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London Advertiser

TWELVE PAGES

VOL. XL., NO. 25. LONDON, CANADA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1901. WHOLE NO. 16451

Births, Marriages, Deaths.

DIED.

COURTS—On Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1901, Arthur H. Courts, aged 31 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 518 Elizabeth street, on Thursday, Dec. 12, at 3 p.m.; services at 2:30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

HARWOOD—In this city, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1901, at the family residence, 854 Dundas street, Jabez Harwood, in his 77th year.

Funeral notice later. 51u

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC. Advertisements under this heading 10c per line, or 2c per word each insertion.

NEW GRAND TONIGHT!

MR. HARRY GLAZIER.

PRINCE OTTO A perfect production of a great play. Exceptional cast. $1, 75c, 50c, 25c.

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 13. Charles McCarthy in the favorite drama,

ONE OF THE BRAVEST.

The famous fire scene introduces the Arabian horses, hose carriage and steam fire engine. 50c, 35c and 25c. Seats on sale.

Mat. & Even'g SATURDAY, DEC. 14 Mat. & Even'g

THE BIGGEST, JOLLIEST AND BEST.

THE BURGOMASTER,

Company of 80. The big eastern production.

PRICES Matinee, $1, 75c, 50c, 25c. Evening, $1 50, $1, 75c, 50c, 25c.

SEAT SALE OPENS TOMORROW MORNING.

at 9 o'clock. No telephone orders before 10:30. b

THE LAST GRAND CONCERT OF 1901—To be held in the City Hall, Friday, Dec. 13, under the auspices of the Rocket Club. 51u-xv

POPULAR CONCERT COURSE, NO 4—Auditorium, Friday, 13th. Mr. Melvin Robinson will present his interpretation of

"HICK'RY FARM."

Mr. Robinson is a clever monologist, and a great artist. Plan opens Thursday, 12th, at 8 a.m. Reserved seats, 50 cents. b

DURING THE WINTER MONTHS THE Allan, American and Cunard lines have first cabin berths at $50, single passage from Halifax and New York to Liverpool. Second cabin and third class, very low rates. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Advertiser.

DANCING—ADVANCED CLASS, WEDNESDAY evenings. Register this week; number limited. Special rate, season tickets. Private tuition any hour. Dayton & McCormick.

WEST INDIAN AND INTER-STATE Exposition, Charleston, South Carolina, opened Dec. 1. Fare, London, Ont., to Charleston, first class, $31 70; second class, $26 70. F. B. Clarke sells these tickets. Richmond street, next Advertiser. zxv

VOICE CULTURE—EVA N. ROBLYN, Soprano Soloist, Dundas Center Methodist Church. Director vocal department, Alma College, St. Thomas. Studio 328 Dundas street. 'Phone 1,270. xt

PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING BY R. B. Millard, 345 Princess avenue. Special attention given to the waltz and two-step. Rapid teaching. Low rates. Lessons any hour.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE South London Liberal Club will be held in its rooms, 154 Bruce street, on Thursday evening, Dec. 12. All Liberals welcome. John Macpherson, president; James O. Weldon, secretary. 50u

MALE HELP WANTED.

1c per word first insertion, and ½c per word each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

WANTED AT ONCE—AN ASSISTANT salesman; salary, $40 a month. Also a man to travel; salary, $45 a month and expenses. For particulars apply F. H. Hall, 414½ Talbot street, London, Ont. zxv

WANTED—MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN. Address Box 41, Advertiser. 51c

WANTED—GOOD ALL-ROUND PRINTER. Apply 175 Albert street. 49c

AGENTS WANTED.

THREE AGENTS WANTED FOR THIS city at once; $3 per day guarantee. Apply Postoffice Drawer 531, city. 91tf

WANTED.

WANTED — COMMODIOUS APARTMENTS for traveling men's club; two or more rooms. Address Box 40, Advertiser office. 50c

COME AND SEE OUR NATURAL Pompadours. They are perfect. Combings wanted. Miller's Hair Store, 222 Dundas street.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WM. HODGSON, HOUSE PAINTER, paperhanger, decorator, contractor, etc., 410 Horton street. Orders promptly attended to. First-class work done. Patronage kindly solicited. Estimates free.

WATSON & CO., HOUSE MOVERS—Steam boilers and safes a specialty. 194 Hamilton road. 'Phone 1,231

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO RENT—BLACKSMITH SHOP, WITH tools; good trade; single man preferred. J. D. Wilson, Lobo, Ont. 51c

GROCERY BUSINESS FOR SALE—DOING good trade; good stand. Good reason for selling. Address Box 36, this office. 43tf

DOMINION

Savings and Investment Society.

HIGHEST RATES

Paid on Deposits and Debentures.

OFFICES — Masonic Temple Building, corner King and Richmond Streets.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager

Suitable Presents..

We make the buying and the choosing easy for you. The whole house has caught the Christmas spirit, and goods that you want, for less money than you expect to pay, are bobbing up all over the store.

110 styles in Men's Fancy Slippers; prices from 35c to $2 50.

120 styles in Women's Slippers—everything from felt ones at 50c to the most elaborate for dancing at $2 50.

Walk in and look around.

J. P. COOK,

167 Dundas Street.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

1c per word first insertion, and ½c per word each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

GIRLS WANTED. APPLY TO LONDON Bolt and Hinge Works, Maitland street north. 51c

RESPECTABLE GIRLS WANTED: City Bindery. b

WANTED—YOUNG LADY WITH EXPERIENCE in cash desk work and book-keeping. S. E. Harris, Cash Bargain Grocery. b

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT; TWO in family. Apply 301 Piccadilly street. 51c

WANTED—DINING ROOM GIRL. APPLY at City Hotel. 51k

WANTED—FOUR SALESWOMEN FOR the crockery trade. Must have experience. Apply to W. J. Reid & Co. 49u

SALESLADIES!—WANTED AT ONCE, saleslades. Apply personally, Bayley's, 172 and 174 Dundas street. 49c

WANTED — CHAMBERMAIDS AND paint washer. Apply Tecumseh House. 51c

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD laundress. Apply at Home for Incurables, Dundas street. 48c

GIRLS FOR CANDY DEPARTMENT. Apply immediately, McCormick Company. 30tf

WANTED TODAY—25 GIRLS, $2 TO $3 per week, housework; also agents, male and female. Lockhart, 442 Park avenue. 'Phone 964.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

1c per word first insertion, and ½c per word each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

NEW MILCH COW FOR SALE. APPLY Samuel Stanley, Ballymote. b

FOR SALE—PORTLAND CUTTER, new last winter. Buffalo robe, 54x56 inches, best in city. Horse-hide robe, 56 inches square. 125 Maple street. 50c

SKATES HOLLOW-GROUND WITH special machinery, at 15c a pair. D. McKenzie & Co., 298 Richmond street, one door south G. T. R. station.

20 PER CENT OFF LADIES' FELT Hats and Mercerized Sateen Underskirts. Astrachan Muffs, $1 50, worth $2 50. Also cheap furs and drygoods, at Cunningham's, 662 Dundas street.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL KINDS fresh and smoked fish. Our goods are the best; fresh daily. F. S. Onn, Fish Market. 'Phone 1,206. zxw

FOR SALE — TEN PERMANENT shares of People's Building and Loan Society. Offers solicited. John Wright, stock broker, London, Ont.

EXTENSION LADDERS, 20c A FOOT—Best on earth for cleaning eavestroughs, placing storm windows, painting, etc. Catalogue free. The Waggoner Ladder Company, Limited, London, Ont.

THIS IS THE TIME OF THE YEAR that makes the people look for the best wood at the best prices. Ring up 1,312, and ask them about their different kinds of wood and prices. D. H. Gillies & Co., 678 Bathurst street.

BARGAINS AT ALFRED T. PARISH'S store in square and round baseburners and cook stoves. A large assortment of small coal and wood heaters. Mattresses, springs, bedroom suites and all household furniture taken in exchange for new, or sold cheap for cash. Parish, 357 Talbot street, three doors south of King.

$5 00 WILL BUY A $8 50 EXTENSION table this week at Keene Bros., 127 King street, opposite Market House.

$1 20 WOOD—FOR TWO WEEKS WE will sell a load of dry mixed sawmill wood for $1 20 cash. All kinds of coal and wood at the lowest cash prices. Green & Co., William street and G. T. R. 'Phone 1,391.

STOVES—STOVES—STOVES—WE HAVE a large stock of stoves, comprising coal baseburners, hot blast and St. Lewis airtight. Very cheap, at Keene's, 141 King street.

SNAP—GOOD PIANO, ROSEWOOD case, 7 1-3 octaves; in first-class condition, and guaranteed for 5 years. Only $100, on easy terms of payment. Heintzman & Co., 217 Dundas street, corner Clarence.

REAL ESTATE.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Lewis; also the store and warerooms occupied by him, for sale. Apply to Purdom & Purdom. 87tf-vzx

WILL EXCHANGE FINE RESIDENTIAL property and building lots for store property near market. Box 110, this office. 31tf-zxt

FOR SALE — TWO-STORY BRICK; slate roof, bath, w.c. and furnace; large lot. Must be sold. If you want a real good home for very little money, call on J. F. Sangster, 112 Masonic Temple.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—TWO-STORY brick residence of Francis Love, 34 Hope street, rear of Princess avenue school; gas, furnace, etc. Francis Love, police magistrate. 18tf

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR STRATHROY —75 acres. Good buildings and water. G. M. Haldane, Strathroy, Ont.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 3, Lobo. Applications received to Dec. 18. Apply John McVicar, secretary-treasurer, Lobo P. O. 50c

BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC.

GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE FURNISHED rooms, with our without board; all modern conveniences; terms moderate. 415 Dundas street. 2tf

The Flag Goes Up

in many strange and remote places nowadays. It goes up to stay—and it means civilization, prosperity and happiness wherever it floats. We have raised the flag of low prices in this town. It has gone up to stay. It means satisfaction and economy; it stands for the best tailor-made suits and overcoats at the lowest possible prices—better goods and lower prices than ever before.

DEEKS & MUNSON,

393 Richmond Street.

Telephone 1321.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST — ON SATURDAY, SUM OF money, in bills. Liberal reward. 324 Wolfe street. 49c

STRAYED—TWO IRON-GRAY PONIES, not broken, 3 years old, from Norwood Farm, adjoining Hellmuth Ladies' College. Reward for information. C. J. Mills, 184 King street. 50c

PURSE LOST—THIS MORNING, IN Canadian Packing Company's office. Contained $6 in bills and small change. Reward if returned to 192 Queen's avenue. 50u

HOUSES, ETC., TO LET.

TO LET—EXTRA NICE COTTAGE ON Dreaney avenue, in fine order, 5 rooms, $4 50 per month. Apply at once. A. Keenleyside, 500 King street. 51c

MODERN BRICK RESIDENCE—NINE rooms and bathroom; every convenience; electric light. Apply next door. G. C. Jolly, 70 Fullarton street. 36tf-tx

TO LET — FIRST-CLASS BRICK house, 816 Maitland; 7 rooms; cheap rent. Apply 173 Mill street, or R. Boyd & Son. 51n-xvz

TO LET—HOUSE, WITH STABLE. 892 Colborne street. Apply Fraser House. 50n

TWO FIRST-CLASS OFFICES TO rent in the Masonic Temple building. Apply to Purdom & Purdom. 87tf-vzx

TO LET—COTTAGE, $8 50 PER MONTH, at 85 Clarence street. Parlors, dining-room, three bedrooms, kitchens, city and soft water. The London Soap Company.

TWO OFFICES, WITH VAULT, IN Albion Building, to let. Apply T. H. Carling, or H. & C. Colerick, on premises. 35tf

TO LET—HOUSE, NO. 29 PICTON street; double parlors, four bedrooms, furnace, bath, etc; central locality. Fraser & Moore, solicitors. 29tf

TWO-STORY HOUSE ON TALBOT street, near Horton; rent moderate. Apply 33 Horton street. 12tf

STORE WITH VAULT TO LET—IN Albion Buildings; immediate possession. Apply to T. H. Carling or H. & C. Colerick, in building. 99tf

TO LET—UNION FURNITURE VAN—Furniture carefully handled. John Biggs, Cathcart and Bruce, South London, late of London Furniture Company. 'Phone 210.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1c per word first insertion, and ½c per word each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

STAMPS—CURRENT CANADA, OLD collections, revenues, bought and sold. Adams, 401 Yonge street, Toronto.

SUPERIOR CLASS OF EMIGRANTS COME

To Canada This Year—No Trouble to Locate Them on Ontario Farms.

Toronto, Dec. 11.—Twenty robust-looking immigrants arrived at the Union Station yesterday from the British Isles. "This is an ususually large number for this time of the year," said Immigration Agent Spence, "but we will have no trouble in locating them among farmers. There is practically an unlimited demand for such men, who have knowledge of farm work and are competent to go into farm harness right away."

Mr. Spence says the class of immigrants during the past season was much superior to that of former years. This was due to higher wages and the supplying of full and accurate information to intending immigrants before leaving for Canada. The same course will be followed sext season, and the Liverpool agency of Mr. Spence's department expects to have a large and desirable number of farm laborers ready for Ontario in April next, when applications for laborers are most numerous. Of the large number of immigrants who were given employment on Ontario farms last season, none have expressed any disappointment to the department.

TWENTY-FOUR TOWNSHIPS SETTLED.

Officials of the crown lands department state that 24 townships have been settled this year—eighteen in the Temiscaming district, four is the West Nipissing and two in the Rainy River district. The Rainy River land was disposed of in the shape of free grants but all other locations were sold.

The Smallpox.

Smith's Falls has a case of smallpox.

A case of smallpox is reported from Day Mills, Algoma. The infection came from a near-by lumber camp.

The outbreak of smallpox is Ottawa has cost $15,000 already, and this sum will be largely increased. The board of health will ask the city council to vigorously enforce public vaccination.

A Winnipeg telegram says: Another case of smallpox was discovered in St. Boniface hospital Tuesday. The patient is reported to have come from Loretta a day or two ago, and is supposed to have contracted the disease there, as several cases of smallpox have been found at that place recently.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN BOSTON

Boston, Dec. 11.—The sweeping nature of the Democratic vectory in yesterday's election was not lessened by revised returns from various precincts which came in late, and the plurality of P. A. Collins, as figured this morning, is 18,966 over those of N. Hart, Republican, the present mayor. There is no doubt that ten Democrats were elected aldermen, the Republicans getting only three places. The common council will stand Democratic by about two to one.

THE ITALIAN INTERESTS

In Connection With the Recent Wabash Wreck

Are To Be Promptly Safeguarded by the Home Government.

Another Famine in India—China Is Now Safe for Missionaries—Canadian and Australian Representatives to Confer on Trade Questions

Melbourne, Dec. 11.—The Right Hon. E. Barton, prime minister of Australia, has cabled Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Caadian premier, accepting the suggestion of the latter that representatives of the Dominion of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia meet and confer in London next June, upon trade and other matters.

ITALIAN INTERESTS TO BE SAFEGUARDED.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies the under foreign secretary, Signor Bacelli, replying to a question, declared the government would take prompt measures to safeguard the rights of the Italian victims of the wreck on the Wabash Railroad near Seneca, Mich. The Italian consul, the secretary added, had been instructed to help the sufferers to obtain compensation, and to back up the just demands of the relatives of the victims.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

While the conditions in China have been improving of late, it has been the reverse in India, where another famine is at hand. Letters telling of these matters were received at the meeting of the Presbyterian Foreign Mission executive in Toronto yesterday afternoon.

Dr. McClure wrote from Chang Te, Honan, China, to say that he had been escorted inland by Chinese troops, asd that both the people and the officials had treated him most cordially. He had decided to remain inland all winter, and advises that the rest of the missionaries should now be sent back to China.

Preparations are already being made with funds on hand to provide for famine sufferers in India, but further appeals for aid will have to be made soon, for there will be an immense number of children to take care of. A communication was received from Dr. J. Fraser Smith declining the post of missionary to the Chinese in British Columbia.

KING'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

"There is a prospect that King Edward's visit to Ireland," the Dublin correspondent of the Times telegraphs, "will be postponed until after the coronation."

THAT FAMOUS DUEL.

The duel between Prince Henry, husband of Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, and G. J. VanTets, was the result of a scene at the dinner table. The prince was the challenger, yet he insisted upon making the choice of weapons, and decided on pistols, as he is a better shot than swordsman. A shooting party was especially arranged to cover the meeting and afford a pretext for going away from the palace. The Queen suspected his intention, and implored the prince to decline to fight, but he brusquely refused to do so. It was while awaiting the result of the duel that the Queen fell ill. Van Tets was wounded in the stomach. The ball was located, a surgical operation was found necessary, and it was successfully performed. Van Tets' condition was hopeful last night, but morphine had to be injected, which is considered a bad sign. His three brothers were summoned to the palace and saw the Queen. Although they consider the wound was fairly inflicted, serious trouble will arise if Van Tets dies.

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE.

A fatal case of bubonic plague has occurred in the suburbs of Sydney, N. S. W.

LORD STRATHCONA.

Lord Strathcona is a good deal better, but he was unable to take the chair at the Colonial Institute last (Tuesday night, when Howard Angus Kennedy read a paper on the "French Canadians," says a London dispatch to the Tribune. Mr. Kennedy traced briefly the history of the French in Canada, and his account of the home life of French Canadians was listened to with evident interest.

FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Thousands of people are leaving Batangas province for places of safety. General James M. Bell reports an important engagement between a force of insurgents at Labo, province of Camarines, and a detachment of the twentieth infantry. Three Americans were killed. The loss to the enemy is not known, but it is believed to be heavy. Gen. Bell anticipates a speedy extermination of the irreconcilables.

William B. Preston, formerly a captain in the 43rd Regiment of Infantry, U. S. V., has committed suicide at Manila.

Normal conditions prevail at Panama. At San Pablo, Buena Vista, and other points, skulls and bones belonging to the dead bodies are still visible from the trains.

PRECEDENT RE LIQUOR SELLING

St. Thomas, Dec. 11.—Police Magistrate Glenn established a precedent in dealing with the case against Thomas Donely, proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel, charged with a second offesse for selling liquor during prohibited hours. The magistrate decided that the act, which made it an offense to sell liquor after 7 o'clock Saturday night, made no provision for constituting it a second offense to sell liquor after 11 o'clock on other week nights.

ROLLERS TORE HIS ARM OFF!

Mr. Robert Dean the Victim of a Painful Accident.

Slipped and Fell Into a Machine With Terrible Results—Injured Arm Amputated.

Mr. Robert Dean, of the firm of Dean Bros., bakers and confectioners, Richmond street, was very seriously and painfully injured last night.

The unfortunate man was cleaning the huge rollers, prior to starting on the morning's baking, and it is supposed that he tripped and his hand shot between the moving rollers. His brother Charles heard him shout, and quickly kicked the belt off the pulley, but not before his brother's arm had passed through the machine, crushing it horribly. The flesh was terribly torn and the bones of the arm broken and crushed. Mr. Dean's arm was in the machine for three-quarters of an hour, and the rollers had to be broken to pieces before it could be removed. He was carried to the office, where he regained consciousness, and displayed considerable nerve, walking to the ambulance. He was conscious till chloroform was administered.

Dr. Stutt was called in, and Mr. Dean was removed to St. Joseph's hospital where the arm was amputated at the shoulder. Mr. Dean was doing well this morning. Dr. Stutt stated that the case was a most remarkable one.

THE LABOR CONGRESS

American Federation Favors the Ticket Scalpers—Would Exclude Chinese, But Not the Japs—Proposal for Universal Label Killed.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 11.—The committee having charge of the secretary's report recommended that the per capita tax of the national and international unions be increased from one-third to one-half of one per cent per month. The recommendations were adopted.

A resolution was reported asking all unions to give the status of the jurisdiction over which they claim to exercise authority. This brought up the question of autonomy, and First Vice-President Duncan announced that he will ask for the appointment of a special committee to consider the whole question of autonomy. This announcement had the effect of killing the resolution. The resolution pledging the American Federation to use every honorable means to prevent the passing by congress of anti-scalping legislation was adopted by an overwhelming viva voce vote. The railroad telegraphers opposed it.

THE EXCLUSION QUESTION.

The exclusion of Chinamen, Japanese and other Asiatics from American territory, ticket scalping, legislation and advisability of adopting a universal label for union-made goods were the principal questions that claimed attention of the delegates at today's two sessions.

The resolutions advocating the exclusion of the Chinese were adopted by the convention with considerable hurrah, but in the matter of excluding natives of Japan and other Asiatics a snag was struck, and this part of the anti-Mongolian agitation was killed so far as the present convention is concerned. The special committee having charge of the exclusion matter was unanimously in favor of favorably reporting the Chinese section of the resolution, but was divided in regard to the Japanese. The Pacific coast delegates led the discussion on Chinese exclusion, but were divided when it came to excluding other Orientals. The burden of the remarks of those opposed to the Japanese resolution was that Chinese immigration was the greater evil of the two, and that to insist upon some restrictive law to prevent a Japanese invasion may endanger the passage by congress of the Chinese Act.

The agitation for a universal label, which has been carried on for a long time, was again defeated. Those who favored the idea fought valiantly, but the delegates had made up their minds on the question and crushed the proposition when it came to a vote.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The report of the executive council is very voluminous, and is a comprehensive review of all matters that have come before the council. The Shaffer-Gompers-Mitchell controversy growing out of the recent steel strike, is not mentioned. The report eulogizes the late President McKinley, and recommends that the Federation make a direct appropriation to the McKinley memorial fund. A memorial to the late George Chance, of Philadelphia, a well known labor leader, is also recommended.

There were 916 charters granted to unions by the Federation during the year, and the council advocates the passage by congress of anti-injunction and Chinese exclusion laws.

The council regrets the effort made in certain parts of the west to divide and injure the labor movement, and recommends that members of the council be sent to the convention of the Western Federation of Miners with the object of bringing about harmony.

The application of certain trades unions for a boycott on a cash register company in Ohio is not granted, but the council recommends that further effort be made to adjust the difficulties. The council also reviews at great length the many cases of trade jurisdiction and grievances that have come before it from unions everywhere, which were all settled. Revision of the "Don't Patronize" list is recommended as it is too long and many firms are out of existence.

John E. Redmond, Thomas O'Donnell, and Patrick A. McHugh, Irish Nationalists, who came to America to solicit subscriptions to the United Irish League, sailed for Europe today on the Oceanic.

RATES RAISE A RUMPUS

An Unexpected Difficulty in Lease Negotiations.

Walkerville Company Surprises London Board.

There Exists a Misunderstanding Regarding the Question—Mayor Hopes for Solution.

Instead of the Port Stanley lease coming back from Walkerville all ready to be sent to the city council, it has returned with more serious claims, one of which in particular seemed to the members of the board, who discussed it last night, as contrary to a definite agreement reached by the Lake Erie and the Port Stanley companies.

At one of their conferences, during the early period of negotiations, which was attended by President Walker and General Manager Woollatt, the Port Stanley board understood that the rate for certain commodities, notably coal and iron, should be 40 cents, inclusive of Port Stanley terminal charges, or a 50-cent rate, inclusive of both terminal charges. This was not stated in the draft of the lease, so City Solicitor Meredith wrote to Solicitor Coburn to the effect that "the understanding of the board was that the 50-cent charge was to include, not only such switching as is provided for the 99-year lease, but any other switching that might be required, either to the C. P. R. or G. T. R. tracks, which are not included in the 99-year lease," and he asked that this be made clear.

In reply, Mr. Coburn said that he was sorry that there should be any question at this late date in regard to the freight rates. "They are drawn," he said, "precisely in accordance with our understanding of the agreement that was arrived at in regard to the points mentioned, and the company will not consent to any change. It was fully discussed between Mr. Walker, Mr. Woollatt and myself at the time I received my instructions and they were perfectly clear upon it. I have spoken to Mr. Woollatt about it since, and he confirms this." He reminded the board that it would be necessary to give notice in the Gazette, without delay, but he did not intend doing anything of that sort until the document was executed. "If it is not done in time for the next session," he said, "I am sure that it will not be done at all."

This practically means that the 40-cent rate is no good, because the cost of switching would amount to more than 10 cents, and the company could charge what it wanted to for terminal charges. Of the two rates the 50-cent one is the better, as it covers the cost of handling at Port Stanley and the placing of cars on the sidings of the L. E. and D. R. R. at London, or of the G. T. R., to which they are entitled to have access under the 99-year lease.

When this dawned upon the members of the board there was a series of explosive comments.

"We have no 40-cent rate, then," said Ald. Winnett. "That is quite different from what we understood from Mr. Walker at the time of the conference. It's a very serious bar, that's all I can say."

"At that rate," said Ald. Jolly, "we gain nothing over the old lease.

"We gain eight cents," Ald. Winnett said.

"We should stick out stiffly for the rate as we understood it. We've been giving and giving. Now let us find out what they intend to do. That's how I feel about it."

Ald. Jolly and Secretary Kingston thought that it looked as though the Walkers did not want the lease.

Mr. Mattinson said that there had been no misunderstanding about it. There was a distinct understanding regarding the rate.

The board adjourned last night to discuss this and other portions of the lease this morning.

At this morning's meeting, Mayor Rumball was late, and as it was not known if he was in town, the board adjourned again, but the members had only got to the door when his worship appeared. He presided over the meeting and Directors Bartlett, Cronyn, Jolly, Mattinson, Greenlees, Stevely, Winnett, Vice-President Pritchard, Secretary Kingston and Solicitor Meredith were present.

The mayor explained the situation as he understood it—when he and Mr. Meredith went to Walkerville only two clauses were under consideration, and Mr. Walker asked if there would be any others to be changed, as he wanted it settled as soon as possible. The mayor told him that there were none. In regard to switching privileges on the C. P. R., he said that there was no arrangement by which the L. E. and D. R. R. could switch to the C. P. R., so he could not see how they could bind them to that. There was evidently some mistake, he said, about the rates, as the two parties had understood the matter thoroughly.

Mayor Rumball telephoned to Walkerville to get an explanation from that end, but Manager Woollatt was not there. He spoke to Solicitor Coburn. He asked them if it was their intention to charge extra on the 40-cent rate for taking o nand off the ferry, and the reply was in the affirmative. That, said the mayor, was not the understanding at all; it was that the 10-cent rate covered everything on their own track, and delivered on their siding in London. Anything different, he said, would not be a 40-cent rate at all. If that rate did not include ferry transfer charges, they could make extra charges as they pleased, even to 60 cents a ton or $1 a ton, and, he added, no company in the world charged for switching on its own sidings. "I am positive," he said, "that unless the 40-cent rate is defined the lease won't go through. The thing is simply ridiculous, and it's ridiculous to have the whole thing thrown up for such a little thing as that."

Mayor Rumball was confident that the difficulty would be solved by a conference with Mr. Woollatt, and further discussion of this point, together with two others—one regarding running powers granted to other companies and the renewal of the railroad property, was deferred until tomorrow, when telephonic communication with the general manager will be etablished.

The misunderstanding is this: The old rate was 50 cents per ton, plus charges which did not exceed 8 cents, making a total rate of 58 cents. The Port Stanley Company understood the new rate to be 40 cents, which included terminal charges at Port Stanley and delivery upon the road's sidings in London, or a 50-cent rate that included all charges at Port Stanley and switching to all sidings over the G. T. R., specified under the 99-year lease, and any other sidings on C. P. R. or to G. T. R. sidings not specified in the 99-year lease. The L. E. and D. R. R. contention is that the 40-cent rate is for simple carriage—and includes neither the ferry transfer charges nor the cost of any switching—even that on their own sidings in London, while the 50-cent rate, while including ferry transfer charges at Port Stanley is exclusive of charges upon G. T. R. sidings not specified in the 99-year lease, or C. P. R. sidings. Thus, as it stands, the 50-cent rate is the best, even though it does not include many sidings, because with the 40-cent rate the company could make terminal charges at their pleasure.

DISCUSSED COMING MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Trades and Labor Council Indorsed Three Candidates for Office.

The Trades and Labor Council met last night, with President Baker in the chair and a large number of delegates present. A lengthy discussion took place concerning the coming municipal election, the result being the indorsement of three candidates. Others will be indorsed at the next meeting.

