it out with hammers in small mortars, and the result in free gold was so abundant and promising that they kept up the work for more than a week.

"When they quit they had \$3,200 in gold. The formation is peculiar. The gold is not a quartz vein, but in a sort of schist alongside of the quartz. It is unlike anything that has ever been found in Alaska. The boys are now twelve feet down and sixteen feet in on the ledge."

NEW MOUNTAIN RANGE.

The steamer Dora arrived on Sunday at Seattle from Cook's Inlet, Alaska, with about twenty passengers. Among them was Lieut. Spurr, who, with a party of three, had been surveying the territory between the Kuskokwim and Sukta Rivers. Lieut. Spurr discovered a new range of mountains several hundred miles in length running from Lake Clark to the head waters of the Tanana. The average altitude of the range is from 7,000 to 8,000 feet.

CANADIAN CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES.

Toronto, Nov. 14.—The officers elected by the Canadian Conference of Charities are as follows: President, Judge MacDonald, Brockville; vice-presidents, Judge Woods, Chatham; J. J. Kelso, Toronto; D. Herman, Lindsay; general secretary, Dr. A. M. Rosebrough, Hamilton; assistant secretary, John Keane, Ottawa; treasurer, James Massie, Toronto; executive committee, Sheriff Cameron, London; John Armstrong, Owen Sound; Hon. Charles Drowdy, Barrie; J. J. Murphy, Dr. Gilmour, Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, Toronto; Mrs. E. H. Bronson, Ottawa; Mrs. Tilley, London; Mrs. Forsyth Grant, Toronto, and Mrs. Cox, Montreal.

When a married man has to use a nail to connect his trousers with his suspenders, it's a sure sign that he drew a blank in the matrimonial lottery. A German paper mentions as a curiosity a city of 5,000 inhabitants in Bavaria with only 125 bicycles in use.



Stops the irritating cough, loosens the phlegm, soothes the inflamed tissues of the lungs and bronchial tubes, and produces a quick and permanent cure in all cases of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat and the first stages of Consumption.

"I have used Norway Pine Syrup for cough and cold of myself and baby. I always find it cures a cough quicker than anything I have ever tried." Mrs. R. P. Leonard, Parry Sound, Ont. 25 and 50c. a bottle at all dealers.

IN LABOR'S FIELD STILL ANOTHER RAILWAY WAR

Winnipeg Cigar-Makers Want More Money.

A Miners' Strike Settled—Ottawa Street Railway Employees Propose to Form a Union.

Winnipeg, Nov. 14.—The cigar manufacturers have refused to accede to the cigar-makers' demands recently made for higher rates of pay. They claim if they granted the demand it would be impossible to compete with eastern firms.

STRIKE SETTLED.

Carlinville, Ill., Nov. 14.—The difference between the Chicago-Virgin Coal Company, at Viridian and Auburn, and the striking miners, have been settled, and the shafts will soon be in operation. The company agrees to pay the state scale of forty cents per ton, but did not want to tear down the stockade. Finally the company accepted the offer of the miners that they would take it down and charge the company nothing for the labor.

OTTAWA STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES ON THE MOVE.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 12.—Encouraged by the victory of the London street railway men, the employees of the Ottawa system will hold a mass meeting to press on the men the importance of the union. Since the recent negotiations with the company, and the acceptance of the new schedule, the union has dwindled down to a few men. The recognition of the union by the London street railway will be the theme of tomorrow's discussion, which may result in an effort being made to gain recognition of some such similar arrangement with the company.

PARADISE FOR GAME

Algonquin Park an Excellent Field for All Kinds of Wild Things—Beaver Increasing Rapidly.

Recent reports from the Algonquin Park state that game, including moose and red deer, is very plentiful there. The red deer have become so tame that at Canoe Lake, where Gilmour's large mills are situated, three or four of them are frequently found among the lumber piles. They appear to be quite tame in consequence of the immunity they enjoy from persecution to which ordinary, unincorporated deer suffer. The enemy of the deer is the wolf, which increases in number as his prey becomes more numerous. Beaver are very plentiful indeed. Lakes and ponds long since abandoned by the beaver have become restocked, and fresh beaver work has been visible this fall throughout the whole park. Ducks are also fairly plentiful, and pheasants abound. Wild rice is being sown in some shallow lakes in the park to provide food for wild ducks. It is proposed to introduce caribou, capibara and black game from Europe into Algonquin Park, as the forest and climatic conditions there are believed to be quite suitable for them. In reports from Rondeau Park, in the county of Kent, state that the English and Mongolian pheasants put into Rondeau Park in 1891 have become acclimatized, and are now running at large in the woods in considerable numbers. The moose and deer placed in the park are also doing well, and are much admired by visitors, as these animals are now something of a rarity in this district, once the home of great numbers of these animals. Wild ducks are very plentiful at Rondeau this fall.

A PECULIAR REMEDY.

Something About the New Discovery for Curing Dyspepsia.

The Rev. F. I. Bell, a highly esteemed minister, residing in Weedsport, Cayuga county, N. Y., in a recent letter, writes as follows: "There has been nothing that I have taken which has relieved the dyspepsia from which I have suffered for ten years except the new remedy called Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Since taking them I have had no distress at all after eating, and again after long years CAN SLEEP WELL. Rev. F. I. Bell, Weedsport, N. Y., formerly of Idaho, Colo."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is a remarkable remedy, not only because it is a certain cure for all forms of indigestion, but because it seems to act as thoroughly in old chronic cases of dyspepsia as well as in mild attacks of indigestion or biliousness. A person has dyspepsia simply because the stomach is OVERWORKED, all it wants is a harmless, vegetable remedy to digest the food and thus give it the much needed REST.

This is the secret of the success of this peculiar remedy. No matter how weak or how much disordered the digestion may be, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets WILL DIGEST THE FOOD BETTER THE STOMACH WORKS OR NOT. New life and vigor are given, not only to the stomach but to every organ and nerve in the body. A trial of this splendid medicine will convince the most skeptical that Dyspepsia and all stomach troubles CAN BE CURED. The Tablets are prepared by the F. A. Stuart Co., of Marshall, Mich., but so popular has the remedy become that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can now be obtained at any drug store at 50 cents per package. Send for book on stomach diseases free. 89c xzv

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Toronto, Nov. 14.—The following were elected without opposition to the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario at the nomination: J. L. Bray, Chatham, division No. 1; J. A. Williamson, Ingersoll, division No. 2; W. F. Roome, London, division No. 3; J. A. Robertson, Stratford, division No. 4; L. Brock, Guelph, division No. 5; J. Henry, Orangeville, division No. 6; H. Hanly, Midland, division No. 9; E. J. Barriek, Toronto, division No. 10; A. Macdonald, Toronto, division No. 11; J. H. Sangster, Port Perry, division No. 12; J. W. McLaughlin, Bowmanville, division No. 13; T. H. Thornton, Concession, division No. 14; W. W. Dickson, Pembroke, division No. 15; J. W. Lane, Mallorytown, division No. 16; R. W. Powell, Ottawa, division No. 17.

There is an Arabic proverb that "the date tree wants water at its feet and fire at its head." Experiments made in irrigated parts of Southern California and Arizona show that good dates can be raised there.

The Franco-German war cost 3,000,000.

Ohio Central Opens Fire on the C. H. and D. Pa. and Hooking.

The Michigan Central May Try to Upset the L. E. and D. R. R. Bonus Bylaw.

The trainmen on the Windsor division of the Grand Trunk Railway are being examined on the new rules recently issued by the company. A. G. Manley is examining the men, and does not expect to get through with this work for three weeks.

The Michigan Central Railway will take steps to upset the bylaw granting a bonus of \$20,000 to the L. E. and D. R. R. to assist in constructing the Ridgeway extension. The petitioners will allege that bribery was resorted to to secure votes for the bylaw.

Onatham Planet: The officials of the L. E. and D. R. R. do not expect to commence operations on the extension of the line from Ridgeway to St. Thomas before spring, but the work will then be pushed in order to make early connection with the London and Port Stanley road.

A Toledo dispatch says that General Passenger Agent Houk, of the Ohio Central, has declared war against the C. H. and D., the Hocking Valley and the Pennsylvania roads. As the Ohio Central is part of the Big Four and Lake Erie system, as the C. H. and D. runs out of Detroit, a rate war on east-bound passenger traffic will ensue. If the dispatch be well founded, it looks as if it was, since the Ohio Central has, it is reported, instructed its Columbus agents to make an open rate to Chicago of \$6 until the opposition either cuts it or comes to terms. The origin of the war is the Pennsylvania's railroad—what is that?—the passenger association governing a particular territory grants an excursion privilege to one of its members, the other members will not enter into any competition. The Ohio Central is not a member of the Central Passenger Association, but it did the association the courtesy of asking its approval of a Columbus-Chicago excursion for Oct. 6. The Pennsylvania and the Hocking Valley, without consulting the association, bucked the excursion. The Ohio Central tried it again on Nov. 10, and again the two roads spoiled the business. Now it seems Mr. Houk is going to give the Pennsylvania and the Hocking all the cheap business they want by cutting the rates to pieces.

TOWNSHIP COUNCILS.

LONDON.

London Township Council met Nov. 7, 1898. All the members present. The minutes of previous meeting were read and signed. The following communications were read: W. Lee, clerk, reported on the petition for a new road on east town line; referred to the reeve with power. One from Messrs. Meredith & Fisher, re claim of Alex. McTavish for damages; referred to Messrs. John B. Hastings and G. H. Lumsden, with power. One from T. H. Lumsden, re claim of Mrs. Secord for damages sustained by her on an alleged defective sidewalk on the Governor's road; referred to the reeve and the highway board. The ditch at Brynston asked for by Messrs. Lumsden and others was referred to the reeve with power.

Orders for the following were issued: T. E. Talbot, \$5, for plans and specifications for bridge; J. McGuffin, \$7.50, half cost of overseeding and spreading gravel; J. Oliver, \$8.25, drawing timber and repairing bridge; James Birrell, \$1.42 for labor; T. H. Hastings, \$5, for approaches to bridge; E. Corsant, \$5, for privilege of road; G. A. Scott, \$8.25, putting in culvert, and \$4.50 for drawing tile, etc.; T. J. Clawworthy, \$4.91, plank and labor for filling in ditch; St. George's ward, \$359.85; H. Edwards, \$4, dog tax he could not collect; W. H. Winnett, \$18.01, for plank and posts; T. Henry, \$2.50, wood supplied Mrs. Dickson; Heal & Fleming, \$13.50, for the privilege of digging a ditch; J. G. H. for culvert; G. Gall, \$19.50, for digging ditch; W. Robb, \$8, drawing tile and putting in culvert; J. Robb, \$1, repairing bridge; J. Alder, \$1, drawing tile, etc.; J. Oliver, \$5, for filling in ditch; E. E. Bennett, \$50, for filling hole on Adelaide street, con. 2; G. Harris, \$4.25 for work on bridge; G. Morrison, \$2.80, for taking old lumber out of 62 rods of the Patrie drain; and putting in 8 inch pipe; G. H. Phinn, \$39.22, for tile; J. O'Rourke, \$6.66, for two sheep killed by dogs; J. Lawson, \$137, balance of contract price for building bridge, lot 15, con. 2, and \$15, for putting in culvert and bridge; J. G. H. for partly filling approaches thereto; J. Foreman, \$157.80, for building bridge opposite lot 6, con. 6, and finding material; R. Morrow, \$2.50, for drawing material for culvert, and \$4.50 for putting in culvert; R. Gough, \$52.50, for painting bridge opposite lot 20, con. 6, and finding material; D. G. McNeill, \$5, for placarding the houses of John J. Robb and J. H. Hastings, and removing the same therefrom. Council adjourned till the first Monday in December. J. Grant, clerk.

WESTMINSTER.

