

OLD LONDON IS DESERTED

By "Society" People, Who Are Houdaying in the Country.

Westminster Abbey Becoming Crowded With the Bones of the Dead.

In Memory of Mrs. Haweis—Anxious to See the Yankee Fleet at Portsmouth—Harry, the Valet, a Most Notorious Criminal.

[Special Cable Letter to The Advertiser.]

London, Jan. 7.—It may be said that London has been deserted by the society people, who are mostly entertaining or being entertained at country houses. The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire intend to cap the season of gaieties with a grand ball at Chatsworth House, Derbyshire, which is to eclipse the famous Devonshire House famous fancy ball. The United States attaché, Mr. Henry White, and Mrs. White are entertaining a shooting party.

TO BE BURIED IN THE ABBEY.
The Duke of Northumberland, who died on Monday will be interred in St. Nicholas chapel, Westminster Abbey, where the Percy family have the right of burial. Some pressure was put upon the family to waive this right, in view of the limited space now remaining in the Abbey; but the relatives of the deceased duke insisted upon their rights. The late duke lived the life of a recluse during recent years. Earl Percy, the eldest son, succeeded to the dukedom, which carries with it nearly 300,000 acres of land in Northumberland and many thousands of acres in Surrey and Middlesex, the income being nearly £1,250,000 a year.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH'S REWARD.

The Duke of Marlborough, by his appointment as paymaster-general, in succession to the Earl of Hopetoun, who was recently made lord chamberlain, becomes a member of the government. The office, however, is only a stepping-stone. There is no work in it, and no pay. But, the duke may occasionally have to answer a question in the House of Lords. The appointment is a reward for the duke's labors in the Conservative cause. He is an indefatigable worker in the Franchise League. Hardly a week passes without his having presided at a meeting of the league somewhere. William Waldorf Astor's Pall Mall Gazette says: "The duke is a young man who has the good sense to take himself and his position seriously and not rest satisfied, like a beaumont nobleman, with having taken the trouble to be born. In the age we live in it is eminently desirable that men of rank and wealth should throw the influence of their position and personality into the scale of politics."

BAD FOR GLASGOW.
The opening of the New Year was marked by an exchange of telegrams containing good wishes between all the crown heads of Europe. The hogmanay, or New Year's festivities, celebrated at Glasgow, were marked by the greatest exhibition of intoxication in the streets seen even in Glasgow. One account of the scene says: "It would need the pen of Zola to describe the state of the streets. The most astounding feature of the debauchery was the appalling number of young lads rolling about the streets." The number of week-end "drunks" arrested there breaks the record. There were over 300 persons arrested on the evening of the 31st, and many more in the morning.

IN MEMORY OF MRS. HAWEIS.
"Lady Henry Somerset, W. T. Stead, and other friends and admirers of the late Mrs. Haweis, the author of "Chaucer for Children," "Chaucer for Schools," "Chaucer's Beasts," "Tales from Chaucer," etc., all superintending of the Mercy branch of the British Women's Temperance Association, vice-president of the Maternity Society of England, and vice-president of the Central National Society for Women's Suffrage, have formed a committee to perpetuate her memory by raising a fund, to be called the Mrs. Haweis fund for working girls. The object of which is said to be to financially aid English and American girls between the ages of 12 and 20 to learn a self-supporting trade, or to engage in remunerative trade."

ANTICIPATED VISIT OF AN AMERICAN SQUADRON.

People here seem to have settled in their own minds that an American squadron will visit Portsmouth in June, and it is unhesitatingly announced that the admiralty authorities have arranged to have the British channel fleet, with the Duke of York at its head, assemble in the Solent, to meet the American ships. One paper presumes to know

that the American squadron will consist of all the best types of modern warships.

The Portsmouth municipality is evidently trying to boom the event for its benefit, and a dispatch from Portsmouth today says official information on the subject is eagerly awaited there in order to prepare the arrangements to give a fitting welcome to the officers and men.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

With the opening of 1899, the London county council took over the street railroad of the South London district. The transaction was signalized by the payment of £1,250,000.

A PHENOMENAL ROBBER.

"Harry the Valet," who, on Wednesday, pleaded guilty to stealing the Duchess of Sutherland's jewels, which were stolen while the duchess was on her way from Paris to London in October last, proves to be an extraordinary character. The judge has postponed sentence in order to enable him to inform the police as to what became of the bulk of the jewels, of which only \$4,000 worth out of \$125,000 contained in the stolen satchel, were recovered, the idea being that the prisoner will get a lighter sentence for the information. The prisoner, however, replied to the judge that he would not "split on his pals," even if he got a life sentence. He appears to be one of the most notorious criminals of the generation, in general appearance, and has a grand air and a frank, engaging look. The prisoner boasts he has made twenty bigger "hauls" than in the case of the Sutherland jewels and claims he reduced robbery to a science, making it his business to know everybody of wealth and consequence in Europe. He further says that he rarely made a mistake, owing to his cautious preliminaries and declared that the only serious mistake of his career was when he robbed the Duchess of Devonshire, some time ago, of a few jewels and found to his disgust that he had taken paste. "Harry the Valet" appears to have made a great deal of money, for he lost several thousands pounds in one week at a Soho gambling club. He had the lordliest tastes and lived at a West End hotel. Finally he was betrayed, in the Sutherland affair, by his mistress, a former actress, who informed the police of the share he had taken in that robbery. Otherwise, there is every reason to believe that he would have been caught, as the police had no clue to him. He was apparently devoted to this woman, as while awaiting trial, he begged her to come to his prison and give him one more kiss.

GUNNERY PRACTICE.

The splendid practice of the American gunners has galvanized the British into a critical interest in the gun-firing of their own navy, and the results of the inquiries made are not very reassuring. The performances of the Mediterranean fleet, supposed to be the crack British fleet, are far from satisfactory. The results of the heavy and light gun prize firing of 1898, just published, shows that with the heavy guns 250 rounds were fired, at 8 knots, and that the percentage of hits was 30. With the six-inch quick-firers, steaming twelve knots the average was 50 per cent. The Maxim guns, the average was 48 per cent; the six-inch quick-firer is the most used gun in the British service, and the paper points out that it is evident that even the crack squadron has much to learn regarding its use. In the case of the smaller weapons the results were still more disadvantageous, and this without the disconcerting effects of hostile fire. The papers now ask if it is not time that measures be taken to make gun practice something more than a perfunctory exercise, as is the case in many of the British ships.

TERSELY TOLD

Mayor arden, of Vancouver, has been re-elected by acclamation.

United States Representative Dingley was a little weaker this morning.

The receipts of the Toronto Street Railway Company for 1898 were \$208,619, an increase of \$140,000 over that of 1897.

Indications point to a big rush this season to the Adlin district, Alaska, which is said to be a marvelously rich one.

The man whose dead body was found on the Grand Trunk track at an early hour this morning has been identified as David Rennie, blacksmith, Knox Church, Galt, has voted an increase of \$500 per annum to the salary of their minister, Rev. R. E. Knowles, making it \$2,000 a year, with free manse.

A Kingston dispatch says that from a private source it is learned that the Dominion House will meet for business on the second Thursday in March.

Wm. G. Neilson, M. P. P. for North-east Kootenay, B. C., died at his father's residence, Almonte, of acute congestion of the lungs, resulting from influenza.

John Rhodes, of Raleigh, took poison in mistake for a dose of medicine on Tuesday night, just as he was retiring. Prompt use of emetics brought him around all right.

J. P. Gardner, who for the past year and a half has had charge of the Kingston Bell Telephone Exchange, has been promoted to the management of the Stratford exchange.

The steamer Enna, at Halifax, from

Santiago, reports passing a burning vessel out south of the George's Banks.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Benjamin W. Wells, Jun., of United States navy, and who was Admiral Schley's flag secretary during the Spanish war, and Miss Julia Laurette Rommel, of St. Martin's, New Brunswick.

Joseph Leiter, the Chicago financier, has secured the Rhode Island locomotive works property. The International Air Power Company, controlled by Joseph Leiter and the Rothschilds of Europe will make appliances for the New York Auto-Truck Company, and will continue the manufacture of steam locomotives. The Leiter syndicate will fight the locomotive power trust.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT

An Aged Inmate of the Robinson Home Burned to Death.

Mrs. Wilkins' Apron Caught Fire While She Was Poking the Stove—Had Been Totally Blind for Twenty Years.

Mrs. Wilkins, an inmate of the Robinson Home, met with a terrible accident yesterday afternoon which resulted in her death at 2 o'clock this morning. The old lady was sitting in her own private room, poking the stove, when her apron caught fire, causing her whole clothing soon to be wrapped in flames. Being terror-stricken, she screamed for help and ran to the top of the stairs where other inmates had gathered attracted by her pitiful cries. The flames were soon smothered, but not before the unfortunate woman was terribly burned about the face, body and hands.

All that was possible was done to relieve her sufferings until the arrival of Drs. Wilson and Sturt, who attended to her injuries. Little hope was held out for recovery at the time, and her face being burned almost beyond recognition. She lingered until about 2 o'clock this morning, when death put an end to her sufferings.

The deceased lady had been totally blind for 20 years and was about 80 years of age. She has a brother in the United States, who has been communicated with.

The Robinson Home, a charitable institution, is situated over the Vauxhall bridge, and is now conducted by Mr. T. H. Robinson, city.

ABOUT THE AMBULANCE

Chief Williams and the Hospital Trust Differ.

The Police Commissioners, and Not Mayor Little, Placed Restrictions on the Use of the Ambulance—Final Meeting of the Trust.

The final meeting of the Hospital Trust for 1898 was held in Col. Lewis' office yesterday afternoon. The members present were the chairman, Col. Lewis, Messrs. J. Gilmour, M.P., C. F. Compin, T. H. Purdon, the superintendent (Dr. Balfour) and Mayor Wilson.

Considerable discussion arose over the use of the ambulance for conveying typhoid patients. The superintendent reported having interviewed Mayor Little on the subject, and Mr. Little stated that he had made no restrictions in regard to what cases should be carried in the ambulance. Chief of Police Williams was called, and said the police commissioners had placed the restrictions upon the use of the ambulance; that they would not accept it otherwise. The police board had decided that typhoid fever was an infectious disease, and he hoped the members would not change their view.

Mayor Wilson agreed with the chief that it would be a great boon to the police if the doctors would take the ambulance away from the station. Six weeks ago, said the chief, a doctor telephoned for the ambulance, the case was not contagious, he said. But before the trip was completed the superintendent of the hospital telephoned that the ambulance should be disinfectant.

Mr. Gilmour said it was alleged that a young lady had been discharged from the hospital, and had given diptheria to two or three other families, subsequently.

The superintendent said that the doctor in attendance must have discharged the patient.

The mayor harped upon the need of checking out the supplies received at the hospital, but the other trustees were satisfied with the present system, and the matter dropped.

An account of \$10, for trips made by the old ambulance in transporting patients from one part of the city to another without going to the hospital, was refused payment as the trust had no knowledge of the trips.

It was agreed to grant Miss Tye, lady superintendent, an additional three months' leave of absence, without pay, on account of illness.

The trust decided to pay the account of Moore & Henry, for \$1,400, for plans for hospital alterations and additions.

Miss Minnie Leigh, of West London, and Clara C. Murray, of Wilton Grove, were placed upon the probationers' nursing staff list.

The following motion, by Mayor Wilson, seconded by Mr. Gilmour, was carried unanimously:

"That the trustees of the London General Hospital desire to place on record their regret that Mr. C. F. Compin is severing his connection with the board. Mr. Compin was always an efficient trustee, ready at all times to devote his time and give his best services in the interests of the hospital. The trustees hope that Mr. Compin will continue to take an active interest in the hospital, so as to lessen as much as possible the loss to the hospital which the trustees feel his retirement as a trustee will be."

Mr. Compin, in reply, said his colleagues were very kind. The trustees knew him best in his work; they alone knew whether he had done his duty or not. It was more pleasant to retire under such circumstances than to remain in office until the public found a man had been there too long. This was the feeling that had caused him to retire. He felt that he had done the right thing, after having served 13 years on the trust.

ROYALTY AT WELBECK

Interesting Pages From the History of the Duke of Portland's Seat

Welbeck Abbey, where the Duke and Duchess of Connaught passed last week as guests of the Duke of Portland, has often had royalty under its hospitable roof, but it is not generally known that a couple of centuries ago the mansion was the scene of a grand entertainment given in honor of William III. At the period in question Welbeck belonged to the Cavendish Dukes of Newcastle—it did not come into possession of the Bentincks until 1784, when the second Duke of Portland married Lady Margaret Harley (Prior's "My noble lovely little 'eggy'"), and the King's host was John, Duke of Newcastle, who was killed by a fall from his horse in 1711. The King took advantage of the Parliamentary recess in 1695 to "take a progress northward," and, en route to Welbeck, he visited Newark, Althorpe and Nottingham. Among his fellow-guests at Welbeck were the Duke of Shrewsbury, Lord Portland, Lord Romney, Lord Godolphin, "Tom" Wharton, Mr. Montague, Mr. Fulton, and the Duke of St. Albans. In a letter preserved with the Portland archives the Duke of Newcastle requests the Earl of Sunderland "to lay it before the King that he should excuse the attendance of the militia, because it will be just in the midst of the hurry of the elections for this county."

One hundred and thirty years earlier William Cavendish, subsequently Earl, Marquis and Duke of Newcastle, then a boy 12 years of age, received Prince Charles, afterward Charles II, who was on his way from Scotland to join the King, his father, in London. This function, however, did not take place actually at Welbeck, but at the neighboring town of Worksop. The incident is thus referred to in a letter, written in excellent French, by William Cavendish to his father, Sir Charles Cavendish: "I must inform you of the honorable entertainment received by the Duke (Prince Charles) and his company at Worksop. My brother and I received much honor for our good training, which surprised the Scotch gentlemen, and especially our proficiency in the French language, in which the president, the Duke's governor, is perfect, as well as several gentlemen of his suite. I beg that you will think me of my uncle and aunt, and thank them for the honor they have done me in thinking me capable of entertaining such a prince. The aunt and uncle here mentioned are the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, at whose house the reception took place, and who seemed to have deputed their nephew to do the honors to the little prince. This Countess of Shrewsbury and the sister of the Earl of Devonshire and Sir Charles Cavendish, and daughter of the celebrated Bess of Hardwick.—London correspondence in Birmingham Post.

A USEFUL INVENTION.
Key Constructed so That Any Door Can Be Locked With It.
It is a novel key, which is so constructed that it will aid any door, window or transom can be securely locked. As shown in Fig. 8, the key comprises two levers pivoted on each side. Formed



KEY THAT WILL LOCK ANY DOOR.

at right angles to the shanks of the levers are tapered logs lying in the plane of the levers.

In order to lock any door by means of this key it is necessary merely to arrange the levers perpendicularly to each other in the manner shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2. The shank of one lever having been inserted between the door and the jamb with the logs extending in a vertical direction, the other lever is given a quarter turn in order to force the logs horizontally into the jamb and into the door. This applied, the key will lock any door as effectively as a strong lock.

A key of this pattern will be found of use to those who are frequently compelled to occupy sleeping-rooms the doors, transoms and windows of which cannot be securely locked.

The key is but 2 1/4 inches long, weighs less than one ounce and can be carried on the key ring or in the pocketbook.

The Sorrows of Don Carlos.

In private life Don Carlos has not been without sorrows. Only last winter his youngest daughter, the Donna Elvira, Italian painter, Folchi by name, a married man with children. As his instance she joined him at Milan and together they fled to Rome, where, after possessing himself of her fortune, the rascal abandoned the unhappy Princess.

Now, according to report, in order not to die of want she is obliged to work in an obscure Roman shop.

With the same gloom of spirit which actuated the old Roman consul who condemned his own son to death, Don Carlos in an open letter to the Carlists printed in the Italian press, referring to the disgrace and sorrow fallen upon his house declared the erring daughter as one dead.

TAKE NOTICE.

During the year the space devoted to advertising MINARD'S LINIMENT will contain expressions of no uncertain sound from people who speak from personal experience as to the merits of this best of Household Remedies.

"What a murderous looking creature the prisoner is! I'd be afraid to get near him."

"Hush," warned her husband. "That isn't the prisoner; he hasn't been brought in yet."

"Isn't it? Who is it, then?"

"It's the judge!"—Atlanta Constitution

No man ever made so much money that he didn't kick against his luck.

SURPRISE SOAP

MAKES CHILD'S PLAY OF WASH DAY

A pure hard Soap

Last long—lathers freely.

5 cents a cake.

NOT PHILANTHROPY THEY GOT THE LION

Gave a \$200 New Floor for a \$500 Old One.

It is not very often that such a seemingly philanthropic offer is made by one business man to another as that told of by a partner in an old bullion house to a Mail and Express reporter.