A meeting of barbers has been called for next Monday evening at the Builders' Laborers' Hall, corner of Dundas and Richmond streets, at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing.

Joseph T. Marks was authorized to appear before the hospital board on behalf of the council.

THE BONINE CASE

Evidence All In and Counsel Address the Jury—May Close Today.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Three medical experts gave testimony today at the trial of Mrs. Lola Ida Bonine charged with killing Census Clerk Ayres, all going to show the alleged close range at which the fatal shots were fired. Dr Sterling Ruffin testified that the chest wound inflicted on Ayres must have been from a shot fired when the pistol was from five to eight inches distance from the body. Drs. Carr and Bovee also gave testimony along the same lines showing the results of experiments designed to prove the close range at which the fatal shots must have been fired.

Deputy Corner Glazebrook and Morgue Keeper Schoenberger were examined at the afternoon session. Their testimony was unimportant. The defense then announced its side closed. The arguments on both sides will be submitted tomorrow and the case will probably go to the jury Thursday evening or Friday morning.

TRIPLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Houghton, Mich., Dec. 11.—Rev. John Kinnunen, minister of the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran church at Copper Falls, Keweenaw Co., murdered his wife and two children and then committed suicide last night.

Kinnunen was 40 years old, had a wife and four sons and was universally respected. One son, a deaf mute, was recently sent to the state school for the deaf, at Flint, and was killed on his arrival there by a passing train. Kinnunen brooded over his son's death and last night became violently insane. He first cut his wife's throat with a butcher knife and then murdered two younger sons with the same weapon. The oldest boy, aged 13, escaped screaming with fear. After killing his wife and two sons Kinnunen fired the house and cut his own throat. The flames were easily extinguished.

Ideas for Gift Givers.

Everywhere we are known as headquarters for perfumes.

We carry in stock a complete line of every well-known make, including Pinaud, Le Grand, Atkinson, Roger & Gallet, Rimmel, etc.

Our assortment of Fine Hair Brushes is the most complete in the city. No one shows so large a variety, or asks such small prices.

Fine Military Brushes in handsome woods, including fine ebony, from $2 up to $5 a pair.

Also fine Ebony Mirrors, Hair Brushes, Atomizers, etc., at the very lowest prices.

Manicure Sets—a choice assortment.

CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE,

Chemists and Druggists,

216 Dundas Street, London, Ont

Corner Park Avenue.

Bargain Bulletin

OF HOLIDAY GOODS.

Solid Sterling Silver Penholders	$1 00
Solid Sterling Silver Pencil	75c
Solid Sterling Silver Tooth Pick	50c
Pearl Penholders, gold filled mounting, in beautiful plush box	$2 00
Gun Metal Programme Pencil	75c
Gun Metal Tooth Pick	85c
Gun Metal Cigar Cutter	$1 50

JOHN S. BARNARD,

170 Dundas Street, London.

THURSDAY SPECIALS

CANDY SALE

....AT....

8 O'CLOCK.

WOODS' FAIR

PEANUT CRISP, per lb 10c
NEWPORT CHOCOLATES, per lb. 25c
Gum Drops, per lb 5c
Chocolates, per lb 12c

These prices are good only between 8 and 9 a.m. Thursday.

Thursday Morning From 8 to 9 a.m.

Regular 10c Handkerchiefs for 7c
These in other stores are regular 15c handkerchiefs.

Henty's Books, splendid assortment of titles; regular 35c and 50c values, Thursday 25c

REMEMBER OUR SALE OF BAGSTER BIBLES, SPECIAL PRICES to early shoppers.

The Great Book sale is now on. We could not begin to give you prices, but our stock is the largest in the city, and we can safely say it is the lowest. Between 8:30 and 9 we will sell all the new copyright Novels, regular $1 25 and $1 50, at the close price of... 99c

Special sale of Perfumes and everything in the Christmas gift line.

Chinaware and Glassware.

The basement is all arrayed in holiday attire, Counters and Tables filled to overflowing with dainty, fine, China. The Art Room presents a dazzling display of fine Dinner and Tea Sets, beautiful hand-painted Limoges French China Placques to hang on the wall, Vase, Banquet and Library Lamps. The scene is so great it is indescribable, so come and see for yourself. Only **Eleven More Shopping Days Before Xmas.** A few interesting items for Thursday's selling.

15c and 20c Bread and Butter Plates 10c.

288 Bread and Butter Plates, 4-inch size, fine German China, floral spray and border decorations, gold lined edge, 15c and 20c values, Thursday 10c

Chocolate Pots 49c.

43 CHINA CHOCOLATE POTS, tall and low shape, all elegantly decorated, newest designs; regular 75c, Thursday 49c

A Clearing of Handsome Vase Lamps.

We want the room for Xmas china, so we pass them on to you Thursday at greatly reduced prices. These are all new goods, new shapes and decorations. A very suitable gift for Xmas.

Lot 1—Regular $2 25 to $2 75, Thursday $1 65
Lot 2—Regular $3 25 to $4, Thursday $2 98
Lot 3—Regular $4 75 to $5 25, Thursday $4 15
Lot 4—Regular $5 50 to $6 50, Thursday $4 95

Come and See What Our 5, 10, 15 and 25c Tables of China Contain. The Greatest Values Ever Offered.

"CAMEO WARE"—A good imitation of the old-fashioned English "Wedgewood" at about a fifth of the price of Wedgwood. The collection contains Figured Placques to hang on the wall, Puff Boxes, Pin Trays, Cream Jugs, Powder Boxes, etc., ranging in price from 15c to $1

15c Cups and Saucers 8c.

From our immense stock of China Cups and Saucers we find 120 dozen of a 15c line. We will sell Thursday at 8c. They will not last long at this price. So come early.

19c Bread Boards 10c.

144 Bread Boards, made of hardwood, 12-inch diameter; this a regular 25c size. Our price is 19c, but for Thursday we will sell 144 of them for 10c

HE EXCELS IN HIS ART

Famous Miniature Painter in London.

Gerald Sinclair Hayward the Guest of a Relative.

Some of His Sitters—Art of Miniature Painting—Artist's Mission in This City.

Gerald Sinclair Hayward, the celebrated miniature painter, formerly of London, England, is this week the guest of his cousin, Mr. Walter Hayward, 254 Queen's avenue. Mr. Hayward's portraits of famous people, have won for him a distinguished name on two continents. He is the pioneer miniature portrait painter of America, having revived what was almost a lost art on this continent.

An Advertiser representative sought Mr. Hayward at his stopping-place on Queen's avenue. The artist was found to be a genial, courtly gentleman, who gave an impression of youth in spite of his gray hair and snow-white mustache. Most important from the visitor's standpoint, Mr. Hayward was found quite ready to talk about his art, interspersing his interesting remarks with practical illustrations of his subject in the form of a dozen or two dainty miniatures which he produced, several of them from his pockets. These beautiful and minute portraits, executed with marvelous technical skill on fine ivory, and encased in gold frames of varying and artistic designs, were indeed, as the artist said, worthy to be handed down as heirlooms for hundreds of years.

Among the many beautiful paintings of royalty and nobility executed by his master hand are: The Dowager Empress of Russia, and the present Czar, Queen Alexandra of England (painted as Princess of Wales in 1874), Princess Alice, Duke and Duchess of Buckingham, Duchess of St. Albans, Lord Clarence Paget, Lady Brownlow, Lady Marion Alford, Lady Whitworth, Hon. Mrs. William Grey, Countess de Otrante, Lord and Lady Craven, the Dean of York and the Dean of Ripon.

Mr. Hayward is one of the few men of the world who can boast of having dandled the Czar of all the Russias on his knee, the present ruler of countless millions being at the time a child of three years old.

Included in Mr. Hayward's present collection is the well-known face of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada, the only picture in existence, showing him in his privy council uniform. The high forehead, keen, alert eyes, and firm mouth, all are there. The character of the man is stamped upon his face. The portrait of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, painted in 1888, breathes forth the innate sweetness and loveliness that have endeared her to American hearts. Another lovely portrait, interesting to Canadians, is that of the beautiful Countess of Minto. Of this portrait Lady Gay says, in Saturday night: "Mr. Hayward has caught the very look which makes Lady Minto's face so distinctly individual and charming, and the miniature will be a cherished possession in the family of the dainty little countess." An equally beautiful miniature is that of Lady Ellen Elliott, the daughter of Lord and Lady Minto. Her fresh, sweet face looks out charmingly from under the powdered hair and black face patches of an 18th century belle. A character in which she appeared at a fancy dress ball in the capital. Other portraits of Canadians are those of Wm. Mackenzie, president of the Toronto Street Railway, and the late Lucius O'Brien, R.C.A., the latter considered an especially strong study.

Mr. Hayward's mission in London is the execution of miniatures of the late Allan D. Gibbons, son of George C. Gibbons, K.C., and the late Miss Nettie Waterman, daughter of Mr. Isaac Waterman. He exepects to return in January, to fill a commission for a miniature of Mrs. Adam Beck, and which he expects will prove a most charming presentment of a lovely woman.

Sixteen years ago Mr. Hayward gave the first exhibition of modern miniatures in New York, thereby reviving the art of miniature painting, so long neglected in the United States. His lifelike paintings of New York and Boston society leaders gained the admiration of persons competent to judge of their merit, and now Mr. Hayward has since painted numberless miniatures of prominent men and leading society ladies all over the union.

Having decided to become a resident of the United States, Mr. Hayward opened a studio, "The Den," Larchmont Manor, New York, and a city studio on Fifth avenue.

Mr. Hayward is by birth an Englishman, though a resident of the United States for many years. To use his own words, he knocked around considerably before settling down to the pursuit of his calling as an artist. In 1864 he narrowly escaped massacre in a rising of Sioux Indians in the Western States. Two years later he was in Canada when the Fenian Raid occurred, and he immediately joined the Canadian forces and was present at the battle of Ridgeway. He received his raid medal only a few weeks ago.

Asked as to the past history of miniature painting, Mr. Hayward communicated a brief account of the history of this most interesting art. It was in part as follows:

Miniature painting is a beautiful and ancient art, long neglected and almost forgotten by most people. The practice of painting portraits on a small scale originated in the embellishment of M. S., the initial letters being written in red lead (minium). The illumination of manuscript grew by degrees until many MSS. bore the portrait of the author, and even some illustrations; hence the name miniature. Pliny mentions from Varro that authors had their portraits painted on their works, and speaks of biographical work with many portraits introduced. Seneca and other classical authors also incidentally refer to the art as being well known in Rome and Greece in their days. From the eighth to the fourteenth century art, religion and leisure went hand in hand. It was a work of piety to enrich breviary and missal with quaint and curious designs. In the fifteenth century the writers and illuminators of manuscripts received a fatal blow through the invention of printing. In spite of this the art of miniature still continued to flourish, for miniatures of famous paintings, as well as portraits, were in great demand. They were first painted on vellum, also on gold and copper, but these were at last superseded by ivory, which from its color and transparency makes a much more delicate and beautiful picture. Among the most celebrated miniature still continued to flourish, for Nicholas Hilliard, Ross, Cosway and Isabey.

Mr. Hayward is thoroughly imbued with a sense of the possibilities of his art, and with the necessity for the possession of an individuality of execution on the part of the artist. Miniature painting, he says, is the one art which can give in portable and enduring form the speaking gleam of the eye, the glint of the hair, the play of the lips, the tint of the cheek, and the hundred other varying and elusive characteristics which print themselves upon the miniaturist's memory, and cause these portraits to smile back into the beholder's eyes with almost living, breathing power.

Mr. Hayward prefers painting people at their homes. Children he wants to grow friendly with in their nurseries, and catch the roguelsh gleam of the eye when they are bent on mischief; and all the flashes and ripples of merriment when they are at play. He wishes to see his subjects at their best, in their varying and most attractive moods, which are rarely unfolded in the constrained atmosphere of a studio.

Just as the reporter was leaving, Mr. Hayward displayed one of the most interesting articles in his collection. It was the miniature of a human eye, so small as to be inclosed in a ring setting, yet instinct with life and perfect in every detail. It was the eye of Mme. Barrios, wife of the assassinated president of the Guatemalan republic, and Mr. Hayward says that years after it was painted a lady who knew Mme. Barrios recognized the eye instantly. The idea is the revival of an old Italian custom of carrying the miniature of some feature of a dear one—the ear, the mouth, or the eye. After being well-nigh forgotten, it is being taken up as a fad in this new century.

As Mr. Hayward bade the reporter farewell at the door, his artist's eye lighted up with an appreciation of the fairyland winter scene of Queen's avenue and its stately lines of trees clothed in their pure mantle of spotless white, and his last words were a declaration that it was the most lovely sight he had ever witnessed, an expression of opinion in which every Londoner can heartily acquiesce.

THE FEAR OF HUMBUG

Prevents Many People From Trying a Good Medicine.

Stomach troubles are so common, and in most cases, so obstinate to cure that people are apt to look with suspicion on any remedy claiming to be a radical, permanent cure for dyspepsia and indigestion. Many such pride themselves on their acuteness in never being humbugged, especially in medicines.

This fear of being humbugged can be carried too far, so far, in fact, that many people suffer for years with weak digestion rather than risk a little time and money in faithfully testing the claims made of a preparation so reliable and universally used as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Now Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are vastly different in one important respect from ordinary proprietary medicines for the reason that they are not a secret patent medicine, no secret is made of their ingredients, although they are sold by all druggists under protection of trademark, but analysis shows them to contain the natural digestive ferments, pure aseptic pepsin, the digestive acids, Golden Seal, bismuth, hydrastis and nux. They are not carthartic, neither do they act powerfully on any organ, but they cure indigestion on the common-sense plan of digesting the food eaten thoroughly before it has time to ferment, sour and cause the mischief. This is the only secret of their success.

Cathartic pills never have and never can cure indigestion and stomach troubles because they act entirely on the bowels, whereas the whole trouble is really in the stomach.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, taken after meals, digest the food. That is all there is to it. Food not digested or half digested is poison, as it creates gas, acidity, headaches, palpitation of the heart, loss of flesh and many other troubles which are often called by some other name.

THE WEATHER TODAY—Fair and colder.

CHRISTMAS DELIGHTS.

THE day of all the year the best—that's Christmas. Its pleasant memories to the old, its delights to both old and young, make it easily the brightest and best. It plainly tells selfishness to stand aside—"It is more blessed to give than receive." The world has learned this, and it is just now preparing to give as it never gave before.

Anybody who has a desire to give can give this year. We are ready to eclipse all previous records. We are prepared to be more liberal than ever. It is one of the delights of Christmas to shop here. Remember it is entirely contrary to our method of fair dealing to take advantage of the people when they want to give to ask high prices for the things they want to buy.

Gift Silks in Tubes For the Christmas trade we are putting up Silk Waist Lengths in cardboard mailing tubes ready for posting. Any Silk in the store can be bought to be sent in this way—the odd pieces we are selling so much of as well as our other splendid Silks. We pay the postage on every package, and will write the address if you will give it to us.

Just Off the Looms We have just received a special delivery of novelties in Linens (were bought for spring of 1902, but came early). The lot includes choice and magnificent designs in Tea Cloths, Tray Cloths, Hemstitched Napkins and Cloths, Fancy Towels and Pillow Shams (not the ordinary kind, but something new). This special shipment presents a rare opportunity for those who are buying gifts as well as those who desire to replenish their stock for their own use.

Christmas Specials in French Flannels and Lustre Shirt Waists, Etc.

Customers are inquiring for them. They are wanted—they are wanted now, presumably for gifts. Our usual low prices prevail on all these garments, which are stylishly gotten up and made to give excellent service.

Style 16—Of dark red French Flannel; two clusters of tucks each side, and front; strapping between clusters, stitched solid; bishop sleeve; fancy pointed cuff $2 75

Style 11—Of red and black stripe; three clusters of tucking on each side of front; plain back, bishop sleeve 2 50

Style 8—Of Fancy Flannel in assorted colors; front of five tucks to form yoke; bishop sleeve; lined throughout; eleven only of this style; were $2 85; now only 1 95

Style 18—Of Cream and White Lustre, tucked all over, lined throughout; special at 3 75

Style 10—Of Navy Blue Lustre, tucked across front to form yoke; pleat of five tucks and two clusters running to waist line; lined throughout; fancy cuff; only 2 25

Style 29—Black Lustre Shirt Waists, lined throughout; special at $1 50

Ladies' Jerseys in cardinal, navy and black, trimmed with fancy tucking, cording or braid; prices from $1 50 to 3 75

Ladies' Kimonos in cream and pink French Flannel; very special at only 2 85

Ladies' Dressing Jackets in cardinal and blue quilted silk; lined throughout with quilted silk. A most appropriate Xmas gift.

CORDUROY VELVETS AND DELAINES FOR CHRISTMAS BLOUSES.

Goods that will be appreciated. Prices within reach of all. If you see them you will wonder why we do not ask more for them. Others do.

Cardinal, fawn, brown, navy, gray, myrtle and black Corduroy Velvet, selling here at very special price per yard 40c
Cream Corduroy Velvet, extra fine quality, wide cord; special at 75c
Cardinal, blue and black ground Delaine, in decidedly pretty figured patterns, all pure wool; extra special at.. 35c
Persian Pattern Delaines, navy and black ground, with silk stripe, very handsome goods for blouses; a great bargain, at only 55c
Cream Ground Delaines, silk stripe and small figure; very pretty goods, and selling at remarkable low price of 15c

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

149, 151 and 153 DUNDAS STREET.

A HEROINE AT A FIRE!

Saved Aged and Sick in the Sanitarium.

Inmates Too Old or Unable to Walk Lifted Out in Their Beds—Panic Prevented by Cool Heads.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 11.—Nurses and patients of St. Mary's Sanitarium were saved from death by fire early Sunday morning through the presence of mind of the assistant matron, Mrs. Ellen Meyers. The fire started in the ambulance room, under the sanitarium, by the explosion of a lamp. In an instant the whole place was in flames and the fire was burning its way into the windows on the second floor.

Mrs. Meyers immediately sent in an alarm, and then waking the nurses she made them take the patients out into the street.

CARRY OUT AGED INVALIDS.

When the fire department arrived there were twelve aged people in the institution. These were carried out by the firemen. They made them remain in their beds and carried them down the stairs, except a Mrs. Klein, 91 years of age, whom Captain Holden carried on his back down a ladder. Twenty-three were carried from the building.

The first alarm was given by Janitor August Haugh, who yelled so loudly his cries woke up all the nurses and patients on the floors above. Mrs. Myers, who had been on duty all night, ran down into the basement, and, seeing the fire and smoke, ran up again through the house to the front door, pausing a moment at the door to her own room to call to her little girl to get her little brother and run for the street.

STARTS FOR FIRE ALARM BOX.

Then she went through the front door, followed by the cries of the awakened and helpless inmates, who thought she had abandoned them. Mrs. Myers, however, had only gone to the firebox a few doors down the street to turn in the alarm. Then she ran back to the house to commence the work of getting the inmates out.

Without pausing to await the arrival of the fire department, Mrs. Myers immediately gave orders for the rescue of the inmates. Cautioning the nurses to wrap all the invalids carefully in their bed clothes, she detailed three of them to one ward, herself and the remaining nurse, with Mrs. Klaes, taking another.

It was with the utmost coolness they proceeded to carry the inmates out, the smoke from the lower floor rapidly filling the house as they worked. The forethought of the women in lifting the mattresses from the beds entire and thus carrying the patients out was the one thing above all others that appealed to the fire chief when he arrived on the scene with the engines.

The firemen then took charge and finished the work so well begun.

FIRE IN A DANCE HALL.

New York, Dec. 11.—A fire last evening, which started in the building next door to the Bijou Theater, Broadway and 31st street, endangered the lives of a dozen or more people, but the prompt work of the firemen prevented a calamity. The blaze started in a dancing academy, and left six young women on one of the other floors without means of getting out other than the fire escapes and ladders. Down these, they with others in the building, were carried unconscious to safety. The smoke reached the gallery of the theater, which was damaged by smoke and water, but a fire wall between the two buildings checked the flames, and the evening performance was not stopped.

Prohibition in Manitoba.

By the privy council, the court of last resort in the empire, the Manitoba prohibition act has been declared to be constitutional. Eleven separate questions were before the privy council, dealing with different phases of the main issue, but of these only one, covering the whole case of the constitutionality of the law received answer. Some of the unanswered questions have practical application, and may give rise to further litigation. For instance, question six aimed to ascertain whether, under local prohibition, anyone could employ an agent residing in the province to import liquor for his personal use. Importation being one of the powers of the Dominion, is not affected by the local law. As liquor may be imported, the question arises whether it can be imported with a view to exporting it to another part of the country. This is one of the questions that remains unanswered, but it is not, on that account, got rid of. Commerce will require an answer, if it can only be got by going once more to the privy council. It is more important than the question of importation for individual use, for this can be done by the individual if not by an agent.

Mr. Mowat, when premier of Ontario, had, it seems, promised as full a measure of prohibition as the constitutional powers of the province would permit; but now that he is no longer a responsible minister, the question arises what his successor will do. It is not probable that he will feel bound by the policy of his predecessor, but whether or not, he should feel at liberty to decide the question for himself the necessity of deciding on a policy cannot fail to prove a source of embarrassment. Prohibitory liquor laws are more easily passed than enforced. At one time a large number of states of the American Union had prohibitory laws on their statute books; but now, with the exception of two or three, they have all been repealed. Little, if any, lasting progress in this form of legislation has been made. It remains to be seen whether the experiment of Manitoba will follow the usual course; for this reason it is worth watching, and watching implies waiting.—Monetary Times.

PYNY-BALSAM cures all coughs. It soothes, it heals, it cures quickly and certainly. Pyny-Balsam sells more widely every year. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. xt

GOSPEL SHIP TO INVADE THE SOUTH!

Odd and Handsome Vessel in Which the Christian Brethren Will Go Evangelizing.

The south land is about to be sought for regeneration by the Christian Brethren, a new religious sect that is to travel up and down the Mississippi River and its tributaries in a "Gospel Ship." The Rev. Mr. Nichols, of Clinton, Iowa, is the leader of the sect.

His "ship," the Megiddo, was launched on Tuesday at the Godfrey ways, in that place.

Mr. Nichols led the procession to the ways, followed by the Brethren band of thirteen pieces, and after it all the members, all attired in neat suits of gray. The boat was launched at 4 p.m., and from then until 6 there were exercises, consisting of sacred songs and addresses. The "ship" slid into the water while Mr. Nichols was speaking, at which a mighty shout went up from the big crowd gathered to see the sight.

The sect has more than 60 followers here now, and there will probably be 100 in six weeks, when the "ship" sails. Six members are on their way from England to join the little band, and there will be representatives from nearly every part of the United States.

The "ship" will go down the river this winter as far as Memphis, then up the Tennessee. Religious services will be held in the cities and towns along the shore. At first the meetings will be held in a large tent, but later the society will have a barge in tow for that purpose. The boat will go up all the tributaries of the Mississippi. Mr. Nichols says one of the trips planned is up the Missouri nearly to Yellowstone Park. The boat draws but eighteen inches and it is thought can navigate this stream.

The craft is a handsome one, with large cabins, 60 state-rooms and a kitchen. It will cost about $50,000 when furnished. On the lower deck there will be a printing office, where the literature will be printed; also a machine shop, where numerous articles will be made, as it is the intention of the Christian Brethren for the crew to pay its way as it goes. An elegant band wagon is being built, which will be drawn by six snow-white horses. In the places where the boat stops there will be street parades.

Inward and Outward.

The inward effects of humors are worse than the outward. They weaken all the organs, inflame the mucous membrane, cause catarrhal troubles and endanger the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla eradicates all humors and cures all their effects.

It's the great alterative and tonic medicine whose merit has been everywhere established.

Accept no substitute.

Questions Answered.

LANDLORD.—A Tenant rents a house by the month and he pays on account occasionally, but falls behind in his rent three months during his stay in house. He then moves without any notice and returns the key without the rent. What is the legal course the landlord can take to collect? Ans.—A suit in the Division Court for the rent due.

LOST NOTES.—If a lawyer takes a note to collect for a man and does not either collect the money or return the note and he should say the note was destroyed by fire, what course should the man take to get his note back or money? Ans.—An action for the value of the note against the lawyer in case he does not promptly undertake its collection, paying all expenses of proof of it, which may be occasioned by its loss, and hand over proceeds to you, less his reasonable fees for his services.

APPIN—An open drain runs through two or more farms. The farmer at the upper end and along the drain plows in a little every year. The freshets wash down and fill up the lower end of the drain and run over the pasture of the owner of that farm. What are the consequences? Ans.—The farmer who plowed negligently too near the drain is liable to an action for damages to the farmer whose pasture is injured and whose part of the drain is filled up.

ACCIDENT—During a game of baseball at school a boy was injured, requiring medical attendance. Who is responsible for the payment of it? The boy who threw the ball or the one who struck it, or the boy who was injured? All being engaged in the game. If the boy is injured for life can he receive damages and from whom? Ans.—Upon the facts stated there was no negligence causing the accident. The boy who was injured must bear the expenses incurred and suffer the consequences. He is not entitled to receive damages for a misadventure in a game to which he was a willing party.

SPRINGBANK—Mrs. G. died, leaving her property to be divided among her children who might be alive at a certain time. It was found that the will had been stolen when it was wanted. There is a duplicate of it, which has been kept by one of the annuitants, but not signed by Mrs. G. Is there any way by which the duplicate can be made of any effect? If so, what process it would require to go through, and what would be the cost? Ans.—Probate of the will can be obtained, on proof of its having been duly made and stolen, on production of the duplicate, proved to be such. The will will then have its legal effect on the disposal of the property. The cost will depend upon the evidence required to satisfy the court. You had better consult a lawyer.

TO WIPE OUT WINE ROOMS.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—An ordinance wiping out private wine rooms in saloons, restaurants and hotels was passed by the city council Monday night.

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES.

THE SNUFFING HABIT

Many Women Addicted to the Use of Powdered Tobacco.

For the fiscal year ending July 1, 1901, revenue tax was paid on snuff consumed in the United States to the extent of 16,691,000 pounds. For the fiscal year of 1900 consumption was 14,917,000. This shows an increase in production of 1,774,000 pounds.

Some idea of what this means may be gained when it is learned that snuff comes generally in one-ounce packages. An ounce is sufficient, used in the ordinary way, to last a snuff-taker a week. In the course of a year, therefore, he will use only a little over three pounds, so that the consumption of 16,691,000 pounds annually means that there are 5,500,000 people in the United States who use tobacco in this form.

Fully 75 per cent of all the snuff used in the United States is sold south of Mason and Dixon's line, a fact that means to the initiated that it is used not as the average person would imagine, as a snuff for the nostrils, but in snuff dipping and chewing. The other 25 per cent of the sale is scattered all over the country, though a large portion of it is confined to the manufacturing districts of New England and around the great chain of lakes.

A feature of the snuff traffic that has lately become known is that it is used mostly in the towns. In Fall River, Holyoke, and other points where the majority of the employes are women there has been quite an outcry against the habit of snuff chewing, which is denominated as both disgustful and harmful. Most people, if their attention is ever called to the use of snuff at all, recall the dainty fop of past centuries with his befrilled sleeves and his extravagant yet charming gestures, so charmingly brought back to life for our delectation by Richard Mansfield in "Beau Brummel."

But modern snuff-taking as exemplified in the south and among the workers in the cotton mills is an entirely different matter. The ordinary man or woman of cleanly habits cannot regard any feature of it but with feelings of repugnance.

There are four methods of using snuff adopted by the working women and girls of this country. They are dipping, rubbing, chewing and scouring. Dipping is practiced mostly in the south, while New England and the Middle States claim the greatest number of votaries of the rubbing habit. Chewing is a custom that only unsophisticated and the amateur indulge in Eastern States. The dipping process is very simple. By means of a piece of card or paper a pinch of snuff is taken from the can or package and dipped into the mouth, to find a lodging place between the lower lip and the gum. Here it is manipulated into a ball and allowed to rest in its place, until the strength has been entirely extracted, when it is ejected.