The Westminster township council met, pursuant to adjournment. Present: G. Riddle, J. Cousins, R. M. Piper, R. Brown, and J. McDougall. The council was called to order by J. McDougall, who read a letter from the reeve, R. M. Piper, and R. Brown were appointed a committee to investigate and report. An old well on the corner of the Westminster road and con. 2, being reported dangerous, R. Brown and R. M. Piper were instructed either to repair the platform, or have the well filled. Complaints were entered by several ratepayers against the London Advertising Company being placed on the public highway. The reeve, R. M. Piper and J. McDougall were appointed a committee, with power to act on the matter. Andrew Elliott, Samuel Riddle and Harry Parsons were paid for sheep killed by dogs. John Riddle was paid \$10 for killing dogs caught worrying sheep. Council adjourned, to meet on the first Tuesday in December, at 8 o'clock, at the place. J. H. ANDERSON, township clerk.

FRED BARON, AN ACTOR, DEAD. Battle Creek, Mich., Nov. 13.—Fred Baron, an actor, is dead. He was with Murray & Macky comedy company, recently showing here, when he was taken suddenly ill.

SICKNESS AND DEATH AT SAN-TIAGO.

Washington, Nov. 13.—The following cablegram has been received at the war department from Gen. Wood at Santiago de Cuba: "Total sick, 1,163; fever cases, all kinds, 600; two deaths."

WESTERN ONTARIO DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

Peculiar Accident to a Woodstock Man.

Sneak Thieves at Brantford—Movement for Better Mail Service—A Woodstock Man Found Dead—A Heated Religious Discussion in Which a Gun Plays a Part.

Guelph city band has been organized.

A fortnightly club has been formed in Woodstock.

The Walkerton potato crop is almost a total failure.

One of the Embro church officers complains of wood pilfering.

Brantford Dufferin Rifles will hold a church parade Sunday, Nov. 20.

The Sandwich dock has been completed and accepted by the engineer.

The annual meeting of the Agricultural Society of North Oxford will be held on Jan. 13.

Sneak thieves entered the bicycle club house, Brantford, last week and stole a number of small articles.

Mr. F. C. Hughes, of the Imperial Bank staff, Ingersoll, has been transferred to the St. Thomas branch.

S. F. Taylor & Son, manufacturer of boots and shoes, Walkerton, who assigned recently, are about to leave the town.

It is rumored that Mr. J. Cawthorpe, of Thamesford, has been left a fortune of \$25,000 by relatives in England.

It is reported that the Windsor company laying the new gas line has consolidated with the Ontario Natural Gas Company.

Rev. W. Patterson, B.A., of Leamington, has accepted a call from Walkerton. His present pulpit will be declared vacant on Nov. 27.

The Canadian steamer Bannockburn, which went ashore near Kincardine in the gale, has been released, and is now on her way to Port Huron.

Crown Attorney Bowdler, of Berlin, has been granted a six months' leave of absence, and leaves on Dec. 6 on a visit to the Holy Land and elsewhere.

Hog cholera has again broken out in Anderton. A few days ago sixteen belonging to B. Gignac were slaughtered to prevent the spread of the disease.

Charles Davidson was found dead in bed at the house of refuge, at Woodstock, on Friday. He was 78 years of age, and for a long time resided in Zorra.

On account of diphtheria being in the neighborhood, the Becher postoffice has been closed for a few days, and the mail has all been handled at the Wallaceburg postoffice.

Mr. James Lockie, of Waterloo, died very suddenly Friday night from angina pectoris, aged 66 years. He was in Toronto the day before and returned home on the last train.

The call from Aylmer, which Rev. Mr. Bates, of College Street Baptist Church, Toronto, recently declined, has been extended to Rev. Geo. Cross, who is now in Berlin, Germany, and has been accepted.

Thomas Fuller, for many years a banker of Leamington, has gone out of business. He has rented the premises to the Merchants' Bank, which will open a branch there. A. B. Patterson, will be manager.

Two men, McDonald and Hall, of Woodstock, got so heated in a religious controversy that one of them pointed a loaded gun at the other, and he is now summoned to answer a charge therefor in the police court.

The movement in favor of better mail service for Plattsburg, Bright, Drumbo and Tavistock has taken a definite form, and a petition addressed to the postmaster-general and circulated among residents, is being largely signed.

At the last meeting of the official board of the Charles Street Methodist Church, Ingersoll, the pastor, Rev. T. J. Atkins, received a unanimous invitation to remain a fourth year as pastor of the church. Mr. Atkins accepted the invitation.

H. Woodbridge, government inspector of fruit trees for the district of Western Ontario, has been ordered to inspect a number of trees in Essex and Kent counties. It is believed that the San Jose scale is breaking out again in those counties.

The Brantford section of the Socialistic Labor party passed resolutions on Wednesday expressing itself as being in thorough sympathy with the London Street Railway Employees' union in its fight for recognition and freedom, and ready to assist the London comrades in the most practical way known to men.

John Currie, who has charge of the Cameron estate, Windsor, says that the toll gates which were burned a couple of years ago between Windsor and Essex, will shortly be rebuilt, people are wondering what Mr. Currie means, as the county council took charge of the roads last May, and contributed a sum of money towards repairing the same.

George Wells, an employee at White-law's foundry, is suffering from a peculiar accident received a few days ago while at work in the foundry, says the Woodstock Express. Mr. Wells was engaged in chiseling some steel when a sharp piece flew up, and, forcing right behind the left eye-ball, plowed it from the socket. The injured man put his hand up to his face and the eye dropped in the palm of his hand. Medical attendance was summoned and the eye replaced. Mr. Wells is doing nicely, and will retain the use of the member.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

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Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

PRICES CUT IN HALF.

Our Price.	Regular Price.	Our Price.	Regular Price.
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.....35c	50c	Dr. Ward's Pills.....35c	50c
Dodd's Kidney Pills.....35c	50c	Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.....35c	50c
Carter's Liver Pills.....15c	25c	Beecham's Pills.....20c	35c
Ayer's Pills.....15c	25c	Agnew's Catarrh Cure.....45c	60c
Ray's Pills.....15c	25c	Chase's Catarrh Cure.....15c	25c
Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.....35c	50c	Sedlitz Powders, per box.....20c	25c
Chase's Pills.....15c	25c	Laxa Liver Pills.....15c	25c
Stedman's Teething Powders.....20c	35c	Stedman's Worm Powders.....20c	25c

Price 10 Cents

DR. ROSS' KIDNEY AND LIVER PILLS

ADVICE TO MOTHERS. It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify to the merits of DR. ROSS' KIDNEY AND LIVER PILLS as a cure for sick headache. Of all the medicines I have tried, DR. ROSS' KIDNEY AND LIVER PILLS are the best. I cannot speak too highly of them for the good they have done myself and family, and I would advise every mother and housekeeper to keep them in the house. MRS. ELLMAN, 261 Dare street, W.S., Cleveland, Ohio.

All goods sent postage paid on receipt of price.

Address—

ROSS MEDICINE CO.,

85c xtz 798 Queen Street East, TORONTO.

"A Perfect Food, Wholesome as it is Delicious."

Baron Von Liebig, one of the foremost authorities on food products, made this statement in regard to Cocoa.

The exquisite flavor of COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA is solely due to the high quality of the Cocoa Beans used in its manufacture.

We guarantee the perfect purity of this Cocoa. Maple Leaf on every tin. Sold by all grocers in half-pound tins only.

The Cowan Co., Ltd., Toronto.

85c xtz



AMES IN LUCK

Tuscola County Has No Jurisdiction Over Alleged Bigamist.

Vassar, Mich., Nov. 14.—Capt. Leonard E. Ames, who was arrested at Detroit Oct. 27 on complaint of Mary E. Hemphill, St. Thomas, Ont., who charged him with bigamy, was discharged by Justice Lyon on the ground that the court in Tuscola county could not prosecute Ames, for when Ames married Mary E. Hemphill at St. Thomas, Jan. 20, 1898, he committed bigamy, and then having a living wife from whom he was not divorced.

Miss Hemphill supposed she was wife No. 1, but it was shown that she was wife No. 4, and that her complaint should be made in St. Thomas, where Ames married her.

DEATH DUE TO SNEEZING.

Muncie, Ind., Nov. 14.—Enson Neal, a veteran of the late war, is dead under peculiar circumstances. A few weeks ago he was seized with a violent fit of sneezing and exerted himself with great violence that his jawbone was broken. The injury failed to yield to treatment.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

Riviere Du Loup, Que., Nov. 14.—An explosion of dynamite, which caused damages to the extent of several thousand dollars, took place here Saturday night. A house on the station hill, in which was stored a large quantity of dynamite, the property of the water-works company, caught fire, and caused the dynamite to explode with terrific force. Some of the houses near by have but few panes of glass left in their windows. At the station of Th. C. R. panes of glass were broken, and the freight shed doors were burst open, and at the repair shop all the windows on one side of the building were demolished.

The best way to avoid sickness is to keep yourself healthy by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

Searchlights are such good targets for the enemy's guns that the Germans are arranging to throw the light first on a mirror and thence on the enemy, thereby concealing its real source.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents.

There are between 15,000 and 20,000 European investors interested in the gold mines in British Columbia, and it is estimated that at least \$50,000,000 has been invested by them in the mines.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS are the best remedy for removing indigestion and all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Beware of imitations. Ask for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Cairo, Egypt, has a German school with 108 pupils, 91 of whom speak Arabic, 54 German, 27 English, 16 Italian, 7 French, 4 Greek. The children represent 12 nationalities.

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

Plover eggs, which are at present esteemed a great delicacy by German epicures, were only eaten by peasants two centuries ago.

Persicaria Plant Food keeps the winter's dormancy at bay. They bloom incessantly with its use. At your dealer's.

There are times when the absence of crankiness shows the absence of sense.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

THE ARMY AND NAVY BLEND OF CEYLON TEAS.

It sells retail at 25c, 40c, 50c and 60c per pound. All first-class grocers sell it. It is the best value in the market. The sole agent for the Dominion of Canada

JOHN GARVEY, Wholesale Grocer. London, Ont.

London Advertiser.

(ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1853.)

Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

London, Monday, Nov. 14, 1898.

Dirty Drinking Water the Chief Source of Typhoid Fever and Diphtheria.

The statement has been made that there has been much typhoid fever in Manitoba this year, and wonder is expressed that this should be so in a country which is possessed of so excellent a climate. The periodical outbreaks of typhoid fever in the country districts—and in this respect Ontario enjoys no immunity—is readily accounted for by the medical experts, who assert that these diseases are entirely preventable, and that when precautions are taken the diseases will disappear. Almost invariably it is found that an outbreak of typhoid fever or diphtheria is caused by dirty surroundings, resulting in a contravention of some sanitary law. Occasionally it is what has been eaten that has caused the outbreak. Much more frequently it is the drinking of dirty water from a polluted well or stream. A few years ago, as many of our readers will not doubt remember, several families in the northwestern section of this city persisted in using water for domestic purposes from an old well in a garden lot. An outbreak of typhoid followed. Members of each of the families using the water were stricken down. Several lost their lives. Investigation revealed the fact that for some time the well had been the repository of one or more dead cats, which had fallen into it during their nocturnal wanderings. Other accumulated rubbish was also found at the bottom. When these facts were revealed, no one wondered that there was an outbreak of typhoid fever of the deadliest type among those who had been consuming the water. The only wonder was that the calamity had not come sooner. There is always danger of this sort from the use of open wells, but in cities and towns it is greater than in rural regions. In East Williams township, Middlesex county, a number of years ago, several children in a farmer's family became very ill of sore throat. The mother treated them, as she had done before, for a cold, but they gradually grew worse, and a doctor was sent for. He found that in the case of one of the little ones he had been summoned too late. It was a virulent attack of diphtheria from which the children suffered; and at first he was puzzled to know the origin of the disease. Eventually he insisted on seeing the source of the domestic water supply. He found that it was only a short distance from the barnyard, the filth of which had been washed into the well.