"Not long ago," he said, "a dealer in gold and silver heard that one floor of a building which had not been occupied for some time was to be rented, but that the prospective tenant had insisted that a new floor be laid before he take possession, as the old one had become very much worn. The bullion dealer knew that he previous occupant had been a manufacturer of jewelry and had been in business in the place for many years. He promptly visited the owner of the property and told him that he would put in a new floor of the best wood for nothing. The owner made a few inquiries, but the dealer said very little in reply, except that he thought he would manage to scrape a good deal of gold and silver dust from the floor. His offer was accepted. The wood for the new floor and the labor for laying it cost about \$200.

"The old flooring was burned and the ashes put through a course of reduction. The result was that the bullion dealer obtained nearly \$500 for the gold and silver which was brought out, or a profit of about 100 per cent. on the operation.

"Every manufacturer of jewelry or worker in the precious metals calculates that he will lose about \$800 in 'saturating' new quarters of the usual loft size. The gold and silver dust penetrates the pores of the wood and small particles are ground into the floor. After just so much is lost in this way the waste ceases and all dust that falls to the floor or adheres to the wall may be swept up or off and saved. The sweepings in these factories and in bullion offices are always saved and reduced."—New York Mail and Express.

Too Playful.

Young Algy Vervain had gone to call on Miss Edyth St. Clare and had found her out, but her mother was at home and Algy was asked to wait, as Miss Edyth was expected at any moment.

Suddenly footsteps were heard in the hall, and Algy, who was of a playful disposition, said cheerfully:

"I'll just stoop down behind the big easy chair and appear suddenly and surprise Miss Edyth."

"Oh, that will be a dear little joke!" said Edyth's playful mamma.

Edyth was the only one of the trio disinclined to be playful. Something had occurred to disturb her self-poise and she was "out of sorts."

"Anyone been here while I was out?" she asked.

"Why do you ask?" inquired her smiling mamma.

"Because that insufferably tiresome Algy Vervain—"

"My dear! My dear!"

"—said he was going to come poking up here, and—"

"Edyth! Edyth!"

"And I'm so glad he didn't for I—"

"Edyth—my daughter!"

"—abolished the sight of him! He's so stupid and conceited, and—"

"Edyth, I beg of you!"

"Now, mamma, you've said so yourself many a time, and—"

"O, Edyth, I'm sure I—"

"Why, indeed, you have, mamma. You said the other day that he reminded you of that Italian organ grinder's monkey, and—"

"Edyth!"

"—I think so, too!"

"Edyth St. Clare! Will you keep still!"

Edyth's girlish shriek rang throughout the house when Algy rose to his feet, and instead of uttering a playful "boo" said stilly:

"—bid you good night, Miss St. Clare," and he departed to return no more.

Value of Athletics.

The true test of the value of any field or track event is that of common sense. For instance, it is well to learn to run 100 or 200 yards at great speed, because there are frequent occasions when it is necessary to cover these distances in quick time. It is well to train for quarter-mile and half-mile running, because if one wants to go to any place distant a half mile or so, the quickest way to get there unaided is to run. It is the same way with the mile or three-mile run. If you come to a brook, you know your knowledge of the running broad jump. If you want to clear a fence (to escape a bull, for instance) you try the running high jump—not the standing high jump. If it is a high wall, and you have any knowledge of the pole vault, you likewise have an advantage. Hurdle-racing teaches you to get across country fields and fences, and both the hammer and the shot events on the card give good training for emergencies that may rise.—Harper's Round Table.

The Dear Old Lady's Mistake.

Old Mr. and Mrs. Shurman from Bryan went down to town, and in going to the hotel for dinner saw a crowd around the justice court. The old couple, with pardonable curiosity, inquired the cause of the gathering. They were informed that a man was on trial for beating his wife. Edging their way through the bystanders to get a look at the prisoner, the old lady whispered to her husband:

"What a murderous looking creature the prisoner is! I'd be afraid to get near him."

"Hush," warned her husband. "That isn't the prisoner; he hasn't been brought in yet."

"Isn't it? Who is it, then?"

"It's the judge!"—Atlanta Constitution

No man ever made so much money that he didn't kick against his luck.

"The mountain lion," remarked an old miner some time ago, "is becoming rare in the mountains of the west. When I first went seeking after the gold and silver of Colorado those animals were rather plentiful. They met in pairs, and were common enough to make it hazardous for a man to walk in the valleys alone and unprotected, particularly after dark. I remember on one occasion having a slight adventure with a lion that almost scared me out of my wits. With a pal I was working a claim in the mountains near Ouray. Winter came on, and one day, before the very cold weather set in, we went to the town to get supplies, leaving our little cabin on the mountain alone. It came on to snow soon after we got to Ouray, and we did not get a chance to go to the claim for fully a week. As we slowly climbed the hills I noticed the tracks of a mountain lion leading toward our cabin, and when we reached the house found that we had forgotten to close a window in the side. We had lost sight of the tracks, and the sight of the open window caused me to forget all about the animal and its presence. I started for the window, and was about to put my hand into the apartment when there came a terrible growl, and the next instant a great yellow body darted through the opening right over my back, its claws catching my boots and ripping it open to my waist, turning me completely over and into the snow. My pal whipped out his gun, and the infernal lion turned on him, making a fearful leap in his direction. Before he could shoot, the beast was upon him, and seizing him by the slack of his jacket shook him as if he had been a rat. I was on my feet by this time, and drawing my revolver, I sneaked up and put a bullet right through his head. He dropped, and my pal drew his breath freely once more. Neither of us was hurt, but the lion's skin in another week was serving as a rug by my cot."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Quality of Being Agreeable.

It might reasonably be supposed that good people would be agreeable and bad people disagreeable, but this is by no means a fixed rule. There are many notable exceptions, especially among bad people, who are often delightful companions. They study to please that they may cover up their faults of character. There is no reason, however, why good people should not follow their example in this respect. When they act naturally they are agreeable, but some good men, with warm sympathies and great kindness of heart, seem to think that it is necessary for their own protection to put on a gruff, repellent manner. There are others who at heart are good friends, yet make themselves disagreeable to those they love by a bad habit of positive contradiction. All of us have a great deal of self-love, and we can not regard as agreeable one who continually differs with and contradicts us, especially if he does so in an offensive way.

The agreeable man is always courteous and considerate. He keeps out of disputes and contentions, seeks to give utterance only to pleasant things, and, if driven to contradict, does so in an amiable manner. He may or may not be as good as faithful at heart, as the gruff disputant, who is apt to be boastful of his frankness, but the quality that makes him agreeable is his cultivated manner. Some people go so far as to deprecate politeness as a concession to hypocrisy, but it is really a manifestation of a consideration for others. It is, of course, cultivated by hypocrites, and those who are excessively polite may be suspected of insincerity, but this is not a good reason why sincere people should not use it to make themselves agreeable.

The otherwise good man who lacks politeness or assumes a gruff, repellent manner really sacrifices a part of his gifts, for very few people will discover his good qualities under his repulsive manners. Those who do may have patience to bear with him, knowing that his heart is right, but others will judge by his manners, and, finding him disagreeable, will avoid intimacy with him. It is not enough, therefore, to be just or kind-hearted; one should also be agreeable in manner, and it requires very little effort to be so. The foundation of agreeable manners is thoughtful consideration of others or true politeness. This does not imply any necessary sacrifice of frankness and honesty. It does not mean that when a contradiction is made necessary it shall be expressed courteously and inoffensively. Every one should cultivate this kind of politeness for, in so far as it helps to make one agreeable, it extends his opportunities for usefulness, and helps to give full play to his other good qualities.

Aggravated.

He gets violent sometimes on very short provocation, and when he slammed the book down on the floor, his wife knew that it wasn't anything very serious. But for the sake of seeming interested, she inquired:—

"What is the matter, Horatio?"

"I wish," he exclaimed, angrily, "that this author would quit calling me 'gentle reader.'"

"It doesn't make any difference, does it?"

"Yes, it does make a difference. It's an untruthful assumption. I don't like the way he writes, and I ain't gentle when I read his books. If I didn't get started in before I knew it, so that I want to see how his miserable story comes out, I wouldn't tolerate his bad grammar and worse sense for a minute. And when I'm doing my best to be patient and bear with him, to have him come along and pat me on the back and call me 'gentle reader' gets me riled, and I can't help showing it!"—Washington Star.

OUR DAUGHTERS ARE IN DANGER.

Signs by Which the Danger May Be Detected.

Paleness, Weakness, Nervous Headache and Other Symptoms of Dyspepsia—Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Are the Only Positive and Reliable Cure.

Is your daughter a pale-faced, nervous girl?

If she is, then she is weak of body, short of breath, easily tired, has cold feet, suffers greatly from nervous headache, also with ringing noises in her ears, has variable appetite, cannot sleep well, and is troubled with "nightmare."

Do you know what is the matter with her? You have been told, very likely, that she is "going into a decline," or that she is in the first stage of consumption.

Perhaps she has taken medicine under the impression created by these assertions. If so, it has done her no good.

Her trouble is by no means so terrible, nor so mysterious. She has Dyspepsia. That is all. And that is enough.

What she needs is a short treatment with Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. They will restore her to health—perfect and complete—in remarkably short time.

D

The Boom Is On!

Great Alteration Sale

IN FULL SWING.

When Chapman makes a sale the country, as well as the city, feels the money-saving tendency.

White Wool Blankets, large size, lofty finish, fancy borders, weight 7 lbs, per pair \$2 50.

Comforters, full size, good materials, well filled, \$1, \$1 25 and \$1 50 each.

Table Covers, worth \$5, for - - \$2.50

Table Covers, worth \$2.50, for - \$1.25

Table Covers, worth \$1.25, for - 62½c

Table Covers, worth \$1, for - - 50c

Wrapperettes, fast colors, worth 12½c, for - - 8½c
Wrapperettes, fast colors, worth 15c, for - - 10c
Wrapperettes, fast colors, worth 20c, for - - 12½c

Tweeds, Serges, Flannels and Flannelettes, Gray and White Cottons, Pillow Cottons and Sheetings, Table Damask and Linens of every description, included in this great sale.

CHAPMAN'S

PHONE 791.

WINTER SPORTS

Indoor Bicycle Racing in New York.

Eighteen Starters in the Twenty-Four-Hour Spin at Madison Square Garden.

Hockeyist Hurt-Jockey Fined \$100 for Reckless Riding - Events at Oakland, Cal., and New Orleans.

WHEEL

INDOOR RACING.

New York, Jan. 7.—The first annual international 24-hour bicycle race, un-paced, begun on the Madison Square Garden track last night, brought a fairly large gathering to the big amphitheater. Of the nineteen entries, only one failed to come to the scratch; the absentee was Alfred S. Ellrich, a German-American. Following is the list of starters: Frederick Michael, of Switzerland; Teddy Hale, Ireland; Jas. W. Nawn, New York city; Burns W. Pierce, Boston; Frank Albert, New York city; Frank Weller, New York city; Charles W. Miller, Chicago; Louis Gimm, Pittsburgh; Earl D. Stevens, Buffalo; John Lawson, Chicago; Oscar Aaronson, New York; Oscar Julius, New York; C. W. Ashinger, Elmhurst, N. Y.; Henry Pilkington, New York; W. H. Hicks, New York; Charles Turville, Philadelphia; J. W. Chapman, Atlanta, Ga.; Tom Barnaby, Boston. Prior to the appearance of the long-distance men, occurred a series of interesting events.

The men were arranged at the start in four rows, and about 10 o'clock J. Frank Barnaby sent them off with a sharp crack of his pistol. The first to show in front was Frederick Michael, the Swiss rider, followed closely by Albert Stevens, Hale, Weller and Pierce. At the end of the first mile Miller jumped into the lead. Pierce then soon took the lead, however, but relinquished it almost immediately. Miller's time for the first mile was 2:28—a fast clip considering the fact that the track measures ten laps to the mile. At the end of the fifth mile Stevens was leading, and the timer's watch registered 12 minutes and 46½ seconds. "Dutch" Weller led the others at ten miles, in 26:42 3-5. At the end of the first hour all of the men, with the exception of Hale, Pilkington and Ashinger, had 23 miles and 4 laps to their credit. Hale's record was 23 miles, 2 laps; Pilkington, 23 miles, 1 lap, and Ashinger, 23 miles, 1 lap.

Pilkington retired from the contest after riding 1 hour and 45 minutes. Weller lost one lap in the second hour by being compelled to exchange wheels, one of the tires of his racing machine having given out. Albert was leading at 12 o'clock, when the second hour score was given as follows: Albert, Miller,

Pierce, Gimm, Lawson, Aaronson, Nawn, Stevens, Julius, Frederick, Hicks, Barnaby, Turville and Chapman, 45 miles, 6 laps each; Weller, 45 miles, 5 laps; Hale, 45 miles, 4 laps; Ashinger, 44 miles, 1 lap. Pilkington had ridden 35 miles and 2 laps when he retired.

TENTH HOUR SCORE.

Madison Square Garden, New York, Jan. 7.—Tenth hour—The score at 8 a.m. was as follows: Pierce, Gimm, Stevens, Julius, Frederick, Hicks, Turville, Chapman and Barnaby, 200 miles, 2 laps; Weller and Lawson, 200 miles, 1 lap; Nawn, 199 miles, 1 lap; Hale, 199 miles, 9 laps; Hicks, 197 miles; Miller, 197 miles, 8 laps; Ashinger, 194 miles, 4 laps.

HOCKEY.

While the Toronto Rowing Club team was practicing Thursday night at the Victoria rink, Alex. Warden, of Wellington, who was working out with the T. R. C. bunch, tripped and fell, the back of his head striking the ice with terrific force. He attempted to rise, but without avail, and before the players could get to him he became unconscious. He was carried to the dressing room, and Trainer "Doc" Cassidy tried vainly to bring him around for ten minutes. A doctor was then sent for, but it was nearly half an hour after that before he regained consciousness. It was discovered that he had also sustained a fracture of the thumb. He was removed to his home. It is thought that no serious result will follow. Barker, a Platon forward of last year, who was also practicing with the team, had his eye badly gashed, being struck with a stick.

AT WATERLOO.

Waterloo, Jan. 7.—The first O. H. A. game of the season was played here last night between the Toronto Rowing Club's hockey team and the Waterloo seniors. Waterloo won by 9 to 5.

AT GALT.

Galt, Jan. 7.—The Junior O. H. A. match played here on Thursday night, between Galt Collegiate Institute and Preston, resulted in favor of Galt by a score of 3 to 1.

PRACTICE MATCH.

The London Hockey Club had a vigorous practice match last night at the Princess Rink. The team is picking up wonderfully, and they expect to be in the front row. Mr. T. A. Howard, one of the best forwards in the hockey business, was elected captain, and will in future put the boys through their drill. The Paris club, champions of the Southern Hockey League, play here on Jan. 17.

BASKET BALL.

Y. M. C. A. LEAGUE FORMED. Euthuslastic aspirants for basket ball honors met in the parlors of the Y. M. C. A. last night for the purpose of organizing for the season. An organization to be known as the Y. M. C. A. Basket Ball League was formed, and the following officers and teams elected: President, R. A. Little; vice-president, J. J. Foote; secretary-treasurer, W. C. Benson; referee, F. Holman; umpires, George Wilson, George Tambling, W. C. Benson. First team—George McBride, G. Wilson, P. R. Ashplant, L. McLeay, F. Cooper. Second team—J. Robinson, G. Tambling, C. McLaren, F. Clark, L. Parker. Third team—W. Stock, W. Greene, T. Benson, W. Tambling, W. Benson. After being appointed to their respective teams, the players at once began practice, preparatory to their coming game with the Y. M. C. A. team from Brantford, when it is the hope of the boys to win the honors for London.

TURP.

AT OAKLAND. San Francisco, Jan. 7.—It rained hard yesterday; track heavy at Oakland. First race, selling, 6 furlongs—Casper 1, Sibary 2, Little T. G. 3. Time, 1:18½. Second race, 6 furlongs—Wine 1, Master Lee 2, Furm 3. Time, 1:18½. Third race, selling, 5 furlongs—Jerry

Hunt 1, Campus 2, Doremus 3. Time, 1:02. Fourth race, 6 furlongs—Miss Marion 1, Lamewater 2, Elstro 3. Time, 1:16. Fifth race, selling, 7 furlongs—Sly 1, Dunols 2, Lord Marmon 3. Time, 1:30. Sixth race, 6 furlongs—Don't Skip Me 1, Prince Tyrant 2, Castake 3. Time, 1:16.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Jan. 7.—Thirty-eighth day of the Crescent City Jockey Club's winter meeting; track heavy. First race, selling, 1 mile—Antra 1, Sea Robber 2, Morning 3. Time, 1:48. Second race, 4 furlongs—Our Clara 1, Tortugas 2, Castin 3. Time, 1:34½. Third race, selling, 11-16 miles—Jack-anapes 1, Gun Metal 2, Friskal 3. Time, 1:55. Fourth race, selling, 7 furlongs—Redskin 1, Gov. Boyd 2, Dunster Swivel 3. Time, 1:32½. Fifth race, 1 mile—Official 1, Henry of Frantzmar 2, Nannie Davis 3. Time, 1:47½.