Rubbing consists of dipping, with the addition by the manipulator of a chewing process, which helps to extract the strength and flavor from the ball sooner than the dipping alone. Scouring is the method most in use in the mills, where cotton waste is easily obtainable. The mill girl or woman takes a small quantity of the material, moistens it slightly with oil of wintergreen, peppermint, or other flavored essences purchased at a drug store, the damp waste is then dipped into the snuff and the mass rubbed along the lower teeth or gums before it is rolled into a ball and allowed to rest in the usual sheltered nook between the lip and the gums.

In different sections of New England the choice of flavor varies. Sometimes the manufacturers use a strong flavoring, and then the habitual users of that particular kind are satisfied to dispense with their own essences. Spirits of camphor, oil of wintergreen and oil of peppermint are all popular, [illegible]ted by the working women and [illegible] and the flavoring is incorporated into the mass and sold at the same price as its consumption increases.

The use of flavored snuff is said to be confined largely to women, as men addicted to the habit—and they are few—prefer the stronger varieties. Those who are fighting the practice in New England are strong in their condemnation of the effects of the snuff used in this way on the health of the female operatives. They say that its use dulls the senses of the victim almost as completely as opium would or other narcotics. If this is true it is a cheap form of dissipation, for five cents' worth of snuff is generally enough to last for several days.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Bull Dog kind



Grip-Quinine

Cures any COLD or COUGH in a few hours.

Comfort for the Cook---
Economy for the Master
BY USING
Food Choppers, $1 25
Raisin Seeders, 60c and $1 25
Fruit and Vegetable Slicer, $1 75

A. Westman,

111 DUNDAS STREET. Phone 360.

WHISKARD'S

THREE BUSY STORES,
228, 230 and 232 Dundas Street, London.

EVERY YEAR

The giving of useless trifles seems to find less favor, and things which combine beauty with usefulness are growing in popularity. Surely nothing could please more than a gift of Furs, Caperine, Muff, Ruff or Fur Collar. To help you in this matter we have decided on

AN EARLY HOLIDAY SALE OF FURS.

Our Furs are marked low now, but to make it still better for you we give a

10 PER CENT DISCOUNT OFF ALL FURS.

TILL THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1902. Come and get first pick.

Money-Saving Reading

We have just bought over one hundred Beautiful Silk Mantel and Piano Drapes, lovely, worked in gold and silk work of birds, etc. The goods are worth from $1 25 to $6 each. The higher priced ones are priced at nearly half and are worth seeing.

A WORD TO THE PIANO STORES OF THIS CITY—
These Drapes are worth looking at.

TILL FIRST OF JANUARY, 1902, WE GIVE

10 Per Cent Discount

OFF OUR CUT PRICES IN THIS SALE.

All our Silk Table Covers go in this sale at the same Discount of 10 Per Cent Off Selling Prices.

Hosiery Department

A useful department to buy Christmas gifts from; we have three special lines to offer you, in Children's Cashmere Hose, sizes 7½ and 8 only. The goods are very fine and about half price.

Children's Fine Cashmere Hose, in tans only, size 7½; worth 35c, for 15c pair.

Children's Very Fine Black Cashmere Hose, in size 7½ only. These hose are from 40c to 50c pair. Any one who can use this size will have a bargain they don't get every day. Our price 25c a pair.

Children's Black Cashmere Hose, in sizes 7½ and 8, seamless feet; remember these are not small sizes. The price of this line would be 35c, our price 19c pair.

These lines are very special. Take them while you can.

Rug Department

A Rug is as givable as a gem—indicative of cultured taste. And like a gem a rug is a permanent pleasure. They practically do not wear out.

SEE OUR LARGE WINDOW FOR RUGS AND PRICES.

How to Make a ROUGH SKIN SMOOTH

There are some whose skin is naturally very tender, so much so, that a slight change in temperature, either heat or cold, will cause it to become rough and scale. This is very annoying, whether it makes the skin sore or not. A trouble of this kind is due to the skin being too dry, the underlying glands not giving it food enough. It must, therefore, be fed artificially. This may be done by using **OLA CREAM**, a scientific skin food. **OLA CREAM** is not a thin, watery fluid, but is of a creamy consistency. Prepared from a valuable formula, consisting of healthful ingredients, which feed the skin, building up the tissues, supplying to the glands that which they lack to prevent roughness.

Anyone who is troubled with roughness of the skin or chapped hands will find **OLA CREAM** a sure preventative.

We are receiving many testimonials for **OLA CREAM**. We have made a study of the care of the skin, and will be glad to give any information to anyone writing us.

Kennedy's Pharmacy, 268 Dundas Street.

A PAPAL DRIVE

How the Pope Takes an Airing in the Vatican Gardens, Attended by His Faithful Aides.

It was a bright, sunny October morning when the pope drove for the last time before the indisposition from which he is slowly recovering. His holiness, attended by his chaplain and the valet, Pio Cintra, moved slowly from the private apartments to the throne room, leaning heavily on his staff, a gift from the kaiser.

In the stately throne hall two Swiss halberdiers, two noble guardsmen, and the prelate on duty awaited for the holy father, and knelt when he appeared. The valet Cintra, an old retainer of the Pecci family, coming from Carpineto, the birthplace of the pope, helped the pontiff into a sedan chair, which four "sediari" in red damask gowns lifted.

The cortege moved, halberdiers in front, the two guards with drawn swords at either side of the slight vehicle, the priests and Cintra behind. They passed through the long corridor known as the Loggia of Raphael down to the yard of the Pappagaleo, where an open landau, lined in blue silk, was in readiness, writes a London Express correspondent.

The pope was supported into the back seat, and the prelate and chaplain sat in front, breviary in hand, in case his holiness felt inclined to say matins.

Leo, as usual, was dressed in white, with a broad-brimmed scarlet hat. The slim, bent figure, the wrinkled features, the ivory-colored skin, denoted his great age; but the eyes—bright, piercing, full of life—revealed the intense vitality of their nonogenarian owner. Four mounted guards of noble Roman lineage bent reverently down to the manes of their horses as Leo raised his shaky arm to bless—a blessing which is also a sign to move on, and the equipage enters the garden.

The Vatican grounds, when visited by the pope, are cleared of strangers, and only gens-d'armes and trusted gardeners sparsely dot the long avenues and the open space round the fountains. The Apostolic Court has grown cautious now that anarchism is abroad.

The equipage stops when the famous Vatican vineyards are reached, which, as everybody knows, are the latest hobby of his holiness. The pope descends and walks about, inspecting, asking questions and giving directions to old Cesare, the head gardener, who has already presented his homage in the shape of a heavy bunch of rare flowers, which will grace, later on, the shrine of the Madonna. Meanwhile Pio Cintra, folowed by a staff of decorous domestics, has hobbled through a short cut to the Torre Leonina, the garden residence of the pope, placed at the further end, overlooking the old walls of Rome, and he bows when the carriage arrives, and ushers his beloved master within, where luncheon is on the table, and the easy chair is placed in a shaded corner of the papal siesta.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

MEERSCHAUM

CUT PLUG SMOKING TOBACCO.

IT'S ALL RIGHT.

Sold everywhere. 10c per package

Rainbow at Midnight.

During the voyage of the steamer New England, which arrived the other morning at Vancouver from the northern fishing grounds, a most peculiar phenomenon was observed by the members of the crew. On Tuesday, just after midnight, Capt. Freeman, the pilot, was astonished to see a clearly defined rainbow from horizon to horizon to the northwest of the New England's position. A stiff gale of wind was blowing at the time, and the moon was up, and though its face was frequently obscured for minutes at a time by black clouds, the rainbow colors showed no evidence of fading, even when the moon was entirely obscured. For half an hour the rainbow was in plain view, and then it began gradually to fade away from its eastern end. Part of the time it was so dark that another ship nearby could not have been seen except for lights; yet the rainbow was in full view.—San Francisco Chronicle.

HIS FAMILY TREE.

Ida—I'm a little suspicious about his genealogical tree.

May—Ah, then, his tree is a little shady.

FELL IN FRONT OF TROLLEY CAR

Fatal Accident to a Bicycle Rider at Buffalo.

Grand Trunk Brakeman Seriously Injured at Woodstock—Other Casualties.

BICYCLE FATALITY.

Buffalo, Dec. 11.—Inspector John A. Lamphier, of the bureau of water, while riding his bicyle on Main street yesterday morning, fell in front of a southbound Main street trolley car and received injuries that resulted in his death five minutes later.

BRAKEMAN BADLY HURT.

Woodstock, Ont., Dec. 11.—William Steele, a Grand Trunk brakeman, fell from the top of the caboose of his train, in the west end here, yesterday, while the train was proceeding at a rate of about twenty miles an hour. Others of the train hands saw Steele fall, and the train was stopped. The injured brakeman was brought to the depot and examined by a physician. No bones were broken, but it is feared he suffered internal injuries. He was removed to his home in Hamilton.

WELLAND FARMER FATALLY INJURED.

Ridgeville, Welland county, Ont., Dec. 10.—Edward Secord, a highly-respected resident of this village, was fatally injured yesterday afternoon by a piece of wood blown from a pine stump which he was loosening with explosives. Before the explosion he had removed to what he considered a safe distance, but he was struck, with fatal results, his skull being fractured. He lived seven hours, but did not regain consciousness. His eldest son, Earl, a boy of 15, was standing within a few feet of his father at the time in charge of a team of horses. Deceased was in his 50th year, and is survived by his wife and four children.

PALL-BEARER DROPPED DEAD.

Washington, Dec. 11.—William P. Skaggs, of Prince George's county, Virginia, dropped dead while serving as a pall-bearer at the funeral of a neighbor. Just as the coffin was placed in position in the church Skaggs dropped to the floor and was dead when picked up.

FOUND DEAD.

Toronto, Dec. 11.—James Thompson, aged 60, colored, was found dead in bed in his home, No. 20 Center avenue, yesterday. He was working and in good health Monday, and there was no apparent cause of death.

LABORER'S BRAINS DASHED OUT.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Dec. 10.—J. Ross, a laborer on the water power canal, undermined a chunk of frozen earth, which fell on him, crushing his skull and dashing out his brains, 10 hours of the departure of a vessel

FOUR WORKMEN INJURED.

Woodstock, Dec. 11.—Four men were severely injured through the collapse of a scaffold at a new house on Light street, Monday afternoon. The men were at work on the structure, about fifteen feet from the ground, when it suddenly collapsed. One of the workmen, Wm. Lewis, had his jaw broken, and was badly bruised about the body. His brother, John Lewis, was injured about the arms and shoulders, and two other workmen were more or less hurt.

GIRL DRANK POISON.

New York, Dec. 11.—Louisa Harding, of No. 9 West Sixty-Fourth street, attempted suicide by drinking carbolic acid while sitting on a bench at One Hundred and Tenth street and Morningside Park. To Mounted Policeman Conway, who found her, she said: "Life's all a mistake, and I want to die."

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Sharon, Pa., Dec. 11.—An explosion that shook the earth for miles around, shattered windows in hundreds of houses at South Sharon, moved adjacent buildings from their foundations, and caused the injury of nine men, two probably fatally, occurred at the Sharon Steel Company's plant yesterday. The explosion occurred in the casting department of a "pig mill." The metal was being poured from the ladle into the casting machine, when it came in contact with some water, which caused a blast that was felt a great distance. The casting house was completely wrecked. Large strips of heavy corrugated iron beams and other material were hurled hundreds of yards by the explosion.

A Christmas Gift for Your Wife

Is one of our handsome palms. Our collection of palms and flowering plants has been specially prepared to meet the demand for extra quality, suitable for Christmas presents. A visit to our store, 207 Dundas street, will convince you of the success that has attended our efforts. We are offering plants at prices so reasonable that you cannot afford to miss the opportunity of securing some of them. J. Gammage & Sons. *

YOU need not cough all night and disturb your friends; there is no occasion for you running the risk of contracting inflammation of the lungs or consumption, while you can get Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine cures coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all throat and chest troubles. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, which immediately relieves the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm.

PREPARED.

Mrs. Todds—Good heavens, John! You're not going to dinner in that sweater?

Mr. Todds—Yes, my dear. The landlady told me last night that she was going to call on me to carve the turkey.

A Red Hot Season

During the hot summer season the blood gets over heated, the drain on the system is severe and the appetite is often lost. Burdock Blood Bitters purifies and invigorates the blood, tones up the system, and restores lost appetite. x

Eighteen cities in the United States held municipal elections Tuesday.

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES.

There are only 274,521 bushels of wheat in store at Fort William.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

CENSUS REVISION

May Remove Discrepancy Between Figures of the Toronto Police and Those of Dominion Enumerators.

Ottawa, Dec. 11.—Because of the discrepancy between the police census of the population of Toronto and that taken by the Dominion government, the latter is making a further census of hotels, universities, hospitals and other public institutions in order to verify the Dominion census. The Dominion officials argue that, as not only householders and their families reside in one place, but also members of families out of town temporarily, were included, the Dominion census was strictly correct. Students attending universities in Toronto, they say, were included in the census of the towns from which they came, special slips being made out and forwarded to Ottawa in such cases. But the police census, they claim, which takes in the number of persons sleeping in the city on a certain night, includes a large number of non-residents. The men employed by the government are now engaged making a round of the hotels and public institutions, and will soon have a report in readiness.

THE C. M. I.

Plenty of Men Ready to Join the New Contingent for Service in South Africa.

AT HAMILTON.

Hamiton, Ont., Dec. 10.—Twelve of the fifteen men required from here for the Mounted Rifles to South Africa have been chosen, and the other three will be selected tonight. Eight have previously served in South Africa. The names of the recruits are: W. Patton and Capt. Fred Clark, of Dundas; J. K. Greenfield, of St. Catharines; S. Crocket, Fergus; John Shea, Thorold; Wm. C. Warren, D. S. Paisley, R. J. McKay, Wm. Tucker, H. McCamis, Wm. Bell and James Letten, of Hamilton.

AT TORONTO.

Toronto, Dec. 10.—Recruiting went on today for the new corps. Only about twenty men are needed to complete the quota. The following were sworn today: D. Michaud, E. Batt., R. C. F. A.; J. C. Bond, C Batt., R. C. F. A.; W. B. Spink, R. C.; Corp. Thos. Moon, G. G. B. G.; J. R. Baxter, R. C. D.; Percy G. Routh, Strathcona Horse; F. M. Pellatt, Q. O. R.; Lorne Clarkson, C Batt., R. C. F. A.; E. Q. Cook, R. D.; Louis Elliott, D Batt., R. C. F. A.; R. M. Winter, Q. O. R.; J. A. McRae, 48th Highlanders; Alex. Ferguson, 48th Highlanders; Ernest Minnet 48th Highlanders; F. A. Smith, G. G. B. G.; C. A. Carlile and E. L. Knight, 35th; J. G. Cline, 44th; H. D. Moody, C. M. R. Messrs. Knight and Cline resigned commissions to enlist. Mr. Winter is a former lieutenant of the Montreal Garrison Artillery. Corp. Arthur Brust, R. C. R.; John Hartford, Wm. Johnston, M. B. Howard, Wm. Allan and James Wells (Guelph), first contingent, were accepted and will be sworn in tomorrow.

AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—Seventy recruits offered today for the twelve positions open to Ottawans on the new contingent.

AT KINGSTON.

Kingston, Dec. 10.—Though over fifty applications have been received from young men desirous of enlisting in the third Canadian contingent for service in South Africa, only six have been accepted so far.

MONTREAL'S QUOTA.

Montreal, Dec. 10.—The make-up of Montreal's quota of thirty-five men for the South African contingent was finished tonight.

RECRUITING AT QUEBEC.

Quebec, Dec. 10.—Recruiting for the Canadian Yeomanry still proceeds. This morning fifteen young men were passed by the doctor, and of that number five have taken the oath.

NAVIGATION NEWS

Steamer Disabled and Four of Her Crew Drowned.

London, Dec. 11.—The shareholders of the Oceanic Navigation Company have donated £10,000 to the Liverpool Seamen's Pension Fund, and £10,000 for award in the Royal Victoria Hospital at Belfast, in memory of T. H. Ismay.

Detroit, Dec. 11.—Navigation will close through the Soo Canal today. The steamer Northern Queen, which passed up at noon yesterday, reports five inches of ice in Mud Lake.

Philadelphia, Dec. 11.—The American Line steamship St. Louis, which has been at the Cramp shipyards for the last five weeks, undergoing repairs, sailed for New York at 9 o'clock this morning.

New York, Dec. 10.—The submarine boat Fulton accidentally filled with water and sank yesterday at her mooring place, alongside the works of the Holland Company, New Suffolk, L. I. Divers closed the valve and attached pumps today, and it is expected that the vessel will be floated undamaged.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 10.—Word reached Sydney today that the Norwegian steamer Ella was disabled off Scatteria Island. She lost her propeller on Monday forenoon. Five men left the steamer to go ashore for assistance. There was a tremendous sea running, and the boat filled and sank, with four of the occupants, and they were drowned. The fifth man reached Main Adieu in an exhausted condition. The first officer of the steamer was among the drowned. Tugs have left North Sydney in search of the disabled steamer.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 10.	Reported at.	From.
Manitou	Cherbourg	London
Livonian	Boston	Glasgow
Graf Waldersee	Cherbourg	New York
Astoria	Moville	New York
Haverford	London	New York
Dec. 11.		
Majestic	Queenstown	New York
Philadelphia	Southampton	New York

The True Tragedy of Life

is ill-health, disappointed ambitions, usefulness destroyed. Pathetic! nay, tragic! Poor blood, weak nerves, a tired brain. Is there hope? Yes! Because there is a cure.

Ferrozone Tablets make blood; not blue blood, but the fluid that strengthens the whole body. Ferrozone does this quickly by improving digestion, stimulating assimilation and by imparting health and tone to the whole system. Mr. Strong, druggist, will tell you a great deal more about Ferrozone. Ask him to tell you of the wonderful curative properties of Ferrozone Tablets.

Henry D. Saylor, Pennsylvania, is to be United States consul at Dawson City, Yukon territory, Canada.

THEY CLEANSE THE SYSTEM THOROUGHLY.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills clear the stomach and bowels of bilious matter, cause the excretory vessels to throw off impurities from the blood into the bowels and expel the deleterious mass from the body. They do this without pain or inconvenience to the patient, who speedily realizes their good offices as soon as they begin to take effect. They have strong recommendations from all kinds of people.

THE ENEMY SURPRISED!

By Bruce Hamilton's Force at Trichardsfontein.

Seven Boers Killed and One Hundred and Thirty-One Captured.

Additional Drafts of Yeomanry and Regulars Getting Ready to Leave England for Africa.

London, Dec. 11.—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Standerton, Transvaal Colony, dated Tuesday, Dec. 10, announces that Gen. Bruce Hamilton, after a night march, surprised and captured practically the whole of the Boer Bethel command at Trichard's Fontein, early that morning. Seven Boers were killed and 131 were made prisoners.

MR. KRUGER.

Utrecht, Dec. 11.—Mr. Kruger has arrived here and has taken possession of his new residence.

MORE TROOPS.

London, Dec. 11.—Additional drafts for the militia yeomanry and the regulars are already being prepared for transportation to South Africa. The British Government has decided to call out all reservists, who have not completed their twelve years of service, for service is South Africa.

The federal government of Australia is also considering the sending of further contingents to South Africa.

The Boer statesman, who appeared to be in excellent health, received a great ovation from crowds of people.

H. K. REDMOND'S PRAYER.

A telegram from Dublin to the London Times says Mr. H. K. Redmond, M.P., speaking at a Gorey, county Wexford, meeting of the United Irish League, said there never was a time when there were better chances than the present to strike a blow for Ireland. Thanks be to God they had lived to see the days when John Bull has been caught by the throat by men in South Africa, who were giving him the greatest whaling he ever got. Redmond said he prayed God might strengthen the Boers until they danced on John Bull's chest.

FRENCH VICTORY IN WEST AFRICA.

Paris, Dec. 11.—An official cablegram received here from West Africa announces the final destruction of the once formidable power of the late Sultan Rabah. The death of Rabah was announced in July 1900, but one of his sons, Sades-Ilath, has been giving the French trouble. The dispatch received says that a force of Spahis (French Arab cavalry) and native infantry surprised Saden-Ilath at the end of August, and killed him and a great number of his followers. Two days later the brother of Saden-Ilath and all their chiefs, with 1,500 men, surrendered with all their arms and ammunition. Of the French force seven native sharpshooters were wounded.

BRANCHING OUT

The Grand Trunk Apparently Looking Out for a Pacific Coast Terminus.

Sacramento, Cal., Dec. 11.—Articles of incorporation have been filed in the office of the secretary of state, for the Grand Trunk Western Railway Company. The principal place of business is given as Detroit, Mich. The directors are: C. M. Hays, E. W. Meddaugh, C. Percy, F. H. McGugan, J. H. Muir, F. W. Cotter. Capital stock, $16,000,000. The articles show that Port Huron and Indiana Railway, and the Indiana and Illinois Railway have decided to consolidate under the above title.

There has been talk of the Grand Trunk striking for a Pacific coast terminus, and railroad men think this may be a step toward this end.

Deaths of a Day.

Windsor, Dec. 11.—Mrs. Carrie Martin, who recently moved to Windsor from Chatham, died Monday night at Hotel Dieu, aged 27.

Brantford, Dec. 11.—Dr. R. A. Marquis, aged 28 years, a very successful dentist, passed away yesterday morning, after a few days illness from appendicitis.

John Devitt died at Waterloo Monday night, in his 69th year. He lived at Waterloo all his life. He excelled as a huntsman, and was exceptionally posted regarding the haunts of all wild animals. For a sumber of years he was game warden for North Waterloo.

A Dutton correspondent writes: Another very sudden death took place Monday afternoon. James Robertson, one of the most prosperous farmers of Dunwich, was about attending to his business as usual. He went to the barn to show Mr. McLandress some beans he had for sale, and while there became suddenly ill. Mr. McLandress helped him to the house, where he died within a few hours. Mr. Robertson's wife died very suddenly about five years ago. They had no family.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Feather and down pillows and cushions from 50 cents each; the cheapest place in London. We manufacture our own mattresses and feather pillows at our own factory. Iron and brass bedsteads; children's cots, at Hunt & Sons, bed and mattress cleaning factory, 593 Richmond street north. Telephone, 997.

To Londoners and Others.

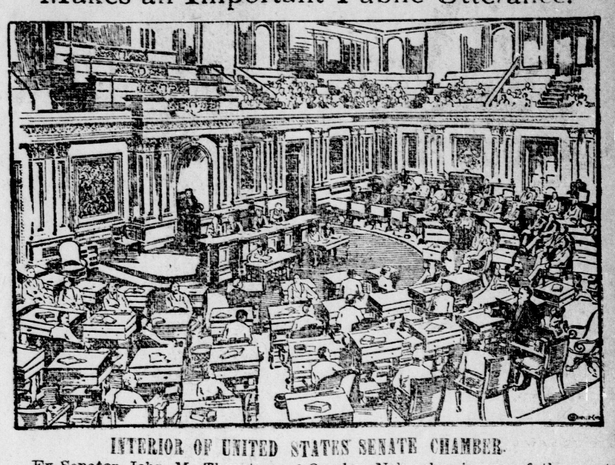
People of London are not the only ones who read the papers, but to those into whose hands this may fall, it is simply a reminder that the New York Central still continues to maintain its reputation for fast and efficient service, as any one who has used it lately will readily attest. 46-uc

PASSED 15 WORMS. I gave Dr. Low's Worm Syrup to my little girl, two and one-half years old; the result was that she passed fifteen round worms in five days.

x Mrs. B. Roy, Kilmanagh, Ont.

UNITED STATES SENATOR THURSTON,

The Brilliant Statesman from Nebraska Makes an Important Public Utterance.



INTERIOR OF UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER.

Ex-Senator John M. Thurston, of Omaha, Nebraska, is one of the most prominent and influential men in the country. He made the speech nominating President McKinley at the St. Louis convention, and was made permanent chairman of this convention. He was also made chairman of the convention that re-nominated President McKinley at Philadelphia. He was recently appointed by President McKinley chairman of the St. Louis Exposition Commission.

This prominent gentleman recently wrote the following letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio:

Washington, D. C., April 6, 1901.

"I have used Peruna at various times during the past year or two with most satisfactory results.

"It entirely relieved me from an irritating cough—the result of excessive effort in the presidential campaign, and I am a firm believer in its efficacy for any such trouble."—Jno. M. Thurston.

Catarrh has already become a national curse. Its ravages extend from ocean to ocean.

More than one-half of the people are affected by it. It has become such a serious matter that it has passed the boundaries of the medical profession and become a national question. Senators are talking about it; Congressmen are discussing it.

They are not only considering the extent and chronic nature of the disease, but the possibility of finding a national remedy to meet this national calamity.

The catarrh remedy, Peruna, seems to be the main expectation in this direction.

Dr. Hartman, president of the Hartman Sanitarium, devised the remedy, Peruna, over forty years ago, and the remedy as a catarrh cure has been growing in favor steadily all these years.

It stands today before the nation as a thoroughly tested, accurately scientific internal remedy for catarrh. There are practically no medicinal rivals in the field.

Peruna is not a local application or a temporary relief; it is a permanent cure. Peruna is a systematic remedy. It eradicates catarrh from the system. It cures catarrh wherever located. Its cures are radical and lasting.

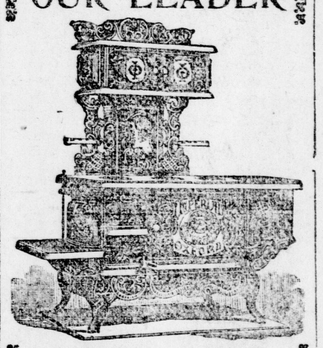
Therefore, Peruna is receiving the indorsement of the leading statesmen and history-makers of the day.

Address the Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, O., for a book of testimonials, containing letters from prominent men and women concerning Peruna.

Nothing Half Cooked or Half Baked if You Use the

Imperial Oxford Coal Range...

OUR LEADER



A Written Guarantee With Every Stove.

They Are as Good as Gold.

Bake Evenly and so Easy on Fuel.

Open Every Evening.

If you want a baseburner, heating stove or a range, you will save money by dealing with us.

Gurney-Oxford Stove Store

382 Richmond St., London.

F. G. BRENTON, Manager.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

EPPS'S COCOA.

Prepared from the finest selected Cocoa, and distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of flavour, Superior quality, and highly Nutritive properties. Sold in quarter-pound tins, labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

FITS STOPPED FREE. Permanently Cured by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Positive cure for all Nervous Diseases, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms and St. Vitus' Dance. No Fits or Nervousness after first day's use. TREATISE AND $2 00 TRIAL BOTTLE sent through Canadian Agencies FREE to FIT patients, they paying express charges only when received. Write to Dr. Kline, Limited, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. sxt&w

GOTO The Best

It will pay you best in the end.

THE CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE, CHATHAM, ONT.,

will give you in this and succeeding issues of this paper, testimonials from four of its former students, whose combined salaries are over $11,000 per annum—an average of $2,750. What do you think of it? Watch every issue of this paper.

If circumstances will not permit of your taking our regular courses, remember that we teach Book-keeping, Shorthand and Penmanship successfully by MAIL.

Write for CATALOGUE or MAIL COURSE CIRCULAR.

Note what this one says. Did you see the last? Look out for the next one.

The Rising Sun Street Lighting Co., Boston, May 4, 1899:

To whom it may concern.—As I have derived great benefit from the course which I took in the Canada Business College, Chatham, Ont., it gives me much pleasure to recommend that institution to the favorable consideration of all who meditate such a course.

The instruction given by Mr. McLachlan's efficient staff is of that thorough and systematic character which insures success to all those who are fortunate enough to receive it. Witness the hundreds of men and women who hold excellent positions in all of the principal cities of this continent. Sincerely,

W. WALTERS, Treasurer.

(Formerly of Northwood, Ont.)

No High School principal in Ontario is commanding such a salary as Mr. Walters is.

The combined earnings of the 304 of our pupils who were placed during the past year represents a sum close to TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($200,000).

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

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"A little rain lays much dust."

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LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO.