There is reason for the belief that throughout the country the water in many localities, both for man and beast, is obtained from sources that are similarly tainted, and the only wonder is that more diseases do not prevail. How many wells are there in every township that are rarely, if ever, cleaned out? This is a matter as to which the local health boards might very fitly be requested to institute a searching inquiry, with a view to an early crusade against all such neglected precautions. It is a notorious fact that a well is very often, unknown to its owner, the depository of dead animals, as in the case cited above. Cats, rats, mice, and other animals tumble into it, and no one knows anything about their presence in the family water supply till someone is seized with violent illness, and medical aid is sought. Then it is often the case that all sorts of filth is washed into the well, and mixed with the water, and no notice of it is taken, unless severe illness to someone follows its consumption. How it is possible for people taking such a supply of water for domestic use to avoid sickness it is difficult to imagine. It is true that so long as a person is in the full enjoyment of health he may suffer no serious inconvenience from the consumption of impure water. Not so if his system is run down, or he is weakened by nervous anxiety or overwork. While, therefore, a healthy man may escape, the weakling readily falls a victim, and an attack of typhoid fever or diphtheria ensues.

All wells should be frequently cleaned out, and if there is any doubt as to the purity of the water drawn from them, it is better to abandon them altogether than to run the great risk involved in drinking from the poisoned supply. There is a further danger to us all which we fear is not generally recognized, in the too common practice of permitting cattle to drink water from polluted streams. In this respect too many farmers are careless. We do not expect men and women to remain in good health very long if they drink water from dirt-loaded wells or streams; no intelligent farmer would believe that it is good for either man or woman to drink dirty water. But somehow a great many owners of cattle act as if they supposed any kind of water was good enough for the live stock. For this cause, we sometimes see cattle, including cows, from which a portion of the milk supply of our cities and towns is procured, obtaining water to drink of a consistency that would turn the stomach of a human being, but yet is regarded as quite good enough for the dumb animals. Surely filthy, microbe-laden water can be no more conducive to the health of four-footed animals than to that of the biped. How can a man expect his cattle to enjoy a full meas-

ure of health, and to reach their highest measure of value to him, if they are not at all times supplied with wholesome water to drink, as well as with good food?

It stands to reason that impure water is good for neither man nor beast. It has been proved that it is a propagator of disease and death-dealing microbes, and that its consumption is ever attended with danger. In a well-ordered condition of things, where all filth is promptly removed from the vicinity of the dwellings of the people, and where there is a water supply protected from impurities such as we have described, there will be in Canada—in the rural districts without a doubt—a community enjoying immunity from the attacks of typhoid fever and diphtheria, two diseases which essentially originate in filth. It is in the power of the people to practically banish these plagues from the land, if they listen to the advice of the sanitary expert, which tells them in the plainest terms what their duty to themselves and to their neighbor is. It is: Keep clean!

The Wonderful Century.

"The Wonderful Century, Its Successes and Failures," by Alfred Russel Wallace. Toronto: G. N. Morang.

The century which is now hastening to its close has already had a fair share of extravagant praise, or equally extravagant censure. Soon it will be gone into the past, and will form a fit subject for sober review. Some have spoken of this nineteenth century as the most wonderful period in the world's history; while others have scorned it as an age of shallowness and shams. We know that the truth lies somewhere between these two extremes, and sensible people recognize, with Mr. Wallace, that this century has had both "failures and successes"; though they do not strike the balance in exactly the same way. The author of this book is "a grand old man" of science; and with respect to many things here treated of, he might appropriately say, "In which things I played no mean part." Thus the book is in a large measure both a review of the century, and a retrospect of the author's life. The book is full of information as to the actual lines of progress during "the wonderful century"; but it also bristles with "heresies"; and many people will be startled to learn that the author is both a socialist and a spiritualist, a champion of the anti-vaccination movement, and a pleader for the claims of phrenology. Some will summarily dismiss this by saying that even scientific training will not cure all men of superstitions. Prof. Goldwin Smith maintained, in opposition to Mr. Balfour, that mysticism is not undying; but without entering into the general question, we may now safely affirm that physical science has not been able to kill it, but that an extreme of materialism is always followed by an extreme of mysticism; and that the close of the century is witnessing just such a reaction.

And we are glad to think that on many subjects there is a more tolerant spirit than formerly. Mr. Wallace, speaking of Mrs. Weldon and Mrs. Lowe, says: "These two ladies were incarcerated because they were spiritualists; that is, because they held the same beliefs as Sir W. Crookes, the Earl of Crawford, Gerald Massey, and myself have held for the last thirty years, and for holding which, to be consistent, we and hundreds of equally sane persons ought to have been permanently confined as lunatics." Now, we are not inclined to plead for spiritualism; but we think that so long as men act as good citizens, they should have liberty of thought in matters of philosophy and theology. Appleton's Popular Science Monthly for November deals with this subject in a criticism of Sir W. Crookes. After opposing his views as to telepathy and other "strange elusive phenomena," the editor says: "At the same time, he is entitled to the utmost freedom of thought and utterance; and if he believes there is still hope of important gains to humanity from the side of spiritualism, he is justified in holding his position; and while we may think he is sadly misled, we must accord him the respect due to eminent talents and unquestioned sincerity."

This is the right spirit; but science as well as theology has had its dogmas, and anyone familiar with the history of medical science knows that the theologians have not had a monopoly of bigotry and bitterness. The history of the world shows that toleration in matters of opinion, and a readiness to bow before new facts, is one of the hardest lessons to learn. We have not space to deal with Mr. Wallace's other divergences from what is commonly regarded as scientific orthodoxy.

He devotes great space to the subject of "Vaccination a Delusion," and in that connection it is worth noting that in England the law on that point has recently been modified, as the result of much honest, earnest opposition. The anti-vaccination movement has had its martyrs, and has now gained liberty of a conscientious objection. We cannot fail to admire the writer's sympathy for the poor, and the socialist proposals that spring out of it, but we are afraid that his proposal of free bread, at the expense of the rich, would not meet the case. In fact, it is much easier to see the evils than it is to propose remedies which would not produce greater evils. What we have said will show the manysidedness and suggestiveness of the book; but we have not touched the wonders of the century, which is its positive subject. Let the reader, then, get the book, and learn how, with respect to traveling and many other things, human life went on in the same fashion during many centuries; but steam, machinery, electricity and other wonders came and

worked a complete revolution in quick time. Not in every sphere, however, has there been this quick movement. "The combined use of anaesthetics and antiseptics has almost robbed the surgeon's knife of its terrors, and has enabled the most deeply-seated organs to be laid open and operated upon with success. As a result, more lives are probably now saved by surgery than by

any other branch of medicine; since in the treatment of disease there has been comparatively small progress, except by trusting more to healing powers of nature, aided by rest, warmth, pure air, wholesome food, and as few drugs as possible."

Let us, then, attend to rest and fresh air; and let us not forget that we live in a wonderful century.

The Modern Sphinx

Salisbury's Statements a Puzzle to the World—His Guildhall Utterance Regarded as a "Fighting Speech."

Curiosity Regarding the Agreement With Germany—Europe Watching America—The Dons Hope to Find a Friend in the Kaiser—Spain Wants to Sell Her Colonies—Anglo-American Interests Hand-in-Hand—The Kaiser a Rusher—Another Object of William's Trip to Jerusalem—The Irish Question Revived.

London, Nov. 14.—Lord Salisbury's eagerly awaited speech, says Mr. Norman, London correspondent of the New York Times, can only be compared to the reply of the man who consented to answer the inquiry as to how he lost his leg, on the condition that no further questions were asked, and then said: "It was bitten off." The prime minister emerged from his seclusion to satisfy our curiosity, made a much shorter speech than usual, and has now relapsed into silence again, leaving all Europe bursting with interrogations. Salisbury takes nobody, except perhaps Balfour, into his confidence. Even his own office knows little more than the doorkeeper as to what he is doing. He answers dispatches with his own hand, having consequently always large areas of work, and sends his own personal instructions to the diplomatic body abroad. When parliament is sitting the country can get information regarding its affairs by the members questioning the ministers; but during the parliamentary vacation no voice pierces the diplomatic cloud.

ONLY ITEM OF INFORMATION IN SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

At the Mansion House he mentioned a British protectorate of Egypt, whereupon the whole audience cheered vociferously for several minutes. When they had quite finished, he told them that the present was not an auspicious occasion for declaring a protectorate. This is literally the only item of information which his speech contained. The papers have since been filled with columns of foreign telegrams, giving many interpretations as there have been commentators. The continent is generally chiefly puzzled to know how far the speech indicated a common far the action of Britain and America, for this is the prospect which they regard with the deepest alarm. It is, however, generally understood, despite its pacific tone, to have been

A FIGHTING SPEECH.

The extraordinary condition of the British navy at this moment doubtless contributes to this conclusion, but no two agree upon what dangers ahead caused Lord Salisbury to adopt such a pessimistic tone. The change in French sentiment during the week is astounding. From warning Britain to beware of her, the newspapers are now imploring each other not to irritate England by epileptic denunciations, just as another not to poke the wild beasts with umbrellas.

Another correspondent has this to say: "There is no doubt now that the interpretation placed in England upon Lord Salisbury's speech is such that the outlook cannot be said to be very bright. It is universally considered that the premier manifested a strong realization of the serious dangers that are close at hand."

THE SITUATION.

The situation is now considered to stand thus: England refuses to abate one jot of her claims in Egypt, and although the government, to the disappointment of many, does not consider the moment ripe for the declaration of a protectorate, it has good reason to fear that France's temper may force such a step, which would undoubtedly bring matters to an issue, even if the Bahr-el-Ghazal matter can be amicably settled, which seems far from certain. There must be a most critical moment next year when the functions of the mixed tribunals in Egypt will cease to efflux of time. England will then ask the powers interested to acquiesce in the abolition of the tribunals; and France and Russia, unless a great change comes over them, will certainly give an emphatic refusal. England will then either pronounce the tribunals at an end or declare a protectorate, either of which courses would be sufficient to make the present naval preparations necessary.

THE AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY.

A most remarkable thing in Lord Salisbury's speech is the avoidance of all reference to the agreement with Germany. There is no room to doubt that an agreement exists, but its terms have been carefully kept from the world, although some semi-official German journals report that the acquisition of Delagoa Bay by Great Britain is one of its terms. Germany's recent something in return. It is noteworthy with what care Lord Salisbury avoided the whole subject. In what sense must this reticence be understood? If an agreement was signed, presumably it must still stand, and therefore, if we are determined to support the United States' demand for the Philippines, it seems to follow that the conditions of the agreement with China must be carried out. On the other hand, it was generally supposed that Germany was as little pleased with the policy of the United States in the Philippines as Russia and France. Has Germany been brought to look at the Philippine question in a new light, or is Germany pursuing the policy of regarding the Philippines and another with regard to Africa? Probably it may prove that the real cause of the naval prepara-

tions refer more to some of the terms of the Anglo-German agreement than to the Philippines and China.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

We are threatened with a revival of the Irish question. Mr. Healy has issued from the Nation office a long pamphlet entitled "Why Ireland Not Free?" It has already been wittily remarked that his answer may be summarized in two words: "John Dillon." The pamphlet is a fine example of that personal and political denunciation of which Mr. Healy is such a past master. The Daily News describes it as a study in political vitriol. Moreover, a lawsuit has already been begun by T. P. O'Connor against Smith & Elder, the publishers, to stop the publication of Barry O'Brien's "Life of Parnell," issued last Thursday. The ground of the application for the injunction is statements regarding O'Connor's action in connection with the election of O'Shea for Galway, which Parnell forced upon an unwilling party. The publishers have offered to indemnify anybody for damages incurred through selling the book.