Tommy Burns was fined \$100 by the stewards for his reckless riding on Tortugas in the second race, which endangered O'Connor's life.

RELATIONS WITH CHINA

British and American Ministers Make a Combined Protest

Against Extension of Concessions to France at Shanghai.

Coalition May Avert a Crisis in Spain.

Turkey's Troubles—Rioting in Sicily—Revelations of a Blue Book on Madagascar.

Pekin, Jan. 7.—The United States minister here, Mr. Edwin H. Conger, acting upon instructions from Washington, has vigorously protested against the extension of the French, or any other power's exclusive concession at Shanghai, but he urged the extension of the existing settlements on an international basis. The British minister here, Sir Claude M. MacDonald, formally protested against the mining and railroad regulations.

SENSATIONAL REPORT DENIED.

London, Jan. 7.—The Daily Graphic asserts that it has the highest authority for denying the stories that Russian troops are at New Chwang and elsewhere in Manchuria. It says that there is not a single Russian soldier outside of Port Arthur and Taiten Wan. The facts are that a number of Russian time-expired soldiers and peasants have been imported by the Russo-Chinese Bank to work on the railway in Manchuria. Some of these have been armed for police service, in accordance with the agreement with the Chinese Government, and it is believed who have been mistaken for soldiers.

ANOTHER CHINESE OUTRAGE.

Berlin, Jan. 7.—Letters received here from Kiao Chou, the German fortified settlement in the province of Chan Tung, China, give details of an outrage upon Father Steng, the German Catholic missionary, on Nov. 9 last. The missionary was about to leave the T'ian province of Shan Tung, owing to the anti-Christian feeling. Finding himself confronted by crowds of Chinese, who were clamoring for the destruction of the Christians, he took refuge in a hut, but was dragged out and his clothes were torn from his back. He was struck with sticks and poked with knives and lances, and his beard was torn out. The Chinese threatened to flay him alive. On the following day his persecutors prepared to hang him by the wrists. Finally a mandarin interfered in his behalf, but compelled him to leave the district, with a promise never to return.

RIOTING.

Rome, Jan. 7.—Dispatches from Messina, Sicily, says that rioting has been renewed there because of the attempt at overtaxing. Thirteen stations at which taxes are collected have been denched with kerosene and burned. The troops have not been able to control the mob.

Buda Pest, Jan. 7.—The first fruit of the Hungarian Diet's failure to renew the Ausgleich with Austria promises to be riot. Several meetings of students have been scheduled here for the purpose of passing resolutions not to fulfill the military duties during the extra constitutional condition created by the emperor's decree of a provisional Ausgleich, which leaves many of the laws in a state of suspension.

STAVING OFF A CRISIS.

London, Jan. 7.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: At a general meeting of the Conservatives tonight, Senor Silveira and Gen. Polavieja will publicly announce their acceptance of a programme. Silveira's leadership, with the full assent of Marshal de Campos, Marshal Primo de Rivera, Gen. Azcaraga, Senor Pidal and the Marquis Villaverde. This coalition excludes all the small and influential dissident groups. It will undoubtedly be able to form a powerful administration. The Weyler party displays the most annoyance at the coalition.

TURKEY.

Vienna, Jan. 7.—Representatives of the discontented people of Macedonia will hold a meeting shortly at Geneva to prepare a manifesto to the powers, setting forth Macedonia's grievances against Turkey. The porte, fearful of insurrection, has been engaged in fortifying Adrianople. Turkish Albanians have begun secession, and are causing the government much trouble. There is growing discontent and unrest throughout Turkey. The prime cause is general lack of money and empty stomachs, not religious feelings.

CANNIBALISM STOPPED.

London, Jan. 7.—Sir William McGregor, who has returned to England at the conclusion of his ten years' term as governor of New Guinea, says that the natives are now quite settled over large areas of country sufficiently so to make agricultural settlement under Europeans quite safe. In the remote districts there are, however, hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of tribes, who have never seen or heard of Europeans. Since the great cannibal raid of two years ago, when all the natives were removed, cannibalism has been practically unknown in British New Guinea, although there

may, of course, be an isolated case here and there.

SAMOA.

Auckland, New Zealand, Jan. 7.—At the opening of the proceedings for the election of a king, Chief Justice William Chambers produced a draft agreement signed by the representatives of Maitofo and Matafoa, the rival candidates, to abide by his decision. The Maitofoans readily signed it, but the Matafoans refused. The chief justice, having been threatened with assassination, the United States and British consuls issued a proclamation that their governments would protect him.

BLUE BOOK FACTS

Revelations Concerning French Policy in Madagascar Provoke Caustic Comment.

London, Jan. 7.—A blue book has just been issued containing the correspondence between Great Britain and France on the subject of trade restrictions in Madagascar. The only concession, apparently, which has resulted from Lord Salisbury's numerous protests, is the revocation of the decree confining the coast trade to the French vessels, of which the French foreign minister notified the British Government on Dec. 29.

All the morning papers comment on the Madagascar blue book, asking how it is possible to live in amity with a country which tramples on treaty rights, and treats a friendly country in such a manner. The Times says: "It is a good thing for the world's peace that we are able to possess our souls in patience under the sniping of the French Government, which, under the cover of grandiloquent phrases, habitually acts with the cupidity and the short-sighted cunning of the peasant."

ANOTHER WAR NOT UNLIKELY.

Christians, Jan. 7.—Norway and Sweden continue in a state of disension that makes a war between the two countries not unlikely. The matter was aggravated the first of the year, when Norway flew her flag minus the emblem which signifies her union with Sweden. The Norwegians thirst for independence, and it is stated that the Norwegians have already taken steps to secure this by secretly alienating the Norwegians in the joint army from Sweden. Both sides continue to strengthen their defenses. Norway's chief grievance is a clause in the constitution which makes a minister, who is alone responsible to the Swedish Rikstag, the real director of the foreign affairs of both countries. The Swedish grievance is that Norway, while taking advantage of antiquated laws, contributes few more men to the Scandinavian army than she did in 1814, about 25,000, while Sweden gives 100,000. It is suggested as a compromise that a Norwegian minister be given equal voice in foreign matters as the Swedish minister, and that Norway increase her quota to the army.

CABLE NOTES.

Sir Charles Tupper sailed for Canada on Friday on the Californian. The official announcement is made that Mr. W. C. McDonald, the well-known Montreal merchant, has been knighted for his munificence to McGill University.

The correspondent of the Neue Freie Presse in Brussels telegraphs that he is authorized by Prince Victor Napoleon, head of the Bonapartists, to deny the report that he is planning a coup d'etat in France.

Lionel E. G. Carden has been gazetted British consul-general for the island of Cuba. Mr. Carden was until recently British consul at the City of Mexico. About fifteen years ago he was British consul at Havana, where he married an American lady.

Col. Julison San Martin, who was in command of the Spanish garrison at Ponce, Porto Rico, when the United States troops landed on the island, and who abandoned the place without resistance, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The Rossin House, Toronto.



ROSSIN HOUSE, TORONTO, CANADA.

To globe-trotters, the name "The Rossin," the finest hotel in Ontario, has long stood a synonym of cosiness, home-like comfort and up-to-date luxury, attributes which are much advertised, and which really possess little, by other pretentious houses. While being the most centrally located of the Toronto hotels, it is happily remote from all the noise, smoke and dust of the Union Station, on York street, at its intersection with King street, Toronto's historic and most fashionable promenade.

In capacity "The Rossin" can comfortably accommodate 400 guests, 50 of its rooms having bathrooms attached. As a protection against fire it is built with brick partitions throughout. There are five stairways from the upper to the first floor, and, nightly, watchmen patrol the corridors, insuring the perfect safety of the guests. An additional feature of the house is the absence of the usual passages—all the hallways being attractively wide and lofty. In every respect the architect, with an eye to safety, health and comfort, wrought on a generous scale. In fine, the house is like its management, like its cuisine, like its patronage, the best and most modern in the city.

This hotel home, it will be known with no surprise, has numbered among its guests at various times, members of the royal family, of the nobility and the leading men of the day.

A. & A. NELSON, Proprietors.

Queen Victoria, though slightly under five feet in height, is close upon twelve stone weight.

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when, by the timely use of Bickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided? This syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing the affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc.

It requires over \$300,000 a year to run the Crystal Palace in London, and it barely pays itself.

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

BRITAIN WILL CO-OPERATE

In the Ozar's Scheme for Disarmament.

The Sentiment of Sympathy Shared by the People.

Britain and France Likely to Reach a Settlement of the Newfoundland Dispute.

How the Theft of \$100,000 Worth of Diamonds Was Betrayed.

Canadian Emigration Statistics—Norway and Sweden Still in a State of Dissension.

London, Jan. 7.—The reply of the Marquis of Salisbury to the proposal of Emperor Nicholas for a disarmament of the powers, which is just published, promises the cordial co-operation of the British Government, and asks for an indication of the heads of discussion at the conference.

In the course of the document, which was transmitted through the Right Hon. Sir Charles Stewart Scott, British ambassador at St. Petersburg, Lord Salisbury assured the czar of the government's cordial sympathy. He goes on to say: "This sympathy is not confined to the government, but is equally shared by popular opinion, which has been strikingly manifested by the numerous resolutions adopted by public meetings and conferences. There are, indeed, few nations, if any, where both on grounds of feeling and interest, are more concerned in the maintenance of general peace than Great Britain. The statements which constituted the grounds of the emperor's proposal are but too well justified. It is unfortunately true that while a desire for the maintenance of peace is generally professed, and while, in fact, serious and successful efforts on more than one recent occasion have been made with that object by the great powers, there has been a constant tendency on the part of almost every nation to increase its armed force and add to the already vast expenditure on the appliances of war. The perfection of the instruments thus brought into use, their extreme costliness and the horrible carnage and destruction which would ensue from their employment on a large scale, have acted, no doubt, as a serious deterrent from war, but the burdens imposed by the process on the population affected most, if prolonged, produce a feeling of unrest and discontent, menacing to both international and external tranquility. Her majesty's government will

GLADLY CO-OPERATE

with the proposed effort to provide a remedy for the evil, and if in any degree it succeeds, they feel that the sovereign to whose suggestion it is due will have richly earned the gratitude of the world at large."

Lord Salisbury then promises that a delegate and representative will take part in the proposed conference whenever the invitation is received, and expresses the hope that the invitation may be accompanied by some indication of the special points to which the attention of the conference is to be directed, as a guide in the selection of the British representative and his assistants.

FRANCE AND BRITAIN LIKELY TO AGREE.

Paris, Jan. 7.—From well-informed quarters here it is regarded as probable that France and Great Britain will reach an agreement on the Newfoundland shore question, which will be satisfactory to Great Britain.

A St. Johns, Nfld., dispatch says: General satisfaction is expressed by the colonial press at French utterances indicating a willingness to settle the French shore question for a monetary compensation. When the report of the British royal commission is published, it will show that the French fishery operations on the west shore of Newfoundland are extremely trifling, while the St. Pierre Archipelago owes the French a heavy debt for the smuggling traffic, of which it is the headquarters. The colonial newspapers anticipated that an adjustment of the difficulty will be accomplished within a year, France's dread of a repetition of the French backdown being likely to prevent her putting forward unreasonable demands.

"TO ROUND OFF THE DOMINION."

London, Jan. 7.—The impression grows in well-informed circles that now that France is becoming more reasonable over the French shore question, and might consent to be bought out by a money compensation, Canada would be wise to seize the opportunity to accomplish at the same time the further story of Newfoundland into the Dominion, possibly by sharing in a guarantee of the necessary payment to France or otherwise. A leading public man was heard to declare that now Canadian statesmen have a magnificent opportunity to round off the Dominion with éclat.

O'CONNOR'S STATEMENT.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor makes an extraordinary assertion regarding the Liberal leadership. He says in effect that the trouble began five years ago, when Mr. Gladstone resigned, that Sir William Harcourt had for years looked forward with certainty to the reversion of the premiership, that his own colleagues in the Liberal party were aware of this, and that the new government thus started with a schism, while things were made worse by the fact that two of the chief enemies of Lord Rosebery were not disarmed. The further story of the effect, is that Sir William Harcourt, by way of revenge, brought in a great budget of a contentious character the meaning of which was that Sir William occupied the entire stage, and that Lord Rosebery became so estranged that they only spoke when compelled to do so by official duty; and that the Fashoda affair, in which Lord Rosebery advanced to the support of the government, brought the long smoldering embers of personal and political difference to open flame.

DIAMOND THIEF BETRAYED.

At the West London police court Wm. Johnson, aged 45, described as a dealer,

was committed for trial on a charge of stealing and receiving the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland's jewels, of the value of \$300,000. A fashionably dressed woman, whose name and address were withheld for special reasons, gave evidence as to his having in Paris, soon after the robbery, produced to her all the jewels. On Oct. 27 she went to Scotland Yard, and gave information to the police.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

During the month of December the number of persons emigrating to Canada from British ports were: English, 213; Irish, 26; Scotch, 23, and foreign, 353. For the twelve months ended Dec. 31 the figures are: English, 15,074; Irish, 851; Scotch, 1,710, and foreign, 9,854. The number sailing to Australia for the month was 831, and to the Cape 1,328, the total for the twelve months being 11,092 and 25,614, respectively.

The board of trade inquiry into the loss of the British freight steamer Westmeath, which was abandoned at sea on Nov. 6 last, after leaving Hamburg on Oct. 22, for Montreal, has found that the ship, whose shaft was broken, was not prematurely abandoned, and that her commander was justified in sinking her. Neither the captain nor any of the officers were blameable.

TRICKS OF A PET CROW.

Those He Played on His Neighbors Led to His Death.

Of all the pets I ever had, which were many, I never found one so knowing as so full of mischief as a pet crow which was given me when I was a girl of 13. When he came to me, he had been slightly wounded in one wing, which at first disabled him, but from which he soon fully recovered.

At first he occupied a cage made by nailing some slats across the open end of a small box, and this box always remained in his headquarters. A handful of corn and a dish of water were his daily ration. When he became sufficiently tame to be trusted to go and come as he pleased, he undoubtedly foraged for such tidbits as crows are said to be fond of. Jim Crow, so named, never seemed to care for the society of other crows; otherwise it may have been that his black brethren did not care to associate with one cowardly enough to submit to captivity. At all events, they were never seen together.

Jim's companion was a large house dog. When the dog was told to go after the crows, which were pastured at least a quarter of a mile away, Jim Crow always went with him, flying slowly a couple of feet above the dog's back and frequently riding homeward on the back of a cow. Some young men were at work at carpentry that summer on my father's barn who never tired of teaching Jim tricks, and they often declared, if Jim's tongue was only split, he could be taught to speak like a person.

Jim's powers of imitation were very amusing. If one bowed to him, he usually returned the compliment in a polite manner. At other times he would scratch in the earth and call like a hen who was scratching for a brood of chickens, imitating every motion as well as the hen's voice. I have seen him pick up pebbles and drop them in the hunkhole of an empty barrel just for the report the pebbles made, and when he tired of this mischief he would put both legs into the hunkhole and whirl round and round, as if his legs were an auger boring a hole, in imitation of the carpenter, who frequently had Jim as a spectator while working in this line of business. But Jim's proclivities for mischief brought him into disrepute with our own family as well as our neighbors. A washing spread out on the bleaching yard was sure to be visited by Jim, who would fly off to a mud puddle or the cow yard, and when his feet were fully saturated with filth he would walk over the clothes until his feet resembled Egyptian hieroglyphics. This trick cost him his life, for he was undoubtedly shot by a neighbor.—Country Gentleman.

An Astute Astronomer.

Cassini, an Italian by birth, was the best known of the astronomers of the Paris observatory, when founded by Louis XIV, and, in consequence, he was very generally supposed he was the director. That he failed to be such was not from any want of astuteness, says Professor Simon Newcomb in The Atlantic. It is related that the monarch once visited the observatory to see a newly discovered comet through the telescope. He inquired in what direction the comet was going to move. This was a question it was impossible to answer at the moment, because both observations and calculations would be necessary before the orbit could be worked out. But Cassini reflected that the king would not look at the comet again and would very soon forget what he had told him. He therefore described its future path in the heavens, quite at random, and with entire confidence that any deviation of the actual motion from his prediction would never be noted by his royal patron.

A Poet's Trials.