Advertising and subscription rates furnished on application.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited).
LONDON, ONTARIO

London, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

The Ontario Legislature Cannot Be Sneered at Now as a Big County Council.

It was common some time ago to hear the Ontario Legislature sneered at as a big county council, but the development of the Province, and the additions made to the questions that come within its jurisdiction, have made such changes, that instead of being merely municipal questions, which require consideration, they include questions of national importance.

The recent decision of the Privy Council with reference to prohibition adds another of very great importance. It would appear as if, with the enlargement and development of the Province have come questions of the greatest consequence.

It seems but yesterday, although it is many years, since the contests took place between Sir Oliver Mowat, in favor of provincial rights, and Sir John Macdonald, in favor of the rights of the Dominion. The great consequence of Sir Oliver Mowat's victories, aided so materially as he was by the present Minister of Justice, the Hon. David Mills, is now becoming very apparent. The vast territory we call New Ontario is being pierced with railways, so that its resources can be used for the benefit of the present generation. The great Clergue industries, acknowledged to be to a certain extent experimental, will, if successful, be the success of the age. It will be a success ranking side by side, if not surpassing, some of Canada's other great accomplishments, such as its banks and banking system, its great life insurance companies, its Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways. There is no reason why the Clergue industries should not succeed, and all will hope, no matter what their political views may be, that they will succeed, bringing with them prosperity and happiness to very many, as well as those directly interested in the enterprises.

The good the Province will reap from Sir Oliver Mowat's victories can be only faintly realized at the present time.

"Slowly the sun mounts up; how slow;
But westward look, the land is bright."

It is well, too, to live at a time and in a land full of hope; in a land with a future before it greater than its past. It is hope that fills a people with energy and ambition, and Ontario with its bright outlook is full of hope.

Pennsylvania has been called a kingdom; so may Ontario. And here come in the questions of international importance. The President's message is one of which nothing but good ought to be said. It is a manly utterance, and speaks of peace, prosperity and the increase of United States business relationships with the world. Ontario is much interested in its business relationships with the United States. We have always held that Ontario had within itself all the necessary elements that go to make a country happy and prosperous, and that whatever its future might be, failure was impossible. In our Legislature in the future, ditches and watercourses and municipal law will not occupy so large a proportion of the time; but questions such as prohibition, that goes into every home; and questions of the development of the great Province we possess; and, having secured it, how best to use it for our people's good, will make the Provincial Legislature not a big county council, but a national Legislature, dealing with questions of national importance; questions as serious as can engage the attention of any assembly.

A Busy Man's Recreative Hobby.

Mr. B. E. Walker, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has been giving, at Toronto, a lecture on "The Early Italian Painters," dealing with art in Italy, from the early days down to the time of Raphael and Michael Angelo. Mr. Walker, like his brother-in-law, Professor Alexander, of Toronto University, is also a warm admirer of Robert Browning, upon whose virile poetry he has given more than one admirable public address. It is pleasant to see men of affairs like great bank managers with these mind-widening hobbies to occupy their leisure. Every busy man should have a hobby or two, to keep him from the fate of a lop-sided development. To go back a little distance, Mr. Walker reminds one of Rogers, the English banker-poet; to take more recent instances, one recalls the fact that Gladstone had Greek studies as his hobby; Lord Salisbury, chemistry, and that Balfour, the present leader of the British House of Commons, spent his spare moments in studying philosophy.

Our readers have a right to some special interest in Mr. Walker, from the fact that the prominent financier in the earlier part of his career, resided in London, as manager of the London branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. He is a capital speaker; a strong and lucid writer; a man who lately achieved the distinction of making an address on banking understandable as well as charming to a general audience. Mr. Walker has written books and papers on subjects financial and literary, and has at one time or another filled many positions of honor in connection with various financial and literary associations. A man of varied and shining gifts, he is one of the ablest and most interesting of the bankers of Canada.

Goldwin Smith on War.

Professor Goldwin Smith, in a recent address before a Baptist congregation in Toronto, pointed out the effect of war upon national life and the progress of civilization. In speaking of his antipathy to a state church, the speaker said if all the churches had remained true to the principle of separation of the church from the state, which he believed the Baptists more than any other denomination had done, a great many dark and bloody pages would have been torn from the book of fate. "The world," he says, "would have had no persecutions, no inquisitions, no massacre of St. Bartholomew, no penal statutes. Having been a long time in the world, being now 79 years old, he had come to the conclusion that while there is not a great deal of happiness and hope, there is quite enough pain and misery without adding to it by unnecessary wars."

Of unnecessary, and therefore criminal wars, as an Englishman, he had seen three. The Afghan war was the first, occasioned by Lord Palmerston's hate and fear of Russia. This war entailed a loss of a whole British army, amounting to 14,000 men, besides proving a great shock to the integrity of the Indian Empire. The next was the Crimean war. "Only a few years have passed," said the speaker, "when that war had not a single defender." As a third, he mentioned the opium war with China, which was caused by attempting to force the Chinese to buy our opium and increase the deadly traffic.

"Such," continued Mr. Smith, "is the religion and civilization which are propagated by war. Who now speaks without shame of the Chinese war? Yet of aggressions of commercial greed upon China unhappily that is not the last. The other day we had a great force let loose there upon that hapless people, involving destruction and years of misery, rape, arson, looting, with famine in their train; navigation of the river glutted by the carcasses of the murdered peasantry; children whom their mothers tried to save spitted on the bayonets. Once more we see how civilization and Christianity are propagated by the sword. Till the other day not even Palmerston, warlike as he was, would have spoken of war other than as a deplorable necessity. A sudden change has come over the world. Violence and aggression seem to be the order of the day. Morality in the concerns of nations was losing its influence; in some quarters it was even derided. This creed was the survival of the fittest, and it was forgotten that the survival was not in the case of men, as in the case of beasts, the strongest, but the wisest and the best. While now they were told that war is not only a necessity, but a blessing, a moral tonic which saves the nation from the decay to which it would be exposed by the lassitude of peace but for the grand and munificent ordination of war."

Mr. Smith defended the Old Testament from the allegation that it was permeated with a spirit of militarism. He claimed that the blessing of the Old Testament was essentially peace. The Hebrews kept no standing army. There was a militia which existed solely for the defense of the country, and which was called out only in times of national disturbance. In conclusion the speaker said:

"The invading people slay them, ravage their country, burn their homes, trample on their feelings as a nation, rob them of their independence, all for the purpose of intensifying their national life. When such stuff as this is talked by learned men is not something like political lunacy abroad?

* * * This is the season at which the Christian world believes that the Prince of Peace was born, in which good and kind hearts still hear the angels' song. In what state does it find the Christian world? Mutual jealousy and suspicion seem to be the law of nations; each nation is armed to the teeth against its fellows; a great part of the population of each is withdrawn from industry to the service of the camp; the bread is snatched from the mouth of labor to keep bloody armaments on foot. Christians are gloating over weekly 'bags' of prisoners, and it seems as if the moral civilization has certainly gone back, and as if the moral gains of the last century were to have been lost; but there are still a few, one would fain hope not a few, who hold to the creed of righteousness, of mercy, of justice, and to the creed of peace and good-will among nations."

Andrew Carnegie may be a college president before long. His name is mentioned in connection with the presidency of Columbia College, left vacant by Seth Low, mayor-elect of New York. If Carnegie is appointed president it will be the worst crook of the Yankee knee to the golden calf that has yet been made.—Toronto News.

Andrew Carnegie, if he accepted such a position, would put enormous life and vigor into the institution. Andrew Carnegie's extraordinary business abilities have made him one of the richest men in the world; but there is absolutely nothing of the snob about him.

Faithful Citizens.

[Toronto News.]

The Jew always becomes a patriotic citizen of the country which he adopts. A service in memory of the Jewish soldiers of the King who have fallen in South Africa was held in London yesterday, and the whole empire is surprised to learn that 2,000 Jews fought for England in South Africa. Some 325 figured in the casualty lists. Such a record of devotion ought to abolish forever any silly prejudice that yet remains in the English mind against the Jew.

A boy never tells his troubles to a man who wears whiskers.

The North Land School.

This is the title of a volume written by "George M. Weardale;" and it is dedicated to the army of Sunday school teachers and Christian workers who, without money and without price, are striving to make this world better.

The opening chapter describes a modern Sunday school with radiating class rooms, a printed order of service, orchestra, a model secretary, librarians, and superintendent, who, by the way, was a man of few words, his eloquence consisting of "brilliant flashes of silence;" a home department and a devotional committee. Everything moved smoothly, and the school is supposedly successful. Teachers and superintendent, however, become dissatisfied with results, and a meeting is called. The superintendent summarizes the situation in a brief address. Education, knowledge of the Scriptures, and descriptive powers, are good and useful, but it is "not by might nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord." Their great need, therefore, was a baptism of the Holy Spirit, and this could only be obtained when they made a complete surrender of self to God, and were ready to be molded and used as he desired. What this surrender meant to each of the 50 teachers, how it was made, and how it worked out in their own lives and in the lives of others, is the story of "The North Land School."

Among the characters introduced as teachers are Jim John, a farmer with a big heart, a big bank account, and a "check" for every emergency; Mr. Burnip, a wealthy cattle rancher; Ruby Bill, a cowboy; Mr. Johnstone, the owner of a brickyard; Tom the Leopard, an Indian chief; Miss Martin, a wealthy young lady who sings, and Mr. Hall, a missionary, who eventually marries Miss Martin. The story is made exceedingly interesting throughout, and the lesson introduced for Sunday school teachers and other Christian workers is well worked out.

Those who would like the book for themselves or for a friend, can see or purchase at Jas. I. Anderson' & Co.'s bookstore, London.

The Prohibition Discussion.

[Brantford Expositor.]

The discussion which has taken place in Ontario since the announcement was made that the provinces have power to prohibit the sale, but not the importation and manufacture, of intoxicating liquors, is extremely instructive, and it has been marked, in general, by great moderation in tone. True, there are those who insist that a prohibitory liquor law must be enacted and put into force immediately, without waiting for any further expression of opinion from the people, but in the main the advice given is in favor of careful consideration rather than of hasty action. Even among the clergy this disposition seems to be largely prevalent, and it is impossible not to be impressed with the fact that those who are most directly concerned with the moral welfare of the people are much more conservative in their views on the temperance question than they were a few years ago.

The situation is certainly a serious one from the standpoint of those who are anxious for the permanent success of the temperance cause. Compared with other provinces, and with other countries, Ontario occupies a most creditable position with regard to the drink traffic, the number of licenses issued in the province has been reduced one-half, and the convictions for drunkenness are less than they are in the State of Maine, which is under prohibition. Will the enactment of prohibition improve this condition of affairs? Or is there a possibility that the failure to secure its reasonable enforcement may bring the law into contempt, as the Scott act was brought, and thus secure its early repeal?

Then there are those who think the proposed jump from the present license system to total prohibition to be too radical, and suggest that a more practical step would be the entire abolition of the retail traffic, thus doing away with the open bar, and the treating system, but permitting liquor to be sold, in sealed packages, in properly-regulated shops, drinking on the premises being forbidden. This step in the direction of reform, however, is not being prominently urged at the present time, and may be dismissed from consideration for the moment.

In view of all the circumstances the path of wisdom is obviously a careful consideration of the situation from the standpoint of the present rather than of the past. It seems to point to further reference in some form of the entire question to the electorate, and the reference should be made, if possible, in a way which will remove the question from the domain of party politics and secure dispassionate consideration. If the electors indorse the bill which is submitted to them, no government can refuse to put it into operation, and to provide all possible machinery for its enforcement; if the electors decide otherwise, then the present license system must be continued for a time longer, or until public opinion is ready for a long step in advance.

Skating Accidents.

[Toronto World.]

We hold—and the truth must be said—that no one should have asked any lady to go with them on the Ottawo River over ice which they themselves had not been over previously, and ice which they knew to be absolutely safe. Let any man or boy venture himself wherever he wishes, if he is foolhardy enough to do so, but the minute he takes a woman or child with him then he is culpably negligent. And another lesson that should also be enforced, and which cannot be enforced too often, is this, that water is always safe in one direction, and anyone of judgment can easily find which is the safe direction. Water deepens one way and it does not deepen the other, and there is no necessity of courting danger when there is a perfectly safe course available. But the lesson above all lessons is that no man or boy should ask a woman or child, and should refuse to accompany a woman or child if the latter insist, over ice or water which they have not thoroughly tested, and which they know themselves to be perfectly safe.

Wilhelmina's Tough Hubby.

[Detroit News.]

It is sometimes argued that a woman does not have a fair chance in this world. Instead of going out, on equal footing with a man, and securing the particular mate that happened to suit her fancy, conventionality compels her to stand passive and make her selection from what happens to offer. This is one of the salient arguments for equal suffrage, and it must be admitted that the man does have a better chance for securing a desirable companion than the woman has ever enjoyed.

The world is occasionally admonished that society is built upon a pretty sound basis, and occasional events show that one would better think twice before he undertakes to revolutionize matters. A queen enjoys certain privileges outside her sovereignty, and one of these is the choosing of a consort. Queen Victoria drew a matrimonial prize, and the royal family of Great Britain, while it held together, was one of the happiest in the land. Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, appears to have made a terrible mistake. The man she chose for a husband has turned out to be a brutish glutton and drunkard, without sense of chivalry or even ordinary respect for womanhood. Such a man could not be expected to treat his young wife with proper respect, even when she happens to be a queen.

It seems that the patriotic young men who have been honored with the title of guardsmen to her majesty have been compelled to protect their young sovereign from the brutality of the prince consort, and that he, being a better swordsman than he is a husband, has put some of them in the hospital with serious if not fatal wounds. Domestic infelicity has long been a characteristic of the house of Holland, and Whilhelmina is likely to suffer more from the aggressive brutality of her husband than Queen Emma did from the notorious amours of the late king.

Ethics of Drowning Accidents.

[Woodstock Sentinel-Review.]

The most deplorable drowning accident at Ottawa which has plunged the family of one of the ministers of the crown into mourning and deprived the public of one of the most promising young officials in its service at the Dominion capital, raises anew the old question of the responsibility of a young man for the safety of a young lady who accompanies him on an outing on which they may be placed in a position of danger. It has been often discussed in relation to boating accidents and what applies to these applies also to the cases where skaters break through the ice. The general opinion seems to be that at least when both are thrown into the water, the young man has no right to return alive alone. For, it is argued, if he does, he has used some strength in saving himself, when he should have used all that he possessed in endeavoring to rescue his companion. Mr. Harper was not placed in a position of peril himself, but he believed that in joining the party of skaters, he had incurred responsibility for the lives of its young lady memoers. It was a most desperate chance which he took in jumping into the river after Miss Blair that either would come back alive, but he did not hesitate an instant and his death, at the very budding of what all looked forward to being a singularly bright and honorable career, was that of as true a hero as ever trod the soil of the Dominion. We would like to have the meaning of his conduct borne in upon the mind of every young fellow who is apt to be placed in a similar situation. Too many take risks without a thought of possible consequences. The next time one of them starts out with a young lady in his charge on a pleasure excursion which involves the possible danger of drowning, it would be well if he should ask himself whether he would act as Mr. Harper did. If he is not prepared to do so, he should stay at home.

Rev. Dr. Potts' Opinion

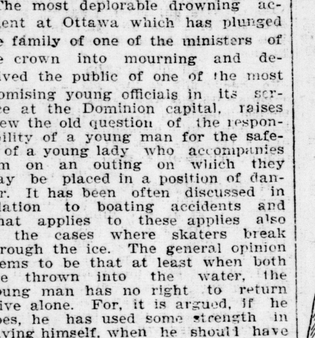
[Brockville Recorder.]

Rev. Dr. Potts, a well-known Methodist minister, whose eloquence has often been heard in Brockville, and who is in nowise inclined to help a Grit Government, says "a dying parliament should not enact a prohibitory law." No person will accuse Dr. Potts of standing in with either the liquor interests or the Government.

TO MOTHERS

Mrs. J. H. Haskins, of Chicago, Ill., President Chicago Arcade Club, Addresses Comforting Words to Women Regarding Childbirth.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Mothers need not dread childbearing after they know the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. While I loved children I dreaded the ordeal, for it left me weak and sick



MRS. J. H. HASKINS.

for months after, and at the time I thought death was a welcome relief; but before my last child was born a good neighbor advised **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and I used that, together with your Pills and Sanative Wash for four months before the child's birth;—it brought me wonderful relief. I hardly had an ache or pain, and when the child was ten days old I left my bed strong in health. Every spring and fall I now take a bottle of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and find it keeps me in continual excellent health."—MRS. J. H. HASKINS, 3248 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.—*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

Care and careful counsel is what the expectant and would-be mother needs, and this counsel she can secure without cost by writing to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass.



The Runians Carson McKee Co.

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING A walk through our store and inspection of our novelties in every department will greatly help you in your selection of Christmas gifts. You will find a choice in everything at this store, whether it be China, Fancy Goods, Drygoods, Linens, Silks, Dress Goods, Kid Gloves, Fine Shoes, Ladies' Purses, Leather Goods, Furs or Christmas Novelties.

Xmas Sale Fancy China In Basement

Ladies' Furs

OUR MOTTO: BEST GOODS

Ladies' Black Astrachan Coats, 24 to 26 inches long, prices $26, $35 and $40.

Electric Seal Coats, 24 to 27 inches long, at $36 and $45.

Gray Lamb, in all fashionable lengths, best qualities at lowest prices. A very stylish coat for $49 50.

Caperines

Large assortment Gray Lamb, Electric Seal, Sable and Thibet Lamb, at $10, $14 50, $45 and up to $62.

Ladies' Ruffs

In Sable and Electric Seal, 6 tails, at $6, $6 75, $9, $10 and $12.

Ladies' Muffs

In Sable, Opposum, Gray Lamb, Electric Seal, Astrachan and Thibet, at $2 50, $5, $6, $9 and up to $15 each.

Ladies' Gauntlets

In Persian Lamb, Gray Lamb, Electric Seal, Astrachan, Coon and Opposs um, best qualities at lowest prices.

Basement--Xmas China

Our Basement is ready now for our Christmas Sale. All the Novelties in China are here. Japanese Fern Pots and Jardinieres, and Fancy Pieces of China in Limoges, Austria and German Ware.

It is worth a visit just now to our Basement, and we invite you to see our display whether or not you want to buy.

We have some tables laid out with all one-price articles; on each also a beautiful display of Fancy China, Decorated Salad and Fruit Bowls, from 25c up to $3 each.

Large assortment of Newest Styles in Lamps for Christmas trade.

5c Table

Decorated Cups and Saucers, Salt and Peppers, Mustard Pots, Cream Pitchers, Fruit Saucers, Odd Plates, etc. Your choice for 5c.

10c Table

Covered Butter Dishes, Sugar Bowls, Spoon Trays, Pickle Dishes, Vases, Bread and Butter Plates, Fruit Bowls and Cream Pitchers, etc. Your choice for 10c.

25c Table

Brush and Comb Trays, Jardinieres, Cups and Saucers, Shaving Mugs, Decorated China, Bread and Cake Plates, Ash Trays, Fancy Glass Baskets and Celery Holders, etc. Your choice for 25c.



Mantles and ...Millinery

While we are running our ONE-THIRD OFF SALE in our Millinery Department, our Mantle Department is being weekly sorted up with the newest, up-to-date Coats. Some styles we are showing now are entirely new and different from anything shown earlier in the season. Visit our showrooms now and see the newest styles.

1/3 OFF Trimmed Millinery

The Runians Carson McKee Co.

PEKIN NEGOTIATIONS

Report of Commissioner Rockhill on the Dicker With China Submitted to Congress.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The report of Special Commissioner Rockhill to the secretary of state, on the results of his work in connection with the Chinese negotiations in Pekin, has been submitted to congress, along with the full text of the protocol. It was upon this report that the president based his commendatory reference to Mr. Rockhill's work in his recently published message to congress. Mr. Rockhill's lengthy report has been covered from time to time in dispatches already published. Concluding, he says: "No divergence of views existed fortunately between the representatives of the powers on the question of improving the channels of direct communication between them and the Chinese Government. The long vexed question of the ceremonial to be observed in the public audiences granted by the Emperor of China to foreign representatives was finally settled by the plenipotentiaries on lines perfectly satisfactory to all parties to the negotiations. The Tsung Li Yamen, or bureau of foreign affairs, which the experience of 40 years has shown Chinese and foreigners alike was unwieldly and incapable of discharging the duties devolving upon it, was altered in the way suggested by the conference, changed into a responsible ministry of foreign affairs, and organized on lines similar to those adopted in every other country of the world. Such in brief has been the role played by the United States in the conference of Pekin. While we maintained complete independence we were able to act harmoniously in the concert of powers, the existence of which was so essential to a prompt and peaceful settlement of the situation; we retained the friendship of all the negotiating powers, exerted a salutary influence in the cause of moderation, humanity and justice; secured adequate reparation for wrongs done our citizens, guarantees for their future protection, and labored successfully in the interests of the whole world in the cause of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire."

THE WINTER FAIR GOING ON AT GUELPH

An Unsurpassed Display of Live Stock and Poultry—Officers Elected at the Convention of the O. A. Experimental Union.

Guelph, Ont., Dec. 11.—The winter fair opened here yesterday with a large display of live stock and poultry, which has never been surpassed in Canada, and in merit second to none on the continent. Events that aroused great interest are the contest for the Bell Organ and Piano Company's and Thomas Holliday's cups, donated to the Fat Stock Club. Monday evening the milk test for dairy cattle commenced, and will continue for 48 hours. There are just double the entries in the class that there were last year. The entries for sheep are double what they were last year, and for hogs about a third more.

Among the visitors and officials were Hon. John Dryden, Hon. S. Fisher, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner Hodson, Supt. Creelman, Commissioner Robertson of Nova Scotia. The governor-general arrived in the evening and was formally received at the depot by Mayor Kennedy and others. Lord Minto will visit the Agricultural College this morning, and at noon will be presented with a civic address. In the afternoon he will visit the winter fair.

THE O. A. E. UNION.

The sessions of the Ontario Agricultural Experimental Union held here yesterday were well attended. The first speaker was W. R. Graham, of the O. A. C., who presented the reports of co-operative experiments with egg preservatives. This was discussed at some length.

C. A. Zavitz presented a report of co-operative experiments with varieties of fodder and a brief account of his visit to European institutions.

J. A. Ruddick, Ottawa, gave a lengthy account of the deterioration of Canadian cheese and the causes.

Prof. H. L. Hutt, O. A. C., reported on the co-operative experiments with small fruits and made reference to the success attendant upon their efforts. A series of ten-minute talks on all subjects followed.

Dr. W. H. Wiley gave a somewhat lengthy speech on sugar beets and the possibilities for Canada.

The following officers were elected: President, G. Raynor Rosehall, Prince Edward county; vice-president, Nelson Monteith, M.P.P., Stratford; superintendent, G. C. Creelman, Toronto.

BRICK PAVEMENTS

Handsome When Laid, But Wear Ragged Under Heavy Traffic.

[American Asphalt Journal.]

The adoption of brick pavements by municipalities for use on streets requiring heavy traffic has been practically abandoned. It was quite a "fad" for a few years to lay brick pavements, and their handsome appearance when first laid created a strong prejudice with the public in their favor; but it has been clearly demonstrated that they do not have the wearing qualities, are noisy and very expensive. The system generally adopted of introducing them through private petitions of property owners, who bore the largest part of the expense, induced the city officials in many cases to accept them without a thorough investigation.

Perhaps the most important subject that city officials ever have for consideration is that of street paving, and it is surprising to many that a unanimity of sentiment is not attainable on the relative merits of materials to be used for this purpose. That the propaganda work of different contractors, who are financially interested in the various substances may have something to do with this condition is obvious to those giving the subject attention, and reliable proof of it can be readily obtained by any person who takes the time necessary for investigation.

Brick pavements were first used only in small towns, and became popular as an outlet for the neighboring clays and shales when baked into brick. The extremely light traffic was in their favor, and the experiment was tried in a few large cities, but always with the same result. Brick pavements will not stand any but the lightest traffic and are classed as experimental and short-lived, but little better than wooden pavements. Reports of several cities are before us, and from which we extract the following:

Tonawanda, N. Y.—Population, 7,145. Light traffic on Adams street, brick pavement disintegrating inside of three and one-half years.

Youngstown, Ohio—Population, 23,220. Brick pavement giving way under heavy traffic.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Population, 52,324. Brick pavement a complete failure.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Brick pavement declared unsuitable.

Kansas City, Mo.—Population, 119,666. Brick pavement utter failure.

From Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, St. Louis, San Francisco and many other places the reports are the same, and brick pavements are declared as inferior in wearing qualities. In Chicago, near the center of the city, adjoining the stock exchange, is an example of what always takes place where brick is used for paving a street of heavy or medium traffic. Repairs are impossible, and putting in a new brick pavement will not be tolerated.

The commissioner of the board of public works of Chicago, says in his report, dated Jan. 5, 1901: "The introduction of brick for paving purposes has not been a success in this city. The ordinance prescribing the quality and size of bricks to be used for pavements, and establishing the test to which they were to be subjected before acceptance has been carefully complied with, but the result has not been satisfactory. On many streets where the bricks have been placed they crumbled under the heavy street traffic to which they were subjected, and it is clearly evident that the use of brick in the streets extensively traveled will not be satisfactory either to the property owner or to the general public."

Let Me Tell You How to Get Well.

Send no money; simply state the book you want. It will tell you what I spent a lifetime in learning.

With the book I will send an order on your druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative; and he will let you test it a month. If satisfied the cost is $5 50. If it fails I will pay your druggist myself.

I do just as I say. Over half a million have secured my treatment in that way, and 49 out of each 50 have paid for it because they were cured. Not a penny is accepted if it fails.

There are 39 chances in 40 that I can cure you. No matter how difficult your case, I take the entire risk, for those half million cases have proved what my remedy can do.

My way is to strengthen the inside nerves.

I bring back the nerve power which alone makes each vital organ do its duty. No other remedy does that; and in most chronic diseases there is no other way to get well. Don't let doubt or prejudice keep you from asking about it.

Simply state which book you want and name of your dealer, and address DR. SHOOP, Box 44, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia
Book No. 2 on the Heart
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys
Book No. 4 for Women
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed)
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism

Mild Cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

MEMORIAL TO GOVERNMENT.

London W. C. T. U. Frames Very Strong Resolution.

Expresses Its Disapproval of a Referendum Measure.

And Calls Upon Provincial Government to Enact a Prohibitory Law at Once.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the W. C. T. U. of this city took place yesterday afternoon in Somerset Hall. Mrs. Thornley, president, occupied the chair. The devotional exercises were led by Mrs. Weld. The Rev. T. C. Scott, B.A., pastor of Dundas Center Methodist Church, delivered an interesting and very important dissertation, taking as his subject the Referendum. In endeavoring to explain the meaning of a referendum, and to forecast its probable effects on prohibition he felt that he would have somewhat the role of a prophet. A plebiscite is the means of finding out the opinion or sentiments of the people on any matter, such as, for example, the prohibition of the liquor traffic. A referendum was a legislative enactment, finished in every detail, which upon being referred to the people and receiving the sanction of the majority, becomes law. The speaker stated that the "referendum" method of dealing with the prohibition question owed its existence to the suggestion of the press, and did not emanate from the government. It has been received as a probable course of action, and in dealing with it very little or no help can be sought from precedent. The chief, in fact distinguishing characteristic about a referendum is that it puts before the country the law in its entirety and in detail.

The speaker proceeded to outline the advantages and disadvantages in connection with such a mode of procedure. Among the advantages set forth, was what appeared to be a fact, namely, if a referendum were sustained by the people, it would add great strength to the law, and make it easier for laws to be made stringent and more capable of being enforced. In the second case the referendum places the temperance matter outside of party politics. The people, not any particular political party, must decide. By separating the temperance issue from party politics there should be a greater possibility of ascertaining the temperance sentiment of the country or province. "However," said the speaker, "we are discussing a probability, not an actuality."