CHAMBERLAIN TO BE HEARD.

There is a lively interest and even anxiety now to hear what Mr. Chamberlain will have to say at Manchester on Tuesday. It is thought that he will be more likely to be the mouthpiece of the cabinet than the premier. If there is anything unpleasant to say to France or any other country, while even if uncommissioned to speak plainly, he will be likely as not to do so of his own initiative, if it suits him.

BRAVERY RECOGNIZED.

The rewards to British officers and men engaged in the recent successful campaign in the Sudan are not ended by the bestowal of medals and decorations. Lord Wolseley states that gratuities ranging from £3 for class five of private soldiers to £225 for the major-general are to be paid to every officer and soldier employed south of Wady Halfa.

Gen. MacDonald, who took the chief honors in the battle of Omdurman, by his splendid defeat of the principal dervish attack on his native brigade, and the masterly manner in which he caused the entire brigade completely to change front during the hottest attack, is a "ranker," having formerly enlisted in the ranks of the Black Watch. After a magnificent exhibition of ability and courage years ago, he was offered the choice of a commission or the Victoria Cross. He chose the commission, and joined the Egyptian army, and will probably be made an aide-de-camp to the Queen, the most distinguished personal honor open to a man of his career.

TERRIBLE UPHEAVAL!

The College of Welles, at Aberystwith, is now in a condition of terrible upheaval. The women students there, who are very numerous, live in their own block of buildings. Some nights ago, one of them, after dark, held sweet converse with a male student through a window, which, by the way, was well out of reach. The conversation was of the briefest, consisting chiefly of "Good night," and must have been audible to all and sundry. The matron in charge, overcome by the heinous breach of decorum, summoned Juliet's mother to remove her shameless daughter, and also appealed to the principal at Cape Rome. The principal refused. Then an appeal was made to the senate. The reverend body discussed the matter for more than 30 hours, and decided to renege Juliet, but to incarcerate her in a private house, where she cannot contaminate her fellow-students. Romeo, less fortunate, was rusticated for two terms. The students, dressed in deep mourning, and singing the "Dead March" from Saul, and Welsh funeral hymns, accompanied him to the station, where thousands assembled to witness his departure.

AMERICAN EXPANSION.

London, Nov. 14.—During the past week the United States has occupied the attention of Europe to a greater degree than at any time since the battle of Santiago. The entry of the American republic into the arena of eastern colonization has attracted widespread and varied attention, and never before have the phases and issues of an American election been so generally and eagerly canvassed and so intelligently commented on. The supposed indorsement of the so-called expansion idea by the victory of the United States has commanded a chorus of approval in Great Britain, while the journalistic spokesmen of France, Russia and Germany exhibit an equal unanimity of disapproval. On the eve of election the Marquis of Salisbury threw the chancellorship of Europe a portentously ambiguous phrase which they have not yet succeeded in satisfactorily dissecting. Then came Emperor William's change of course towards the Spanish shores which Europeans, ever quick to discover political portents in the movements of royalties, are construing as an exhibition of pro-Spanish sympathy. The Marquis of Salisbury remains so loyal a devotee to the old-style diplomacy, which employs words to confuse meanings, that his deliverance

inspired as many discordant interpretations as there are interpreters. But there are no proofs whatever in support of any construction of his latest declaration as a warning of unfriendliness to the United States. On the contrary, all signs point to a unanimous welcome of the United States' entrance upon the role of a Philippine landlord from the English Government and people, though it is accompanied by the assumption that on the unity of interests on that quarter of the globe depends the maintenance of the policy of the open door.

HAND IN HAND.

The American attitude towards the Philippine Islands is also certainly welcomed by the British companies engaged in developing the islands. These companies, in anticipation of a staple, honest government, are already taking steps to enlarge their enterprises. This is the case with the Manila railroad company controlled by English capitalists, which is projecting an extension of its line.

One of all this it is highly improbable that the Marquis of Salisbury would antagonize the widespread sentiment of his countrymen that British and American interests go hand in hand, and the correspondent of the Associated Press here has good authority for asserting that he did not intend to do so. Moreover, the correspondent learns that communication or conversation between American and British diplomats have occurred very recently in which a recognition of this identity of interests was displayed, though so far as can be learned, no discussions do not go to the length of pledging help or plans for a concert of action in any contingency.

Henry Seton-Carr, member of parliament for St. Helens, who has just returned from the United States, has given an impression of the trip to the Pall Mall Gazette. He dwelt enthusiastically upon the friendliness of Great Britain, which, he says, is animating the American people, and he considers an American-English alliance as inevitable.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S CHOICE.

While the Spaniards are unquestionably hugging the hope of finding a friend and protector in Emperor William of Germany, the London diplomats accept his majesty's disclaimers, and regard the whole trend of British and German policies as converging, particularly since the friendly appointment of spheres of influence in Africa, and that the emperor, believing his interests lie in the Anglo-American camp, will not show any disposition to duplicate the President Kruger telegram.

BRITISH NAVAL ACTIVITY.

If the Marquis of Salisbury's speech made clear any fact, it was that Great Britain does not intend to diminish her armaments, regardless of the czar's proposals in that direction. The energetic prosecution of the work of putting the British navy on a footing, after the Fashoda incident is closed, inspires speculation, some construing it as foreboding war over the Philippine Islands, and others linking it with the Chinese problem and the presence of 40,000 Russians at Port Arthur, who might conceivably be of Russian interests. Others, however, conclude that the British admiralty is utilizing the opportunity for manœuvring for which parliament, under the expenditures, France's view of the British armaments may be conjectured from the persistency with which she plays Toulon against Portsmouth.

FRANCE HUMILIATED.

The Fashoda incident has unquestionably left a bitter taste in French mouths, which the condescendingly soothing tone of the English papers which have been expressing themselves as if dealing with fractious children, has only served to intensify. The French statesmen frankly bewail the whole affair, and say the nation has suffered a great humiliation. They also hint vaguely at a future revenge. M. Robert de Caix, of the African committee, urges his countrymen not to sulk, but to imitate Great Britain's behavior under a similar rebuff in the Venezuelan affair. He adds that France has given the world in the exhibition of 1890 the strongest hostilities that she will not be over-hasty in accepting war in the near future.

THE KAISER IS A RUSHER.

The newspaper men who have been accompanying Emperor William in his tour of the Holy Land, say that between that monarch's marvelous activity and the attentions of the Turkish officials, who regard the scribes as suspicious characters, they have been suffering a veritable martyrdom. One of them writes that he has been accused of following hounds afoot and has shared the fortunes of the American army in Cuba. But, he adds, these were mere pastimes in comparison to following Emperor William. The latter, it appears, covered the route from Haifa to Jaffa in two days, a dash seldom attempted in less than three days. Dead horses strewn the trail and exhausted cavalcades and cameled struggled into Jaffa throughout the night.

THE CORRESPONDENT'S LOT.

Some of the correspondents who were invited to witness the emperor's entrance into Haifa from the yard of the American consulate, were driven off by the Turks, in spite of the protest of the consul, and the correspondent of an Italian paper who wrote that the sultan was bankrupting his country to entertain the emperor, while he never paid his soldiers, was cast into prison without any charge being made against him, and was beaten and escaped by bribing some of the Turks, and now the Italian Government has demanded an indemnity for the correspondent's arrest and treatment.

THE REVELATIONS OF HOOLEY.

The revelations of Ernest Terah Hooley practically closed with the collapse of the defense promised by the peers, promoters and newspaper men whose names figured on the stubs of Hooley's creek books and the history of the nobility purchased of the nobility. Each lavish hand are being or have been auctioned off for far smaller prices than quoted when the modern Monte Cristo was bulging the market. As, day after day, Hooley interviewed the names into his stories of unsavory transactions, lawyers clamored for opportunities to refute his allegations by cross-examination, and the court, anticipating a long rebuttal, allotted six days in the autumn for hearing. When the receiver, on the second day, announced that he had finished questioning the bankrupt, the court inquired whether anyone desired to cross-examine him. But a deadly silence followed and the court informed the bankrupt that he need not return unless summoned to do so.

"None of them will turn up," Hooley retorted blandly on leaving the court room.

SPAIN WANTS TO SELL OUT.

Berlin, Nov. 14.—It is understood in

diplomatic circles here that Spain, after the conclusion of a treaty of peace with the United States, will try to dispose of her remaining colonies, notably the Mariana Islands, the Caroline Islands and Pala Islands, and it is reported that the Spanish Government has already been cautiously approached by Germany for the purpose of ascertaining how much these groups could be worth to Germany. The officials of the foreign office here admit that the acquisition of those Spanish colonies would be a considerable value to Germany, in view of their proximity to Germany's Australasian possessions, but they give no inkling as to their intentions in the matter.

RANDOM SPECULATIONS.

The announcement that Emperor William will call at Spanish ports on his way home from the Holy Land, has given rise to all sorts of political speculations, especially in view of the statement that the queen regent of Spain has decided to send the Duke of Sotomayor, with an autograph letter, to Carthage inviting the German emperor to visit Madrid and to rejoin the imperial yacht at Cadix. On the contrary, while it is evident that Spain is keenly desirous that the emperor should visit Madrid, and, in fact, attempts are already being made to make capital out of the mere fact that he will visit Spanish ports, the foreign office here is doing everything to throw cold water on the idea that his majesty had any political end in view in touching at Spanish ports. The foreign office appears anxious to avoid any steps calculated to wound public feeling in the United States, which, it is fully recognized here, would result in the emperor to Spanish ports while the peace negotiations are still uncompleted.

OBJECTS OF THE KAISER'S EAST-ERN TOUR.

It has now become known that Emperor William, among other objects in view, desired to utilize his trip to Jerusalem to reunite German Protestants, now split into a score of factions, and establish his office of summus episcopus, now held merely over the Evangelical Church of Prussia, over the whole of Protestant Germany. Before starting for Palestine, the emperor thoroughly discussed the idea with the dignitaries of the Prussian Church. The emperor firmly believed he could realize his plan, but nevertheless the project utterly miscarried. The Grand Duke of Baden represented to the emperor that existing circumstances made it impossible for the other Protestant princes of Germany to yield to the emperor's wishes. This abortive idea of his majesty, it appears, was responsible for the fact that none of the reigning German princes was willing to accompany him to Palestine, although they so far yielded as to send in behalf of each of them an authorized representative of the state church. The emperor, however, still cherishes the hope that his scheme will eventually realize, and he has frequently reverted to it during his trip.

GUSHING OVER SALADIN.

Emperor William, before leaving Damascus, made a speech in which he exalted Saladin as one of the most knightly rulers of all ages, and begged Sultan Abdul Hamid and his 300,000,000 followers to accept the assurance that he (the emperor) would always be their friend. His majesty also commanded his military attaché to lay a wreath on Saladin's sepulchre, inscribed: "To the brave and knightly sultan."

The German emperor's enthusiasm for Sultan Saladin does not appear to be shared by many. The Vorwarts, at the risk of being prosecuted for lese majesty, says: "Times have changed. A former German emperor, Barbarossa, lost his life in the Christian cause against this same Saladin, whom the ruler of the new German Empire now ceremoniously glorifies. The friendship between Islam and the Kaiser calling himself a Christian is now so ardent that the latter, after offering a prayer at the sacred birthplace of Christianity, now glorifies as a hero and knight, without fear or blame, the murderer of the holy sepulchre, the bitterest enemy of Christianity and the exterminator of Christian rule in Palestine."

AN ANGLO-GERMAN UNDERSTANDING.