The poet Rogers was rather unfortunate in his servants, one of whom, who had been a long time in his service, suddenly died. A kind hearted man called to console with Rogers on his loss. "Well," said Rogers after listening for some time, "I don't know that I feel his loss so very much after all. For the first seven years he was the most obliging servant, for the next seven years he was an agreeable companion, for the last seven years he was a tyrannical master." On one occasion his favorite groom with whom he rode every day gave notice to leave. Rogers asked him his reason. "Nothing," replied the man, "but you are so dull in the buggy."

Knew Too Much.

"Do you know what conservatories are for, Willie?" asked his uncle. "You bet I do!" replied the boy promptly, and then, turning to his sister, he asked, "Shall I tell them, Mamie?" That being the first intimation she had had that he had been in or near the conservatory the evening before, naturally she blushed.—Chicago Post.

Dead Invited to the Banquet.

On the accession of a new emperor of China he goes in solemn state to the temple of Heaven, in Peking, and formally announces to his imperial predecessors the new titles and dignities which he has assumed. These ancestors are then dutifully invited to the banquet of commemoration, where seats are duly reserved for them.

Always Hits.

"I suppose your wife misses you a great deal?" inquired a lady of a commercial traveler. "Well, no. For a woman, she has a remarkably straight aim," was the reply.—Puck Me Up.

A Writer in a London Tailoring Magazine Complains that Tailors Themselves are seldom well dressed.

A writer in a London tailoring magazine complains that tailors themselves are seldom well dressed.

Abbey's
Fluorescent
Salt

25c

A trial of a good article establishes its goodness. The merits of the preparation will do the rest. All druggists. Large bottles, 50c.

London Advertiser.

[ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.]

Managing Director
and Editor, John Cameron

London, Saturday, Jan. 7, 1899.

Canada Shows to Advantage.

Through the co-operation of the High Commissioner of Canada, and the agents-general of the other outlying possessions of the empire resident in the British metropolis, much valuable information for intending emigrants is now placed in the circulars periodicaly issued by the Emigrants' Information Office at Westminster. The office has recently made a new departure in publishing a combined circular relating to the principal English-speaking possessions of her Majesty (Canada, the Australian colonies, and South Africa), instead of single circulars for each one. It is a model of condensed information suitable for emigrants, but it is scarcely less interesting to residents of these outlying portions of the British Empire, because it enables them to compare their own conditions with those of their fellow-colonists in other parts of the empire.

Canada and Western Australia are shown to give the greatest encouragement to new settlers from the free land point of view. While Canada grants free lands to each settler to the extent of 160 acres, Western Australia is shown to have last year granted to 502 persons farms of 151 acres each on similarly simple conditions of residence and cultivation. There is a demand for farm servants in our Northwest, and this is pointed out to the old world population, but in South Africa there is no such demand, because there are always plenty of coolies and Kaffirs ready to do the work at a smaller remuneration than Europeans care to undertake it for. Despite this fact, the information is brought out that farmers in Canada and Australia are able to send their produce to the old world markets, and even to South Africa itself, to compete successfully with products grown under the "cheap" labor system. The fact is, as we have before now pointed out, that so-called cheap labor is often the very dearest that can be purchased, and the well-paid European farm help, such as we generally get from the old country, is worth two of the Kaffir of the coolie.

Another point of great interest is the comparison of the cost of living in the various parts of the Empire to which emigrants are advised to bend their steps. That, to the ordinary settler not blessed with a superfluity of means, is one of the most important factors in daily life. The prices of most articles of daily consumption are given, and it will be observed that Canada compares very favorably with those of other sections of the Empire. Of course, a good many of us are producers of the articles named, and are always best pleased when the price is tending upward. The reports, however, show that whether it is in food or clothing, or building material, Canada is very favorably situated, and that she is now able to supply the settler on her vast prairie possessions with a home and all the moderate comforts at the least possible expenditure of labor. The returns as to certain staple articles of food are given below:

	New Zealand.	South Australia.	Victoria.	N. S. W.	Canada.
Beef, per lb.	8d	8d to 1s	7d	6d	5d to 7d
Butter, per lb.	3d	3d to 4d	3d to 4d	3d	3d to 4d
Butter, per lb.	11d	11d to 12d	11d to 12d	11d	11d to 12d
Cheese, per lb.	3s	3s to 3s 6d	3s to 3s 6d	3s	3s to 3s 6d
Coal, per ton.	17s	17s to 18s	17s to 18s	17s	17s to 18s
Eggs, per doz.	3s	3s to 3s 6d	3s to 3s 6d	3s	3s to 3s 6d
Milk, per quart.	3d	3d to 4d	3d to 4d	3d	3d to 4d
Mutton, per lb.	6d	6d to 7d	6d to 7d	6d	6d to 7d
Pork, per lb.	10d	10d to 11d	10d to 11d	10d	10d to 11d
Sugar, per lb.	1s	1s to 1s 6d	1s to 1s 6d	1s	1s to 1s 6d
Tea, per lb.	1/10	1/10 to 1/8	1/10 to 1/8	1/10	1/10 to 1/8

With such a favorable showing, and with institutions thoroughly British, with opportunities especially favorable for the man of small capital, we ought to have an ever-increasing immigration to this land from the over-crowded Mother Country. The lot of the pioneer in Northwestern Ontario, and in our possessions farther west is infinitely better than was that of the early settler in Ontario and Quebec. He will have to work industriously while he is getting a start, but he will have many civilizing agencies contributing to his comfort, and a knowledge that, no matter how humble was his start, he will soon be in a position of independence and comfort that could never be his, toiled the never so hard, in the Old Country.

The State of Massachusetts has provided a hospital for consumptives, which has just been opened. The whole world is awaiting to the necessity of fighting the scourge.

1898 Was a Good Year.

As illustrating the bettered times, and also the falling rates of interest, it is estimated, on the best authority, that, throughout Western Ontario, something like these results marked the mortgage operations of 1898 as compared with 1897:

(1) For every four new mortgages registered, especially by farmers, six old mortgages were discharged.

(2) The total amount of money borrowed on mortgage, and registered, was about 25 per cent less in 1898 than in 1897.

(3) The usual rate of interest paid during 1898 on desirable farm property was 5 per cent; not much was placed at 5½, and still less at 6; while in isolated and exceptional cases, the money was got at 4½ per cent.

All of which shows that a lot of people were better off during 1898; also that the days of high rates of interest have gone by.

Lighter Taxes, More Revenue.

When Premier Marchand declared at the Liberal rally in Montreal that the Laurier Government had decreased the taxation and increased the revenue he epitomized the tariff policy of the Administration.

The Finance Minister, Mr. Fielding, also dwelt on this point in announcing his splendid surplus of \$1,732,712 for last year, and \$2,855,000 for the first six months for the current fiscal year. Mr. Fielding properly admitted that a surplus was not, in itself, an undoubted blessing. "A surplus obtained by increasing taxes on the necessities of life," he said, "is nothing to be proud of, but when I show you a surplus brought about by an expansion of trade, and not by an increase of taxation, we have, in my opinion, reason to be proud of the increase. It will be found on examination that the preferential tariff the rate of taxation over the whole of our imports is substantially less than before. If you strike off a few things which may be described as luxuries, you will find that we have reduced the tariff all along the line. People are paying less taxes for most of the things they consume than before."

It is a defect of any customs system that a proportion of the taxes ultimately paid by the consumer does not reach the public treasury. Our last tariff was oppressive in this respect, being so framed that taxes paid by the people on many articles went largely into the pockets of protected interests instead of the revenue. The present Government is not under the thumb of private interests, and has corrected these abuses as far as possible. By lowering the schedule, a greater proportion of the money collected from the people goes to the treasury. Although the aggregate revenue of 1897 and 1898 was much greater than in the preceding years, the aggregate taxation was actually less, as Mr. Marchand says.

The British Trade Balance.

The recent speech of Mr. Jas. Bryce, M.P., on British trade, is not so lugubrious as the cable summary led one to believe. Mr. Bryce pointed out that British exports in 1898 fell £2,500,000, but this was fully accounted for by the fact that British exports in 1897 were abnormally swelled by the rush to get British woolsens into the United States before the Dingley Bill went into effect. This necessarily reduced exports to the United States last year, as the Americans were overstocked with British woolsens. Mr. Bryce had no doubt that Great Britain would share in the general trade expansion that had set in. At the same time he warned British manufacturers and merchants that they would be subjected to increasing competition from Germany and the United States, and he admonished them to become more enterprising, more adaptable and more obliging in their methods toward foreign customers.

The increasing excess of British imports over exports is causing much speculation. In 1897, imports exceeded exports by \$78,020,000, and this is regarded as an ill-omen by those who still labor under the "adverse balance of trade" delusion. Great Britain has been afflicted by these so-called adverse balances for many years and has thriven wonderfully. The explanation is that the excess of imports represents the interest and profits on British capital employed abroad. The London Financial Times estimates that the British people have \$2,700,000,000 invested in other lands, which bring them \$388,000,000 a year in interest. In addition they receive \$437,000,000 a year from foreigners as payment for the use of British ships, besides \$34,000,000 a year for ships built in Great Britain for foreigners. This aggregates \$859,000,000 a year received by the British from other countries. This huge sum is paid chiefly in the form of merchandise and more than accounts for the excess of imports. No wonder the "adverse balance of trade" has no terrors for the British people.

Sir William Macgregor, administrator of British Guinea for the past ten years, has arrived in England, and gives some interesting information about the colony. He says that in the remote districts there are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of tribes who have never seen or heard of Europeans. There are only 400 of the latter in the colony. They are engaged in mining and general trading. The country needs agricultural development, but large capital is required. The products are tea, coffee, tobacco and cotton. Oddly enough, Sir William says the prisons are the best schools for native adults.

Manchester's Revival.

Canada's growing commercial relations with Manchester and district, established through the building of the Manchester canal, give us a direct interest in the success of that great undertaking. W. Henry Hunter, the chief engineer of the canal, presents some gratifying data in the current number of the Engineering Magazine. The business of the canal has increased as follows: 1894, 925,659 tons; 1895, 1,355,875 tons; 1896, 1,824,237 tons; 1897, 2,065,815 tons, and for the first half of 1898, 1,173,889 tons, or at the rate of 2,347,760 tons for the year. The promoters have been able to pay interest on the debenture bonds for the first half of this year, and hope also to earn something on the corporation loan.

The benefits of the canal have been far greater than these figures indicate. In fact, the project has been Manchester's salvation. The city had begun to show signs of retrogression. In 1891 there were 5,000 unoccupied dwelling houses in the city. During the municipal year 1897-98 not less than 20,000 new houses were built and plans were passed for 9,000 more and the formerly vacant dwellings were all occupied. Not only has the city grown at such a rate, but the manufactures of Manchester have been revived and business of all kinds greatly stimulated. Freight rates between Manchester and Liverpool have been lowered an average of more than 15 per cent on the railroads, yet they are more prosperous than in 1894, and all of them are making extensive improvements to facilitate the handling of their increased traffic.

Canada stands to share in this prosperity as the Manchester district affords us an enormous market, with which we have been directly connected by new lines of steamships. Manchester's experience also teaches a valuable lesson which the Canadian Government is heeding, namely, the necessity of perfecting transportation facilities.

In Italy the people cry for bread and the Government will give them eight new battleships.

Events in the Philippines incline some Americans to think that the currents of destiny are getting muddy.

The Toronto Mail, which has been declaiming against Mr. Tarte's alleged extravagance, now calls upon him to spend a pile of money on Toronto harbor.

The Canadian senate is the watchdog of the treasury.—Hamilton Spectator.

Our Conservative friends propose to call their new organization the Red Rose League. Why not the "Red Parlor League"? The Knights of the Red Parlor used to be the flower of Conservative chivalry.

The world is beginning to have a very high opinion of the Czar, but he will destroy it if he permits the expulsion of Tolstol. If the Czar truly loves peace he cannot conscientiously banish the greatest champion of that principle—for such is Tolstol.

In our leading editorial on Saturday there were some misprints. Mr. Laurier's letter was credited with "capacity of ideas," but it should have been "sparsity of ideas."—Halifax Herald (Conservative).

This was not a misprint. The lino-type merely showed more intelligence than the writer.

Lord Cromer declares that the instruction in the Gordon Memorial College will be in Arabic. It was first announced that the instruction would be in English, and, strange to say, this raised a protest in England. The Spectator said the result would be mischievous, and that the Sudanese should be taught in the language in which they did their thinking. This is a fine psychological point. Evidently it has impressed the promoters of the college.

Somewhat of a sensation has been caused by the action of the British Columbia Government in giving notice that it will introduce legislation to exclude aliens from taking up or working mining claims in the province. A great deal of American capital has been invested in British Columbia mines, and thousands of Americans have been attracted to the province in consequence. They are merely getting a dose of their own medicine, as no aliens can take up mining claims in the United States. It is not a liberal provision. Neither is the alien labor law, but Canada only copied that in self-defense.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

The Wrong Way.

[Dundas Banner.]

It may be the case, as Mr. Whitney says, that he has the country behind him. But judging by the bye-elections it is moving him the wrong way.

A Cure for Kleptomania.

[Kincairdine Review.]

It is now claimed that kleptomania can be cured by a surgical operation. "Similis similibus curatur." It takes the steel to remove the steel.

The Bicycle Vote.

[Detroit Journal.]

"The wheelmen all voted for him." "Certainly. He is the author of the law forbidding anybody to walk on the street faster than two miles an hour,

or after dark without a bell and lantern."

A Matter of Course.

[Toronto Star.]

After all, it was probably a waste of space in yesterday's Star to report Sir Mackenzie Bowell's denunciation of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's senate reform plan and a two-cent postage rate. It was a foregone conclusion that Sir Mackenzie's Conservatism would lead him to denounce anything and everything which the hated but successful Grits might propose.

The Tie That Binds.

[Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Montreal.] There was never before a colony which played the part that Canada plays today. We are a colony bound to England by a tie; but what tie is that? Is it a yoke on our shoulders? Is it a silken thread? There is no silken thread in the country to uphold the Queen's authority. The only tie that binds us to the mother country is gratitude for all that she has done for us.

Realizing the Truth.

[Montreal Star.]

Canada will remain British; and the leaders of American opinion are now dealing with us frankly on that basis. Occasionally some belated individual or journal, still wandering in the mists of many years ago when it was fashionable to wait for a Canadian to "throw off the British yoke," talks in his sleep loudly enough to be heard; but the virile men who are leading the republic are ready to talk of the new British-American friendship and all it means to the republic, the Dominion, the empire and the world.

Old Age Creeps On.

[Dundas Banner.]

The cold weather is hard on the old folks. The Toronto papers some days print long lists of persons who have passed away at ripe old ages. The fact that so many drop off at the close of the year, each succeeding winter, does indicate that the cold weather has a great deal to do with it. As they grow older their systems are not able to fight off bad colds so well as when they were younger and stronger. It is the way of the world. Age creeps on space. Time waits for no man, and men and women grow old without themselves taking much notice of it, until they are brought up some day with a round turn by sickness. Then they take time to think, and they realize that they are "not so young as they used to be, forty years ago." We should be kind to the old folks and thoughtful and considerate for their comfort, for in the natural order of things they cannot be long with us. As they near the end of life's journey their steps become more uncertain, but what a debt the world owes them, for all the good they have done—all the sunshine they have brought into it!

Fingree on Trusts.

[Governor Fingree of Michigan.]

Our leaders, our press and our legislators have not yet fully realized what this degrading process means to the future of a republic founded upon democratic principles. A democratic republic cannot survive the disappearance of the democratic population. When hundreds of thousands of free merchants have become the mere hirelings of vast mercantile corporations which have crushed them out of business; when the little shops and our people trade with their neighbors have disappeared in ruins before the growth of a few enormous establishments in each town which absorb all the trade; when all the great industries have been concentrated in the hands of a few giant corporations; when the yeomanry of the farms have lost their lands to great proprietors, and have sunk to the condition of the tenant and the serf; when the artisan may offer his services to but one great corporation employer in his own trade; and shall be utterly at the mercy of that one—where shall the republic find the independent voter, the free man, to govern it in peace, to defend it in war? There will no longer be men in this country there will be only on one side corporate managers, and on the other a mass of servile and dependent slaves.

LIGHT AND SHADE.

A Reflection.

Biggs—Is it true that Smith, the toeman, is dead?

Boggs—Yes, poor fellow. He cuts no more now.—Life.

An Entertaining Young Hostess.

"Minnie has been in to see me today," said a little 5-year-old, "and she behaved like a lady." "And I hope you did, too," said her mother. "Yes, indeed, I did; I turned somersaults for her on the bed."

To William Shakespeare.

[A Protest.]

Because you lived before the rest, You said the wisest things and best; You said quite all there was to say, 'Till naught is left to say today.

If you had not, with tragic force, Declared, "My kingdom for a horse," It might have been for me to write That line of Richard's in his right.

If you had not, I'd like to ring The phrase about "The play's the thing."