In discussing the contras of the referendum Mr. Scott went on to say that there was always a lack of understanding among the people as to what form it would take until it were submitted to them. The temperance people were not sure of what course to take. The referendum might contain clauses of special privilege that would render the measure so ineffective that prohibitionists could not accept it. Another adverse feature might be the complication of such a government measure, that would only confuse the mass of the electors or voters. The speaker said that there might also be some secret understanding as in the case of the last plebiscite that was taken, and until we knew all that would be definitely meant or intended by the referendum we could not commit ourselves to the principle. The referendum would of necessity shelve the responsibility of the government. Governments are, continued the speaker, inaugurated to carry out the will of the people, and it would not do to set aside the constitutional way of disposing of such questions. The result of staking prohibition on a referendum might prove disastrous and imperil a great question.

SENTIMENT SUFFICIENTLY TESTED.

Mr. Scott said it was his firm belief that the sentiment of the people in regard to prohibitory methods of doing away with the traffic in alcoholic liquors, had been sufficiently tested. The legislature, he held, knew that the people of this province wanted prohibition. If, however, the people were given another opportunity of voting on a plebiscite or a referendum, it would not surprise him if they did not rally to its support. They have become discouraged over governmental inactivity subsequent to their previous efforts in expressing their will in regard to prohibition. The first plebiscite gave a majority of nearly 80,000 votes in favor of prohibition; the last gave a majority of 39,000; and probably if a referendum were voted upon it would be defeated. This would prove nothing, the speaker thought, in the way of a change in temperance sentiment. The vote did not represent the will of the people, which he believed to be overwhelming on the side of prohibition.

A probable difficulty to the enforcement of law was raised. Suppose the government should grant a referendum, which would obtain a majority of votes, and that government should be succeeded by an opposition, who were opposed to the carrying out of the law, men who were in no wise in sympathy with the movement, it is easy to predict what the result would be. Every law has two weak points. The first is the penalty imposed for its infraction. There is no law so constantly violated as our liquor law. The second weak point lies in the men who are to administer the law. Our liquor laws have been taken out of the range of ordinary common law, and the government has appointed special agents for their administration. Special men might be chosen who would advance their party's interest to the ruination of the prohibition cause.

The speaker said he doubted the wisdom of a referendum, and in conclusion, said: "I have in my heart a feeling that if the present government will adopt a prohibitory law and then appeal to the country, they would receive overwhelming support, but I cannot predict success for the government that will issue a referendum."

The president, Mrs. Thornley, spoke on the confusing technicalities of the license law. She also referred to the wording of the ballot, which, by its phraseology alone lost several thousand votes which would otherwise have been cast in favor of prohibition, when the question came up a few years ago. The ballot referred to mentioned the prohibition of the manufacture of "cider" and "alcoholic," instead of "intoxicating beverages. That is, the prohibition of any beverage containing an imperceptible quantity, one per cent say, of alcohol. If a question containing 20 or 30 words, by its vagueness, cost so many votes, what would likely be the result in the case of a complicated referendum

The following resolution, a copy of which is to be sent to Premier Ross, was passed unanimously:

Whereas the people of this province have twice, within a period of eight years, declared by large majorities their belief in prohibition as a solution of the temperance problem; and whereas the government has pledged itself, first through Oliver Mowat, second through Hon. A. S. Hardy, and third through Hon. G. W. Ross, to grant legislation to the full extent of its powers as soon as these had been judiciously ascertained; and whereas the decision of the Privy Council, pronouncing the Manitoba act intra vires, has cleared away the doubts that existed concerning the right of provincial legislatures to prohibit all transactions in liquor coming wholly within their own boundaries; therefore resolved, That we believe it to be the duty of the Ontario Legislature to grant, without further delay, the prohibition they have so frequently promised and the people have so persistently demanded.

Further resolved, that we cannot accept a referendum as any fulfillment of past pledges, as such a course disowns all responsibility for the measure and would render it little likely to receive a fair enforcement.

The next meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held on Dec. 24, and will take the form of a conference, instead of a regular meeting.

RAW WINDS AND WET WEATHER

cause the Colds that cause Pneumonia and Consumption. . . . . .

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

cures the cold, heals the lungs and makes you well. SHILOH cures Consumption and all Lung and Throat Troubles; and Coughs and Colds in a day. Positively guaranteed. 25 cents. . .

Write to S. C. WELLS & Co., Toronto, Can., for a free trial bottle.

Kasi's Clover Root Tea Cures Headache

MARION COULD NOT KEEP FROM STEALING

Plea of the Servant Girl Who Played Lady in Hotels—Took $1,500 Worth of Diamonds and Pawned Them.

New York, Dec. 11.—The young woman who has given her name in turn as Marion Wanamaker, Marion King, May Walker, Daisy Merritt and May Huntington since she skipped from Brookline, Mass., with $1,500 worth of the jewelry of the family which employed her as a servant, and went to live in reputable hotels, was held by Magistrate Brann for requisition to Massachusetts on charges of larceny. She says that her real name is Mary Driscoll, but she went down in the police records as Marion King. She is 19 years old. Blandly she admitted taking the jewelry as charged, and with apparently an unassumed naivete said that she never could help taking diamonds when she saw them. She lived with the Merrills, the family she robbed in Brookline, for three weeks in October and November. She had intended to be a stenographer, she says, but, her eyes failing, she had been forced to become a housemaid.

"If people would not insist on trusting me," she told reporters, "I would not be so tempted to steal."

She said that the temptation to steal the Merrill jewelry came upon her constantly all the time she worked for that family. Finally she could no longer resist it. She took the jewels on Nov. 7 and came to this city by way of Providence. In the Rhode Island city she pawned a diamond cross, part of her plunder, for $90. On the money she came to New York. Here she pawned the rest of the jewels in a Sixth avenue pawnshop for a little less than $300. On her arrival here she went to the Gilsey House and registered as Marion Wanamaker, of San Francisco. She said that she was in the city to do some holiday shopping.

Her appearance in the police court was calculated to deceive the sharpest of hotel clerks. She carried herself well, was quiet, reserved and apparently of superior intelligence. She is good looking. She wore a long coat of Oxford cloth, a small black hat of smart shape and set. She has black hair and gray eyes which are partly hidden behind rimless eyeglasses with thick and powerful lenses.

She told the reporters that gathered about her in the court room that her bill the first week at the Gilsey was $40. The next week she cut this down to $30. The last week it was $10, which, she said, was still unpaid. Leaving some of her belongings at the hotel, she went to board at 44 West Twenty-Seventh street. She was arrested at this last address.

"I didn't do very much here," she said. "I went to a few of the matinees and visited the shops. I saw no one, was with no one. I do not know why I took the diamonds. I simply cannot resist the temptation. Other things do not affect me the way these diamonds do.

"I've lived alone for a good many years now. My stepmother is not older than I. She has separated me from my family. I lived everywhere with my friends and when my health permitted earned my living."

She admitted that she had served two years in a reform institution for stealing.

"I was only 14 years then," she added, "and that was some excuse. I do not know how I can clear myself now."

Through the police court proceedings she remained cool. Once or twice she smiled a bit. Detective Sergeant Becker and Barnett had her photographed yesterday morning for the rogues' gallery.

COAL MINE IN FLAMES.

Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 10.—Fire broke out last night in the Big Lick mine between Lykens and Williamstown, throwing several hundred men out of work. The fire is still burning. The mine is owned by the Lykens Valley Coal Company, and is one of the most productive in the Lykens region.

THIRTY MEN OF WEST ONTARIO

Complete List of Recruits for Mounted Infantry.

It Includes Eight Londoners, Several of Whom Have Served in Africa Before.

The 30 men selected for the Canadian Mounted Infantry from this district were enlisted yesterday at Wolseley Barracks. The chosen 30 were picked from a throng of applicants numbering 150, and, needless to say, they were splendid specimens of Canadian manhood. Not a bad tooth, a poor eye, an unstrung nerve was to be found among them. They are, perhaps, the finest body of men, physically, chosen from Ontario since the war began. Every one of them can hit a bull's-eye at 50 yards, sit a bucking horse, and is capable of undergoing any hardship.

There are eight men from London, several of whom have fought in the present war before.

Mr. George Hodson, of the Molsons Bank, is among the latter. On handing in his resignation at the bank, he was presented with a silver-mounted pipe by his fellow-employes.

Knox Niven, son of Dr. J. S. Niven, and a graduate of McGill, has been sworn in and will be connected with the medical department of the troop.

Earl Stacey, son of Col. Stacey, formerly of this city, and now of Buffalo, an employe of Edward Adams & Co., has been accepted, and will be the youngest member in the company. His brother, Percy, was in the first contingent.

Bert Munro is also one of the accepted ones and this will be his second term.

George McBeth, of Strathroy, has also been accepted for the second time.

The men accepted are:

George Hurst, 7th Regiment, London.
Robert S. Russell, 25th Regiment, St. Thomas.
Albert Berry, 25th Regiment St. Thomas.
John Wilson, B Squadron, 1st Hussars, London.
John W. Miller, Wyndham Center.
Alex. H. Prebble, No. 6 Bearer Company, London.
Samuel Barrett, 25th Regiment, St. Thomas.
James Knox Niven, 26th Regiment, London.
Allan Montieth, Lambeth.
Robert Stapleton, 26th Regiment, London.
Albert E. Munro, 7th Fusiliers.
John Douglas Tipton, Dunnville.
Neil McLean, 27th Fusiliers, Strathroy.
James A. Kendell, 24th Regiment, Wakefield.
Earl W. Stacey, 1st Hussars, London.
Charles N. Evans, Port Hope.
Harold Wade, 22nd Regiment, Walkerton.
John Sutherland, 25th Regiment, St. Thomas.
George McBeth, 26th Battalion, Strathroy.
Clarence K. Rorison, 21st Regiment, Windsor.
Frederic Middleton Little, Bothwell.
Richard Burr, 7th Regiment, London.
Archibald McMurphy, London.
William Stokes, 23rd Regiment, Fingal.
George Cuthbert Hodson, 7th Regiment, London.
Walter Spencer, 32nd Regiment, Leeds.
Noble Craig, 21st Essex, Windsor.
Arthur C. Yule, 3rd Battalion, R. C. R., Goderich.

COSTLY ARMS AND LEGS

The U. S. Government Will Pay Half a Million Dollars for Them Next Year.

[Cleveland Leader.]

Artificial limbs or commutation therefor will cost the Federal Government next year over half a million dollars. This statement may cause a great deal of astonishment to the average citizen, and he may wonder why such a large expenditure is to be made. The average old soldier, however, will doubtless understand.

The government believes in taking the best care of the men who have suffered disability because they fought for the flag. The pension roll, with its million names, and the annual appropriations of upwards of $140,000,000, furnish the most conspicuous evidence of the nation's gratitude to the men who either have gone to her defense or upheld her honor and dignity. But Uncle Sam goes still further in manifesting his appreciation; he furnishes to every soldier who has lost an arm or leg an artificial leg or the equivalent in cash.

This custom was established in 1870, when congress passed a law bestowing this additional recompense upon the veterans of the civil war. The statute as it now stands entitles any soldier, either in the Civil or Spanish war, to a new artificial arm or leg, or both, every three years, and should the soldier prefer the cash he can have it. The money equivalent is $50 every three years for each disabled limb. In the case of a soldier who lost the use of an arm and a leg, the government allows him a substitute for both members, or $100 every three years.

There are several cases on the records of the war department of men who have drawn artificial limbs or commutation for the loss or disability of two arms and a leg, or two legs and an arm, and in such instances the commutation amounts to $150 every three years. During the 31 years the law has been in operation only one soldier has been enrolled who lost by amputation, as a result of wounds or disease, both his arms and both his legs. Since 1870 the government has paid out in the neighborhood of $10,000,000 under authority of this statute. Every third year, and the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, will be one, the appropriation amounts to more than half a million dollars.

Secretary Root, in his report, fixes the amount necessary for disbursement for this purpose at $516,000 next year. During the current year the appropriation was $127,000.

A WIDE SPHERE OF USEFULNESS.—The consumption of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has grown to great proportions. Notwithstanding the fact that it has now been on the market for over twenty-one years, its prosperity is as great as ever and the demand for it in that period has very greatly increased. It is beneficial in all countries, and wherever introduced fresh supplies are constantly asked for.

THE KING VS. THE FASHION

The Question of Social Functions on the Sabbath.

His Majesty Frowns Upon a Practice Which Many Canadians Are Affecting.

The following paragraphs from an excellent article in The Acadian Recorder, of Halifax, N. S., of recent issue, discussing the growing practice of holding suppers and other social functions on Sunday, which The Advertiser has been asked to republish, will, it is felt, be read with interest:

"This (the practice of holding social functions on Sunday) is indulged in by those even who profess to be good church-goers, who frequent our places of worship with becoming regularity. We were sorry, for instance, on a recent royal occasion it seemed wise to some to have a dinner party on Sunday evening to the Duke of York. We are sure the visitors would not have been offended had this public violation of the Christian Sunday not been proposed. In fact, it is by no means a function of royalty to violate the one Day of Rest that all should enjoy, for an English paper remarks 'that King Edward has stunned society by placing the ban on Sunday entertainments of every sort.' The news came out as a result of his declining to leave Scotland for London on Sunday. It is said he will not encourage Sunday dinner parties at restaurants or other diversions.

"We all know what a potent influence for good her majesty, the late queen, had on society, and we are glad to see her royal son following in the same path, and even branching out for himself as well. We would advise those folks in Halifax, who of late have been starting "the fashion" by giving Sunday evening suppers, that they 'Follow the King.' What is the use of the board of trade or other organization trying to make arrangements so that the mail steamers will not leave Halifax on Sunday, if devotees of fashion break the laws that the community is endeavoring to keep sacred? This law, written or unwritten, it matters not, is that all employes shall have one day's rest from toil. We try to give it to our laborers, which is recognized as right, and we learn with great satisfaction that the Allan steamers are to sail from Halifax on Mondays during the coming winter, instead of on Sundays as at first proposed.

"But while the male workers are to get their rest, the maids at work in the kitchen must be kept at work all day preparing for Sunday evening suppers, that are not, we much fear, permeated with the spirit of the Sabbath day. Horace Greeley said once that 'the liberty of rest for each demands the day of rest for all.' But the liberty of rest for each cannot be secured when in increasing proportions our Sunday evenings are being used as we have stated. We hope the practice to which we have called attention will not grow. We trust it will abate; but it will only cease when the Christian conscience, which is strong enough to dominate all avenues of society in this city, discountenances such practices as are growing too rapidly to be looked on as a matter of course. It is a practice that our ministers can well afford to denounce in earnest and strong terms without fear or favor. Indeed we have been surprised that the pulpit has not spoken out on this matter with greater fearlessness than it has in the past. Meantime, we would tender to one and all the advice to 'Follow the King' in this respect as they do in others, and they cannot be far wrong."

MR. LAKE'S BACK

Plattsville Gentleman Who Had Little Hope of a Cure Is Now Well.

Plattsville, Ont., Dec. 9—(Special)—Thos. Lake an aged and highly respected gentleman of this place, gives Dodd's Kidney Pills the credit for curing him of a very bad case of Kidney Trouble and came Back. His back ached so that he could hardly sit up, and his kidneys gave him much trouble. Mr. Lake is over 70 years of age, and he thought he was too old to be cured. However, he saw an advertisement telling how a man older than he was had found relief and a cure by using Dodd's Kidney Pills, so he determined to test them. The first box proved to his satisfaction that a cure was possible, and now he is well and hearty.

TIRED OF LIFE.

Philadelphia, Dec. 10.—Alonso P. Douglas, a lawyer, was found dead in his office today with a self-inflicted bullet wound through his head. He was 60 years of age. The body was discovered by the janitor when he came to clean the office. A note was on Douglas' desk, addressed to the elevator boy of the building asking that his body be sent to an undertaking establishment, and not to his home.

THEY ADVERTISE THEMSELVES.—Immediately they were offered to the public, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills became popular because of the good report they made for themselves. That reputation has grown, and they now rank among the first medicines for use in attacks of dyspepsia and biliousness, complaints of the liver and kidneys, rheumatism, fever and ague, and the innumerable complications to which these ailments give rise.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MRS. FRANCES J. MOORE RECEIVES pupils for piano and singing. 450 Ridout street. 39n-xt

DAVID L. WRIGHT, ORGANIST ST. James' Presbyterian Church. Pupil A. S. Vogt, Toronto Conservatory Music. Teacher of piano and organ. Residence, 736 Richmond street.

ALICE CALDER STOCK—SOLOIST First Methodist Church. Voice culture. 254 Queen's avenue. 23tf

MR. W. H. HEWLETT, ORGANIST OF Dundas Center Methodist Church, teacher of piano, organ, harmony and theory. 418 Queen's avenue. Telephone 1,218.

CHARLES E. WHEELER (ORGANIST and choirmaster St. Andrew's Church) has resumed teaching. Piano, pipe organ, harmony and singing. Both advanced and elementary tuition given. New address, 640 Wellington street.

PARCEL DELIVERY.

C. P. E.—CITY PARCEL EXPRESS—Trunks, valises and parcels called for and promptly delivered. 'Phone 1,295. Office, No. 2 Masonic Temple. C. H. Anderson.

LIVERY STABLES.

LILLEY'S LIVERY—NO. 619 DUNDAS street, East London, Ont. Telephone 666.



Saves time. It is always ready for a hasty luncheon or unexpected supper. Bovril is a necessary adjunct of a chafing dish. Improves hashes, entrees, stews, soups and kindred dishes. Unequalled for strengthening the sick and aged.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an act to incorporate a company under the name of the "St. Joseph and Lake Huron Ship Canal Company," with all necessary powers to construct, operate and maintain canals, so located as to make and build a navigable waterway from some point on the eastern shore of Lake Huron, in the County of Huron, or of Lambton, in the Province of Ontario, to some point on Lake Erie (between Rondeau Harbor and Port Burwell), in the County of Elgin, in said province, with power to vary the above routes should further surveys prove it advisable; and to dredge, deepen, raise or lower, the levels of, or otherwise improve, the existing watercourses, and to form and create such connecting links as may be found necessary to make and complete, throughout the entire distance between the said terminal points (on Lake Huron and Lake Erie) a navigable channel of a depth of not less than fourteen (14) feet; and power also to acquire all or any other works or improvements necessary or useful on said lakes, and at and between said terminals; and to construct, operate and maintain all works and structures necessary or proper in connection with such waterway; to build, acquire, operate, maintain, own, lease or otherwise dispose of terminals, harbors, wharfs, docks, piers, landing-places, water lots, yards, elevators, warehouses, dry-docks, reservoirs, and other structures, and locks, dams, and all works incidental thereto, and also to act as warehousemen; to construct works for and to produce and use hydraulic, pneumatic, and other power, and for purposes of irrigation, to lease or otherwise dispose of said works and powers; to acquire, own, haul, and operate by cable, electricity, or otherwise, steamers, barges, or any other vessels and ferries in connection therewith and for the purpose of navigating the lakes, the St. Lawrence and other rivers and the Gulf; and also power to own and operate ocean-going steamers and to dispose of same; with power to acquire by purchase, expropriation or otherwise, lands for purposes of the company, and to dispose thereof; to levy and collect tolls, to take, use, and dispose of water for the purposes of said canal, for irrigation purposes and for generating hydraulic, electric or other powers, and to transmit and dispose of the same for all purposes; and with all necessary powers to construct and operate a line or lines of railway and tramway (of either standard or narrow gauge), also bridges, ferries, telegraph and telephone lines, in connection with the said enterprise, and the right to connect with and enter into running arrangements over any and all railways situated within a distance of six miles from any portion of said canal; and also to acquire and use water powers, and erect, operate, and maintain electrical works and appurtenances for use and transmission of electrical power for the operation of the said railway and vessels and haulage of same, and for other purposes; with power to purchase or otherwise acquire the shares, debentures and securities of canal or railway companies, and to sell to, or exchange its own securities with such companies; and to carry on lumbering, milling, transportation and forwarding business; together with such other powers and privileges, including the issue of bonds, debentures and preference shares, as may be necessary for the attainment of the above objects.

M. S. LONERGAN,
Solicitor for Applicants.

Montreal, 27th November, 1901. 48a-t

DENTAL CARDS.

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

McDONALD & CUNNINGHAM—DENTISTS, 183½ Dundas street. 'Phone 702.

DR. W. S. WESTLAND, DENTIST—Post-graduate in crown and bridge work, Chicago. Edge Block, Richmond street. 'Phone 900. Residence, 287 Queen's avenue. 'Phone 420.

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST—Successor to the late Dr. Davis. Specialty, preservation of natural teeth. 170 Dundas street. 'Phone 975.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$100 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON real estate, at 5 and 5½ per cent. Apply J. W. G. Winnett, barrister, etc., 420 Talbot street. ywt

A LARGE AMOUNT OF PRIVATE funds to loan on real estate at lowest rates. Meredith & Fisher, London, Ont.

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

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

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

LEGAL CARDS.

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

E. H. JOHNSTON, NOTARY PUBLIC, Barrister, etc., 87½ Dundas street. 'Phone 1,401.

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

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

GREENLEES & BECHER—BARRISTERS, etc., Canadian Loan Company building, Richmond street, London. Private funds to loan. A. Greenlees, B.A.; H. C. Becher.

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

STUART, STUART & BUCKE—BARRISTERS, solicitors etc. Office, room 117 Masonic Temple. Alex. Stuart, K.C.; Duncan Stuart; E. T. Bucke, B.A.

CASEY & MORWOOD, BARRISTERS, 90 Dundas street, London. Money to loan at lowest rates.

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

MAGEE, McKILLOP & MURPHY—Barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc. Office, corner Richmond and Dundas, London, James Magee, K.C.; J. B. McKillop; Thomas J. Murphy; Philip E. McKenzie, LL.B.

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

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

McEVOY, POPE & PERRIN, BARRISTERS, solicitors. Robinson Hall Chambers, opposite court house. Money to loan.

G. N. WEEKES, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, notary public, etc., Hiscox Building. 367 Richmond street, London. Money to loan at lowest rates.

ARCHITECTS.

MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS, LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS.
John M. Moore. Frederick Henry.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

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

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

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

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

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

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT Strong's Drug Store, 184 Dundas street. Residence, 289 Dufferin avenue.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. E. PA..DEE BUCKE, 209 QUEEN'S avenue, Kingsmill Terrace. Telephone 504.

DR. McLAREN, 193 QUEEN'S AVENUE, five doors east of Richmond street.

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

DR. A. T. HOBBS, 398 DUNDAS street, near Colborne. Diseases of women and mental diseases only. Hours, 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. Telephone 1,342.

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

DR. ANGUS GRAHAM—OFFICE AND residence, 463 King street. 'Phone 609.

CL. T. CAMPBELL, M.D., M.C.P.S. Office and residence, 327 Queen's avenue, London. Office hours, 8 to 9:30 a.m., 1 to 2 p.m., and 6 to 8:30 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty.

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

DR. BAYLY, 443 PARK AVENUE—Specialty, diseases of children. 'Phone 827.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON, OFFICE AND residence, 360 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women and children. Office house, 12:30 to 6 p.m.

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

DR. GRAHAM—OFFICE, 380 CLARENCE. Residence, 616 Richmond. Specialties, pulmonary affections, cancers, tumors, piles, diseases of women and children.

R. OVENS, M.D., 220 QUEEN'S AVENUE. Eye, ear, nose and throat.

DR. McLELLAN, EYE AND EAR SURGEON. Specialist eye, ear, nose and throat. 497 Talbot. Hours, 9 to 5, 7 to 8.

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

EDUCATIONAL.

LONDON SCHOOL OF ORATORY, 11 Hiscox Building. Elocution, reading, physical culture. Ellen Miriam Kurzenknabe, director. x

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THE IROQUOIS, TORONTO, CANADA—Popular hotel. Popular prices. Newly fitted and refurnished. G. A. Graham, proprietor, late Imperial Hotel, Galt.

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that the first thing needed to cure most all ailments is to get the stomach and bowels properly performing their required duties. Also that your system will be practically free from ordinary ills if you keep these organs in healthful action.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

the perfect tonic-laxative, will do this for you. It will not only cure the constipated condition of your bowels but it also strengthens all the organs of digestion and prevents the return of such an unhealthful condition.

All druggists sell ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT, 25c. and 60c. a bottle.

The Emerald of Kandahar

It was still quite early in the day, for Mr. Grode was accustomed to go about his business betimes. Now it used once upon a time to be considered that it is the early bird that picks up the worm. Of all worms in the world with whom he wished to meet, Nathan Levi stood first in the catalogue. And—could he believe his own eyes?—there he was, or else his twin brother, passing a door in Bean street close to the door of which sat Pearl, as I choose to call her now, who greeted him with a nod that seemed to say, "Good morning, Nathan Levi!"

And yet could that ragged, foul-looking, miserable old-clothesman, prowling about the back-slums of Soho, be posessed of the great Kandahar Emerald, upon which millions might be raised at any given moment? Had he born the least resemblance to more ordinary human beings, Mr. Grode would most certainly not have believed his own eyes. But that there should be two such monsters in the world would be a greater miracle than that Mr. Grode should be deceived. So he weighed probabilities, and came to the only conclusion open to him—namely, that he saw Levi in the very flesh before him.

At any cost he must be tracked and followed at once, even if the meeting with his long-lost daughter had to be postponed for a month to come. Such chances do not come to a man twice in a year. Most men would have found a difficulty in finding an excuse ready to hand. But Mr. Grode was a man of resource in practical difficulties, and did not much care about being considered wanting in sentiment. He looked at his watch suddenly. "Ah," he said, with a deep sigh, "there is the dear girl herself—poor child! What a thing is the feelings of a father! There she is—and I have a most important engagement—business—in just thirty-two minutes. Go you and prepare her—I shall be back in an hour, if I'm not, then take her home. She will find a father's arms open to receive her—a fatted calf killed. Till then, God bless you both!"

Arthur, who had not as yet experienced the feelings of a father, stared at him with surprise. He certainly did not admire the feelings of a man of business, and congratulated himself more than ever upon not having entered upon a career in which they were acquired. However, he could only accept it as a phenomenon of the practical nature, and hastened on to the blanchisserie, while Mr. Grode set out closely to follow the old-clothesman, but in such a way that he himself should not be observed.

He did not return in an hour. On the contrary, his pursuit of the Great Emerald of Kandahar, as represented by its owner, led him a chase as long as it was tiresome. Fortunately for him, he was a good walker, and a good waiter, too, or he would have been wearied out, and bored to death as well. He had to make a regular tour, up and down a hundred streets, and round a score of squares, to kick his heels in front of doors sometimes for half an hour at a stretch, and to watch his game down areas and up blind alleys. And all the time he had to enjoy the ceaseless music of that shrill, harsh voice, as it continued its monotonous cry of "Old clo'!—any old clo'!"

He had to do all this, too, upon an empty stomach, for the game in question kept creeping on without giving its pursuer a single available opportunity of obtaining a mouthful of food. This was almost the worst part of the business, for Mr. Grode was very careful of his inner man, and always had his chop regularly at half-past one. At last, however, his chase began to draw to an end. The evening was beginning to fall, and the grimy shades of Soho were being regained by both pursuer and pursued once more. Ere long, the quarry was driven to bay, or, at all events, was run to earth, in its den.

But Mr. Grode was not content with this. He first took a turn or two in front of the slop-shop, to impress the locality of it upon his memory, and then went up what looked like an arched cul-de-sac that ran by its side. The inmost point in relation to the presumed abode of such a treasure might turn out to be of importance one of these days. The arched passage in question led into the small back court which has already been mentioned; and so far he seemed to have learned all that, for the present, was learnable. Faint and exhausted, he was on the point of turning homeward, when he saw the gleam of a candle shining through a blindless window and reflecting itself feebly upon the chips of broken glass and oyster-shell that formed part of the heap of dust and offal.

He went up to the window, and saw what the reader has already seen—he saw, shining before him, in as much splendor as it could borrow from a single wax taper, the glory of the Great Emerald of Kandahar.