Whether it is solely or partially due to the Anglo-German understanding, it is an undeniable fact that there is a decidedly friendly feeling for Great Britain in the leading circles here, not only among government officials, but among the navy and army officers. Nevertheless, a sensation was created by the complete right-about turn on the part of the Kreuz Zeitung, hitherto the most venomous enemy of Great Britain, which this week came out with a strongly pro-English editorial, in which it said:

"We have for years past resisted all plans aiming at an Anglo-German treaty, giving as our reason the fact that England is not strong enough on land or sea to be helpful to us. But circumstances have now fundamentally changed. England has made extraordinary efforts with her army and navy, and the Sudan campaign has shown that England is able to stand her ground in the field. With such an England one can do business, and while we have no reason to seek for a treaty, we heartily approve of an understanding."

The utterance on the part of a newspaper which has the closest relations with the court and army is deeply significant.

NOTES.

Statistics which have lately appeared show that the prosecutions for lese majesty have nearly quadrupled during the present emperor's reign.

The Neueste Nachrichten, of Brunswick, has published a letter from the Duke of Cumberland, in which the latter maintains his claim to Hanover and Brunswick.

Prince Herbert Bismarck announces that there will be no public invitations to the entombment of the remains of his father, which will take place on Nov. 27.

It is reported in court circles that the emperor will not attend the entombment, as he is offended at the time of court treatment he received at the time of the obsequies.

Herr Adolf Braun, political editor of the Vorwarts, has been expelled from Germany on the ground that he is a native Austrian.

The highest price ever paid for a copyright of a song was realized by Angelo Mascheroni's "For All Eternity," for which \$11,120 was paid at a sale of musical copyrights in connection with the firm of Robert Cocks.

Col. Davies, who retired as Lord Mayor Wednesday, established a Mansion House record. He dined more folks than any of his predecessors. The number of those who sat down at the table with him in the course of his year was no less than 20,000.

A well-known London publisher states that John Morley will receive \$10,000 a year from the MacMillans for his Gladstone biography, and that the work will occupy five years.

The People's Faith

Firmly Grounded Upon Real Merit—They Know Hood's Sarsaparilla Absolutely and Permanently Cures When All Others Fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is not merely a simple preparation of Sarsaparilla, Dock, Stillington and a little Iodide of Potassium. Besides these excellent alternatives, it also contains those great anti-bilious and liver remedies, Mandrake and Dandelion. It also contains those great kidney remedies, Uva Ursi, Juniper Berries, and Pipsissewa.

Now are these all. Other very valuable curative agents are harmoniously combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla and it is carefully prepared under the personal supervision of a regularly educated pharmacist.

Knowing these facts, is the abiding faith the people have in Hood's Sarsaparilla a matter of surprise? You can see why Hood's Sarsaparilla cures, when other medicines totally, absolutely fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1.50 per box.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

THE MARKETS.

Mining Stocks.
Toronto, Nov. 12.—Following are today's closing quotations on the Toronto Mining and Industrial Exchange:

	Asked.	Bid.
Olive	150	145
Foley	150	145
Hammond Reef	20	15
Hawthorn	150	145
Sup. Gold and Copper	150	145
Old Ironsides	110	105
Cariboo	110	105
Minneapolis	110	105
Cariboo Hydraulic	110	105
Tin Horn	110	105
Smuggler	110	105
Winchester	110	105
Golden Cache	110	105
Dundee	110	105
Abolition	110	105
Fern Gold & M. Co.	110	105
Norfolk	110	105
Two Friends	110	105
Van Ande	110	105
Big Three	110	105
Command	110	105
Deer Park	110	105
Homesake	110	105
Evening Star	110	105
Giant	110	105
Good Hope	110	105
Grand Prize	110	105
Iron Coat	110	105
Iron Mask	110	105
Juliet	110	105
Junio	110	105
Monte Cristo	110	105
Northern Belle	110	105
Novelty	110	105
St. Paul	110	105
Silver Bell	110	105
St. Elmo	110	105
Virginia	110	105
Victory-Triumph	110	105
War Eagle	110	105
White Bear	110	105
Waneta Trail Creek	110	105
E. C. Gold Field	110	105
E. M. Syndicate	110	105
Gold Hills	110	105
Can. G. S.	110	105

Geo. McBean & Son.

We are open for orders of GRAIN, FLOUR and MILL FEED. In offering please state quantities and desired prices.

P. O. BOX 807 MONTREAL

Local Market.

Wheat, white fall, per bu.	72c
Wheat, red fall, per bu.	72c
Wheat, spring, per bu.	72c
Oats, per bu.	29c to 30c
Peas, per bu.	44c to 45c
Corn, per bu.	44c to 45c
Barley, per bu.	35c to 44c

There was no change in values in this market today. Receipts consisted of wheat, oats, hay and straw only. Quotations:

GRAIN	
Wheat, white, fall, per 100 lbs.	1.20
Wheat, red, fall, per 100 lbs.	1.20
Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs.	1.20
Oats, per 100 lbs.	.90
Peas, per 100 lbs.	.90
Corn, per 100 lbs.	.80
Barley, per 100 lbs.	.80
Rye, per 100 lbs.	.80
Beans, per 100 lbs.	.80

PROVISIONS	
Honey, comb.	9
Honey, extracted	7
Cheese, per lb. wholesale	20
Eggs, single dozen	20
Eggs, fresh, basket, dozen	18
Eggs, fresh, store, dozen	16
Butter, per lb. retail	18
Butter, pound rolls, baskets	10
Butter, lb. large rolls, dozen	10
Butter, per lb. tubs or firkins	10
Lard, per lb.	35
Chickens, per pair	50
Ducks, per pair	45
Turkeys, per pair	40

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT	
Pumpkin, per doz.	50
Potatoes, per bag	60
Apples, per bag	50
Apples, per barrel	75
Beets, per dozen bunches	60
Onions, per doz.	60
Celery, per doz. bunches	30
Grapes, per lb.	30
Drumsticks, per doz.	30
Squashes, per doz.	30
Turnips, per bag	25
Quinces, per basket	25
Chestnuts, per bu.	2.00
Carrots, per bu.	1.25
Parsnips, per doz.	40

LIVE STOCK	
Young pigs, per pair	2.00
Cows, each	40.00
Beef, per lb.	24
Hogs, per 100 lbs.	3.50
Hogs heavy, per 100 lbs.	3.50
Cows, per 100	3.25
Ducks, per pair	45
Chickens, per pair	40
Hens, per pair	40

HAY AND SEEDS	
Hay, per ton	7.00
Barley, per load	2.50
MEAT HIDES, ETC.	
Beef, quarters, per lb.	45
Lamb, quarters, per lb.	50
Mutton, quarters, per lb.	50
Lamb, quarters, per lb.	50
Dressed hogs, 100 lbs. heavy	4.50
Dressed hogs, 100 lbs. light	4.50
Hides, No. 1, per lb.	75
Hides, No. 2, per lb.	65
Hides, No. 3, per lb.	55
Calveskins, green	8
Wool, washed, per lb.	10
Wool, unwashed, per lb.	5
Lambskins	55
Sheepskins, green	65
Tallow, rendered, lb.	2
Tallow, rough, lb.	2

POP CORN.

Our shelled rice is the best and largest in the market. Try it.

A. M. HAMILTON & SON,

373 Talbot Street, opp. the Market.

The Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 12.—Oil closed at \$1.13.

PETROLIA, Nov. 14.—Oil opened at \$1.13.

PETROLIA, Nov. 14.—Oil opened and closed at \$1.13.

St. Thomas Market.

St. THOMAS, Nov. 12.—Wheat, per bu. 67c to 68c; oats, per bu. 23c to 25c; peas, per bu. 40c to 45c; barley, per bu. 38c to 40c; corn, per bu. 30c to 35c; beans, 60c to 80c.

American Markets.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—The leading futures closed as follows: Wheat—Nov. 12c; May, 65c; Corn—Nov. 31c; Dec. 32c; May, 65c; Oats—Nov. 24c; Dec. 25c; May, 65c; Pork—Dec. 75c; Jan. 76c; Lard—Dec. 47c; Jan. 48c; Ribs—Dec. 41c; Jan. 42c; Cattle—Nov. 12c; Dec. 13c; Hogs—Nov. 12c; Dec. 13c; Sheep—Nov. 12c; Dec. 13c; Butter—Nov. 12c; Dec. 13c; Eggs—Nov. 12c; Dec. 13c; Sugar—Nov. 12c; Dec. 13c; Coffee—Nov. 12c; Dec. 13c; Tea—Nov. 12c; Dec. 13c; Spices—Nov. 12c; Dec. 13c; Fruits—Nov. 12c; Dec. 13c; Vegetables—Nov. 12c; Dec. 13c; Miscellaneous—Nov. 12c; Dec. 13c.

English Markets.

Ruling prices for the past four market days—The following table shows the quotations per cental at Liverpool for the three previous market days. In the case of wheat highest prices are given.

	Nov. 12.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 10.	Nov. 9.
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WHEAT—

Red Winter... 0 0 0 0
No. 1 Nor. Spring... 6 3/4 6 3/4 6 3/4 6 1/2
Dec... 6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2
March... 6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2

Barley—

New... 3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2
Nov... 3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2
Dec... 3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2
March... 3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2

Oats—

New... 19 6 19 6 19 6 19 6
Nov... 19 6 19 6 19 6 19 6
Dec... 19 6 19 6 19 6 19 6
March... 19 6 19 6 19 6 19 6

Peas—

New... 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0
Nov... 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0
Dec... 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0
March... 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0

Lard—

Nov... 27 3 27 3 27 3 27 3
Dec... 27 3 27 3 27 3 27 3
March... 27 3 27 3 27 3 27 3

Tallow—

Nov... 29 6 29 6 29 6 29 6
Dec... 29 6 29 6 29 6 29 6
March... 29 6 29 6 29 6 29 6

Cheese, colored—

Nov... 4 1/4 4 1/4 4 1/4 4 1/4
Dec... 4 1/4 4 1/4 4 1/4 4 1/4
March... 4 1/4 4 1/4 4 1/4 4 1/4

Wheat—Spot steady; No. 1 Cal. 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 2 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 3 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 4 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 5 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 6 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 7 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 8 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 9 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 10 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 11 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 12 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 13 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 14 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 15 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 16 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 17 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 18 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 19 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 20 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 21 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 22 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 23 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 24 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 25 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 26 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 27 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 28 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 29 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 30 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 31 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 32 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 33 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 34 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 35 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 36 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 37 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 38 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 39 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 40 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 41 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 42 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 43 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 44 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 45 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 46 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 47 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 48 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 49 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 50 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 51 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 52 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 53 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 54 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 55 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 56 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 57 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 58 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 59 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 60 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 61 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 62 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 63 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 64 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 65 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 66 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 67 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 68 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 69 red western winter, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; 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F. H. BUTLER,

STOCK BROKER.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought
and sold for cash or on margin. Send for free
pocket manual. Long distance phone.
OFFICES: 15 and 18
Masonic Temple London

TODAY'S MARKETS

New York Stocks.
Reported by F. H. Butler, 15 and 18 Masonic
Temple, for The Advertiser.

Saturday's	Close	Open	High	Low	2.30
Acheson Ptd.	109 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
C. & N. W.	135 1/2	135 1/2	136 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Bay State Gas	105 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Chesapeake & Potomac	105 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Gen. Electric	82 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
L. & N.	105 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Man. Electric	105 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Mo. P.	35 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Omaha	37 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
P. & N. E.	107 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
R. I.	107 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Reading	107 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
S. E. I.	113 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
T. C. L.	31 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
W. U.	93 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Brooklyn Transit	69 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
U. S. Pacific	21 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Leather Trust	68 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Lead	35 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Sugar	12 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Tobacco	12 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Southern Ry. Pfd	37 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Jersey Central	37 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
K. & T. Pfd	34 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
M. F. Pfd	74 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2

Montreal Stock Market.