Or, I could, of this I'm sure, Have said "This nobler to endure."

"The world's a stage." I know it true, I know it quite as well as you; Now, from your rich philosophy, Could you not spare that line to me?

"Who steals my purse steals trash," is true; But, Bard, I place the blame on you; For if you had not writ that verse Its sale would nicely fill my purse.

I'd like, when tragic lines I roll, The phrase, "To harrow up thy soul." I find, ay, yes, my work's accused— I had the chance, and wrote it first.

A mean advantage, meanly took, To write all wisdom in a book. But why, when you had cornered fame, Didst drily ask, "What's in a name?"

—Helen Leigh Swain, in Life.

THERE is not a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil—pneumonic, of acknowledged efficacy. It cures soreness and lameness when applied externally, as well as swelled neck and crick in the back; and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial results.

THE RUNANS, GRAY, GARRIE COMPANY.

TELEPHONE 1046.

208, 210, 210½, 212 Dundas Street, LONDON.

RICH PICKINGS FOR TODAY AND MONDAY

Spent a lot of money, did you? Well, so we all did. Holiday season comes pretty "high," and it looks higher this week than it did last. You're of an economical turn of mind (and purse) this week and taking a practical view of the situation. Holiday trade has left odds and ends in patterns, styles, sizes, etc., so today we're going to satisfy your needs with prices that will even you up on holiday extravagances and get our stocks into ship-shape for this month.

STORE CLOSED TONIGHT AT 9:30 SHARP.

TOWELS.

No. 1 Special—Large Size Bleached Huck Towel, red border, regular value 15c each, 25 dozen only to clear out at 10c.

No. 2 Special—10 dozen only Extra Heavy Huck Towels, very large size, will wash up nice and soft, good value at 18c, while they last 2 for 25c.

No. 3 Special—5 dozen only Very Fine Damask Towels, large size, knotted fringe, regular 35c, special at 25c.

No. 4 Special—3 dozen Double Damask Towels, good patterns, regular 90c pair, special at 65c.

Special values in Bath Towels at 25c, 45c, 75c and \$1 per pair.

Cottons and Towelings

Fine American and English Bleached Cotton at special prices, 6½c, 8c, 9c, 11c, 12½c.

Towelings, all makes and prices, 5c, 6½c, 8c, 9c, 10c up to 20c per yard.

White Quilts.

Specials at 50c, 90c, \$1, \$1 25, \$1 50 up to \$4 50 each.

See our White Marseilles Quilts at \$1 50.

BLANKETS.

22 pairs 11-4 Cotton Blankets, white and gray. These are very large size. We offer them at 75c and 90c per pair.

10 pair only Large Size White Wool Blankets, nice, clean, new stock, special at \$2 40 per pair.

White Wool Blankets, all at reduced prices—\$2 75, \$3 25, \$3 75, \$4 50 and \$5 75 per pair.

COMFORTERS.

To clear out quickly the balance of our stock this month we offer \$1 Comforters for 75c, and \$1 25 for \$1, \$1 50 for \$1 25, \$2 for \$1 50, \$2 75 for \$2, \$3 75 for \$2 90.

TABLE LINENS.

Just in time to do your spring sewing.

At 25c per yard we offer a Half-Bleached Table Linen, 72 inches wide, worth 40c, for 25c.

At 80c—Extra Heavy Half-Bleached Table Linen.

At 39c—Pure Half-Bleached Table Linen, which we warrant pure linen.

At 50c—5 patterns Double Weight Half-Bleached Table Linen, well worth 65c.

Bleached Damasks at 47c, 65c, 75c, 89c, \$1 10, to \$2 50 per yard.

BASEMENT.

The Basement this week will consist of specialties in Glassware and Crockery, Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, Fancy Cups and Saucers, Jardinieres, at prices worthy of your attention previous to entering goods in our stock sheet. One table of assorted articles from 5c to 50c, worth 10c to 80c. It will pay you to see these snaps.

Our Imperial Black, Mixed or Japan Tea, this Saturday and Monday, 1 lb and 6 lbs of Redpath Sugar for 50c. Also, 50c of assorted Jams for 50c. 7 lbs. Clark's Pork and Beans in Tomato Sauce 3c per tin. Cowan's Soluble Cocoa, regular 25c, for 15c. Ginger Snaps, 5c lb. 16 cakes Gypsy Soap for 25c. Mixed Candy, 5c to 10c lb.

WESTERN ONTARIO

Some \$10,000 Damage Done to the G. T. R. Bridge at Paris.

By the Recent Rise of the Grand River—Sneak Thieves Rob the Police Magistrate in Chatham—Serious Fire at Brantford—A Watchman's Little Game—Detective Heenan's Clever Work.

"Scotty" Douglass, of Dutton, was robbed of \$18 on Wednesday night. The damage to the G. T. R. bridge at Paris by the recent rising of the Grand River will total \$10,000.

During the year 1898 the Chatham fire department was called out 55 times. The fire loss amounted to \$18,500.

A gas explosion took place at the Bain Wagon Works, Woodstock, yesterday (Friday), and did considerable damage. No one was hurt.

Elder Ballenger, leader of the Seventh Day Adventists, Brantford, fell down a flight of stairs on Thursday, injuring his spine. Mr. Ballenger is an elderly gentleman, and his recovery is doubtful.

Magistrate Davidson, of St. Thomas, has recalled the warrant issued for the arrest of the somewhat celebrated John Taylor on the charge of impersonating his namesake at the provincial election.

A very pleasant event took place at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Butchart, of Clinton, on Tuesday last, it being the marriage of their eldest daughter, Helen, to Mr. Malcolm McDougall, of Lobo.

Sneak thieves have again begun operations in Chatham. Friday night the residence of Police Magistrate Housation was entered and a large quantity of provisions and other articles stolen. Entrance was gained by forcing the cellar door.

At the St. Thomas Hunt and Fishing Club's annual meeting, the following officers were re-elected: L. J. Hall, captain; L. D. Mills, secretary; C. A. Hammond, treasurer; A. N. C. Black and C. W. Wannocott, superintendents of building.

The elections for separate school trustees in Chatham were held Thursday, and resulted as follows: Jas. A. Gordon, John Welch, Homer Lajoie, Wm. Neff, J. T. O'Keefe, Frank Gerber, J. A. King, Jos. Flynn, Edward Reardon and Peter Robert.

At the last regular meeting of the Aymer fire department the following officers were re-elected: Chief, T. H. Collins; assistant chief, Geo. Grass; treasurer, W. Warnock; secretary, I. Kaiser; foreman hook and ladder, F. Sheppard; foreman hose, M. Matthews.

Frank Bone, a driver of the royal mail wagon for T. Quinlan, Brantford, in trying to pass the street car, came in contact with a butcher's delivery rig driven by a young man named Joe Wilkinson. The two rigs got locked together right in front of the street car, and in a moment the car struck them, smashing both vehicles badly and throwing out the occupants. Wilkinson escaped with a few scratches, but

Bone received a nasty cut in the back of the head, a piece of flesh being gouged out. He also received a painful injury to his side, and will be unfit for work for some time.

The handsome home of Mr. Fred T. Wilkes, secretary-treasurer of the Waterloo Engine Company, Brantford, was badly gutted by fire Thursday night. The whole house is a wreck, what did not suffer by fire being damaged by water. Some furniture downstairs was rescued and this was all. The loss will be heavy.

Thomas Humphreys, a well-known farmer, who resides near Fingal, died Thursday night in the 84th year of his age. He was one of the oldest residents in the county. He leaves a wife and two daughters, Misses Clara and Sarah. Deceased was in his usual good health the day before, and passed quietly away while sleeping.

On Thursday James H. Breeden, a watchman on the barge James C. King, of Tonawanda, N. Y., complained to the Windsor police that some of the rooms on the boat had been broken into during his absence and a quantity of goods taken. The goods were found at Winegarten's second-hand store. Winegarten gave a description of the man who had sold the goods. It tallied with that of Breeden, and the police arrested him.

Detective Heenan has prepared his report of the work done on the Michigan Central Railway during 1898. It shows that 101 persons were brought to justice. All of the parties arrested acknowledged their guilt. Forty were sent to jail and 22 owners paid the fines imposed. Thirty-two dollars was collected from parties who failed to pay their fares. Officer Monahan made the most arrests. The only station robbery on the system was at London, when \$16 was secured on Nov. 26 last. The guilty parties have not been apprehended.

A curious case has turned up in the village of Tiverton, where the council was elected by acclamation. One councillor has not the necessary property qualification. The other three refuse to sit under the new reeve, but they cannot resign, because they have no one to whom to tender their resignation. If they do not take the declaration of office they render themselves liable to the penalty in such cases made and provided. If they take the declaration they may then resign if they are willing to meet and accept their own resignations. The best way out of the difficulty is to take the declaration and not attend the meetings of council. Non-attendance at three successive meetings renders their seats vacant.

The township of Tuckersmith lost an old and very highly respected resident in the person of Neil Ross, 104, London road, on Thursday, at the age of 91 years 9 months and 5 days. He was the first white person who located in the western part of the township, settling on the present farm in September, 1800. He was the first settler, not only in Tuckersmith, but on the London road between that place—then a backwoods—and the settlement at Goderich, except a few Indians, who had squatted a little north of the then hamlet of London. At this time there was only one more settler, Col. Van-Exmond, of Hullett, on the Huron road, a short distance southeast of Clinton.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Blue Ribbon Tea.

Ask your friends about it.

OUR SHORT STORY

"Algernon and Belinda."

[New York Evening Telegram.] They had each found their affinity. They felt sure of this, but they found it extremely difficult to make the old man in the case understand the interesting fact. She was the only daughter of the old man who acted the stony-hearted parent, and the youth on whom she lavished her whole affection, alas! was only an underpaid clerk in the old man's Wall street office.

Algernon—his name was not a bit like Algernon, but let us go at that—Algernon was a bright, promising young fellow, and he had been a welcome guest at the old millionaire's house until one day he had almost made the old man throw a fit by declaring his love for Belinda. Belinda was not exactly the maiden's name, but never mind. Belinda's infatuation was fully as great as that of Algernon, and she had also pleaded that she never could, would or should love another. All in vain. She had talked about "two souls with but a single thought," and her reluctant father had replied: "Soberly that much, it seems."

He had other views for his only daughter, and Algernon was sternly forbidden to see or even communicate with the gentle Belinda again, on pain of instant dismissal from the office, while the love-sick maiden was shut up in the family residence, closely guarded, and all the mail at both office and residence was personally supervised and examined by the millionaire himself.

In spite of all these precautions, the lovers found some mysterious means to communicate with one another. The old man was sure of this, but when he stormed and demanded an explanation of how Algernon knew the most minute detail of Belinda's home life, when he bullied Belinda to tell him how on earth she learned every little happening to Algernon at the office, even to the particulars of his private conversation, the pair would only smile happily, and say, "She, or he, is my affinity, my 'alter ego,' and no power on earth can make us live apart."

"Bosh!" replied the stony-hearted one, but still he was perplexed, for, in spite of keeping a sterner espionage over the pair, their revelations of their absolute knowledge of each other's movements and affairs became bolder and more marvelous every day.

Not contented with this, they dared the old man to put their mutual hypnotic control to the test. "Tonight, sir, when you arrive at home," said Algernon, "Belinda will meet you in the hall, and with a kindly smile of welcome, she will take your hat and cane and escort you to the library. When the dinner is over she will take a red rose from a vase on the table and pin it in your buttonhole, after which she will go to the piano and sing one verse of 'Oh! Promise Me.' Should you ask her for a second verse, she will sadly reply: 'I cannot sing that song, for I am not permitted to keep my promises.' Those will be her exact words. Then she will retire to her room."

"You will be so mad that in the morning you will threaten her with banishment to Europe, but she will tell you that space cannot separate affections and offer to prove the glorious fact to you."

"Bosh!" again ejaculated the millionaire; but when everything happened precisely as his underpaid clerk had predicted, he felt uneasy and passed a most unpleasant night.

In the morning he did not threaten his dainty daughter with banishment to Europe, and he chuckled as he thought that Algernon was wrong for once, but as the obedient Belinda handed him his hat and cane he jokingly asked her how it was she never more asked for Lewis of Algernon.

"It is not necessary, papa," said the maiden, with downcast eyes. "We are affections, you know, and ever present each with the other."

"Bosh!" again exclaimed the irate old man. He was coming to a point when he knew of nothing else to say, so strange were the circumstances surrounding him. "I suppose you know what he would do if I should fire him from the office and ruin all his prospects in life?" continued the furious old man.

"I know you would not be so cruel," said the little maiden. "Indeed, I know that today you will consent to my seeing him again, for I will prove to you that we are together in soul already. Listen! See if I am right!"

"Soon after you have entered your private office today," continued Belinda, in fragile tones and with a far-away look, like one peering into the future, "he will knock three times at your door and offer you a present. You will angrily refuse. He will softly whistle a bar or two of 'If You Ain't Got No

Money You Needn't Come 'Round,' and resume his seat. Exactly one hour afterward he will knock twice and extend another peace offering. One hour later he will knock only once, and enter without speaking. When you ask him what he wants, he will reply: 'The hand of your daughter.' If you again refuse, you will return to find your Belinda is no more."

Again the old fellow felt inclined to say "Bosh!" but the word stuck in his throat, and he hurried from the house with an uneasy feeling creeping all down his back.

When he reached the office he plunged bravely into business, but his heart leaped wildly when he heard three steady knocks on the door, and the handsome, insolent face of Algernon peeped in, asking the absurd question: "Would you like a few peanuts, governor?"

With an oath the millionaire drove him out, but his blood almost froze as he heard the clerk, in no way perturbed, softly whistling the first bars of May Irwin's popular song.

Just an hour later, "Bang! Bang!" came the knocks again. This time the peace offering took the shape of a square of coconut candy. Such audacity had never been heard of, and the Wall street man was furious; but when, after 30 minutes, the apparently crazy clerk knocked at the door of the private office only once and entered silently, Belinda's stern parent was almost speechless with mingled rage and fear.

"What do you want?" he instinctively roared.

"The hand of your daughter," was the solemn reply. "Then the dotting father could no longer doubt the power of affinities. He feared to refuse lest the full and fearful penalty should fall on him. Lest he should return and find that by his relentless conduct he had killed his darling daughter, he capitulated and gave his consent."

He felt a happier man as he started for home that night. Even when his hat blew off at a windy corner and he crushed it out of shape in stopping it with his foot he did not care. It was not until, on picking it up, a piece of his own office paper fell from under the lining and he read it that he opened his vocabulary of cuss words. What he read was this:

"Sweetest Belinda—Victory! Your father consents. Our little game of hypnotic influence and sham affinities has met with full success. No more need to make your stony-hearted parent our private postman. Wasn't it lucky we hit upon the happy idea of following the old man's own example by talking through his hat? Your ever loving ALGERNON."

A Smile: A Laugh.

A theatrical man recently told the following story about Fritz Williams. The old actor was one day sitting in a fashionable New York restaurant, when two young men came in. They were fearfully bored with living, and all that sort of thing, and they beckoned condescendingly to a waiter.

"Walter," said one, "bring me a chop. Just mention my name to the cook."

"You may bring me a steak," said the other, "and tell the cook who it is for."

The waiter was half-way across the room when Fritz Williams hailed him. "Walter," he drawled, "bring me half a dozen Blue Points and mention my name to every damned oyster."

The following anecdote is told of Joaquin Miller, the poet, who has recently had a funeral pyre built after his own designs:

Years ago he was journeying on foot, and was overtaken by an honest countryman, who took him up on his loaded wagon and gave him a long ride. Tired, at length, of conversation, the poet took a novel from his pocket and pored over it long and silently.

"What are you reading?" said the countryman.

"A novel of Bret Harte's," said Mr. Miller.

"Well, now, I don't see how an immortal being wants to be wasting his time with such stuff."

"Are you quite sure that I am an immortal being?"

"Of course, you are."

"If that is so," responded Miller, "I don't see why I need be economical of my time."

An editor recently ordered a pair of trousers from his tailor. On trying them on they proved to be several inches too long. It being late on Saturday night, the tailor's shop was closed, and the editor took the trousers to his wife and asked her to cut them off and hem them over. The good lady, whose dim and perhaps disagreed with her, brusquely refused.

The same result followed an application to the wife's sister, and the eldest daughter. But before bedtime the wife, relenting, took the pants, and cutting six inches from the legs hemmed them to the length and returned them to the closet.

Half an hour later her daughter, taken with compunction by her unflinching conduct, took the trousers, cutting off six inches, hemmed and replaced them. Finally, the sister-in-law felt the pangs of conscience, and she, too, performed an additional surgical operation on the garment.

When the editor appeared at breakfast on Sunday the family thought a Highland chieftain had arrived.