For more than an instant he stood as if he were chained to the spot, not seeing what Levi saw, but, nevertheless, gloating over and drinking in what he did see with greedy eyes. He forgot at once his bodily hunger and fatigue in the excitement of being so near, almost within arm's reach, of the object of the lust of his soul. With only three miserable panes of glass between him and the jewel, it is almost wonderful that he did not yield to the sudden temptation that fell upon him in the first moment of his fascination to dash the window to pieces with his fist, to spring into the room, to send the hunchback flying against the wall, to snatch the Emerald from his hands, and to run with it to Count Andreas before its purchaser knew whether he was upon his head or upon his heels. It would have been easy to a strong and active man like him as the raising of an eyelid. He must most infallibly have yielded to it had not the moon at that moment peeped out from behind a cloud, and for an instant thrown his portly shadow through the window upon the floor of the room.

The effect upon the Jew was something fearful to behold. His lower jaw dropped still lower upon his breast, his hair literally bristled up on end, as though an electric current had passed through it with full force, and he started up in a paroxysm of terror as he thrust the ruler of his life into his capacious mouth, prepared to swallow it, if need were, rather than allow it to be seen by mortal man. So demoniacal was his aspect, that Mr. Grode, though no coward, fairly turned and fled, in sheer panic, as men fly from danger in dreams.

Nor did he stop until the gaslight of Oxford street recalled him to himself once more. Then he dropped into the nearest restaurant, and drank plenteously of brandy before he could calm his excited nerves sufficiently to go home, in order to take his daughter and his future son-in-law to his parental arms.

CHAPTER XI.

When Mr. Grode left Arthur Cranstoun he went straight to the door of the blanchisseries, where, though not a very frequent visitor, he was well known. Is it heresy against the clothes' philosophy, to say that Pearl did not look any the less Pearl for her poor dress? Certainly, she did not in his eyes; and it was, at any rate, impossible for anyone to confuse her with her Norman companions, who had come to bear for her the real and warm affection of partisans, tempered, however, by a great deal of respect. She would willingly have laid aside her accidental social superiority, and tried her best to do so; but they insisted upon considering her as their superior, even against her will.

"I have come to take you for a walk, Pearl," said her lover. "Never mind your work for today, nor for tomorrow either. In fact, Madame Cornet will have to do without you altogether, I am afraid."

The gladness of his voice was echoed in her eyes. She laid down her work at once and went out with him while he told her his news—news which made the old Square of Soho, round which they walked, as bright and pleasant as if its smoky atmosphere had been made up of the breath of roses. Before the end of the hour they returned to the blanchisserie, and, having waited there a reasonable time, set out, according to her father's instructions, to return home. If Mr. Grode's walk had been disagreeable, theirs was the most delightful in the world. She even forgot that it was in the garb of a servant that she was returning to the house where she had once reigned as mistress.

The rest of that delightful day was even more delightful still. She left him for one long half-hour, it is true, while she made herself fit to be seen in her own eyes, thinking all the while how she might look best in his—as if that required a single thought!—while he waited alone in the dining-room, almost too joyful to be impatient for her return. And then they were together all the afternoon till the evening came on, and then for an hour or two of the twilight—that was the best part of all. At last, however—too soon—came the thundering knock at the door that both knew so well. As they started a few steps apart, Mr. Grode entered, embraced his daughter, and shook Arthur warmly by the hand. He was flushed and excited; to them there was more than sufficient cause for his apparent emotion. The remainder of the evening was spent as a family feast of reconciliation, for which Mr. Grode killed his fatted calf, making his children quite ashamed of themselves, and putting them both completely in the wrong. But Arthur thought it all very right and natural, and Pearl was far too happy to be surprised at a sudden change that might, had she been a reader, have reminded her of the reformed and forgiving father in Christmas stories.

[To be Continued.]

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MANUFACTURE OF COB PIPES

Best Corn Cobs Come From the State of Ol' Missouri.

Making of Pipes Has Become an Important Item to the Farmers of the State.

[Philadelphia North American.]

Washington, Mo., is the center of the limited district in which the true cob pipe grows. The loyal Missourian will not, perhaps, contend that the corn of other and less favored sections is not as good, or, at least, nearly as good, for the ordinary purposes of life, such as feeding hogs, cows, mules, making "sour mash" or dodger, but he stands firm in the position that nowhere else on the face of the earth can be found cobs that make pipes equal to those of Washington county's production. He may be right, and the verdict of smokers has tended to sustain him in his large claims of superiority, for the Missouri corn cob pipe is known the world over.

Peculiar conditions of soil and atmosphere tend to produce certain well-defined results in animal and vegetable growth and development. The Kentucky blue grass region, just about the area, by the way, which is included in the cob region of Missouri, has produced horses of superior speed, mettle and bottom for generations. The expert can tell in the same state whether the corn which produced the article before him was grown in the Green River, the Elkhorn or the Kentucky River region of the state before the skill of the distiller converted it into a liquid suitable for a gentleman's before-breakfast toddy. It is well known to dealers in corn that in certain sections where large quantities of the grain are grown there is a liberality of early frosts coming before the grain and cob are hardened by the natural process of ripening is completed. This makes "soft corn," which may be good or even better for feeding purposes, but the cobs would not make desirable pipes. The cob for pipes as made by the factories must be hard and close-grained.

The value of the cob product of the peculiar variety which goes into the pipes soon became an important factor to the farmers. The corn, carefully shelled from the cobs, so as not to injure the latter, was just as valuable for feeding purposes as if the cobs were thrown to one side as waste material. It brought the farmer as much or more on the market, and then he had the added profit from his cobs. Good prices made careful handling, and the average farmer gets for salable cobs from 15 to 25 cents for those from which a bushel of corn has been shelled. This adds almost 100 per cent to the money-making value of the corn crop.

There is another practical, but sometimes overlooked factor in the successful making of first-class cob pipes. This is the care and skill in handling the cobs before the process of manufacture begins. The cobs in the Washington county factories are carefully "culled," the defective ones thrown out, and then the selected ones are dried and seasoned for two or three years. The raw material is then ready for the turning and boring, which removes the outer husk and the inner pith. The stem-hole is made and the final polish put on the bowl. All of this is by specially made machinery. It was some time after the first pipes were made before the original maker hit on the plan of covering the outer surface with a coat of varnish. Just before that his favorite finish had been a coat of plaster of paris rubbed into the little depressions which are left by the sockets in which the grains of corn grow. This plaster coat was not exactly what the public or the manufacturer wanted, and the new finish has been in use exclusively for several years. The Washington county genius was not the inventor of the cob pipe by any means. He only made a business of what had heretofore been left to the individual hands of the smoker. For generations—in fact, since the first settler began to grow corn and tobacco side by side in the Virginia colony under the patronage of Elizabeth's favorite, the courtly Raleigh—the weed has been smoked in the cob of the corn. Nature has ordained that the same conditions of soil and climate which produce the narcotic tobacco will also produce in perfection the corn cob.

A Woman Reporter.

A humorous story was related as the experience of a reporter at a gathering of women of the press at Buffalo. It was in a country town, and she was sent to get an obituary from a woman whose husband had hanged himself in an attic. The bereaved widow was a friend of the editor of her paper, and she was specially instructed to make no allusion to the hanging in talking with her. The first remark of the reporter, however, led up to a faux pas. "Very pleasant weather," she said, by way of a beginning. "Yes," answered the widow, "but we haven't had a pleasant Monday for washing in a long time." "Oh, I shouldn't think you would mind that," said the reporter. "Mamma always envied you; she said you had such a good attic in which to hang things."

REALISTIC.

Mamma—For goodness' sake, Elsie, why are you shouting in that disgraceful fashion? Why can't you be quiet like Willie.

Elsie—He has to be quiet, the way we're playing. He's papa coming home late, and I'm you.

A BRITON'S IMPRESSION

The Furtherance of Peace and Civilization

Depends on Unity of Purpose Between Old and New World.

Rev. Hugh Black Sees Much That Is Excellent in the Modern United Stateser.

It has become almost a trite saying, south of the 49th parallel, that the average Britisher's ignorance of America—after, say, a three weeks' visit—is only equaled by what he thinks he knows of the new world. It has long been the custom for Britons of every station, from tradesman to peer, to make a flying leap across the North American continent, and then go home and dilate upon the raw edges of American society. We in Canada have suffered quite as much as United Statesers. It is therefore refreshing to encounter a Briton clear-eyed and frank enough to admit that America is a continent of wonderful possibilities, and that every American, be he United Stateser or Canadian, does not drink his soup from the bowl.

In a recent number of the British Weekly, Rev. Hugh Black, M.A., who has but recently returned to London from a visit to America, sums up his final impressions in this terse sentence:

"I think, on the whole, that the greatest surprise to me was to find how little difference there really was between America and Great Britain."

The resemblances, he continues, are much more numerous than the differences. He is startled by the sudden realization of the fact that the two peoples are really one. They have different traits, it is true, but the difference is no greater than that which may exist between two members of the same family.

"The people speak the same language, read the same books, have much history and literature and ideals of life in common," comments Mr. Black. The one matter of language alone soon makes you feel at home. An Englishman in Spain or Italy rubs along with English in his hotels and his own particular variety of French elsewhere; but he feels he would need to live some years in the country before he could get below the surface at all; whereas in America he has at least all the sources of information at his disposal. Even the little shades of distinction in the meaning of some common words only add piquancy, especially when he finds that many of the words in use in the States are only revivals of old English of Chaucer's or Spencer's time.

A GREAT FUTURE.

"It is with a feeling of pride that a visitor from the old country looks upon the wonderful new world opened up and held for civilization by a people with whom he is glad to claim kinship and the deepest impression left on his mind must be a conviction of the great future of America. It is this consciousness of greatness which explains the 'touchiness' of which Englishmen sometimes complain in some Americans. They are offended, and often have good cause for offense, by the ignorance of American matters displayed by even well educated Englishmen, who, they feel, do not take the new world seriously enough. A friend told me that he often met people in this country who thought that the civil war was a war between North America and South America, and that Chicago is somewhere in close proximity to San Francisco. Some, whose latest knowledge of America dates from their boyhood's reading of the stories of Fenimore Cooper, think that everybody must go about armed for fear of red Indians. An English lady asked an American visitor if he lived within 60 miles of a doctor, and the reply, with perhaps a touch of native exaggeration, was that he was within a mile of 60 doctors. It really is no wonder often that Americans feel that they have to keep asserting the position and claims of their country, which they know to be already great, measured from any standard. It takes the ordinary Briton nearly all his spare time keeping pace with the geography of the British Empire, which he usually learns by the series of wars, little and otherwise, it is compelled to wage, and he is inclined to think it does not matter, although he has a hazy notion that Massachusetts and Nevada are contiguous States."

Mr. Black, it will be observed, falls into the common, but somewhat stupid error, from a Canadian view-point of referring to the United States as America.

STRENUOUS SAM.

"The task of developing this great country," continues the writer, "has brought out qualities of skill and endurance, and the strong primary virtues that are telling every day in every branch of activity. American competition in the world's markets may hardly be said to be begun at present, since practically everything is needed at home, and any export trade is a trifle to the great domestic demands; but that she will be the most formidable rival to the industrial nations there can be no doubt. Everywhere there are such evidences of ingenuity, keenness of brain, technical skill, openness of mind to receive new ideas, that it is hard to conceive how such qualities can fail of their reward. The character of the people, quite apart from the immense resources of the country at their back, points to this almost inevitable success. There are a universal alertness and strenuousness that even a causal observer cannot miss. You never speak to a man who is only half-awake, as it is too often the case with ourselves; if they give you their attention at all they give you their whole attention, and ask shrewd questions which show that they are fully alive. There must be something in the atmospheric conditions of climate which creates this keen and quick action of brain, for even the somnolent European races wake up on the other side. The Italians, who in our own country loaf around with a street-organ or keep a gaudily-painted ice-cream shop, do most of the navvy work in New York, putting in days of the hardest toil.

MAGNIFICENT OPTIMISM.

"The deepest impression I have taken from our visit is connected, as it should be, with the tone and temper of the people so far as I have had opportunity of judging it. That can be summed up in a word as the most magnificent optimism. The wisest of the people realize that they have before them terrible problems, such as those connected with labor and the special trend of capital today in the formation of trusts and kindred manifestations, and the great race question which ever stares them in the face with every negro to whom America is home as much as it can be to any white man, or the more political problems such as the new place America must take as a world-power with other nations; but with regard to any of these or all of them there is never heard any expression of fear or doubt. The one dominant note is courage and hope, and their faith in the future of their country has something of the sacredness of religion in it. Give them time to gather up the ropes in their hand and take in the situation, and they will drive the coach safely round any corner—that is the impression their attitude conveys. Every leal British heart prays for them God-speed; for we know how much depends for the future of the world on how our kindred over the seas are guided.

"Another thing that can never be forgotten is the over-powering kindness of the people whom we met. After having a good many holidays in most of the countries of Europe, it was a new experience to visit a country which one was inclined to call also a foreign country, and find oneself at home, and feel that the great bond of kin was indeed more than a name, but a force which under the good providence of God will bind the two great peoples closer still for the furtherance of peace and civilization and religion among men."



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Railways and Navigation

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Railways and Navigation

Intercolonial Railway.

On and after Sunday, Oct. 20, 1901, the train leaving Union Station, Toronto, via Grand Trunk Railway, at 10 p.m., connects with the Maritime Express and Local Express at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows:

The Maritime Express will leave Montreal daily, except Saturday, at 12 noon for Quebec, the Lower St. Lawrence, Halifax and the Sydneys, N.S., St. John, N.B., and other points in the Maritime Provinces.

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THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY!

English Husband Master of the Household

In Fact as Well as in Law—Custom Allows Him to Have Better Food and Clothes Than His Wife.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

The English law recognizes the husband as the head of the family—a law that still obtains in some parts of our own country—and the estimate of the law is obediently reflected by the family. In nine households out of ten the best of everything is reserved for 'the master," the best chair is placed in the most comfortable corner of the fireside, and it would be little short of sacrilege for wife or child to occupy either. If the fare is plain there must be something "tasty"—to use the English expression—for the man of the house. An English woman who lived in a London suburb said to the writer: "The family dine upon a leg of mutton on Sundays, and it comes upon the table daily until it is all gone." The husband, in the meantime, dines in town, ordering the dishes he most prefers. The greater part of the economizing falls upon the wife; if retrenchment is necessary her brougham is sacrificed, that her husband may retain his cob. Everywhere in London, even in the most fashionable quarters, elegantly dressed men accompanied by decidedly shabby women may be seen, and it is the rule, rather than the exception.

An Englishman's clothes are well chosen and well made, while the dress of his wife or daughter is very often "a thing of shreds and patches." It is in her home, however, that the English woman particularly shines—if the husband is not abnormally domestic, as frequently happens, taking her rightful authority into his own hands. In this event she is only a humble subordinate, whose business it is to see that the wishes of her lord and master are carried out. The British husband and father superintending the purchase of a gown at the army and navy stores told by the "American girl in London," and his stern command, "I will not have you in stripes," is no figment of the imagination. Such incidents are common enough. When the masculine will takes this turn there is nothing with which "the head of the family" does not meddle—the gowns of wife and daughter, the employment and discharge of servants, the ordering of the five meals daily with which the English constitution needs to be nourished in the depressing dampness and chill of the climate.

WOMEN AS HOUSEKEEPERS.

When not interfered with, the woman of the educated classes, it may be said, are practically trained for housekeeping; almost all are good accountants, keeping a careful note of every farthing of expenditure. Even the lodging and boarding house keeper sends in the weekly bill—with its puzzling list of extras properly set down—an illustration of accuracy and ingenuity alike. They think it worth their while to consider saving a farthing a pound upon a joint at the butcher's; a ha'penny a dozen upon the eggs from the poulterer's, and all such matters that the American housekeeper so often considers too petty to discuss they never fail to bear in mind.

The English method of rearing children, but for the fact that the daughters are too subservient to the sons, is altogether commendable. The law of primogeniture is partially responsible for this, since the whole fabric of English society revolves around the eldest son and heir.

In a great many instances the education of the daughters is curtailed because the sons must be trained for professions by which they may earn a living, but it is hoped that the girls will marry, and every effort is made by the mother to secure suitable husbands for them. There is no pretense of letting this important consideration take care of itself; it is worked for and planned for from the time the daughter reaches a marriageable age. Much greater thought is given the wherewithal—the income for the maintenance of the newly established family—than in the United States, and when the wife's fortune is settled upon herself and her children by the marriage contract, it cannot be touched for the husband or diverted from the object to which it is to be applied.

English children, if somewhat shy, are delightful. Simple, natural, unspoiled, they are taught respect for their elders and obedience to their parents from the time that they are old enough to understand anything. In a well-to-do family they are kept in the nursery, except when their presence is requested in the drawing-room, given plain food and dressed in simple, comfortable clothing. They take their meals at regular hours and have a great deal of out-of-door exercise.

The position of working women of all classes is one of the important problems of the hour. There, as here, the field of teaching is overcrowded. There are thousands of governesses in England competent to teach Latin mathematics, music, drawing and the continental languages, whose salaries do not exceed $100 a year. A lady advertised in a London newspaper for a governess possessing these quahnications, offering a little less than the salary above named, and she received over 1,000 replies. An exceptionally well-qualified cook is paid about 12 shillings ($3) a week, a housemaid half as much, and there are few conveniences in any but the most modern English houses, such as are to be found almost everywhere in our own country.

HOUSES OF OLD PATTERN.

Water for the morning bath must be carried to the rooms and coal for the fires—a furnace or steam-heated house being exceptional—and for this work a man is never employed. All the rooms are furnished with bells, which must be answered, and the maids run up and down the stairs on errands or in answer to summons all day long. This has induced a disease, a swelling of the knee joints, recognized by physicians as "housemaid's knee." English servants are not expected to share the delicacies of the family table; a separate table is spread for them below stairs, provided with plain, although abundant, food, and any luxuries they desire they must get for themselves.

The American is impressed always with the homely comfort of an English house, nothwithstanding the bedroom candles, the primitive bath and the lack of various conveniences which we consider essential. Everything is clearly arranged and perfectly understood; even the card for the opening of parliament bears plainly printed in one corner: "Morning Dress." This definiteness saves much embarrassment and misunderstanding. Splendor is reserved for splendid occasions. An "at home," even at a grand house, is a very simple affair; there is an abundance of tea, cakes and flowers—the latter always, wherever may be wanting. There may also be some good music, or some other entertainment provided.

BERLIN CAB SYSTEM

An Automatic Device Shows the Distance Traveled and Fare Due.

[W. E. Curtis in the Chicago Record-Herald.]

Berlin has the best cab system in the world, and the cheapest. There are over 17,000 cabs, each equipped with a taximeter which registers the distance traveled and indicates on a dial the amount of fare due. The lowest charge is 12 cents, which pays transportation for one or two persons a distance of 800 meters, or 600 meters for three or four persons. Every additional 400 meters the wheels run, according to an odometer attached to one of the wheels, the indicator jumps up 2½ cents when there are two persons in the cab. When there are three or four passengers there is a jump for every 300 meters. This makes cab hire 17½ cents a mile, the cheapest and the most convenient of any city in the world, and perhaps that is the reason there are comparatively few private conveyances. Everybody rides in cabs except ambassadors and members of the royal family, and even they do sometimes.

In New York, Chicago, Washington and other cities it costs $5 for a carriage for a theater party, a dinner or a ball. In Berlin it costs about 50 cents. There is a cab stand every few blocks, the locations being fixed by police regulations, and it is only necessary to send a servant to call a cab when you are ready to go, and you pay by the distance. At the close of the dinner the butler always has as many cabs as are necessary awaiting the guests at the door, and at the theaters and the opera there is a long line at the curbstone, which drive up in order and take in their loads under the direction of a policeman.

GERMAN SADDLE HORSES.

There are many saddle horses. They are a part of the military system. Berlin is the only city of its size that provides saddle paths along its principal streets. Horseback riding in the Thiergarten is a popular amusement for both men and women.

There are penny omnibuses running from central points in all directions, and electric tramcars on the principal streets, but, according to our notion, they run very slowly and are "regulated" in a most remarkable manner. The fare is 2½ cents for any distance within the city limits, and yet the company pays dividends of 8, 9 and 10 per cent, even with a heavy tax upon its franchise and a limited carrying capacity.

You never see a crowded street car in Berlin. No person is allowed to stand in the aisle. The number that may be accommodated on each platform is indicated in a conspicuous manner, usually six, but often only four, and when the seats inside are all occupied and the standing room on the platforms is filled, the car does not stop, no matter who signals it. It is a good thing for those who are fortunate enough to get aboard, but pretty tough on people who are late to dinner or have appointments or other reasons for being in a hurry. There is a perversity about such things which every man has experienced, and when one is particularly anxious to get home the cars are invariably crowded. Hence it is fortunate that cab fare is so cheap in Berlin.

ENTER BY BACK DOOR.

I have never been able to discover the reason, but there is a rule forbidding passengers upon the front platform to enter a car. If there is room inside, and they are tired of standing, people on the platform must wait until the car stops and then go around to the back platform and enter by the rear door, even though the front door may be standing open. I learned this rule by experience, for the front door being open, I innocently walked in and took a seat. The conductor rushed at me as if he intended to swallow me whole and commenced to jabber at a most furious rate, gesticulating in a manner that was actually alarming. When he had exhausted himself and paused to recover his breath, I inqired:

"What on earth is the matter?"

He let go of another unabridged dictionary with great emphasis, but of course I did not understand one word he said and was utterly unconscious of the cause of his excitement. At the first interval a very stout gentleman who sat next to me and perceived my predicament,remarked in a guttural tone that seemed to come from somewhere down under the seat.

"It is verboten!"

"What is verboten?"

"To come in mit der front door."

"Is that so?" I exclaimed, 'and the conductor is making all this rumpus because I came in from the front platform? Should I go back again?"

"I dink it vas necessary. He might got anoder fit."

I returned to my standing place on the front platform, where the conductor followed me, and he bowed and smiled and seemed deeply gratified that the rules had been vindicated without an appeal to the police. I have since learned that he treated me with great consideration. If he had been faithful to his duties he would have stopped the car and turned me over to a policeman at the next corner, who would have imposed a fine of four and perhaps six marks as a penalty of violating the mysterious ordinance which forbids the use of the front door of a street car. There are several people here who have been fined for the same offence.

A NOVEL POLAR EXPEDITION!

Ten Brave Men With a Small Fishing Smack in Cold Arctic Regions.

The most novel little polar expedition that the world has ever known is now battling with the icebergs in the Arctic region.

It consists of just seven men in a boat, Capt. Von Bauendahl and a sturdy crew, and their boat is only a frail sort of a craft, merely a fishing smack of 44 tons burden. They were long since given up as dead, victims to their own foolhardy venture. But a Swedish-Russian expedition sent out to measure a degree of longitude happened on them by chance in the frozen regions and has lately sent back word that the intrepid explorers who have survived the perils of more than a year are nothing daunted and are forging ahead in their search for the pole.

Capt.-Lieut. Von Bauendahl is a German officer and one of the bravest men in the navy. He is about 45 years old, tall and large, and of fine physique and a man of unusual attainments and wide culture. His sanguine temperament and his indomitable perseverance are marked qualities in his makeup that contribute not a little to his present undertaking. He has also a knowledge of the sea, having spent seventeen years on it.

This polar project the intrepid captain has been fondly dreaming of for years, says a writer in the Philadelphia North American. His plans he had well laid before embarking. When he told them to his fellow officers they laughed at him for a lunatic. And one day, when he came sailing into the port of Hamburg with his boat, the Matador, a little craft which many men would have pronounced unseaworthy, even for a pleasure trip, they thought he was surely crazy.

But he only smiled at their protestations. Meanwhile he proceeded to load his cargo. It included food and fuel to last for three years.

So far the strange little craft and the strange little crew have weathered the hardships incident to their undertaking better than many an expensively fitted out government expedition.

The Swedish-Russian party that found them and sent the report back to civilization left Tromsoe on June 7 last, bound for the far north, where it presumably is at present, engaged in the scientific work for which it set out. Its last message was sent from Advent Bay, where Capt. Bauendahl and his men had been encountered.

The latter explained that he had established headquarters at a little station known as Pike's House, in West Spitzbergen, where they were waiting for the immense fields of drift ice to break up. The captain smilingly refused all offers of assistance, assuring his visitors that he and his crew were in the best possible condition and in need of no help of any sort.

Then he told of his adventures. Their little boat, he said, had worked northward easily enough until about September 29, 1900, when in sight of the Seven Islands. Then there burst upon them a fierce storm which forced before it huge cakes of ice. The Matador was frightfully tossed about and came perilously near destruction. When three great icebergs bore down upon it the water-tight boxes were hastily prepared for launching, though all thought there was but a forlorn hope of escape. By some miraculous good fate, however, the three great mountains of ice came together in such a way that instead of crushing the little boat to splinters they settled it snugly between them and formed the cosiest sort of protection from the icy biting winds and the breaking sea.

Held securely in this floating icy haven, the Matador drifted about for days until it swung into the polar current, where the big bergs went to pieces. The boat was left in a sea of ice that again threatened to crush it. Carried south and west, it finally reached Hinnopen Strait, where the influence of the faraway gulf stream was felt, and soon the Matador was sailing free again.

But it had been decided by captain and crew that it would be impossible to force a way farther north while the pack of ice continued. So they turned toward Spitzbergen, and on Nov. 26 landed on the most southern of the Danish islands. Here they built a hut and all went well until Dec. 13, when three of the men fell dangerously ill. To save their lives the rest of the party carried them back to the boat and set out for West Spitzbergen, where, at Pike's House, they knew that suitable provisions and remedies had been left by previous expeditions.

The brave little band of Arctic explorers were still waiting at Pike's House this summer. That is the last known of them. They are probably now afloat somewhere in the Arctic Ocean, trying for the North Pole.

SOMETHING LIKE ONE.

"Did you notice how she jabbered away when she sat there between those two men?"

"Goodness, yes. It made me think of a tongue sandwich."

Burdock Blood Bitters

Blood Bitters has the most natural action on the stomach, liver, bowels and blood of any medicine known, hence its effects are prompt and lasting. It cures, without fail, all such diseases as Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, Bad Blood, Sick Headache, Boils, Pimples, Tumors, Scrofula, Kidney Complaint, Jaundice, Coated Tongue, Loss of Appetite and General Debility. The fact that it is guaranteed to cure if used according to directions warrants any sufferer in giving a fair trial to Burdock Blood Bitters.

INSECTS AND BIRDS

How the Locust Changes Its Clothes.

What Humming Birds Feed Upon—The Strength of the Squirrel's Chisel-Like Teeth.

[Washington Evening Star.]

Each summer and early fall numbers of trees have their trunks dotted with the thin, brown shells of locusts. From a point near the middle of the back to between the eyes, each shell has a split.

Almost every one of these insects undergoes its metamorphosis at night. The apparent reason for this change only after darkness sets in is that the locusts may escape injury or death from enemies while they are soft and unable to move.

Last summer I found a grub just as it emerged from the ground near the foot of a large maple tree. It walked slowly, and with seeming difficulty, and no wonder, its whole existence having been passed down in the dark ground, where it was busy sucking the sap from the tree's roots. I was anxious to see the whole change, and, as it was late in the afternoon, I carried the grub into the house and allowed it to climp up a twig which I placed in a bottle.

When it reached the top of the twig, unable to go farther, it carefully fastened its sharp digging claws into the wood and remained perfectly still. Then it was I obtained a photograph. I was anxious to get a whole series of photographs of the change, but night came on.

While examining the grub I overturned the twig and it was thrown off. I tried to replace it, and found that it had lost the power of using its legs. I fastened it back the best I could and watched it closely, as I knew it must be about ready to change.

Presently the skin split down the back and across between the eyes. Gradually the split widened, and between the dirty brown skin of the grub a tender green showed the perfect insect within. In fifteen minutes the insect had its head clear of the old shell and it made a slow forward and backward movement to free itself. As the body emerged from the old shell the insect gave a shivering motion, evidently to free its legs from the hardening envelope.

In an hour and a quarter the locust had got out of its old earthly body and was expanding and drying its wings for flight early the next morning. Gradually the tender pea green of its body changed to dark olive as it hardened with exposure to the air. I was much interested in watching this wonderful transformation. It showed how strangely instinct gives all life the impulse to do certain definite things.