Ask.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific	107 1/2
Duluth, common	3
Duluth, preferred	3
Commercial Cable	185 1/2
Can. Cable Coupon Bonds	185 1/2
Commercial Registered Bonds	177 1/2
Montreal Telephone	177 1/2
Richelieu and Ontario	98 1/2
Montreal Street Railway	278 1/2
Montreal & N. W. Ry.	104 1/2
Toronto Railway	104 1/2
Montreal Gas Company	194 1/2
Bel Telephone	159 1/2
Royal Electric	159 1/2
Bank of Montreal	250
Ontario Bank	110 1/2
Molson Bank	110 1/2
Bank of Toronto	240
Merchants' Bank	184 1/2
Montreal Bank	184 1/2
Quebec Bank	125
Union Bank	125
Bank of Commerce	150
Northwest Land, pref.	153
Montreal Cotton Co.	153
Canada Colored Cotton	102 1/2
Domestic Cotton	102 1/2

Toronto Stock Market.

Ask.	Bid.
Ontario	118
Toronto	248
Merchants	184 1/2
Commercial	184 1/2
Imperial	216
Standard	220 1/2
Hamilton	187
British America	136 1/2
Western Assurance	174 1/2
Consumer Gas	222 1/2
Domestic Gas	196
Domestic Telephone	235 1/2
Northwest Land, pref.	153
Canada Pacific Railway Stock	83 1/2
Commercial Cable Company	185 1/2
Commercial Cable Bonds	185 1/2
Can. Registered Bonds	105
Bel Telephone Company	173
Bank of Commerce	150
Richelieu and Ontario	96 1/2
Montreal Street Railway	105
Toronto Street Railway	105
London Street Railway	121
London Electric	121
G. T. R. Ltd.	78 1/2
Domestic Savings and Invest.	157
Huron and Erie L. & S.	157
London and Ontario L. & S.	157
London and Canada L. & S.	157
London Loan	108
London and Ontario Debenture	124

Toronto Produce Market.

Toronto, Nov. 14.—Wheat is steady at 60c for red and 60c for white, and 70c to 72c for goose wheat. Manitoba wheat steady at 80c for No. 1 white, and 70c for No. 2 white. Flour is dull at \$3.15 for cars of straight roller in barrels west. Millfeed firm at \$13 to \$14 for shorts and 50c for bran west. Barley steady at 50c for No. 1 west. Buckwheat—Small offerings. Good demand for New York, and market firm at 37c to 38c. Rye, firm; 40c to 42c west. Corn steady at 33c for Canada yellow west, and 40c for American, Toronto. Oats steady at 26c to 27c for white, and 25c for red. Peas steady at 50c west. Eggs steady at 18c for new-laid, and 15c to 16c for fresh gathered. Butter—Offerings of good large rolls fair, and market is steady at 13c to 14c for large rolls. Good dairy butter unchanged. Dressed hogs—Offerings fair, and the market is firm at 55c to 56c for selections; car delivered here from the west held at 55c and 56c bid.

American Markets.

TOLEDO, Nov. 14.—Wheat—Cash and Nov. 7c; May, 70c. Corn—Cash, 33 1/2c; Nov. 33 1/2c; May, 34 1/2c. Oats—Cash, 25 1/2c; May, 25 1/2c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 14.—Wheat—Cash, 67 1/2c; Nov. 67 1/2c.

BUFFALO, Nov. 14.—Spring wheat—No. 1 northern, 76 1/2c to 77c; No. 2 northern, 70 1/2c. Winter wheat—No. 2 red, 74c; No. 1 white, 74c; new, 74c. No. 2 yellow, 70c. No. 3 white, 70c. No. 2 corn, 37 1/2c; No. 3 corn, 37 1/2c; new corn, 34c bid. Oats—No. 2 white, 29 1/2c; No. 3 white, 28 1/2c; No. 4 white, 27 1/2c, on track.

DETROIT, Nov. 14.—Wheat—No. 1 white, cash, 70 1/2c; No. 2 red, cash, 70 1/2c; Nov. 70 1/2c; May, 70 1/2c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Flour—Receipts, 23,602 bbls; sales, 3,100 packages; state and western inactive, but about steady; winter patents, \$3.70 to \$3.90; winter straights, \$3.50 to \$3.60. Minnesota patents, \$3.85 to \$4.15; Minnesota bakers, \$3 to \$3.30; winter extras, \$2.75 to \$3.10; winter low grades, \$2.25 to \$2.45. Rye flour—Dull; \$3 to \$3.40. Wheat—Receipts, 437,525 bu; sales, 525,000 bu; options opened strong on cables and foreign buying, but weakened under realizing and bearish talk on the visible; March, 74 1/2c to 75c; May, 71 1/2c to 72c; Dec, 74 1/2c to 75c. Rye—Steady; state, 53 1/2c; No. 2 western, 53 1/2c. C. I. F. Buffalo, Corn—Receipts, 132,625 bu; sales, 5,000 bu; options quiet but steady on cable news; Dec, 38c to 38 1/2c; Oats—Receipts, 264,400 bu; dull; on track, white, 35c to 36c; Butter—Butter, 5.31 packages; firm; state dairy, 10c to 20c; state creamery, 15c to 22 1/2c; western do, 15 1/2c to 23c; Eggs, 23c; factory, 11 1/2c to 14 1/2c. Cheese—Receipts, 5,098 packages; quiet; large white, 9c; small white, 9 1/2c; large col-

CURE FOR TOBACCO.

Dr. McTaggart's Tobacco Cure. Remove the Desire for Tobacco in a Couple of Weeks. It is a Vegetable Medicine, and Only Requires the Use of the Tongue With It.

PRICE \$2.00.

For further particulars apply to
DR. MCTAGGART, LONDON, ONT.

ored, 9c; small colored, 9 1/2c. Eggs—Receipts, 6,751 packages; firm; state and foreign, 23 1/2c to 24c; western, 23 1/2c; southern, 20c to 21c. Sugar—Raw strong; held higher; fair refining, 2 1/2-16c to 3 1/2c; refined firm; crushed, 5 1/2c; powdered, 5 1/2c; granulated, 5c. Coffee—Steady; No. 7, 6 1/2c. Hops—Strong; state common to choice, 1897 crop, 11c to 13c; 1898 crop, 19c to 21c; Pacific coast, 1897 crop, 11c to 13c; 1898 crop, 19c to 21c. Lead—Quiet; bullion price, \$3 50; exchange price, \$3 70 to \$3 75.

Chicago Exchange.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Following are the fluctuations on the Chicago Board of Trade furnished by F. H. Butler, broker, Masonic Temple, Phone 1378.

Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—Dec.	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
May	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Corn—Dec.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
May	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Oats—Dec.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
May	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Pork—Dec.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Jan.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Lard—Dec.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Jan.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Ribs—Jan.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

Live Stock Markets.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 14.—Hogs—Estimated receipts for today, 65,000; left over, 2,304; market steady to 5c lower; light, \$3 20 to \$3 55; mixed, \$3 25 to \$3 57 1/2; heavy, \$3 20 to \$3 80; rough, \$3 20 to \$3 35. Cattle—Receipts, 14,500; steady to strong; beefs, \$4 to \$5 00; cows and heifers, \$1 75 to \$4 50; Texas steers, \$2 75 to \$4 25; westerns, \$3 50 to \$4 50; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$4 50.

To soften, whiten and preserve the skin, use

Balm-Zoin

a delightful preparation, highly recommended, for removing all blemishes of the skin, caused by hard water, cold and exposure.

PRICE 25c

A BOTTLE

W. T. STRONG & CO.

Dispensing Chemists,

124 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

OUT OF CUBA

Spanish Troops Are Getting Away as Fast as Possible.

Washington, Nov. 14.—A cable dispatch received at the war department from Gen. Wade, chairman of the Cuban military commission, says that everything is progressing very satisfactorily in Cuba, and that the Spaniards are moving troops out as fast as they can secure transports. Already 200,000 have gone, and 9,000 more will embark from Porto Principe. The department is quite satisfied with the report, and it is believed that the Spanish troops are evacuating as expeditiously as it is possible within the means of the Spanish Government.

SHOT BY A WOMAN.

Paris, Nov. 14.—As M. Boursey, a magistrate, was leaving the law courts, a woman named Hingue attempted to murder him. She fired two shots at him, and he was wounded in the chest. He was taken to the hospital, and M. Boursey fell with his jaw broken by one of the bullets. The woman was arrested, and when questioned regarding the motive of her crime, said it was to avenge the death of her husband, who she claimed was killed by the magistrate, who had refused to do justice to her father.

FATAL QUARREL OVER A GIRL.

New York, Nov. 14.—Because they could not adjust their differences over a girl—a mere child—Martin Kilkeary and Jos. Smith, two youths, became involved in a series of quarrels, which last night ended in the deliberate murder of Smith. Smith was 21 years old, Kilkeary 18. The former, who had been playing attention to the girl, enlisted when the war broke out, and Kilkeary, a supplanter and enemy in the eyes of the girl, followed him. At the close of the war Smith wished to call back the old days; Kilkeary grew threatening, and when Smith sent a note to the girl asking her to leave him, he drove by the time he reached the hospital, Kilkeary and the girl were arrested.

DOMINION TRAVELERS' ASSOCIATION.

Toronto, Nov. 14.—The quarterly general meeting of the Dominion Commercial Travelers' Association, at which the nomination of officers for the ensuing year takes place, was held on Saturday evening in the association's room, board of trade building. Hon. J. D. Rolland, president, occupied the chair. Messrs. David Watson, J. E. Leclerc and Max Murdoch were nominated for the presidency. For the vice-presidency, Mr. James Croil was elected by acclamation. Mr. Thomas L. Paton was re-elected treasurer. The following gentlemen were nominated as directors (five to be elected): Messrs. A. R. Colvin, John T. Dwyer, Charles Gurd, P. E. Jones, Wm. Kearney, G. Lefebvre, James Murray, W. B. Matthews, James Robinson, Alex. Rough and John Taylor. The annual meeting will be held on Dec. 17. It was decided to hold a directors' dinner.

Remarkable Midgets.

Major G. N. Winner and wife, two remarkable midgets, will be at Grafton & Co.'s store all this week. They were visited by a number of people this morning, and with all the tiny people made themselves very agreeable and entertaining. The major is 30 years of age, weighs 42 pounds, and stands 36 inches in height. He is a bright, entertaining conversationalist, and as jolly as Mark Tapley. Mrs. Winner is also as tiny as her husband, and as charming. This is their first visit to Canada, and they will not be on exhibition in the city, except at Grafton's, where everybody is welcome.

The formal opening of the Cataract Power Company's plant at Decew's Falls took place Saturday afternoon, and was witnessed by fully 200 prominent business men and capitalists.

Worms cause feverishness, meaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effective. If your child has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

Latest Weather Forecast

Toronto, Nov. 14—11 a.m.—Probabilities for the lower lakes region for the next 24 hours: Fresh to strong northwesterly to westerly winds; mostly fair and a little colder.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS

—Mr. Arthur Hood, of Toronto, is in the city learning telegraph operating.

—Mr. Thomas Woodburne, principal of Chesley avenue school, is seriously ill.

—Mr. Alex. Johnston will erect two brick veneer dwellings on Railway street.

—Miss Kate E. Watson, of Sarnia, is visiting Mrs. Mary Miller, 70 Elmwood avenue, South London.

—It is stated that Rev. Richard Hobbs has received a call from Rattenbury Street Church, Clinton.

—Mr. James A. Elder, of South London, has been appointed organist of the Askin Street Methodist Church.

Over 140 panes of glass that were broken during the street car employees' strike were replaced on Saturday night.

—Mrs. L. K. Cameron and son Kenneth returned home to Toronto this morning after a short visit to Mr. and Mrs. Jabez Harwood, Dundas street, city.

—The M. C. R. Company have issued a new time table which was put in force yesterday. No changes are made in the service between London and St. Thomas.

The city council will meet tomorrow night to reconsider Ald. Graham's reform resolution, and to vote to reject the proposed hospital agreement with the county.