It was in the Newington ward, where the candidate on the Liberal side was Mr. Ritchie, a well-known confectioner and restaurateur, whose pies and roasts were equally famous in Auld Reekie. After the poll, the following conversation was heard between two working-

men who had just emerged from the voting station: "Weel, Tam, did ye vote for Ritchie?" "No," said the other, "I didna."

"And what for no?" asked his astonished friend, "you're a Leaberal, aren't ye, and Ritchie's the Leaberal candidate?"

"I ken that fine," retorted his companion imperturbably, "but I niver could beat Ritchie's pies!"—From the New Century.

The Omaha World-Herald says that a Boston girl, who recently witnessed an Indian sham battle in the West, thought she would try to talk to a young Indian brave sitting next to her. "Head much fight," she said.

Lo smiled a stoical smile, drew his blanket closer about his stalwart form, and replied:

"Yes; this is indeed a great exposition, and we flatter ourselves that our portion of the entertainment is by no means the least attraction here. May I ask who it is that I have the honor of addressing?"

The dear girl from Boston was thunderstruck and blushed a rosy red—even Boston girls can blush when they thaw out—and hastily fled.

She had been addressing one of the Carlele Indian school graduates.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

A Hint for Warmth.

Now that the cold weather is beginning, it is well to remember that if the wrists and the ankles are warm, the rest of the body is not likely to suffer. Worst of all, the hands and feet are the most exposed parts of the body, and the long-sleeved coat serves quite as good a purpose. Few things, however, have been found to take the place of leggings, which, if they are of worsted, are apt to be awkward, and if they are of cotton, they are sure to tear the skirts. The long, knitted tights were found a trouble to put on when one was in a hurry to go out. Yet to have something which can be easily slipped on and off has become a necessity. Women in the over-heated houses of the present day have discovered that it is impossible to dress, as their grandmothers did, in warm, unwieldy flannels, or even in the same warm clothes in which they must dress for the streets. They claim, too, that they are dressed in light clothes for the house and in something warmer for the street, the dangers of taking cold are minimized. The ingenious young woman of the present day buys golf stockings without feet, and these she slips on over her stockings, so that when she goes out of doors, they are snug enough not to slip and slide, and having no hooks or catchable places about them, answer a purpose in cold weather which nothing else has done.—Harper's Bazar.

Pretty Things to Wear.

The girl who is fond of all the late notions that emanate from Dame Fashion's brain, wears a string of beads around her neck, an idea rather suggestive of the Indian maid, the original American girl. Long strands of black beads divided by links of gold are very popular, but beads of all kinds are used—amber, blue, green and clear glass beads. Very pretty dog-collar necklaces are seen. They are in seven or eight short strings, set up close around the collar.

If you have a slender gold chain the color of your hair, wear it around your neck, and wear it around your neck with a miniature attached as pendant. The fashion of wearing a high band of velvet or a folder of gauged stock of cotton or tulle is again revived, and many who have neckties of pearls, corals, garnets or amethysts are mounting them on flat velvet bands. The wired true lovers' knots are used for the hair with osprey, tiny plumes, or aggregates, of small flowers. These bright arrangements are placed on the back or side of the small hair knot, or a little jeweled coronet or a narrow comb is placed in front of the hair coil.

Belts and girdles are certainly not going out. One sees them in endless variety. Women find the round waist held snugly in place by a belt, more comfortable than basque shape. Ribbons are used in a variety of ways. They come in beautiful styles and freshen up a gown that is worn in a wonderful way.

Artificial flowers are used lavishly in trimming evening gowns. Orchids in silk and velvet, violets in crinkly silk crepe, wreaths of silk roses and poppies, and even bunches of feathery asters and chrysanthemums stand high in favor.

The newest capes are the most old-fashioned looking garments. They are like the long, narrow, sweeping mantillas of our grandmothers' days.

The shawl is said to be coming in again. The camels-hair shawls that have been so long laid aside were rich-looking garments, and the possessor of one may esteem herself fortunate now.

English Women Now Wear Monocles.

Among the passengers of an incoming passenger steamship this week was a woman with a monocle. She kept the single eyeglass in place without the customary muscular contractions that mark the amateur. The eyeglass was plain and without the simplest protective rim, but to it was fastened a thin gold chain, the other end of which was attached to the front of her waist. She was seen later in an uptown hotel, in the fashionable quarter, and the monocle was still in her right eye. Occasionally she would remove it, polish it with her handkerchief, and then, with the almost imperceptible elevation of her eyebrow, would replace it in front of her right eye. That she registered from London is significant, inasmuch as the wearing of monocles is just now a fad among the smart femininity of the English capital. This fad has assumed such proportions that the daily newspapers over there have taken it up. The fancy for monocles was first noted in London at a performance of opera. Seated conspicuously at the front of the box was a young woman, smartly attired, who attracted much attention by the calm survey she made of the house through a monocle. She was so expert in its use that she did not feel the need of a chain or ribbon guard. Now hundreds of women in London are wearing monocles, some in the semi-privacy of their homes, but others openly in the streets and at the restaurants and playhouses. By some persons the fad has been dubbed the climax of fashionable absurdity, but a London physician has come out in an open letter as the champion of

the monocle, "both for professional and decorative reasons." "Why should not women, as well as men," he asks, "wear monocles? I examine hundreds of eyes and find in nine cases out of ten that the sight of one eye may be good, while that of its fellow is poor. I say in such cases: 'You need a sense for your defective eye, but not for your good one.' But my female patients would say almost invariably, 'Why, I can't wear a monocle, everyone would laugh at me.' But now they reason differently when they are convinced that the monocle is for their good. I know that many women wear them, because they think it 'well,' but surely these can be ignored."

Frankly Talking It Over.

He is a young man, whose unbounded assurance has ever been his chief characteristic, says the Washington Star. When he proceeded to talk to the practical old gentleman about marrying his daughter, he was evidently prepared for the usual question: "Do you think you can support my daughter in the style to which she has been accustomed?"

The parent spoke this phrase with the air of a man who thinks he has uttered a poser. The suitor looked him in the eye.

"Let's talk this thing over," he said. "Do you think your daughter is qualified to make a man a good wife?"

"Yes, sir. Her mother and I are both practical people, and we have given her a practical education. She can not only read Greek and play the piano—she practices three hours a day—but she can get a good dinner and make her purchases in market as intelligently as an experienced steward. Moreover, her abilities with the needle are not confined to fancy work. She's a treasure, and we don't propose to have any misunderstandings about her future."

"You were asking me if I thought I could support her in the style to which she has been accustomed."

"Well, I could. But I don't propose to. After she marries she's not going to practice three hours a day on any piano, nor cook dinners, nor take back talk from market people. She's going to have all the sewing done outside the house, read what she enjoys, whether it's Greek or Choctaw, and go to the matinee twice a week. It's time that girl was beginning to have some good times in this life."

Chafing Dish Recipes.

Lobster a la Newburg—One large lobster, one tablespoonful butter, one gill sherry, yolks of three eggs, one-half pint milk, one tablespoonful flour, one tablespoonful brandy. Take the nicest part of the lobster, cut in small pieces, and put in chafing dish with butter, season well with pepper and salt. Cook ten minutes. Add the beaten yolks of eggs, milk and flour. Let all come to a boil, and add wine and brandy. Serve immediately.

Chafing Oysters—Oysters, one tablespoonful butter, one cup of cream, one cup of flour, one pint of oysters, chopped moderately fine, yolks of three eggs, salt, pepper and nutmeg. Melt the butter, and stir in the flour until well mixed. Add the cream, milk and oysters. Beat the yolks of the eggs and add slowly, stirring all the time, season. When the eggs set, serve not on buttered toast.—Good Housekeeping.

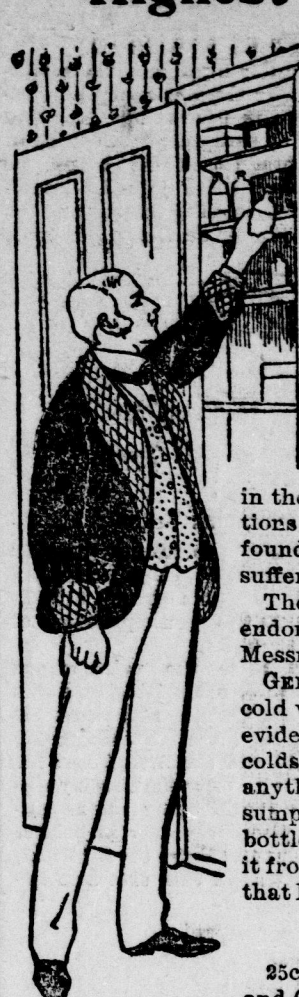
Chicken a la Terrapin—One-half cup of butter, three tablespoonfuls of flour, one pint of chicken stock, one-half pint of milk, three hard-boiled eggs, one teaspoonful of salt, one pinch cayenne, one-half teaspoonful mace, one wine glass Madeira. Melt butter in chafing dish. Add flour, stir until perfectly smooth, and add slowly chicken stock and milk. Then the minced chicken and eggs, the latter having been put through a fine sieve. Then add salt, cayenne and mace. Cook slowly 20 minutes and add Madeira. Serve at once on toast.

Scotch Woodcock—Six hard-boiled eggs, cut in small pieces. Two tablespoonfuls butter, one tablespoonful of anchovy paste, one cup of milk, pinch of cayenne pepper and salt. Heat butter in chafing dish, add flour, and stir until smooth. Then add milk, egg and anchovy paste. Cook ten minutes and season with salt and pepper to taste. Serve on hot toast.—Good Housekeeping.

WHAT WAR COSTS

Latest statistics show that the sums set apart for war purposes by the five great and three lesser powers of Europe amount collectively to \$891,415,859. The British India the sum is \$116,637,238, making a grand total of \$998,053,097 per annum. Calculating the charge per head it is found that England pays \$2.21, Germany \$2.70, France \$2.21, Spain \$2.12, Austria \$2.08, Italy \$1.46, Russia \$1.17, and Turkey \$2 cents. These figures, however, give a misleading impression of the relative burden of war expenditure. The average inhabitant of England, for instance, on account of the amount and distribution of wealth and the ordinary means of earning revenue, does not begin to feel his annual contribution of \$2.21 as does the Spaniard his payment of \$2.12, the Russian his \$1.17, or the Turk of only \$3 cents.

Highest Home Endorsement



Shiloh's Consumption Cure was successfully introduced by a leading physician, Dr. Brutus Shiloh, fifty years ago, and is now recognized as the leading remedy of the world for all affections of the throat and lungs. It arrests the ravages of the germs of consumption by destroying them, confining the disease to a limited area of the lung and setting up a healing process which causes the sore parts to get well and coalesce. That it is possible to arrest the breaking down of the lung tissues, and enable a patient to live has been fully proved by post-mortem examinations of persons who have died at advanced ages from entirely different diseases. An eminent physician who had

in the course of his practice made post-mortem examinations of at least a hundred women past sixty years of age, found that fifty of them had at some time in their lives suffered from consumption.

The following letter contains the highest possible home endorsement of Shiloh's Cure: Messrs. S. C. Wells Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN:—Three weeks ago I contracted a severe cold which settled in my throat and bronchial tubes, giving evidence of a siege liable to last for months, as my previous colds had always affected me. More as an experiment than anything else, I decided to try Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure, and with most gratifying results. The first bottle dislodged the enemy; the second entirely expelled it from my system; and it is with sincere belief in its efficacy that I add my testimony to that of many others in its favor.

PIERRE CUSHING, Rector of St. Mark's Church, Le Roy, N. Y.

25c., 50c. and \$1 a bottle throughout the United States and Canada. In England 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.

Hobbs' Winchester Bicycles

... FOR 1899 ...

IN ONE QUALITY ONLY. AS GOOD AS MONEY CAN BUY.

PRICES:

Model 26, 28-inch wheels	\$40.00
Model 24, 28-inch wheels	50.00
Model 22, 30-inch wheels	75.00
New Winchester, 32-inch rear wheel, 30-inch front wheel	110.00

Unapproached in new ideas, quality and finish by any maker on the Continent.

Hobbs Manufacturing Co. LONDON, - ONTARIO.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED. GET THEM QUICKLY. Write to-day for a free copy of our big Book on Patents. We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo for free advice. MARKON & SONS, 215 W. 4th St., Toronto, Ont.

NEW ERA FOR MEN.

Happy Marriage, Health, Energy and Long Life.

A magically effective appliance and a month's course of restorative remedies sent on trial and approval, without expense. Not adding to your pocket.

They give full strength, development, and tone to every portion and organ of the body. Failure impossible, age no barrier. No C. O. D. scheme, nor deception, no exposure—a clean business proposition by a company of high financial and professional standing. Write for detailed information.

Erie Medical Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

ORDER YOUR MINCE PIES AND SCOTCH SHORTCAKE

JOHN FRIEND'S, 117 Dundas St.

ALWAYS

Use E. B. EDDY'S Matches.

BUY THE BEST.

SHIRT COLLARS IRONED STRAIGHT

so as not to hurt the neck. Stand up collars ironed without being broken in the wind. Ties done to look like new. Give me a call. If you are not suited no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. All kinds of work. Best in the city. Parcels called for and delivered.

Lee Hing Laundry 467 Richmond Street.

FREE No Money Required.

For Selling a few Packets of Exquisite Perfume at 10 Cents each.

WE give this handsome Boy's Watch or a pair of Boker's At Spring Skates for selling 2 doz. packets; a pair of Boker's Best Hockey Skates for selling 2 doz. packets; a pair of Boker's Best Hockey Skates for selling 2 doz. packets. The perfume has a most delicious and lasting odour, and is put up in very pretty packets. The testimonials below will show how easily it sells, and as your name and address and we will mail the perfume, postpaid. You run no risk. We send an extra package to cover your postage, so that you need not send a cent of your own. Sell the perfume, return our money and we will mail you another watch or skates, all charges paid by us. The Boy's Watch is of genuine American make, very handsome and reliable. The Lady's Watch is a beautiful little Swiss, as durable and accurate as it is pretty. The Skates are Boker's Best, and you know what that means. We have them in every size, for boys or girls. Remember that the first agent in a neighborhood is the best chance. Liberal commission if preferred. Unsold perfume may be returned. Mention this paper when writing.

Every day we receive dozens of testimonials like the following:

DACER, Ont., Nov. 24th, 1898. DEAR SIR:—Enclosed you will find your money for the perfume. I sold it on the way home from the post-office. Yours for business, ANNIE J. COLE.

CARRINGTON, N.W.T., Oct. 25th, 1898. DEAR SIR:—I received the watch on the 22nd with chain and charm. They are far better than I expected. Your watch is a dandy and takes the shine wherever it is. It is true you give more than you promise. I thank you many times, for the work was not enough for this prize. Yours truly, JOHN G. W. GIBSON.

THE HOME SPECIALTY CO., TORONTO

Free with a handsome Chain and Charm, for selling 2 dozen.

You may also earn Air Rifles, Gold Rings, Silver Bracelets, Cameras, Tool Sets, Magic Lanterns, Manicure Sets, etc.

FREE No Money Required.

For Selling a few Packets of Exquisite Perfume at 10 Cents each.

WE give this handsome Boy's Watch or a pair of Boker's At Spring Skates for selling 2 doz. packets; a pair of Boker's Best Hockey Skates for selling 2 doz. packets; a pair of Boker's Best Hockey Skates for selling 2 doz. packets. The perfume has a most delicious and lasting odour, and is put up in very pretty packets. The testimonials below will show how easily it sells, and as your name and address and we will mail the perfume, postpaid. You run no risk. We send an extra package to cover your postage, so that you need not send a cent of your own. Sell the perfume, return our money and we will mail you another watch or skates, all charges paid by us. The Boy's Watch is of genuine American make, very handsome and reliable. The Lady's Watch is a beautiful little Swiss, as durable and accurate as it is pretty. The Skates are Boker's Best, and you know what that means. We have them in every size, for boys or girls. Remember that the first agent in a neighborhood is the best chance. Liberal commission if preferred. Unsold perfume may be returned. Mention this paper when writing.

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Free with a handsome Chain and Charm, for selling 2 dozen.

You may also earn Air Rifles, Gold Rings, Silver Bracelets, Cameras, Tool Sets, Magic Lanterns, Manicure Sets, etc.

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 16

Masonic Temple London

Geo. McBean & Son.

Are open for offers of GRAIN, FLOUR

and MILL FEED. In offering please state quantities and lowest prices.

P. O. BOX 807 - MONTREAL

THE MARKETS.

Montreal Stock Market.

MONTREAL, Jan. 7.