In writing of this insect I have used the common but erroneous name locust. It is really a cicadae. The locust proper is a grasshopper. But in this country the name locust is so commonly used for this cicadae that it is probably permissible. This particular one was a two-year cicadae. The other which we have is the seventeen-year cicadae, or seventeen-year locust.

The common two-year locust's grub stays in the ground and does not attain its full growth for two years. The seventeen-year locust requires seventeen years under ground to obtain its growth. In the south, the summers being longer, they only require thirteen years for their full growth.

QUEER DIET OF DAINTY HUMMING BIRDS.

A flash of emerald in the strong sunlight, a drowsy whirring of wings and a slender body poises just under the hanging clusters of the honeysuckle blossoms. Carefully the long, slender, curved bill probes each blossom. Someone moves, and it is gone—a glint of green in the summer air.

From watching these tiny bits of bird life as they sip the sweets of flowers has grown the popular idea that they live exclusively on this diet. For a long time I never saw humming birds feed on anything more substantial, so I too shared the popular belief.

My eyes were opened one bright, sunny morning, when, as the sun peeped over the eastern hills, the vales were draped in mist, each small spider web was a silver cloth mantling weed, shrub and tree, I was sitting looking into a group of cedar trees which stood in the yard, when my attention was attracted by several ruby-throated humming birds darting about. For a few moments I could not understand what they were doing in the trees, as the latter bore no blossoms for the birds to visit.

By this time I had become deeply interested in their seemingly erratic movements, as they darted in and out of the dense green foliage. I walked out and stood immediately under the trees and watched. A humming bird rushed out just over my head and appeared to fly through a delicate little spider web which hung between two small twigs. At the instant it seemed on the point of passing through the lace-like web it suddenly backed, and not a dew drop was shaken. It repeated this maneuver again and again, and each time it deftly picked the tiny spider from the center of the web.

Since then I have seen humming birds feeding on spiders quite often. I find they are fond of catching them early in the morning, when they are heavy and dull with the chilly dew.

CHISEL-LIKE TEETH OF THE SQUIRREL.

Quite often someone will ask, "How do squirrels break nuts?" If the walnuts under a tree where a squirrel has its nest are examined, it will be seen that they have two small holes drilled in each side. The instruments which can cut into the hard shells of seasoned walnuts must be strong and well adopted to their work.

The front teeth of squirrels are indeed wonderful chisels, and cut into the walnut with great rapidity. You have often seen squirrels sitting on their hind legs busily engaged in cutting into nuts, but no doubt you have never seen how the teeth are formed to do this work.

In man's teeth the soft dentine is in the interior, and comprises the greater part of their bulk. It is covered with the hard, strong enamel which protects it from wearing away in chewing. The enamel on a squirrel's tooth is all on the front, and the dentine makes up the rest of the tooth.

When the squirrel cuts with its sharp teeth the soft dentine wears away faster than the hard front of enamel, and the top of the tooth is chisel-shaped, lower in the rear and coming to a sharp edge in front. Thus a squirrel really keeps its teeth sharp by using them.

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
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BECAUSE it is a progressive company, as shown by the following comparison of its business during the first nine months of 1901 with the same period last year:

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JOHN MILNE, Managing Director.

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In ROLLS or in SHEETS as desired, is SUPERIOR in STRENGTH and FINISH to any other make on the market.

For Sale by All First Class Dealers.

Use Eddy's Parlor Matches.

BEESWAX

As Good as Cold Cash in the Hardware Trade --Worth About 70c a Pound.

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

It will surprise many people to learn that in almost every part of the United States there is something that merchants regard just as good as the cold cash. That something seems commonplace, for it is nothing more than beeswax. But it is only in one branch of trade that beeswax is current, and this one the average person would least suppose—the hardware line. The reason why the hardware stores handle beeswax was explained the other day by a prominent wholesale dealer. It appears that all through the south, as well as in other parts of the country, the tin peddlers swap their wares for beeswax, which they get very cheap.

They make a nice profit on their tinware in the trade, and they also get a profit on the beeswax when they turn it over to the retailers in hardware. The beeswax passes from them to the wholesale hardware men in the cities, and they ship it in barrels to New York. Wholesale hardware dealers often receive notices from customers that they have shipped a certain number of barrels of beeswax to apply on account. Beeswax is always a staple article and in the trade is just as good as cash at all times.

Like many other goods, it sometimes fluctuates in price, but there is always a steady demand for it at the market value. Before the patent hives and honeycombs came into use some years ago the wholesale price of beeswax was 25 cents a pound. Where large numbers of bees were kept the patent comb was used, and the consequence was that the bees didn't have to manufacture any comb, and in the course of a year the production wax decreased so much that the price went up to 70 cents a pound wholesale. It went even higher than that for a while, and then it fell again, but it has never got back to where it was before the patents were adopted. If it were not for the tens of thousands of small beekeepers who cling to the old style of handling bees the price of beeswax would be more than $1 a pound.

The amount of money in the United States last year was $30 66 per capita. English insurance companies are try-

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Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

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See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

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the most perfect, most healthful, most delightfully comfortable underwear made. Endorsed by physicians.

For Men, Women and Children.

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Only vegetable oils—and no coarse animal fats—are used in making

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Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing

Doctors recommend it for Nursery and Toilet Use.

Beware of Imitations.

Albert Toilet Soap Mfrs., Montreal

JOHN BULL IS NOT A BORN FOOL

Miscalculated Notions Concerning His Decadence.

Still Supreme in Manufacturing, Shipping and Honesty.

Retains Such Solid Virtues as Will Make Him a Force in the Struggle for Supremacy.

Fred A. Mackenzie, editor of the Daily Mail, says: Some superficial observers are proclaiming aloud that John Bull is henceforth to be regarded as a back number in the world's story. He has played his part, we are told—a grand enough part in its time, but henceforth he is to be reckoned as a decaying and declining force.

If this were true it would be a bad thing not only for John Bull himself, but for all who have dealings with him. America, in particular, would regret it, for England is now America's best customer for exported goods, and the stronger and richer England is, the more will it be able to buy. From a purely selfish point of view America should desire nothing more than that British prosperity should go on by leaps and bounds.

Nations are slow to learn what individuals have long since seen—that the well-being of one helps all.

But is John Bull played out? Has he started out on that down slide along which the great empires of the past have all run?

There is something to justify the fear at first. The story of South Africa, dinned through the world for two long years, has revealed many unsuspected weaknesses. British political institutions, the model of representative government in many lands, are today on their trial. Representative government in England has become almost a farce, there is a total lack of great statesmen, and the House of Commons, long the glory of the nation, has become the mock and the jibe of the mob.

English manufacturers have been asleep. English trades unions have been foolish. There has been too much resting on past traditions. The freshest and most original of English life has gone abroad, to the colonies or to America, and there has more than maintained the traditions of the race.

But John Bull is waking up. He is not a born fool, and those who reckon too confidently on his folly may find that they have made grave miscalculations. He is learning from the American and German, but in a few years he will do again what he has often done in the past. He will suck some of those invading strangers in, and make them part of himself.

Nearly all the great British mercantile families of the past have been strangers who came to England to exploit her, and soon found themselves the stoutest of Englishmen. Thus, the Barings were sons of a Dutch pastor. Now one of them rules Egypt for England, and several members of the family, such as the Ashburtons, the Revelstokes and the Northbrooks, sit among England's lords.

Lord Milner came almost direct from Germany, yet surely in South Africa he has proved himself pro-Briton enough to please anyone. The Rothschilds came from Frankfort, now thy are the British over-lords of the most of a county. And so one might go on indefinitely.

The same thing continues today. American importers send in their surplus stock. Soon they find it more convenient to build a factory in England. Then one member of the family settles in England and usually becomes more English than the Englishman. Both nations profit.

John Bull is not yet played out, because he is willing to learn (in business, if not in politics) from his own mistakes. During the last summer every big American factory has been visited by many Englishmen, seeking to adopt American methods, greatly to the benefit of both nations.

Decadent nations will never really admit that there can be anything the matter with them. Insinuate to the Spaniard that his is not the mightiest and greatest people on earth, and there will be trouble. Gently suggest to John Bull that there is something wrong in his affairs, and he may look black at you, but he will proceed to inquire what you can teach him to make things better.

England is still, in proportion to her population, the largest manufacturing nation. She still is supreme in the world's shipping, and her dockyards ring day and night with the sound of busy hammers. Her reputation for solid honesty still stands high in the world's markets.

And there is another thing, which those who look forward into the world's future must not ignore. In the past, the government of the British Empire has been left in the hands of the small ruling class in England. The strong and enterprising men of the colonies, while ruling themselves as they would within certain limits, have not been allowed to take their share in imperial administration.

The colonials are not much longer going to allow blunderers to spoil the affairs of their empire. They will make an end of the amateur politicians, who find their real joy of life in golf or literature or flower-growing, while the affairs of state under them are allowed to be wrecked. Once younger England steps to the front, there will be little more talk of decadence.

John Bull is going to have trouble, and great trouble. It needs no prophet to foretell that. But, with all his shortcomings, he retains such solid virtues as will make him anything but a spent force in the future struggle for supremacy. And it is well for his friendly rivals that this is so

A WOMAN'S PRAYER.

It is notable that in the despondency caused by womanly diseases, there seems to many a suffering woman no way of escape from pain except at the price of life itself. It would be sad to record such a story of struggle and suffering except for the fact that in such dire distress many a woman has found a way back to health and happiness by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.



This great remedy for womanly ills has well been called "A godsend to weak and sick women." It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

"Your medicine almost raised me from the dead," writes Mrs. Edwin H. Gardner, of Egypt, Plymouth Co., Mass., Box 14. "My urine was like brick dust, and I had pain all over me and such a dragging feeling it seemed I could not do my house work. I had to sit down to wash the dishes, even. In the year 1897 I was so sick I did not care to live and prayed many times that God would take me. One day I found a little book. I read it and wrote to Dr. Pierce, and in a few days received an answer. I decided to try his medicine, and to-day I am a well woman. I have no backache, no headache, no pain at all. I used always to have headaches previously to the monthly period and such pain that I would roll on the floor in agony. I took three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and three of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and three vials of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, and was completely cured."

Accept no substitute for "Favorite Prescription." There is nothing just as good.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser—sent *free* on receipt of stamps to cover expense of customs and mailing *only*. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers; or 50 stamps for the cloth bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE PHRENOLOGY OF THE LION TRIBE.

A Keeper Tells How to Judge the King of Beasts by His Bumps.

[Philadelphia Times.]

Lion phrenology is the newest study and is being taken up by many of the keepers of the zoological gardens. During Mr. Mullen's long years as a keeper of the king of beasts at the Philadelphia Zoo he has had many opportunities to study the characteristics and habits of his charges, and he now claims that he can read their natures from the lines and features of the face in much the same way as scientists do the human countenance.

"I don't know much about the science of phrenology by which they tell the talents and traits of a man," he remarked while discussing the subject, "but lion phrenology, as we term it, is easy after you have made a careful study of the beast for several years. I can now tell the nature of the animals put in my charge after an examination of their heads and a long look at their faces. The lion has a most expressive countenance, and reveals in his face his character, and even shows by the lines around his eyes, nose and mouth the moods which govern him.

"See that big fellow over there, the one way back in the corner? Well, that beast was once an actor in a circus, and because he clawed his trainer once in a fit of anger he was put out of the business. Zoo keepers refused to take him in, as he bore the damaging reputation of being 'nasty.' He's a handsome fellow, proud as Lucifer, and when he was for sale the superintendent here wanted to secure him, but feared his influence over the other animals, for one unruly lion will demoralize a whole roomful of tractable beasts, and he also questioned very much whether any of the keepers would be willing to risk their lives with Dan, as the savage king was called.

"Hearing of the matter, I offered to feel the fellow's bumps, and pass judgment on his character. As I had done that thing successfully before, I was permitted to examine the beast, and the superintendent said he would put the matter in my hands provided I pronounced the lion O. K.

"I threw as much fellowship and confidence into my voice as possible, and in a few minutes the sulky Dan was transformed into a dignified king.

"He strolled haughtily over to where I had seated myself, and after snitling me all over, consented to have his head scratched. Then I commenced the process of bump feeling. I noticed that the front of the head was very high and fully developed; that, in a lion, always denotes dignity and wilfulness. His eyes were large and wide set; that told that Master Dan, despite his high forehead, was a reasonable fellow.

"Where the head joins the neck, right back of the ears, I found two huge bumps—vanity, insatiable vanity, that was the keynote to the animal's character. When I first entered the cage Dan's eyes were dull and almost expressionless, lines of discontent drew around his mouth, the nose was wrinkled disagreeable, the entire combination lending a look of sullen ferocity to the animal's face.

"Those vanity bumps revealed the secret—he had been scolded, talked crossly to, and ordered around until his temper had been so ruffled there was no living with him. I said all manner of flattering things, and threw all the admiration possible into my voice as I talked to him while feeling his head.

"Before I left the cage he was a changed lion, as good-natured and frisky as could be wished. We've been the best of friends ever since our first interview, and he has always been as you see him now, proud, dignified, sensitive and good-natured. Pet him and he's as happy as a kitten—scold him, and he's the most ugly, sulky customer to be found in or out of a zoo. A little study of his race's physiognomy has enabled me to keep him good-natured. The discovery of those vanity bumps has made me his master.

"Pompey is no more like Dan than a fish is like an elephant; the top of his head is as flat as a pancake; not much true dignity, but heaps of stubbornness, a trait which in a lion is frequently mistaken for dignified reserve. He's the vainest inhabitant of the zoo. His eyes are deep set, with very little space between them.

"The width of the head below the eyes shows that he has plenty of fight in him. Try to urge him against his will by severe measures to do a desired thing, and you'll have a beast so savage that iron bars would be very little protection against his wrath. Make him think that he is the only animal in the zoo, and that his will is your pleasure, and you will be able to bend him in any direction. Oh, yes, a man in dealing with animals, especially with lions, must be crafty and foxy. They are, after all, a good bit like people, and must be dealt with in much the same way.

"See that youngster over there? He isn't quite two years old, and his bumps are not yet fully developed. I am training him, and I'm going to change his character. That's one advantage of understanding this kind of phrenology. You can mold the disposition of the beasts to your liking if you commence to work with them when they are a few months old.

"Here in this next cage we have a different type of lion. Dan, Pompey, and the youngster are aristocrats. This fellow with his tremendous roar is much more democratic in his views, and is willing to make the acquaintance of any newcomer; and if after several interviews the stranger proves congenial, they strike up a warm, and, on this fellow's part, at least, a lasting friendship.

"He's a philosopher and a reasoner. Not very well proportioned. Too much head for the length of his body. That's a detriment to beauty, but it denotes lots of brain power. He has more forehead than any in the collection. See how it bulges at the top. Daniel has an excellent memory, haven't you, old fellow, and plenty of gray matter stored up in your protruding cranium. Were he man instead of beast he would most likely be a judge or statesman. Lots of reasoning power and plenty of self-estimation in Daniel's head. He's a cool one, too. Hardly ever out of temper, but very determined when he once makes up his mind to a thing. Lions of Daniel's type, with his shaped head and face, we generally allow to have pretty much their own way, and their desires and doings are usually very reasonable."

THE AMEER'S PHYSICIAN.

A Women Doctor's Experience of Several Years in Cabul.

[New York Tribune.]

The death of the "terrible Ameer" of Afghanistan recalls the experiences of Miss Lilias Hamilton, the doctor who passed several years in Cabul as his medical adviser. She was practicing in Calcutta, when the ameer became curious to see and talk with an English woman doctor, and sent to invite her to visit his capital. It seemed a somewhat hazardous experiment, but as it was likely to prove interesting, Miss Hamilton consented to go. She soon reached a friendly footing with her royal entertainer, who was graciously pleased to be amused by her English independence.

"Ah, said the monarch one day when he was taking her into one of his harems, "you treat me like a dog." By which the ameer merely meant that his medical attendant was not in the habit of crouching and quailing in his presence. "Just follow me and you will see how our women treat me." When Miss Hamilton asked him how many wives or slaves he had he replied: "How many? God knows."

Her presence in the capital of such a country was viewed with suspicion and jealously by many eyes. The sultana openly said, "You are a butcher, not a doctor." And all because of her skill with the knife and the bonesaw. She thought it wise never to see a patient in harems. If any of the women wished to consult her they came out. Neither did she ever eat food prepared in the harems. In this she followed the example set by the ameer, who always insisted when Dr. Hamilton had prepared broth or other invalid food during his occasional illnesses, that she should taste them first herself in his presence. At all other times the court taster fulfilled that duty.

Although the kindest of hosts, after his fashion, the ameer was an exacting patient. On one occasion, after attending him for a number of hours, the doctor went to her room to rest. She was awakened almost immediately by a page, with a request to go to the ameer immediately. Hurrying to him, she was asked if he might have a peppermint.

Miss Hamilton, after her return to England, gave an interesting account of her experiences with the ameer, who talked freely with her upon all manner of subjects. She spoke of him as having an inquiring mind, with a power of corrective criticism which it was not wise to combat too openly. There was little love lost between him and the white races of whatever nationality they might be. "Here I am," he said, on one occasion—they always talked in French—"shut up in these mountains and surrounded by foes. I am just like a poor goat shut up in a cave with several mouths to it. If I go out on one side a wolf is ready to devour me. If I go out on another it is a lion. On another a man with a knife is ready to cut my throat."

The ameer was, when he chose, most agreeable, refined and courteous. He was a master of the art of flattery, and wasted much of it upon Miss Hamilton.

The indifference to human life and suffering, innate in ruler and subjects alike, sometimes made Miss Hamilton's stay at the court rather painful. She had some very bad moments, indeed, and not seldom ventured to argue with the terrible ameer and even to intervene on behalf of unfortunate wrongdoers. But he was nearly always ready to argue the point.

Miss Hamilton was not allowed to have any English books or papers, but lived luxuriously in a large house of her own. She had an English nurse with her—"hakims"—to compound native herb remedies, and a guard of soldiers to keep her numerous patients in order, as she had a large though unprofitable practice.

Memories of Great Men.

Many of the greatest men have had phenomenal memories. Caesar knew the names of thousands of soldiers in his legions. A modern man of science often has a prodigious memory for special terminology. Prof. Asa Gray assured me that he could at once recall the names of something like 25,000 plants; Prof. Theodore Gill can do the same for fishes. Our memory for mere words is itself much more extensive than is generally admitted. The average well-to-do child of 2 years of age has a vocabulary of some 500 words, and its father may have the command of 20,000 more. The 10,000 verses of the Rig-Veda have for 3,000 years been accurately preserved in the memories of the Brahmins. Not one Brahmin alone, but thousands, can today recite it, word for word. Thousands of Mohammedans, likewise, know the Koran by heart, as all learned Chinese know their classic books. The chiefs of Polynesia can and do repeat hundreds of thousands of words in their genealogies, taking days and even weeks for the recitation.

Hundreds of pianists can play all day, and many days, by memory; and I have myself seen Von Bulow conduct Beethoven's Fifth Symphony without a score. Chess players have a visualizing memory, musicians have an auditive and a motor memory, while arithmetical prodigies may have any one of the three, or a combination of all.

HERE'S A HEART POINTER

No beating about the bush for Aaron Nichols—he believes Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart cured his wife, and he says so straight.

"This is to certify that I bought two bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the heart for my wife who has been for twenty years a great sufferer from Heart Disease. She had more benefit from it than from all the doctors that have attended her, and I am pleased to give this certificate of its wonderful curative powers."

Aaron Nichols, Peterboro P.O., Ont.

It relieves in thirty minutes. 67

For sale by C. McCallum & Co.

UNDER THE ALPS

Army of Men Engaged on the Simplon Tunnel.

The Work Nearly Completed—New Route Between Paris and Milan—Cost $55,500,000.

[Scientific American.]

The road from Paris to Milan by way of the Mont Cenis tunnel is 1,958 kilometers, and by way of the St. Gothard tunnel 1,068 kilometers in length. To reduce this distance to 970 kilometers is the primary purpose of the Simplon tunnel.

The new tunnel through the Simplon Pass, when completed, will undoubtedly be the most stupendous engineering feat of its kind ever performed—a feat which many engineers thought it impossible to accomplish, by reason of the great depth which was to be attained.

It is evident even to a layman that it is far easier to carry a load up a hill for a distance of 500 yards than for 1,000 yards. It is in this lightening of the task to be performed by the railroad locomotive which will be one of the ends attained by the new tunnel in comparison with the routes of St. Gothard and Mont Cenis. The highest point of the Simplon tunnel is 705 meters; of the St. Gothard, 1,154 meters, and of the Mont Cenis as much as 1,294 meters. The greater the height the more formidable the difficulties. In winter time especially the operation of Alpine roads is a herculean task, and involves appalling additional expenses. With the completion of the new road these difficulties will vanish. Indeed, there is probably no part of the Alps more admirably situated for railway purposes than the Simplon Pass. The construction of the St. Gothard route necessitated the building of approaches of magnificent proportions, the cost of which rivaled the tunnel itself. The builders of the Simplon will be confronted by no such necessity. On the northern side the new tunnel starts at the level of the valley, and on the southern side terminates after a few miles at the very border of the great plain of Lombardy.

So rapid have been the strides made by the modern engineer that this latest engineering work will be completed in a far shorter time than any of its predecessors, despite the character of the county. The building of the Mont Cenis road required thirteen years; the St. Gothard was completed only after seven and a half years; but the engineers of the Simplon pledged themselves to finish the tunnel through the pass in five and a half years, which, in comparison with the St. Gothard, represents a reduction in cost of 25 per cent. Despite the greater rapidity with which the work can be pushed forward, and the consequent saving in expense, the tunnel will cost $55,500,000.

TEMPERATURE AND VENTILATION.

Keenly appreciating the difficulties which confronted the engineers of the St. Gothard and Mont Cenis routes, so far as the provision of proper ventilation was concerned, the Simplon engineers have hit upon a simple and ingenious method of improving the sanitary conditions within the tunnel. Instead of constructing a single two-track tunnel, it was decided to build two single-track tunnels, one of which was to serve, when completed, as a huge ventilating tube for the other, still incompleted, tunnel. How enormously this simple expedient has improved the ventilation is shown by a comparison with the conditions that prevailed in the St. Gothard tunnel. The quantity of fresh air which could be supplied to the workmen of the St. Gothard tunnel was one and a half to two cubic meters per second; in the Simplon tunnel the laborers are supplied with 25 cubic meters. Moreover, by the use of sprayers, the temperature has been so far reduced that the thermometers in the cuts have never registered more than 32° C.—the maximum temperature attained at the St. Gothard. This result is all the more gratifying when it is considered that many skeptical engineers had declared that a minimum of 40° C. would be met. Disastrous epidemics occurred only too frequently among the laborers of the St. Gothard. In carrying on the work of the Simplon comparatively few men have reported themselves ill. The astonishingly small sick list may also be partially attributed to the admirable provisions made by the company in charge of the work, by securing the very best sanitary conditions. The tunnel exits consist of covered passageways, through which the laborers pass into large bath rooms, where they wash themselves and change their clothes.

DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS.

After long diplomatic negotiations between Italy and Switzerland, work was at last begun in the autumn of 1898. Before the final permission to break ground had been received, elaborate preparations had been made for pushing on the work as fast as possible. Above all, it was necessary to provide sufficient power. On each side of the mountain, about 2,000 horsepower was available, and this was to be used primarily to drive the ventilating apparatus and hydraulic compressors, as well as workshop tools and dynamos. In the north water power was obtained from the River Rhone; in the south from the Diveria. Through huge flumes, over one and a half meters in diameter, the water is led many miles from its source to the power house. Great repair shops were built, in which many hundred artisans were to be employed, whose duty it was merely to make and repair the tools and rock drills. That so huge an undertaking should necessitate the installation of many small plants is easily understood.

If unforeseen hindrances are not encountered, the tunnel will be open for traffic before the contracted time of five and a half years. If such be the case, the engineers will receive a bounty of 5,000 francs for each day between the actual day of completion and the contracted day; for each day required in excess of the contracted time a fine of 5,000 francs is imposed. On the south side the rock up to the 3,820th kilometer had been found perfectly dry, but when the 3,825th kilometer had been reached, springs yielding four to five liters of water per second were found. The schist forming the walls of the galleries was moist, without, however, causing any inconvenience. But when the 3,900th kilometer was reached, more formidable springs, yielding as much as 160 liters per second, were discovered, the temperature of which, strange to say, varied from 25° to 30° C.

LAXA LIVER PILLS



Those who have used Laxa-Liver Pills say they have no equal for relieving and curing Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, Heart Burn, Water Brash or any disease or disorder of the stomach, liver or bowels.

Mrs. George Williams, Fairfield Plains, Ont., writes as follows: "As there are so many other medicines offered for sale in substitution for Laxa-Liver Pills I am particular to get the genuine, as they far surpass anything else for regulating the bowels and correcting stomach disorders."

Laxa-Liver Pills are purely vegetable; neither gripe, weaken nor sicken, are easy to take and prompt to act.

SQUAWS' COSTLY ATTIRE

Indian Women Who Wear Suits Worth a Thousand Dollars

It has just cropped out in social circles that the Oklahoma Indian women are among the most extravant dressers in America. This fact is worth presenting to those who look to Paris for their fashions. There may come a time when Paris looks to Oklahoma, if things go on in this way. It is a fact, very narrowly known, that many women of the Kiowa, Comanche, Arapahoe and Ponca tribes have dresses costing from $750 to $1,500 apiece! They are not made in what we should call the latest styles; the decorations are what count.

The squaws' money is nearly all spent in purchasing costly ornaments for their clothing. These ornaments are in the shape of jewelry and precious stones, elk teeth and pearls. It is nothing out of the common to see an Indian girl walking around over her reservation with $500 worth of elk teeth tied to her dress in decorative style. Again, a two-karat diamond is no curiosity to these dusky belles. Most of the dresses are made from soft buckskin lined with silk or satin. Red satin is a great favorite for dress lining and shirt waists among the Indian women. Yellow silk is another of their favorites, but violet was the prevailing color this year. Next year the Indian woman who leads the fashion will decree a new and flashy color to be the up-to-date thing, and, of course, all of the women will follow her.

Society as we name it is a thing unknown among the reservation Indian women, but they have a certain envy of social standing just the same. When they come to the small towns on trading days there may be assembled several hundred of the women from various parts of the country, and they gather in the agency and talk over events among themselves, gossip upon the scandals and rail against the whites for hours at a time.

It is during this function that they may be seen in their best dress, and each one tries to outdo her neighbor in ornaments. The more elk teeth one has on her dress the more popular she is at these weekly meetings at the agency buildings. They examine each other's dresses carefully and freely express to the wearer opinions upon the quality and cost. If the dress meets with the disapproval of one, she has no hesitancy about saying so to the owner of such dress, who retorts as she sees fit. Sometimes open quarrels ensue at these sessions because some woman has been too bold in her criticism. Before they go home they take a vote on the dresses, and the owner of the best is crowned leader of fashion for the next week, and all must refrain from criticising her dress. During the ensuing week there is a great race to outshine her garments, and this is generally accomplished, no matter how hard she may have striven to hold her place in the lead. The squaws do not have to work as hard as is generally supposed. They do little outside their houses, as the Indians who have an income from the United States do not farm. All of the money due the women is paid direct to them, and they spend it to please their own tastes, which means for dress.

The swellest gowns are made from tanned buffalo hides, which at this time are very scarce. The leather is soft and durable. It is made up into a comfortably fitting skirt and loose waist. All dresses are cut in about the same style. They cost very little until the decorations are added. This is where the extravagance begins. Not less than a hundred elk teeth adorn the bosom of a dress, and sometimes $200 are used. They can be sold at from $5 to $10 apiece. Then a row of gold braid must go around the bottom of the skirt, and a string of pearl beads should adorn every belt. With addition of elk teeth, pearls and oyster shells, the dress soon becomes very valuable.

As the Comanches and their neighbors, the Kiowas, were great hunters, they have the most elk teeth and buffalo hides; hence in Indian circles the women of these two tribes are supposed to be the best dressed. Not until last Easter did the squaws introduce the wearing of hats, but they spent money freely for headpieces when they once began. They all had their hats trimmed with red roses and violets. Some of the hats were as large as a bushel basket.