—Inspector Sanders, of the Children's Aid Society, returned from the Toronto convention Saturday night. This morning he sent a little boy, who has been in the society's charge, to a foster home.

—Mrs. John Arnott, whose pocketbook was stolen from the Walsh House on Saturday, has had it returned to her with the money in it by the bartender, who found it in a closet, where the thief had secreted it.

The latest information received by friends of Mr. Thomas Dickinson, who was injured on Saturday night at Island Pond, Penn., is to the effect that his recovery is hopeful. He was conscious this morning at the Eason, Pa., hospital, to which he was removed.

—Mr. P. McPhillips, counsel for Marion Brown, the peg-leg, has received word from David J. Hill, assistant secretary of state, that the alleged kidnapping of Marion Brown is being investigated. The American consul here, Mr. Henry S. Culver, has heard nothing of the matter as yet.

—Rev. J. W. Connors, of Dunchurch, Parry Sound, occupied the pulpit of the Southern Congregational Church yesterday morning, and exhorted the Rev. G. F. Cannon, of Wayland, Iowa in the evening. The reverend gentlemen are in the city owing to the serious illness of their mother, Mrs. Cannon, Dufferin avenue.

It is not likely that the reorganization of the Seventh Battalion will be effected before the spring. Two of the officers have not yet resigned, and claim they are under no obligation to do so. When Lieut. Col. Smith takes command, he is expected to do everything with the speediest settled.

—Mr. James Brown has severed his connection with the Bowman, Kennedy Company, and will travel for a large Montreal firm. The same day the company took the occasion to present Mr. Brown with a handsome diamond ring and a kindly worded address, expressing his high esteem in which he held him, and his regret that he had not been able to do more for him in his new sphere.

FIVE FUNERALS.

Mrs. Ella M. Sutton, of Westminister, died on Saturday, aged 32 years. The funeral took place this morning to North Street Cemetery.

The body of the late Alexander Bateman, who died suddenly on Saturday, will be taken to St. Mary's for interment.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Geary, 6, London township, took place yesterday to St. John's cemetery. Deceased was 83 years of age.

Robert Douglas, aged 67, died in the asylum on Saturday. His body was taken to Woodstock, Mass., for interment. The funeral will be held this morning for interment.

The remains of the late Percy Charlton, of the 12th concession, London township, who died last Friday, were interred in Littlewood cemetery yesterday.

NEW C. P. R. TIME TABLE.

A new time table went into effect on the C. P. R. today. Two trains going east now leave at 4:30 a.m., and 5:15 p.m., instead of 4:15 a.m. and 5 p.m. They arrive at 4:25 a.m. and 5:10 p.m. The accommodation from the west now leaves Windsor at 5 a.m., arriving here at 12 noon, instead of 12:30 a.m. No change has been made in the 8:30 a.m. train, the passenger train, which formerly left at 7:50 p.m., and went no further than London, now continues to Windsor, arriving in London at 8 p.m. and leaving at 8:05 p.m. to 3, which formerly left at 1:43 p.m., and went on to Windsor, now reaches here at 11 p.m. and goes no further. Nos. 51 and 6 leave for the west at 7 a.m. and 11:55 a.m., as usual, the former being made up here, and the latter getting into London at 11:20 a.m.

HAMILTON ROAD CAR SERVICE.

Feasible changes in the street railway time table were considered at the special meeting of the board of works Saturday afternoon. Manager Carr was present, and consented to the running the cars both ways on the Hamilton road, but as he intends to be out of the city for a time he wishes the preparation of the schedule laid over for a week. The committee agreed to this. No complaint was made against any part of the service that had been running on the Hamilton road, and Mr. Carr said that to comply with the board's request the company would not be able to run a car every nine minutes as at present. Instead it would be a 12-minute service, and the car being made up here, would be similarly affected. Ald. Carrothers, who was the chief objector, thought the 12-minute service would be preferable for the residents on Horton street and the Hamilton road.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial

It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

Smoke

LONGFELLOW Cigar.

5c.

JOE NOLAN'S, Masonic Temple.

AN APPLE DEAL

Komoka Man Now in the Tolls on a Charge of Fraud.

George Wilcox, of Komoka, was arrested by Detective Ward and County Constable Northgreaves at 3 o'clock this morning, at his home in Komoka. Wilcox is charged by Charles W. Smith with fraud and hypotheation of moneys. Mr. Smith is an apple dealer, and engaged Wilcox to go round the country buying up apples and packing them. Wilcox is alleged to have purchased the apples for a much smaller price than that which he charged Smith. The latter has charged Wilcox with the appropriation of \$17 50. Wilcox denies the charge, and was bailed in \$800 to appear at the end of the week.

70,000 SOLDIERS

MUTINIED!

Spanish Troops Want Their Back Pay Before Leaving Cuba.

Key West, Fla., Nov. 14.—Private reports from Puerto Principe and Neuvitas, Cuba, say that 70,000 regular soldiers mutinied, demanding their pay before embarking for Spain.

About 4,000 armed soldiers, the report adds, presented themselves in front of the palace, calling on the military governor, Emilio March, for their overdue pay. Thereupon Gov. March drew his sword and ordered them to disband.

The soldiers, however, refused to obey, and some of them, armed with loaded rifles, threatened the life of General March, who returned to the barracks, crying out: "Do you wish to kill me? Well, kill me!"

The soldiers, in reply, shouted, "No, no; we only want our pay before embarking for Spain." They then promised them that they would be paid, and the soldiers returned to their quarters peacefully.

THEATERS ON

RAILWAY CARS

Ingenious Method of Breaking the Monotony of Travel—Vaudeville Artists Engaged.

Several of the through trains running out of New York are soon to be equipped with luxurious vaudeville cars fitted up with all the accessories of a regular theater.

This startling innovation which marks a new era in the comforts of railroad travel, will first be tried on the Lehigh Valley system and the Nickel-Plate Railroad.

The first theatrical car will be run on the Black Diamond express on April 1, 1899. One of the cars is now being built for John F. Harley, a well known theatrical manager, who will provide the entertainments.

The various shows given will consist of vaudeville performances and concerts, the stage being too small for all but the simpler productions. Contracts have already been signed with several railroad companies, which make it possible to give these performances at the same prices as are asked in the regular theaters.

The novelty of going to the theater while being whirled across the country day or night is expected to appeal strongly to the majority of travelers. The idea of adapting the ordinary day coach in this way was suggested to Mr. Harley by the custom of the Christian Endeavor and other religious societies of holding services while en route, and the idea was carried out.

The theatrical car will be built with special attention to the problem of shutting out as much noise as possible, and the stage will be provided with a powerful sound system. New York telegram to the Chicago Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR

CAR BERTHS

A Welcome Innovation by the C. P. R. and G. T. R.

[Toronto World.]

The Grand Trunk and C. P. R. have made a pleasing innovation in their sleeping car service. For the last two nights they have sold dollar berths between Toronto and Montreal. The car provided by the C. P. R. for this service is not the richly furnished Pullman, but it is a clean, comfortable car. As far as health goes, it is probably preferable to the ordinary upholstered sleeping car, while in the matter of convenience it is quite satisfactory.

The Grand Trunk's dollar service is of a higher grade than that of its rival. Its cars are genuine Pullmans, and the service is practically the same as that on the regular sleeping cars. This is the first time in the history of the sleeping car service in Ontario that travelers have been able to get a berth for the night for less than \$2. The public, we are sure, will highly appreciate the innovation. The world has frequently urged on the railways the placing of second-class sleeping cars on their night runs in Eastern Canada, just as they have them on the transcontinental lines. They are as badly needed in Ontario as out west. We trust the dollar sleeping car berth will soon be put on for good. If the railways give it a fair trial they will find that the second-class sleeper will return them handsome profits.

Dorchester Land Deal.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

I wish to have an error corrected that came out in Saturday's paper, to the effect that I had sold 122 acres of land to Robert Sutherland, for the sum of \$5,800. The facts of the case are these (if the public must know one's business): I sold to Robert Sutherland, of Dorchester, 120 1

"Blue Label" "Salada"
Ceylon
Tea at 40 cents, in pounds, halves,
quarters and two ounce sealed Lead
Packets. **"THIS TEA IS TRULY
DELICIOUS"**



Easily the Best Tea Extant. 25c.
30c. 40c. 50c. 60c.

THE QUEEN OF THE SEASON

"Then you will permit me to stay?"
"My dear mademoiselle, have I not
just assured you that I have nothing
to do with my sister's domestic ar-
rangements?"
"But you can say to her that you
suspect me to be an adventuress, and
advise her to dismiss me. Do so, I
permit you. I will not resist nor com-
plain, were it in your place, it is what
I would do."

"Would you?" cried the young man,
reddening, and speaking hotly. "What
attempt to thrust a young girl out of
a house, because—and very properly,
perhaps—she refuses to confide to you a
history of the misfortunes that have
induced her to expatriate herself and
enter the service of an English lady?"

No—not, you do not—you cannot think
so ill of me. You are saying this to test
me. Whatever troubles may have
driven you to us, mademoiselle, I hope
you will learn at Euseby to forget
them."

Mary DeLille raised her dark eyes, and
fixed upon him an inexpressible look,
then, simply saying, "Monsieur is very
good," would have left the room if
Aymer's voice had not detained her.

"About that packet, mademoiselle,
she turned quickly towards him, her
face flushing, her dark eyes gleaming
with angry light.

"Ah!—you have opened—why have
read it? You know who I am, and why
I am in England. Your civil speeches
are made in mockery! They are taunts,
insults, which you know me to be
powerless to resist."

"Opened an inclosure confided to me!
No, of course, I did not," responded
Aymer, astounded at her vehemence.

"I might, though, have done so, had I
known that it was directed to myself;
but I never discovered that I was
delivering it to your messenger."

"Why, then, do you speak of it?"
she asked, still suspicious and incre-
dulous.

"Because the sight of a packet di-
rected to myself naturally leads to the
question, who intrusted it to you for
me?"

"No one," she answered decidedly.
"The writing is mine. In the event of
my death it would have explained my
last wishes. Was it, then, strange, that
I should desire to have it placed in the
hands of the head of the family to
which I was going?"

Aymer cogitated. The explanation
sounded reasonable enough, yet some-
thing told him it was not the true one;
accordingly he waived a direct reply.

"I am very glad that someone re-
gards me as the supreme ruler of this
house; it will give me courage to assert
my prerogative. One other little
word before you leave me; you need
not fear your lady wanting you; at
this hour she is safe to be in the con-
servatory, catechizing that much-en-
dured man, MacTaggart, the garden-
er. I only want to ask how it is that
you came here so very much prejudiced
against your humble servant?"

By this time Marie had quite re-
covered herself. As soon as she learned
that her precious packet was intact
her spirits revived, and, assuming an
air of innocent surprise, she retorted:

"My lord must have been dreaming.
Did he say that I have prejudiced my
self against an English peer whom I
have never before seen? Why should
I do this?"

"That's the question I want answer-
ed. Why should you?"

"Why, indeed? Can I have ever be-
fore encountered a nobleman so honor-
able, so excellent, so dignified?"

"Or so patient under the scourge of
woman's tongue, eh? You are indulging
in little flims, my fair friend, which
believe me to be endowed with any
of those virtues. Ah! you have tell-tale
eyes, mademoiselle; they contradict
your set speeches, whenever they're not
precisely true ones."

"In future I will keep them fixed on
the ground when I encounter mon-
sieur," said Marie, primly.

"Do so, if you can. There are stary
orbs enough in the sky, so you may
very well confound yours to the earth."

But Marie, always restive under com-
pliments, heard this with an impatient
tap of her little foot, and a satirical
rejoinder:

"Does my lord keep by him a stock
of these expletive little galantries for
the delectation of his sister's maids?
If so, perhaps, he will oblige me with a
copy; it will save him the trouble of
repeating and me of listening."