Canadian Pacific..... 85 1/2

Duluth, common..... 8 1/2

Duluth, preferred..... 10 1/2

Commercial Cable..... 104

Com. Cable Coupon Bonds..... 103

Commercial Registered Bonds..... 103

Montreal Telephone..... 103 1/2

Toronto Telephone..... 103 1/2

Toronto Gas Company..... 103 1/2

Bell Telephone..... 103 1/2

Royal Electric..... 103 1/2

Bank of Montreal..... 103 1/2

Bank of Toronto..... 103 1/2

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refined quiet. Coffee—Steady. No. 7, 75¢; Tallo—Firm, 85¢; No. 3, 75¢; Hops—Quiet. Lead—Firm; bullion, \$375; exchange, \$3 7/8 to \$4.

BUFFALO, Jan. 7.—Spring wheat—No. 1 hard, 75¢; No. 1 northern, 75¢; No. 2 northern, 75¢. Winter wheat—No. 2 red, 75¢; No. 1 white, 75¢; No. 1 yellow, 75¢. No. 3 corn, 38 1/2¢; on track. Oats—No. 2 white, 33¢ to 34¢; No. 3 white, 32¢ to 33¢; No. 4 white, 31¢; No. 2 white, in store, 32 1/2¢.

DETROIT, Jan. 7.—Wheat—No. 1 white, cash, 71 1/2¢; No. 2 red, cash, 71 1/2¢; May, 72 1/2¢.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 7.—Wheat—Cash, 71¢; May, 72¢. Corn—Cash, 36¢; May, 36 1/2¢. Oats—Cash, 28¢; May, 28 1/2¢.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 7.—Wheat—Cash, 69¢.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Close. Wheat, May, 69 1/2¢; July, 69 1/2¢. Corn, Jan. 34 1/2¢; May, 34 1/2¢; July, 34 1/2¢. Oats, Jan. 25 1/2¢; May, 25 1/2¢; July, 25 1/2¢. Pork, Jan. 29 1/2¢; May, 29 1/2¢; July, 29 1/2¢. Lard, May, 35 1/2¢; Jan., 35 1/2¢. Kidney, Jan., 44 1/2¢; May, 44 1/2¢.

Following are the fluctuations on the Chicago Board of Trade furnished by F. H. Butler, broker, Masonic Temple, Phone 1278.

Wheat—May, 70 1/2¢; July, 69 1/2¢; Sept., 69 1/2¢.

Corn—May, 34 1/2¢; July, 34 1/2¢; Sept., 34 1/2¢.

Oats—May, 33 1/2¢; July, 33 1/2¢; Sept., 33 1/2¢.

Pork—Jan., 29 1/2¢; May, 29 1/2¢; Sept., 29 1/2¢.

Lard—Jan., 35 1/2¢; May, 35 1/2¢; Sept., 35 1/2¢.

Ribs—Jan., 42 1/2¢; May, 42 1/2¢; Sept., 42 1/2¢.

Put—69 1/2¢. Calls—71.

Live Stock Markets

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Hogs—Estimated receipts today, 20,000; left over, 3,392; fairly active, generally at lower light.

\$3 30 to \$3 57 1/2; mixed, \$3 35 to \$3 57 1/2; heavy, \$3 35 to \$3 70; rough, \$3 40 to \$3 50; Yorkers, \$3 50. Cattle—Receipts, 400; unchanged.

ENGLAND.

Liverpool, Jan. 6.—Prices here and in London are today unchanged, but the prices of yesterday are well maintained.

American steers are selling at 11 1/2 to 11 3/4 per lb dead weight; refrigerator beef is firmer at 8 1/2¢ per lb.

Mr. Bartram Says It Cannot Be Organized on Monday.

As the City Clerk Cannot Officiate—Mr. Kingston's Solicitors Make a Counter-Move.

Judge Edward Elliott gave judgment this morning on Mr. W. H. Bartram's application for an interlocutory injunction until Thursday. The judge refused to grant it on the ground that there was no material before him to justify him, but that in any event such an injunction was unnecessary, because the notice of motion already served, which was before him, showed that this notice operated in the same manner as an interlocutory injunction, by virtue of the fact that after notice of motion for injunction is served, it is a contempt of court to proceed with the act sought to be restrained, pending the motion.

Mr. Bartram says the effect of this is that the city council cannot be organized on Monday morning, as the clerk has no right to officiate before the motion is heard on Thursday next.

Chapped hands, face and lips made soft, smooth and white by the use of—

Balm-Zoin

Gentlemen will find it excellent after shaving. Is not greasy or sticky. Gloves can be worn immediately after using. Price 25¢ bottle.

W. T. STRONG & CO.

Dispensing Chemists, 184 Dundas St. London.

LATEST "PROBS"

Toronto, Jan. 7—11 a.m.—Probabilities for the lower lakes region for the next twenty-four hours:

Strong westerly winds; fair and colder.

Sunday—Fair and decidedly cold.

The thermometer registered 42° degrees below, with a south wind, this morning at Winnipeg.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS

—A broken wire at the Kensington bridge tied up the street cars for some time last night.

—If the lady who lost a silver watch Dec. 20 will call at this office she will receive information of its whereabouts.

—The funeral of the late Mrs. Mary Long took place from St. Peter's Cathedral to the Catholic cemetery this morning.

—The postponed concert of the Catholic Club takes place Monday evening, Jan. 9. An excellent programme has been prepared.

—Miss Katherine Moore, the well-known teacher of vocal music, has arrived in the city and resumed teaching at the Conservatory of Music.

—Detective Ward, who has been confined to his bed for the last two weeks with sciatica, is now able to be up, but is not yet sufficiently recovered to be able to walk.

—Thomas A. Northcott, of Caradoc, was committed to the county jail today for the charge of insanity. The order was signed by Squire J. W. Torrance, of Mount Briddges.

—A number of persons fell on the icy sidewalks yesterday, breaking some of their limbs. Among them were two well-known ladies, and Mr. J. A. Jarvis, who broke his right arm by falling near his store on King street.

—Edward Walker, a vagrant, was sentenced to three months' in the Central Prison this morning by Police Magistrate Parke. Owen Gillean, who has been a habitual frequenter of the dock of late, was remanded until Friday.

—Every member of St. Andrew's Society should be present at the meeting called for Monday at Parke & Purdon's office. Scotchmen who are not members of this society and wish to become so are invited to be present.

—Preparatory services were conducted in King Street Presbyterian Church last night by Rev. Mr. Sinclair. Twelve new members were added to the roll. Last Sabbath six new elders were ordained and inducted, and will take part tomorrow for the first time. They are: Messrs. H. Brownlie, S. Clare, Wm. Conner, D. H. Dobbin, D. Forsythe and D. Potter.

—A Cleveland dispatch says: Word reached this city today that the franchise of the Havana Street Railway Company had been secured by the Toronto Street Railway Company, in which Henry A. Everett, of this city, is interested. "I am interested in the Toronto company as a stockholder only," said Mr. Everett. "I hear from Toronto today that the company has secured the Havana franchise, and is also operating the road."

—Dates for the sittings of the weekly court at London have been set down as follows: Thursday, Jan. 12; Thursday, Jan. 19; Thursday, Jan. 26; Thursday, Feb. 2; Thursday, Feb. 9; Thursday, Feb. 16; Thursday, Feb. 23; Thursday, Feb. 30.

—One section of the council says that Ald. Douglass should be chairman of

day, March 3; Thursday, March 9; Saturday, March 16; Saturday, March 23; Thursday, March 30; Thursday, April 6; Thursday, April 13; Thursday, April 20; Thursday, April 27; Thursday, May 4; Thursday, May 11; Thursday, May 18; Thursday, May 25; Thursday, June 1; Thursday, June 8; Thursday, June 15; Thursday, June 22; and Thursday, June 29.

—Court Robin Hood, No. 59, Canadian Order of Foresters, at their regular meeting elected and installed officers as follows: P. C. R. George M. Fox; C. R. D. Tripp; V. C. R. George Elliott; R. S. A. Kirkpatrick; F. S. J. Mortimore; treasurer, J. Fleming; chaplain, S. Flory; S. W. Ed. Webb; J. W. Wm. Adams; S. B. W. Reid; J. B. J. M. Stanton; physician, Dr. C. S. Moore; auditors, W. J. Element and George M. Fox; representatives to high court, W. J. Element and D. Tripp. The auditors' report showed a substantial balance on the right side. Considerable other business of a more or less important nature was transacted and a candidate initiated.

SOUVENIRS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. W. E. Thompson, of Glenora, just returned after three years' stay in Bechuanaland, South Africa, has on exhibition at the wholesale department of Messrs. Spittal, Sabine & Co., 152 Dundas street, two magnificent and rare specimens of robes—silk and silver jacquard, with tiger kittens respectively, designed and manufactured by natives. Mr. Thompson speaks favorably of South Africa, and contemplates returning there soon.

London, Jan. 7.—The official correspondence between English and French foreign offices regarding the Madagascar disputes, which was issued last night, shows that very strained relations still exist over what Lord Salisbury terms in his letters to M. Delcasse, the French minister of foreign affairs, "violation of the British commercial treaty with the Queen of Madagascar."

Belief That Britain's Prince Is to Serve on a Commission Regarding Disarmament.

London, Jan. 7.—The official correspondence between English and French foreign offices regarding the Madagascar disputes, which was issued last night, shows that very strained relations still exist over what Lord Salisbury terms in his letters to M. Delcasse, the French minister of foreign affairs, "violation of the British commercial treaty with the Queen of Madagascar."

Lord Salisbury's expression suggests that France's right to occupy the island of Madagascar has been recognized by Great Britain had her Majesty's government supposed it possible that occupation meant persistent attempts to extinguish treaty rights. The correspondence closes with the details of A STRIKING INCIDENT.

The French governor of Madagascar recently issued a decree restricting the coasting trade of the island to French vessels. Lord Salisbury directed the British ambassador to France to make an immediate and energetic protest. The coasting trade was held chiefly in British Indian vessels and was secured under treaty. This protest was dated Nov. 28, 1898, and within a month the French Government rescinded the decree. The governor of Madagascar sought to cover this diplomatic defeat by announcing that the withdrawal was because of the insufficiency of French tonnage to meet the requirements of the coasting trade. In reality, however, this marks a decided VICTORY FOR ENGLISH DIPLOMACY.

over France. It is stated among London diplomats that Lord Salisbury intends to make the Madagascar dispute in the forthcoming negotiations over the Newfoundland shore rights a part of the compromise.

The Paris Matin states that France ought to ask in exchange for the surrender of the Newfoundland shore, the cession by England of the Channel Islands, Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark. Such a suggestion shows remarkable ignorance of English policy and public opinion. Great Britain is willing to make sacrifices, prevent war, but has never given up the Channel Islands until forced to do so by defeat.

ILLNESS OF DON CARLOS.

Moscow, Jan. 7.—Don Jaime, eldest son of the Bourbon pretender to the Spanish throne, who has a commission in a Russian hussar regiment, has received from Venice a telegram saying that his father, Don Carlos, is suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis, and that his condition is considered dangerous.

CRIPPLED STEAMERS.

London, Jan. 7.—An unknown large steamer passed Kinsale today, towing the steamer Dan Quagawest. The Dan has been reported in a crippled condition in mid-ocean.

SATURDAY EARLY CLOSING

Citizens Hope It Has Been Given an Impetus—Public Opinion Should Be Further Aroused.

It is hoped by many citizens that the start given to the subject of early Saturday night closing by the recent large meeting held in the first Methodist Church may result in the amelioration of present conditions. It goes without saying that the employees desire shorter Saturday night hours, and it is also true that most merchants desire it if it can be arranged without keeping open later. Those who close early in Toronto and Hamilton on Saturday night say they lose nothing, all things considered. The people themselves, are of course, the real culprits, as the whole difficulty could be got over by purchasing at an earlier hour or earlier day. Public opinion, if aroused, and properly directed, would soon settle it. The labor and kindred

Div. 1. Caradoc. Lobo. 690

W. L. Corbett.....105 70 90 826

C. C. Hodgins.....747 139 267 1,153

Div. 4. Dorchester. N. Nissouri, W. Thos. Duffin.....60 810 870

D. McLachlan.....664 332 997

J. Robinson.....720 207 827

Div. 6. Delaware. Westminster. D. B. Burch.....305 542 847

J. Murray.....128 997 1,120

R. M. Piper.....375 777 1,152

Div. 6. Caradoc. Lobo. 690

J. P. Grigg.....662 228 890

Harvey H. H. 758 251 609

Dugald Leitch.....376 250 626

Dan Steele.....11 679 690

Div. 8. Adelaide. Metcalfe. 690

J. Bennett.....326 415 337 1,078

J. Morgan.....871 348 222 1,008

G. Robotham.....503 370 422 2,295

Trafford Campbell and Simon McLeod were elected by acclamation in Div. No. 2.

Peter Elson and R. W. Jackson were elected by ac

Wall Papers

In order to make room for new stock we will offer very low prices for the next two weeks.

E. N. HUNT, 199 Dundas Street
JTW

THE QUEEN OF THE SEASON

CHAPTER XLVI.

"Has our amiable bridegroom-elect gone to Paris to select his bride? How well he knows the way to her heart," cried Lady Esselyn, ironically, as they sat at breakfast the following morning.

Vivien looked so inquiring, and so charmingly unconscious of her meaning, that the countess, who could never resist a revenge, herself remarked, across the table, that it was rather odd Sir Innis Hatherfield's betrothed should be in such profound ignorance of his movements.

Aymer, always quick to resent any slur upon his friend, leaned forward to read the note over his sister's shoulder. It was as brief as it was polite, merely stating that an affair of great importance called him abroad, and prevented his executing some trifling commissions he had undertaken for her ladyship.

"Were you not aware that Hatherfield mediated this, Viva?" the earl demanded.

"Oh, yes, he spoke of it yesterday," "Very odd, then, that you should feel surprised when mentioned his departure," snapped the countess.

"It might have been odd had my surprise been in reference to his leaving England," Vivien coolly replied; "but I was only astonished that he should think it necessary to apologize to you."

"I forgot that it was part of Sir Innis' creed to be civil even to those who rank themselves among his enemies."

Lady Esselyn's greenish-grey eyes positively glared at her undaunted stepdaughter; but, ere she could devise a reply, Aymer broke in:

"Now, Vivien, it is to be compelled to listen to such petty quibbling! But in this matter Lady Esselyn is right; Hatherfield has acted strangely in going off so suddenly."

Vivien buttered her roll without replying.

"I think I might have been apprised of his intention," the young earl added, discontentedly. "I depend upon him to help and advise me; but perhaps this is your doing, Viva."

"On the contrary, I strongly advised him to stay where he was."

"Where was he bound? When will he return?" were Aymer's next queries.

"I do not know; I cannot say; in fact, I behaved like a pattern woman, for I asked no questions."

"Perhaps we are to have no marriage, after all," suggested the countess, who had been watching Vivien closely. "Sir Innis has never been a very ardent lover, has he?"

"What an absurd suggestion," exclaimed the vexed Aymer.

"Not at all," replied his sister, tranquilly. "You are very rude to throw cold water in that way upon dear mamma's novel idea. Absence does not always make the heart fonder, and I'm sadly far from so much dissipated."

"I may have to fall back upon poor dear little Mandeville after all."

Cressida scolded her mouth in her hurry to ask if she was in earnest, and Lady Esselyn bandied patted her shoulder.

"You had better not inquire, love. If Sir Innis has suddenly discovered that he is in no haste to wed, we cannot expect dear Viva to be the first to proclaim it."

"Certainly not," said Vivien. "Think what I must be suffering in this moment—another cup of coffee, please, of the shock to my pride, my wounded feelings—a little of that potted ham, Cressida—my blighted heart and hopes! I shall have to sum up my consolations. One of the greatest is that I might have had a young, and left my babies to the mercy of a step-mother. For their sakes let me be thankful."

This was too much, and Lady Esselyn, looking daggers at the audacious speaker, rose, and left the room. Cressida sat for a few minutes, staring at the tablecloth, then rose and followed her; and Aymer, who had been frowning behind his newspaper, looked up to ask:

"What is the meaning of this? What, in heaven's name, is the use of quarrelling with that woman? She grows daily more hateful; but she is our father's widow, and we ought to endure with her."

"My dear brother, it is only a case of 'grasp your nettle.' If I don't sting Lady Esselyn she stings me, and in self-defense I am sometimes compelled to deal her a rude buffet."

"Well, never mind that now; but explain to me about Hatherfield. It's not customary, is for a bridegroom-elect to rush off, no one knows where, within a few weeks of his wedding day?"

Vivien's beautiful face clouded, though she answered in the same light strain:

"Is he not one of those sensible personages who have always excellent reasons for all they do?"

"But he might have told you—"

"He has done so," she interrupted curtly.

"And you are satisfied?" asked Aymer.

mer, jealous for his sister. "Yet not, you admitted that you raised objections which he appears to have ignored. I tell you again, Viva, I don't like this. Although I have great confidence in Hatherfield, I will not see you neglected, or your wishes set at naught."

"Restez tranquille, mon frere. I am quite equal to the occasion," was the gay reply. "Sir Innis' fiancée is a wrong to be redressed, and like the knights paladin of old, he cannot rest until he has run a tilt at it. I'm not sure that I should not have done the same, although—"

She compressed her rosy lips, and would not finish the sentence.

"You have not quarrelled, then?" "We shall never quarrel. I respect him too much to wrangle with him, and, also, I respect myself too much to sit down and spin till he comes back, so I am going to find employment for my mornings; and the rest of the day, as usual, will be devoted to society."

Aymer had gone back to his newspaper, carefully scanning the columns of advertisements to ascertain whether one of them might have emanated from Marie Deslier; so he gave no other reply to this speech than an interrogative "yes."

"I am very much inclined to dedicate my leisure hours to you, brother mine," Vivien went on, and passed her arm round his neck. "Tell me all you know of this mysterious demoiselle, by whom you are so unaccountably—I mean so epris, and if I can do so without lowering my own dignity as an English lady, I will help you to find her."

"She was reticently hushed," "Never thought you hard-hearted or unwomanly till Marie disappeared," the earl confessed; "but I have considered you both since then. They say that your sex are always unmerciful in their judgments of one another; but I shall not be able to quote my knowledge as a pleasant example to the contrary. Dear Viva, I cannot tell you how acceptable your sympathy will be to me."

"Deal with me frankly, quite frankly," Vivien entreated. "For I shall repay my promise to aid you."

It proved a long story, for he was often interrupted by Vivien's questions as she became thoroughly interested. Painted by the delicate touches of a lover's hand, Marie shone brightly on his memory. He depicted her as she was at the moment of his first meeting her at the railway terminus, alone and shrinking in terror from the coarse attentions of the half-tipsy youths who intruded themselves upon her. When, after detailing Marie's sufferings, both mental and bodily, in the most graphic manner, he went on to speak of the curious circumstances of the packet directed to himself, which she had had in her possession. Vivien listened him gently for not having revealed this to her as soon as Marie reached Esselyn Manor House.

"I must be very obtuse," she observed, "to have lived in such an atmosphere of mystery without detecting it. Once I was led by your remarks on my pretty maid to question her, and she told me a strange tale of a cousin of hers."

"It is on the wrongs, whether real or fancied, of this cousin, that all the mystery hinges!" exclaimed Aymer. "This little Claire, with eyes as blue as your own, is her only surviving relative."

"The young lady fair, comme une ange, of Justin's story. Did you ever meet this gentle demoiselle in your travels?"

Aymer reddened, and was palpably disconcerted. Seeing this his sister gave him no peace till he avowed why, and at last he blurted out:

"Well, if you must know, I had an adventure once, one not worth your hearing, with a girl of that name; but it is impossible that she can have been Marie's relative; and so I will proceed with my story."

Vivien listened now in silence. She was not quite satisfied with the manner in which her brother had slurred over his mention of the Claire, who could not or so he asserted, be the one to whose case Marie had devoted herself; but she remembered, and sighed the while, that there were dark pages in the book of his life which she must not venture to peruse. His faults had not, perhaps, been greater than those of many another thoughtless, impetuous lad, launched into the world with no guiding hand to check him when he trod too near dangerous ground; but they had been serious enough to make his loving sister crimson with shame as she recalled them.

(To be Continued.)

FEARED DEATH!

Heart Would Go Into Her Mouth. Make Her Almost Suffocate. Sinking Feelings Came Over Her. Lizzy Spells Alarmed Her.

Mrs. James McCaw, Oshawa, Ont., Gives an Account of Her Own Heart and Nerve Pills, and Restoration to Health by the Use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Many people of Oshawa, Ont., and surrounding country are today thankful for the health and strength brought back through the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

There is none, we venture to say, more grateful than Mrs. James McCaw, wife of the well-known shoemaker. Hers was a serious case and her account of her illness she was cured is well worth reading.

"I was troubled seriously for a long time with my heart and nerves, and had a very severe attack of La Grippe, which left me much worse in every way. At times the palpitation of my heart was so bad that I feared death. My heart seemed to be right up into my throat, and caused a feeling of suffocation most painful to endure. Then at other times there was a great fluttering of the heart, followed by a sinking feeling, dizziness, etc."

I was feeling extremely miserable when I got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills from Mr. T. G. Ryley's Drug Store, and commenced taking them. From the first few doses I improved rapidly, and am now much better than I have been for a long time. My appetite is good and I am wonderfully better in every way. I can recommend these pills very highly, as I feel that no other remedy could have performed such a marvelous change in so short a time, and it gives me pleasure to let others know that there is a remedy which will cure them."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c a box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all druggists. T. Milburn, & Co., Toronto, Ont.

Forcemeat is a corruption of farce-meat, from the French farce, stuffing, i.e., meat for stuffing.

Minard's Liniment cures Garget in cows. The longest span of telegraph wire in the world is in India, over the River Kistna. It is over 6,000 feet in length.

These your house of the bedbugs with Persalato Bedbug Exterminator. At all drug stores.

Dr. Chase's New Illustrated Book "The Life and Death of a Nation." Sent Free to Your Address.

Dr. Chase's New Illustrated Book "The Life and Death of a Nation." Sent Free to Your Address.

TO PREVENT CONSUMPTION

Sir Wm. Broadbent's Helpful Address on the Subject.

The Causes of Consumption and the Necessary Precautions.

Beginning of a Movement in Great Britain—Hints to the Public—The Malady Contagious.

The following is a report of the address delivered by Sir William Broadbent at the recent meeting called by the Prince of Wales to further the objects of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption:

May it please your royal highness, I have the honor to lay before your royal highness, on behalf of the organizing committee of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption, a brief statement of their objects and methods. We learn from the returns of the registrar-general that nearly 60,000 deaths are every year registered as due to tuberculosis, in England and Wales alone, and to this number may be added a considerable percentage of the deaths set down to acute affections of the lungs, in which tubercle has played an unrecognized part. Of these over 40,000 are from consumption, 6,000 from tubercular disease of the intestines and mesenteric glands, and 6,500 from tubercular meningitis. The destructive work of tubercle does not end here; 5,500 deaths are attributed to other forms of tuberculosis, among which are diseases of the bones, Humpback, hip-joint disease, dislocation of the knee, ankylosis, and other joints, which cripple or disable so many children, are the sign manual of tubercle. This terrible waste of life, with all the protracted suffering attending it, and the distress, moral and material, which it involves, is in great measure preventable. Already, by the effects of subsoil drainage, by improved hygiene, by the higher general standard of comfort and cleanliness, by greater attention to ventilation and to the construction of dwellings, the number of deaths from consumption and other forms of tuberculosis has been reduced by more than 50 per cent in 50 years. The single sad exception to this statement is that tubercle in children traceable to tubercle conveyed by milk, has increased. But, while sanitary improvements have reduced the mortality from tubercular diseases, science has pointed out the way by which these ravages may not only be directly mitigated, but directly prevented. It is now definitely known that consumption is

A CONTAGIOUS DISEASE; that it is communicated from person to person, and from animal to man; and that, in the latter case, it is not an inherited vice in the constitution which declares itself in course of time; but, while some constitutions are more prone to it than others, and while an unhealthy mode of life and unwholesome surroundings predispose to attacks, every case of consumption is derived from some pre-existing case. Phthisis, with all the various forms of tubercular disease, is the work of a microbe—the tubercle bacillus discovered by Koch. This living organism is present in countless millions in the diseased lungs or intestines or bones. By its multiplication it blocks the minute blood vessels, chokes the air vesicles, and destroys structures, and by a poison or toxin which it forms it gives rise to febrile disturbance, nocturnal perspirations, and wasting. It is by the transmission of these bacilli that tubercular diseases of all kinds are spread. The principal way in which they are conveyed from a diseased to a healthy person is by means of the expectoration, which contains them in enormous numbers, and which when dried is suspended in the atmosphere, or is deposited in the dust, in the form of dust, and inhaled. Happily, they are not present in the breath of the consumptive patient, so that consumption is not contracted merely by breathing the same air or living in the same house with a sufferer. Another way in which the bacilli are disseminated is in milk. Cows, unfortunately, are very subject to tuberculosis, and sooner or later the bacilli find their way into the milk. Through milk so contaminated infants and young

CHILDREN BECOME AFFECTED with tubercle bacilli, and the disease of the bones. The flesh of diseased animals also may contain the bacilli. And, in the case of all the aforesaid sufferers from phthisis, and secure a supply of milk and meat absolutely free from tubercle bacilli, all the diseases due to tuberculosis, which now cause one-seventh or one-eighth of the total number of deaths, would generally be prevented. The medical profession, and the precautions based upon them, will be incalculably by the medical attendant. But the adoption of the necessary measures would, as we know from abundant experience, be very slow, and would require many years to save 10,000 persons die every year from tubercular disease, which for Great Britain and Ireland is a very moderate computation, at least 200 new

persons must catch the disease every day. It is the realization of this fact which has called into existence the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and Other Forms of Tuberculosis.

The mission of the association is to carry into every dwelling in the land an elementary knowledge of the modes in which consumption is propagated, and of the means by which its spread may be prevented, and thus to strengthen the hands of medical men throughout the country who are dealing with individual cases of this disease. To this end the public attention must be captured, the public imagination must be impressed, the defensive instincts of the general public must be aroused; and we do not therefore profess our belief that your royal highness will, by the single gracious act of calling together and presiding over this meeting,

SAVE THOUSANDS OF LIVES. The objects of the association can be stated in a few words. They are (1) to educate the public as to the means of preventing the spread of consumption; (2) to extinguish tubercle in cattle; (3) to promote the erection of sanatoria for the open air treatment of tubercular disease. It is only necessary here to indicate the spirit in which the operations of the society will be conducted. While making known the contagious character of consumption, it will endeavor to allay the panic which arises in some minds when it is known that consumption is catching. It does not advocate the compulsory notification of consumption but it will urge upon sanitary authorities the desirability of insisting on the disinfection of rooms in which consumptive persons have died, when notification of the fact is made through the certificate of death. Its method is instruction and persuasion, not compulsion. In particular, it will seek to enlist the co-operation of the sufferers themselves, and when the victim of consumption understands that, by observing the precautions recommended by the association, he (or she) is protecting family and friends from the disease, he will be careful to carry them out. On the other hand, the friends and relatives of sufferers, and the public generally, will in self-defense discourage and repress the filthy and unnecessary habit of expectoration in public vehicles and places of public resort; and we may expect railway companies and others to follow the examples set in America of putting up signs pointing out the danger of the practice. So again, with regard to milk. The society recognizes the fact that it is impracticable to stamp out tubercle in cattle by the immediate slaughter of all diseased animals; but it will insist that the public has a right to

A MILK SUPPLY which shall be absolutely free from tubercle bacilli, and shall not scatter death among the children of all classes of the community. It will earnestly advocate the testing of herds by tuberculin, and the isolation of animals found to be affected—a method which has been attended with conspicuous success in Denmark—and it will urge upon district and county councils and all rural and urban authorities the supervision of cattle sheds and of dairy farms and of all the agencies for the distribution of milk. Another important matter upon which the society has already organized the London county council is the provision of public slaughter houses, where the inspection of carcasses can be carried out before the evidences of disease have been removed. Until tubercle is eradicated from among our cattle an indispensable precaution is to boil or sterilize all milk, especially that given to children.

The sterilization of milk is an easy and a simple process, and it ought to be done at home. Sterilization on a large scale at the dairy is also possible, and it may be so carried out as to impair the nutritive qualities of the milk. The third great object of the association is the promotion of the erection of sanatoria for the open-air treatment of consumption and tuberculosis generally. It aims not only at prevention, but cure. The isolation and cure of those suffering is, however, the very best and most efficient preventive measure, since a consumptive patient once lodged in a sanatorium cannot be a focus from which the disease spreads. Your royal highness has visited Falkenstein, and can bear witness to the provision there made for the open-air treatment of phthisis, and of the success which attends it. Your royal highness may, therefore, be well acquainted with the progress of the movement in a matter of such importance. America also is in advance of this country, but it is only lately that the medical profession here has been convinced that

THE OPEN-AIR TREATMENT of consumption could be successfully carried out in this country. We have thought it necessary to send our patients on long voyages, or to the south of France, or to the warm-free air of the high Alps, originally recommended by Dr. Hermann Weber—one of the pioneers in the hygienic treatment of consumption, who is here as a guest of your royal highness to-day. Now, however, experience has shown that the same results can be obtained at home. The sanatorium, formerly the privilege of the favored few, is thus open to all classes of the community. The association, therefore, will advocate the erection of sanatoria for every large center of population. The poor law authorities will be glad to inaugurate such an economical to provide sanatoria where tubercular patients may recover than to send them to infirmaries to die. Municipalities will consider it their duty to defend the populations over whose interests they watch from consumption, as they now do from fever, by the erection of sanatoria; and, above and before all, the charitable public generally, and those whose sympathies are drawn towards sufferers from consumption by having lost parents, children, or brothers or sisters, or friends from this disease, will seize the opportunity of doing more for them than merely to smooth their passage to the tomb. Meanwhile, a beginning is to be made in London by a self-supporting sanatorium, which will minister to the needs of the class which lies between the rich and the poor. The London partners of Messrs. Werner & Beit have undertaken to erect and equip such a sanatorium at an estimated expense of £20,000, the construction and management of which will be under the guidance of the association. As at Falkenstein, any excess of income over expenditure will be devoted in the first instance to the payment of a small interest—2½ per cent—on the capital, and the balance to such purposes in connection with the objects of the association as may be determined by the committee. This offer has been a great encouragement to the organizing committee, and we know that many benevolent persons are ready and waiting to supplement it by making provision for the poor. The idea which animates the association is that the prevention of consumption is

A NATIONAL DUTY, in which the medical profession and the

public must co-operate, the medical profession leading and guiding the movement. The organizing committee have every good reason to congratulate themselves on the interest which has been excited in all parts of the country. Branches are being formed in York, Norwich, Ipswich, Huddersfield, and other towns, and at York a considerable sum of money has already been raised for the erection of a sanatorium. An impetus will be given to the work of the association by the meeting here to-day, under the presidency of your royal highness, which will greatly expedite its success in dealing with the gigantic task it has undertaken.

A Profitable Invention.

The truth of the adage that "some men are born rich and others lucky" has been verified at least in one instance in San Francisco, Ohio, morning Mr. C. L. Whipple, one of the proprietors of the Nadeau, was standing behind the desk, when a guest asked for a city directory. Mr. Whipple looked for the book in its accustomed place, but, not finding it, was compelled to make an extensive search of the office, and was much annoyed at not being able to accommodate his guest. The more he thought upon the subject the more he became convinced that a city directory in a hotel ought to be made stationary; but it should not be made fast to the counter, as it and the information seekers—all of whom are not always guests of the house—would be in the way. An idea occurred to him, whereupon he had a model of a stand made, one that could be fastened to the floor, having a desk top large enough to receive a directory, the backs of which would be under a brass plate and be made fast with screws, leaving enough space around the book for small advertisements. This book rest he had patented, and while he considered it a good thing from a hotelkeeper's standpoint, he was not aware that others would recognize its value so readily. He made a long story short, he has sold rights to use his patent in several counties and states, and has received, therefore, in clean cash \$6,700, and there are still more counties and states to be heard from.

For further information call on Markon & Marlon, patent solicitors, New York Life Building, Montreal. Send stamps or call for a free copy of our "Inventor's Help."

Stubborn Coughs.

Some Coughs seem hard to shake off—stick tight to you in spite of all you do to get rid of them.

Those are the kind of Coughs that are dangerous—that weaken the lungs so that the germs of Consumption find a ready foothold.

Now, there's no remedy will cure stubborn Coughs—Coughs that won't let go—like Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

It allays the inflammation, soothes the irritation, heals the diseased mucous lining of the Lungs and Bronchial Tubes, and rids the system completely of all the bad effects of lingering Coughs and Colds.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Price 25c. All dealers.

Dr. Chase's New Illustrated Book "The Life and Death of a Nation." Sent Free to Your Address.

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"Demand it; no substitute is just as good."
"HASTY GLORY GOES OUT IN A SNUFF."
Advertising may bring notoriety—merit alone brings success—
the tremendous success of

MONSOON

INDO-CYLON TEA.

Prove that it is inferior to the GREATEST TEA VALUE in the world. It satisfies the fastidious. The best tea is none too good for you. In sealed packets only. Never in bulk. 25c, 50c, 100c, 50c and 60c. "Direct from Growers to Consumers."

TILLSON'S WHEATLETS

are made for the breakfast porridge in the same way as you would make porridge from any other wheat food—it is a delicious change for the family table.

It has a rich, distinctive flavor that you will like. There is real nourishment in it, and it is very healthful.

Tillson's Wheatlets

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