"I am glad you admire my compli-
ments, and think them so neatly turn-
ed," was the merry reply. "Unfortu-

nately for me, they are inspirations
which come so seldom that they are
never preserved, unless in the hearts
of those to whom they are breathed."

"If fear they are too trivial, too eph-
emeral, to reach a heart," retorted
Marie, disdainfully. "But my lady will
be waiting for her letters."

"And my lord has been snubbed suf-
ficiently for one day," exclaimed Aymer
stepping aside with a graceful bow. "So
good morning, mademoiselle. May your
attempts to make me feel small be
highly on your conscience."

Marie gave him another of those in-
explicable looks as he opened the door
for her; but she did not speak as she
passed swiftly from the room; to pause,
however, when she crossed the hall,
and draw her handkerchief over her
face that had blanched and contracted,
as if with pain, murmuring as she did
so:

"My task will be a harder one than
I imagined. Oh! that it were accom-
plished, and I was back in my own
land!"

CHAPTER XIII.

Vivien Orme sat before the mirror
that evening, with her maid brushing
out the glowing tresses of the golden
hair that lay in redundant, crispy
waves on her crimson peignoir. Several
of the guests invited to spend the
first month of the new year at Euseby
Minor House had arrived during the
day, and the opening and shutting of
doors, the patter of footsteps passing
to and fro, and occasionally a burst
of laughter from the billiard room, in
which some of the gentlemen were still
loitering, penetrated every now and
then to the lady's sanctum. But she
was too much absorbed in a new novel
of more than ordinary interest to hear
these sounds. She read on, while Marie
delicately collared and pinned up her
tresses, and answered at random when con-
sulted respecting the array of flowers
that were to complete her toilette.

Vivien was taller, and her statuesque
figure developed more fully than when
she passed through those eventful
hours at Paris. She was universally ac-
knowledged as one of the most beau-
tiful girls that had ever graced our
English court; yet the expression of
her face was not so winning as in her
youth.

From this Lady Euseby would have
dissented. She would have declared
that the excitable, unmanageable Vivien
of youthful days had at last attained
the repose of manner that her beauty
had once sadly lacked; and that the
touch of hauteur visible in the im-
perial pose of head and curve of her
delicate mouth added greatly to the
refined and patrician loveliness of a
face artistically eager to paint, and
even women admitted to be nearly per-
fect.

But was it right that one so young
should look as if she had weathered the
ready of the world in which she moved?
—right that the smile lightly playing
across those lips should be either sad
or stereotyped, difficult to win, and
fading as soon as evoked.

(To be Continued.)

THE MECHANIC AND ARTISAN

The Hard Stone Cutters' Union of
Louisville, Ky., has seceded from the
Knights of Labor and joined the Fed-
erated.

The child labor laws are being rigidly
enforced in Michigan. A number of
convictions were secured at Cadillac
last week.

A proposal to inaugurate a system
of assessments for strike benefits is
now before the sailors' union of the
Pacific coast.

Bellefonte (Ill.) stove mounters' union
has sent out an appeal for moral and
financial support in its strike against
an unfair firm in that city. The strike
has been in progress since last June.

An employing printer in Chicago
named A. L. Eyle, who has illegaly
used the printers' label on some cam-
paign work, was tried the other day
by Justice Everett and fined \$100 and
costs.

T. V. Powderly, ex-grand master
workman of the Knights of Labor,
sued and recovered a judgment of \$4-
257 73 against the organization at
Washington, D. C., in the circuit court
last week.

The striking ladies' tailors of New
York now have the moral support of
Bishop Potter and other leading clergy-
men. Leading society women have also
taken up the union's fight against the
sweatshops.

The American Federation of Musi-
cians is holding a referendum vote on
the proposition to withdraw from the
American Federation of Labor. Some
musicians claim to be artists, not
workmen.

The Cigarmakers' Union of Duluth,
Minn., is considering the advisability
of sending a union labor agitator

to send a union labor agitator
through the lumber camps winter.

Over 500 lasters went on strike in
the Brockton (Mass.) district against
a reduction in wages six weeks ago.
Last week the union declared the
strike off and permitted its members
to return to work. The outcome is
said to be virtual defeat of the lasters
and a victory for the consolidated
lasting machine companies.

Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16
mailed to each of the 800 book and job
printing offices within its jurisdiction
a circular notifying the proprietors
that the nine and one-half hour day
would be put in force on Monday,
Nov. 21, 1898, and the nine-hour day
one year later. The pressmen and
bookbinders have sent similar notices.
These circulars are in conformity with
the agreement reached between the
three international unions and the
National Typothetae.

According to the Tailor, the organ
of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of
America, great strides are being made.
During the present season, since the
middle of September, more local unions
have secured advances upon their bill
of prices than in any period of the
same length of time during the last
five years. In nearly every city
throughout the jurisdiction the reduc-
tions that were granted from 1894 to
1897 have been regained, and in many
instances the bills have been raised
until they are now higher than they
were prior to 1893. The effort to secure
free back shops is also being carried on
quite vigorously, and special efforts are
being made to organize the tailors in
Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Cleveland, De-
troit and Milwaukee. In the latter city
over 100 stores have recognized the
label, and are paying the bill of prices.
Prospects are also good in Pittsburg.

SHOT DEAD AT SUPPER

By the Careless Handling of a
Revolver.

Man Drowned in the Attempt to Save
His Dog—Three Persons Burned
to Death.

Two Drowned.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 14.—The steam-
er Wolcott, from Copper River, Alaska,
brought news of the drowning of a
young woman named Creep and a
young man named Tankerson, in Con-
gler Bay, Oct. 5th. They were row-
ing from the mouth of the Chilkat
River to Kakay Island, and their boat
capsized. On the body of the woman
was found \$14,000. She formerly lived
in Minneapolis. With her sister she
ran a dance hall in Connelley Bay.

KILLED BY OTHER AND HIM-
SELF.

Reading, Pa., Nov. 14.—Morris Lutz,
aged 44, a shoemaker, was shot and
fatally wounded by his son Harvey,
aged about 18. Young Lutz came
home intoxicated, and his father
reprimanded him. The angered son
threw a revolver at his father's head. The boy then
committed suicide by cutting his throat.

BOY KILLED BY AN ENGINE.

Toronto, Nov. 14.—John Butter-
worth, an emigrant boy, 15 years of
age, was struck Saturday evening by
a G. T. R. engine while driving a milk
wagon across the Pope avenue cross-
ing. The boy died a few hours later
from concussion of the brain. The lad
was employed by Mr. Wiggins.

DROWNED WHILE THEY SLEPT.

New York, Nov. 14.—The tugboat
Plymouth, owned by the Liberty
Dredging Company, sank at her dock
at the foot of Court street, Saturday.
Alfred Carlson and Martin Jacobson,
deck hands, were on board of her,
asleep at the time, and both were
drowned. The two resided in Port-
land, Me.

DIED FOR HIS DOG.

Coldwater, Mich., Nov. 14.—William
Laughlinwell was drowned Saturday at
Long Lake, six miles from here. His
dog had ventured on to the thin ice,
and had broken in ten rods from the
shore. His master, desiring to rescue
him, procured an old gate, and shoved
it to him. As soon as both man and
dog were on the gate it sank in ten
feet of water, drowning both man and
dog. Mr. Laughlinwell's wife saw the
shore and saved the accident.

AT THE SUPPER TABLE.

Copemish, Mich., Nov. 14.—W. Cour-
son, of Lake Ann, was visiting his
aged father, B. F. Courson, who lives
four miles east of this place. The fam-
ily, including William's brother-in-law,
Frank Adams, were sitting around the
supper table when Adams reached up
to take down a revolver that was hang-
ing on the wall, and in some man-
ner not just known to the rest, it was
discharged, killing William Courson
almost instantly. The dead man leaped
a widow and several children in not
very good circumstances.

OLD MAN CREMATED.

Lansing, Mich., Nov. 14.—Hiram
Hoag, an old man 73 years of age, who
lived alone in a small house at North
Lansing, was burned to death Satur-
day night. In some manner unknown
the house caught on fire, and when
the blaze was extinguished the charred
remains of the old man were found
among the ruins.

THREE PERSONS CREMATED.

Perry, Mich., Nov. 14.—This pretty
little village is in mourning over the
terrible death of three respectable citi-
zens who were cremated at an early
morning fire. At 2 o'clock Saturday
morning the big livery barn of Brown
& Co. was discovered on fire. Charles
Taylor, one of the members of the
firm, with his wife and daughter, and
an old man named Wm. Clark, lived
in the building over the stables. Dr. A.
L. Compton, a veterinary surgeon, and
a stable boy, slept in the office. The
latter two escaped in their night clothes,
but both were badly injured. All were
asleep when the flames broke out. When
Mr. Taylor finally awoke the flames
had gained great headway. He awak-
ened all those on his floor and made a
rush for the window. Taylor was the
only one to reach it, and he threw him-
self out, thinking the others would do
the same. He was badly cut by the
glass and seriously burned. The others
were overcome by the smoke, and fell
unconscious before they could reach the
door. The dead are: The dead are:
Mrs. Charles Taylor, Miss Taylor, and
Wm. Clark.

COLLAPSED THROUGH WEIGHT
OF SNOW.

Mount Morris, Mich., Nov. 14.—A
cattleman collapsed Saturday under the
weight of snow, killing one valuable
cow outright, badly injuring three others,
and hurting a man quite badly.

Unless a man possesses self-control
he is little better than a slave.

WHEAT CROPS OF THE WORLD

Interesting Official Estimates—An Im-
provement on Previous Reports.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 12.—Stat-
istician Hyde, of the agricultural de-
partment, has completed the official re-
port of the crops of the world for this
month, and a revised review of the
world's wheat is an important feature.
The Russian wheat crop is now put
by the minister of agriculture at
417,000,000 Winchester bushels, an in-
crease of 30,000,000 over the Hungarian
official estimate.

An estimate believed to be below
rather than above the actual yield, is
credited to the Hungarian agricultural
ministry, which estimates Hungarian
wheat crop at 132,277,200 bushels, of
60 pounds.

The official estimate of the Italian
wheat crop puts it at 133,371,900 Win-
chester bushels.

The latest estimate of the Spanish
wheat crop are a little less than 55,000-
000 Winchester bushels.

The London Times' estimate of the
wheat crop of the United Kingdom is
77,900,000 Winchester bushels, consid-
erably in excess of the estimate a month
ago.

The official estimate for Roumania
makes its wheat crop 58,456,904 Win-
chester bushels.

Official figures for Manitoba give its
crop at 26,729,898 Winchester bushels.

Preliminary official figures make the
crop of Ontario 35,028,079 Winchester
bushels, the total for the two prov-
inces being 59,577,887 Winchester bush-
els. As the wheat area of the more
eastern provinces was much larger
recent years, it seems that the total
for Canada will reach the highest of
last month's estimates, 38,000,000 im-
perial bushels.

On the whole, the changes from a
month ago increase the total estimate
of the world's wheat crop, but the con-
ditions affecting the crops of the south-
ern hemisphere are scarcely so favor-
able, as they were commonly supposed
to be when the estimates used in the
table published a month ago were
made.

Australia has suffered severely from
drought, but this is now broken, good
rains having fallen throughout Victoria,
South Australia and New South
Wales. If the Australasian wheat crop
should fall short of the Roumanian es-
timate (the largest) it may in any case
equal, or perhaps exceed, the very mod-
erate estimates of the other two au-
thorities announced last month.

The Roumanian estimate was 54,000,000,
and Roumanian estimate was 37,000,000
bushels of 60 pounds; while the es-
timate of the Bulletin was 37,000,000
bushels.

Severe frosts have been reported
from Argentina, but the latest accounts
as to the outlook for the wheat crop in
that country are not unfavorable.

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Saloon rates by this steamer \$50 and upwards.
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