The fashions they follow are very amusing to the white people, but with them it is a serious business, and the women are as much interested in their shopping as a white woman would be at the counter of one of the largest millinery houses in New York.

Civilization is steadily growing with these people, and the ways of the whites show in many matters beside those of dress. Most of the young married couples of the Kiowa and Comanche tribes have comfortable houses instead of tepees. They are well educated, having been forced to attend the government schools. To these new manners of life the young men and women take kindly, but the older class will have none of them. They continue to live in tents, as do full-bloods of other southwest tribles.

The young Indian wife of today is clean, a fairly good cook and tidy with her house. She is not yet well versed in the art of decoration, and red and green are predominating colors in all of her rooms, whether in harmony or not. The house has good furniture, but it is strangely arranged. The lounge is a favorite piece of furniture, and one sees it in every Indian household, always in the parlor. If the Indians have a piano or organ it goes into the bedroom. The young buck's best saddle goes into the parlor, and in many houses it is hung upon the wall. Red ribbons are tied to everything, even the tail of the cat, for no Indian household is complete without a cat and dog.

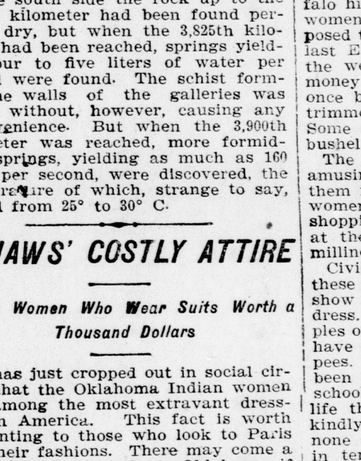
EATING TOO MUCH.

Eating too much is a disease of civilization. The uncivilized seldom get too much to eat, or their feastings are preceded or followed by so many days of famine that gormandizing leaves no evil traces. Where food is abundant, oxygen scarce, muscles soft through inactivity, and the regular occupation a tax upon the brain and nerves, the feeling that one has eaten too much or has not eaten enough, is a frequent and troublesome intruder. At times there is a combined sense of being at once ill-nourished and overfed. This means simply that one has eaten too much of improper foods and not enough of the right ones. A famous rule for the cure of dyspepsia is simple and succinct: "Take on your plate all you mean to eat, and eat but twice a day."

Always the leader—
Always the same—
Always the best—
Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

THE PEOPLE'S PROOF

Want any stronger evidence than the unsolicited testimony of the people who've used it? The.....



Souvenir RANGE

has all Canada testifying that it is the most perfect stove of the day—and the army of "Souvenir" owners recruits by the thousands every year. "They are the best by test"—for appearance—for durability—for convenience—for up-to-dateness in appointments—improvements—economy in fuel and general good service as a heater, cooker and baker. Sold everywhere. One lasts a lifetime.

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SOLE LONDON AGENTS,
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Made by THE GURNEY-TILDEN CO., Limited, Hamilton, Canada
STOVE, RANGE AND RADIATOR MANUFACTURERS
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When in Bed

Put some Vapo-Cresolene in the vaporizer, light the lamp and place it near the head of the bed. Then all the time the baby sleeps it will breathe-in the healing, soothing vapor. The hard, tight cough loosens; the fever gradually goes down, the breathing becomes natural, and pneumonia is avoided. Every part of the throat and bronchial tubes are touched by the medicine. For the hard colds and coughs of children nothing equals Vapo-Cresolene. 9

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including the Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a life-time, and a bottle of Cresolene, complete, $1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton St., New York, U.S.

Nothing Tastes Good

And eating is simply perfunctory—done because it must be.

This is the common complaint of the dyspeptic.

If eating sparingly would cure dyspepsia, few would suffer from it long.

The only way to cure dyspepsia, which is difficult digestion, is to give vigor and tone to the stomach and the whole digestive system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured Mrs. Frances Blondin, Pembroke, Ont.; Benj. Webb, Clinton, Ont., and W. A. Nugent, Belleville, Ont., all of whom suffered greatly from dyspepsia. Mrs. Blondin writes, "I am fully cured"; Mr. Webb, "It worked like a charm, restored a healthy appetite and toned my whole system"; and Mr. Nugent, "I cannot praise it too highly for the good it has done me."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Don't wait till you are worse, but buy a bottle today.

THE MARKETS.

THE LOCAL MARKET.

A. M. HAMILTON & SON'S REPORT.

London, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

Wheat, white, per bu..........78c to 80c
Wheat, red, per bu..........78c to 80c
Oats, per bu..........44c to 45c
Peas, per bu..........66c to 75c
Corn, per bu..........59c to 65c
Barley, per bu..........53c to 57c
Rye, per bu..........56c to 64c
Buckwheat, per bu..........50c to 53c
Beans, per bu..........90c to $1 10

WEEKLY REVIEW.

The offerings of grain this week were light in most lines, particularly during the last few days. Oats formed the bulk of receipts, and prices ruled steady.

Wheat—This cereal was fully 3c to 5c higher than a week ago, the closing price being $1 30 for ordinary good, and $1 33 for extra choice white.

Oats—The usual price paid all week was $1 30 to $1 32; buying was for immediate consumption and milling.

Peas—None offered.

Corn—Demand was very good; $1 05 was paid for very damp, $1 10 for damp, and $1 15 for dry; supply light.

Barley—Only a few loads came in, not over four; $1 15 to $1 20 was the price for feed.

Rye—No receipts on the public market; one load sold at private sale at $1 10; it was poor.

Buckwheat—Several small lots sold at $1 05 to $1 10; demand good.

Beans—Supply light; prices quiet, at $1 to $1 07 for good stock.

Clover Seed—Alsike was much higher and red about 10c higher. Most American and Canadian clover goes abroad in December, January usually ending the shipping. This is thought to be the cause of the advance.

Timothy Seed—Steady and unchanged; the quality offering is unusually poor.

Hay—at the opening of the week the prevailing prices were $8 to $8 50; the rainy day and the day of the snowstorm saw prices much higher—as high as $10 being asked by those who managed to reach the market. Today prices are again easier; $9 was the opening price, closing at $8 50 for good quality.

Dressed Hogs—Best sold at $8, and from $7 50 down to $7 for poor today; $8 25 was paid for selects during the week.

Live Hogs—Brought $5 75; indications are for a drop.

Quotations:

GRAIN.

Wheat, white, per 100 lbs..	$1 30	@	$1 33
Wheat, red, per 100 lbs....	1 30	@	1 33
Oats, per 100 lbs..........	1 30	@	1 32
Peas, per 100 lbs..........	1 10	@	1 25
Corn, per 100 lbs..........	1 05	@	1 15
Barley, per 100 lbs........	1 15	@	1 20
Beans, per bu..............	90	@	1 10
Buckwheat, per 100 lbs....	1 05	@	1 10
Rye, per 100 lbs...........	1 00	@	1 15

HAY AND SEEDS.

Hay, per ton...............	8 00	@	9 00
Straw, per ton.............	3 00	@	4 00
Timothy seed, per bu.......	2 00	@	3 00
Clover seed, red, per bu...	4 90	@	5 05
Clover seed, alsike, bu....	7 00	@	7 50

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

WHOLESALE DEALERS' PRICES.

Eggs, store lots, doz......	17	@	18
Butter, lb rolls, baskets....	17	@	18
Butter, crock..............	15	@	16
Butter, creamery, lb rolls.	19	@	20
Butter, store lots.........	15	@	17

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bag..........	60	@	70
Onions, per bu.............	75	@	90
Celery, per doz............	30	@	40
Pumpkins, each.............	5	@	10
Savory and sage, doz.......	20	@	20
Parsley, per doz...........	15	@	25
Mint, per doz..............	15	@	15

FRUITS.

Apples, per bag............	60	@	1 00
Apples, per bbl............	1 50	@	2 50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, small, per pair......	4 00	@	6 00
Hogs, selects, 100 lbs.....	5 75	@	5 75
Hogs, light, per 100 lbs....	5 75	@	5 75
Hogs, singers, per 100 lbs..	5 75	@	5 75
Hogs, heavy, per 100 lbs....	2 00	@	4 00

DRESSED HOGS.

Dressed hogs, light........	7 50	@	8 00
Dressed, 100 lbs, heavy....	6 00	@	7 00
Dressed, 100 lbs, selects....	8 25	@	8 25

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter, lb rolls, baskets....	16	@	18
Butter, crock..............	15	@	17
Butter, creamery, per lb....	20	@	21
Eggs, doz, basket lots.....	17	@	19
Eggs, store lots, doz......	19	@	20
Eggs, doz., new laid.......	20	@	23
Honey, per lb..............	10	@	12½
Cheese, per lb. wholesale..	9½	@	10
Cheese, per lb. retail.....	12	@	12½
Lard, per lb. wholesale....	11	@	11½

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb............	8	@	9
Geese, per lb..............	5½	@	6
Ducks, per pair............	60	@	75
Chickens, per pair.........	45	@	60
Hens, per pair.............	60	@	80

MEATS, HIDES, ETC.

Beef, per lb...............	4	@	6½
Beef, carcass..............	5 00	@	6 00
Tallow, rendered, per lb....	4	@	4½
Mutton, quarters, per lb....	6	@	7
Lamb, quarters.............	6 50	@	7 50
Calfskins, green...........	7	@	8
Lambskins..................	20	@	25
Hides, No. 3, per lb.......	6	@	6
Hides, No. 2, per lb.......	7	@	7
Hides, No. 1, per lb.......	8	@	8
Wool, per lb. washed.......	13	@	14

TWO THINGS YOU NEED TO MAKE A SUCCESS OF CHRISTMAS

PURITAN FLOUR for your cake.
RICE POP CORN for the children.

HAMILTON'S, 373 Talbot St. Telephone 662.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

SUGAR.

London, Dec. 10.—Raw Muscovado, 7s 6d; centrifugal, 8s 9d; beet sugar, Dec., 7s 3d.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

London, Dec. 10.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today numbered 10,890 bales. Queensland, Victoria and New Zealand scoured were in good demand and were taken by home, French and German buyers. Following are the sales in detail: New South Wales, 3,500 bales; scoured, 6¼d to 1s 4½d; greasy, 2d to 11½d. Queensland, 8,000 bales; scoured, 6½d to 1s 6d; greasy, 3½d to 8½d. Victoria, 1,500 bales; scoured, 3½d to 1s 7d; greasy, 4d to 10½d. South Australia, 100 bales; scoured, 6½d to 8½d; greasy, 4d to 8d. New Zealand, 300 bales; scoured, 8¼d to 1s 4½d; greasy, 2½d to 9½d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 200 bales; scoured, 3d to 1s 1½d; greasy, 4¾d to 5½d.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Extreme nervousness and wild fluctuations characterized the grain markets here today. Bulls and bears vied with each other for possession of the pits, and all kinds of stories were afloat intended to influence prices. Bearish conditions, however, prevailed, and May wheat closed 1⅝c lower, corn 1⅛c down, and May oats ¾c lower; provisions closed 10c lower to 2½c higher. Local receipts of wheat were 75 cars, one of contract grade; Minneapolis and Duluth reported 1,119 cars, making a total for the three points of 1,194 cars, against 1,129 last week and only 581 last year. Primary receipts were 1,061,000 bu, compared with 805,000 bu last year. The increase in the world's visible supply was 3,292,000 bu. Seaboard clearances in wheat and flour were 542,000 bu. The seaboard reported 8 loads taken for export. Estimated receipts for tomorrow: Wheat, 85 cars; corn, 100 cars; oats, 125 cars; hogs, 50,000 head.

The leading futures closed: Wheat—No. 2, Dec., 77¾c; May, 81⅝c to 81⅝c; July, 81½c. Corn—No. 2, Dec., 64⅛c to 64¼c; May, 67½c; July, 67¾c. Oats—No. 2, Dec., 45c; May, 46⅛c; July, 40½c. Mess pork—Jan., $16 80; May, $17 72½. Lard—Jan., $9 87½; May, $9 92½. Short ribs—Jan., $8 52½; May, $8 67½.

Cash quotations: Flour steady. No. 3 spring wheat, 78c to 78¾c; No. 2 red, 81½c to 84½c. No. 2 oats, 47c to 45c; No. 2 white, 48¾c to 49c; No. 3 white, 47½c to 49c. No. 2 rye, 63½c to 64c. Fair to choice malting barley, 59c to 63c. No. 1 flaxseed, $1 44; No. 1 northwestern, $1 44. Prime timothy seed, $6 15 to $6 35. Mess pork, $15 75 to $15 80; lard, $9 87½ to $9 90; short ribs sides, $8 45 to $8 60; dry salted shoulders, 7⅝c to 7⅝c; short clear sides, $8 90 to $9. Clover, contract grade, $9 35. Eggs firm; fresh, 14c to 24½c.

Receipts—Flour, 46,000 bbls; wheat, 213,000 bu; corn, 231,000 bu; oats, 291,000 bu; rye, 16,000 bu; barley, 205,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 45,000 bbls; wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 70,000 bu; oats, 188,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 25,000 bu.

DAIRY MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Butter—The market was firm; creameries, 14c to 24½c; dairies, 13c to 20c. Cheese—Steady, 9¾c to 10¼c.

OIL MARKETS.

ANTWERP, Dec. 10.—Petroleum, 18 francs paid and sellers.

BREMEN, Dec. 10.—Petroleum, 6 marks 35 pfennings.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 10.—Oil closed at $1 30.

OIL CITY, Pa., Dec. 10.—Credit balances, $1 30; certificates, no bid.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 11.—Oil opened at $1 30.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

TORONTO, Dec. 10.—There was a good run of cattle today, and business was fairly brisk. There were a few lots of butcher cattle, but the regular Christmas supply of fat cattle will be more in evidence the latter part of the week. The demand for choice cattle is keen. The export offerings were not large, most of that class coming in on consignment. Good export lots were sold at $4 50 to $5. Some very choice butcher cattle for the Christmas trade were secured by Mr. Levack at $5. Heavy export bulls were worth from $4 12½ to $4 50. Medium cattle, of which there was a good supply, were worth from $3 to $3 85. Sheep and lambs were firmer. Everything was sold, and prospects are steady. Hogs were steady; no change in last week's quotations. The total offerings were 78 car loads, with 590 head of cattle, 1,814 sheep and lambs, 761 hogs and 21 calves. Wm. Levack bought about 240 head of choice Christmas butchers at $4 50 to $5; export, $4 50 to $5; medium butchers, $3 25 to $3 85. Crawford & Hunnisett sold a load of butchers, 1,050 lbs, at $4 25; a load of mixed butchers and shippers at $5; a load of mixed cows, $4; load of steers, 1,250 lbs, $4 60; bulls, 1,200 lbs, at $3 50; bulls, 1,600 lbs, at $4. J. R. Collins bought 24 medium butcher cattle, 1,050 lbs, at $3, with $10 back; 11 cattle, 1,060 lbs, at $4; cows, 1,200 lbs, at $3; 24 cattle, 1,050 lbs, at $3 20; 22 mixed cows, 1,000 lbs, at $2 80. Wesley Dunn bought 150 sheep at $3 15 to $3 75; lambs at $3 50. C. Zeagman bought 13 steers, stockers, 875 lbs, at $3. L. Halligan bought a load of butchers' cattle, 1,000 lbs, at $3 35; J. Dunn bought half a dozen steers, export, 1,300 lbs, at $5; export bulls, heavy, at $4 12½ to $4 50. H. Maybee bought a load of butchers, 950 lbs, at $3 37½; a load, 1,050 lbs, at $3 25. Quotations:

Export cattle, choice, cwt...	$4 40	@	$5 00
Export cattle, light.........	4 25	@	4 30
Bulls, export, heavy.........	4 00	@	4 40
Bulls, export, light.........	3 00	@	3 25
Feeders, heavy...............	3 25	@	3 40
Feeders, light...............	2 50	@	2 75
Stockers, 400 to 800 lbs.....	2 40	@	3 00
Butchers' cattle, choice.....	3 75	@	4 00
Butchers, good...............	3 60	@	3 75
Butchers, common.............	2 75	@	3 00
Butchers, picked.............	4 00	@	5 00
Butchers, off-colors and heifers	2 00	@	2 50
Butchers, bulls..............	2 50	@	3 00
Light stock bulls............	2 00	@	2 50
Milch cows, each.............	30 00	@	50 00
Sheep, butchers..............	2 00	@	3 00
Sheep, export ewes, cwt......	3 00	@	3 25
Sheep, bucks.................	2 00	@	2 50
Lambs, each..................	3 25	@	3 65
Lambs, per cwt...............	2 75	@	3 50
Calves, each.................	2 00	@	10 00
Hogs, light, cwt.............	5 87½		
Hogs, fats, cwt..............	6 00		
Hogs, choice, cwt............	6 12½		

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Beeves—Receipts, 535; mainly consigned direct; no sales reported; cables quote American steers at 12c to 13c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 9½c to 9¾c; exports, 750 beeves and 2,100 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 130; veals lower; no reported sales of other calves; veals sold at $4 to $7 50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,554; quiet; sheep weak; lambs steady; sheep sold at $2 to $3 20; lambs, $4 25 to $5. Hogs—Receipts, 2,535; all consigned direct; nominally steady.

EAST BUFFALO, Dec. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 220 head; steady at yesterday's prices; veals, best, $7 to $7 25; fair to good, $5 to $6 50; common to fair, $3 50 to $6 25. Hogs—Receipts, 12,500 head; higher; pigs unchanged; Yorkers, $5 90 to $6; light do, $5 80 to $5 90; mixed packers, $6 to $6 15; heavy, $6 25 to $6 40; pigs, $5 45 to $5 50; roughs, $5 25 to $5 50; stags, $3 75 to $4 50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 10,200 head; steady to strong; choice lambs, $4 80 to $4 90; good to choice, $4 50 to $4 75; culls to fair, $3 50 to $4 40; sheep, choice handy wethers, $3 60 to $3 75; common to extra mixed, $2 65 to $3 50; culls and common, $1 50 to $2 50; heavy export ewes and wethers, $3 50 to $3 60; yearlings, $3 75 to $4.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 10,000; slow but steady; good to prime, $6 40 to $7 50; poor to medium, $4 to $6 25; stockers and feeders, $2 25 to $4 50; cows, $1 75 to $4 50; heifers, $2 25 to $5 30; canners, $1 25 to $2 25; bulls, $2 to $4 75; calves, $2 50 to $5 75; Texas fed steers, $4 75 to $5 40. Hogs—Receipts today, 50,000; tomorrow, 50,000; left over, 7,000; active and 5c higher for heavy, slow for light; mixed and butchers, $5 90 to $6 42½; good to choice heavy, $6 to $6 55; rough heavy, $5 60 to $5 90; light, $5 25 to $5 95; bulk of sales at $5 95 to $6 35. Sheep—Receipts, 20,000; sheep weak to 10c lower; lambs steady; good to choice wethers, $3 50 to $4 25; western sheep, $3 to $4; native lambs, $2 50 to $5; western lambs, $2 to $4 10.

BABY WEIGHS POUND AND A HALF.

Detroit, Dec. 11.—A baby weighing only a pound and a half was recently born to Mrs. W. J. Hudson, at Columbus, Ohio. It was necessary to place it in an incubator to insure its life.

TIMBER WOLVES NUMEROUS.

Toronto, Dec. 11.—Timber wolves are unusually bold and numerous this year in Algonquin Park. A few nights ago a large pack was heard howling near the headquarters at Cache Bay. A strychnine campaign will be inaugurated against the animals. It is almost impossible to get near enough to use a rifle effectively.

THERE are cases of consumption so far advanced that Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will not cure, but none so bad that it will not give relief. For coughs, colds and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest, it is a specific which has never been known to fail. It promotes a free expectoration, thereby removing the phlegm, and gives the diseased parts a chance to heal.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

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

B.B.S. Bayley's Bargain Store.

TRUTH STRANGER ......THAN FICTION

If we were story writers we have a wealth of items here that would make pretty reading for young and old. Santa Claus says he never saw such a collection—and at such astonishingly low prices. It's not going to drain the old purse in dealing liberally with all his friends. Here's the plain facts stripped of all superfluous matter:

TOYS GALORE

Blocks, alphabetical, clear and pretty, 5c.

Dolls' Dressing Case, in wood, 3 drawers, 5c.

Commode, in wood, 5c.

Kitchen Set, in tin, nicely decorated and enameled, 11 pieces, including sideboard, table, chairs, pails, etc, worth 50c for 25c.

Another similar to above, for 15c.

Hot Air Engine, large size, works like a charm, worth 50c, for 29c.

Books, pictures, with pretty little stories, worth 10c for 5c.

Steamboat PERFECTION, worth 50c, for 29c.

Traction Engines, automobiles and boats, for 15c, 19c and 25c.

DISHES—Large set for 15c; a beauty at 25c, and others at 5c to 35c.

DOLLS—At prices that will astonish. No coarse truck allowed on this counter. Kid body at 15c; a dressed doll for 5c; a regular 25c dressed doll for 15c, and a perfect picture, sleeping or awake at 50c.

Dressing and Manicure Cases

In Ebony and celluloid, at less than is usually paid by ordinary dealers.

HANDKERCHIEFS

Need we say a word about our Handkerchiefs? All the year round there is none to compare, but now the great sale is on; 1,000 superb Handkerchiefs at prices never before dreamed of. Fine Embroidery Handkerchiefs, worth 20c and 25c, for 12½c; Gentlemen's and Ladies' Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs at 12½c; finer ones at 20c and 25c.

Hemstitched Lawn Handkerchiefs, worth 10c, for 5c.

Handsome Lace Handkerchiefs, worth 25c, for 12½c and 19c.

Real Hand Embroidered Handkerchiefs, worth 75c to $1, all going at 50c.

Initial Handkerchiefs, worth 15c, for 7c.

Handkerchief and Glove Boxes

In solid wood, only 19c.

GLOVES

Real French Kid, every pair guaranteed, in latest shades, worth $1 25 and $1 50, only 99c.

Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas

Very handsome styles, $2, $3 50 and $3 95.

COME and bring the children. We will make it interesting, and gladly welcome whether you buy or not.

BAYLEY'S.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

When London Sleeps.

If the incidents depicted at the New Grand last night really occur, "while London sleeps," then the sooner London develops chronic insomnia the better for humanity. The play has been seen here before, and many profess to find in it an immoral tone, because one of the scenes represents a swell gambling joint in London, with several women of the half-world figuring prominently in it. Such an objection is scarcely well-founded, as a parallel is furnished in the Corinthian Club scene in "When We Were Twenty-One," to which no one dreamed of taking exception, while women of like character to those introduced last night are found in at least one-fourth of the plays produced. But quite aside from this feature of the play, there is a streak of coarseness running through all its dialogue and action, which betrays its English origin, and which does not commend the production to Canadian audiences. Some of the people in the play are too good for it and some are not. A large amount of scenery is carried, and some sensational features are introduced, including a fire scene in which the heroine crosses a street on a telephone wire, carrying a child on her back.

"PRINCE OTTO" TONIGHT.

This evening, at the New Grand, E. D. Stair's production of "Prince Otto," with Harry Glazier in the title-role, will be the bill. The Toronto Globe last week said concerning the performance: "Mr. Glazier gave a thoroughly enjoyable presentation of the role of Prince Otto. He was effective at all times, without carrying emotion too far. In the heroic situations he was calm and convincing, and even in the lighter scenes there was dignity and refinement in his work. Miss Elizabeth Lea, as the Princess, won the hearts of her audience by her emotional work. The remainder of the support was excellent and well balanced. Mr. John P. Barrett, as Baron Von Gondremark, the designing minister; Miss Catharine Countiss, as Anna Von Rosen, and Miss Margaret Shaw, as Minna, received a fair share of the applause. The costumes used were rich, and the stage settings were adequate."

"ONE OF THE BRAVEST."

"One of the Bravest" is the attractive title of the big spectacular comedy-drama to be seen at the New Grand on Friday evening next. The play tells a realistic and profoundly interesting story of love, crime, violence and heroism, and will be presented here with imposing scenic settings and the latest mechanical effects. The part of Larry Howard will be enacted by Charles McCarthy, while that of Miss Grogan will be in the capable hands of William Cronin. Both McCarthy and Cronin have appeared in this play continuously since 1886.

"THE BURGOMASTER."

In October last the management of the New Grand put on a special matinee of "Dolly Varden" for the benefit of its out-of-town patrons, and the result of the venture was a packed house. As a result of the patronage accorded this performance, the management has been able to secure for next Saturday, Dec. 14, a special matinee performance of one of the greatest comic opera successes in recent years, "The Burgomaster," presented by a company of 80 artists. For the past two years "The Burgomaster" has proven a great money-maker in the operatic line, and at the present time it and "Florodora" are the only two operas for which it has been found necessary to put three companies into the field in order to fill the calls for time from the cities of the United States and Canada. The patrons of the New Grand Opera House will hear "The Tale of the Kangaroo" and all the other famous lyrics of the piece sung by one of the best companies now before the public. The sale of seats opens tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

COMING ON FRIDAY.

Melvin Robinson, character impersonator, will appear at the Auditorium on Friday next in his rendition of "Hick'ry Farm," a comedy-drama of New England life, in which he presents ten dramatically different characters. Mr. Robinson has spent years of study upon his chosen line of effort, and his character interpretations cannot fail to delight all who hear him.

THE NECKWEAR OF THE PRESIDENT!

Roosevelt's Collar Is of a Style That Is Particularly His Own.

[New York Sun.]

"President Roosevelt is liable to revolutionize the collar business if he doesn't change his style," said a Broadway haberdasher the other day. "Since he became president we have had a number of calls for the Roosevelt collar. Of course, there is no such collar in the market, either as to name or style. It is my opinion that the president has his collars made to order. Unquestionably there is more comfort in the kind he wears than in most others, but they are not becoming to everybody, any more than the high turn-overs would be becoming to President Roosevelt. The Roosevelt collar, if you care to get at its genesis, came in presidential favor when Grant was elected the first time. But Grant wore a bowknot tie, which gave the collar a different appearance from that worn by President Roosevelt.

"Lincoln was the first of our presidents to discard the old-fashioned stock, which, if worn now, would make a man look as if he had a sore throat. Lincoln's collars when he became president were part and parcel of his shirt. 'Sewed on,' as a woman would say. I am told that Lincoln was not noticeably tidy in his collars. They had a wilted look always. His favorite neckwear was black silk, tied in a careless way quite becoming to him. When Andrew Johnson succeeded to the presidency the old stock returned to the White House. He wore the wide stand-up collar, which was encircled by a black satin stock with a short, stiff bow.

"Mr. Hayes' collar was a broad, turn-down, with long points, but it was not high. It didn't make much difference what sort of tie he wore, as his shirt front was covered by his beard. Garfield's collar was rather tasteful, a turn-down with square points. His tie was black satin, with a square bow.

"Mr. Arthur was the most correct dresser of recent presidents. He wore a high collar, with points slightly turnerd out. The fit was always perfect. He was the first president to wear a fancy scarf, which was always set off by a handsome, but never loud, scarfpin. He had, so I am told, the biggest stock of neckwear of any of the presidents. He was rather partial to black, with white dots.

"Mr. Cleveland's collar and style of neckwear looked as if they had been made from the same patterns as those worn by Andrew Johnson. However, Mr. Cleveland never confined himself to one kind of collar. I saw him at his second inaugural ball when he wore a plain, wide, turndown, under which was a white string tie.

"President Harrison wore a white turn-down collar, broad and simple, and a plain black tie, except on state occasions, when his neckwear was conventional.

"President McKinley usually wore a stand-up collar, with slight flare points. He liked to be at ease, and that's the sort of a collar for a man to wear if he wants to feel comfortable in a stand-up. Mr. McKinley's neckwear was in keeping with his character—simple and unaffected.

"There have been a good many changes in presidential neckwear since 1825, when John Q. Adams wore the high collar which was completely enveloped by the great bundle of material that was the fashion of the statesmen of the early period. I think he was the last president to appear in that style. But for plain, common sense, unconventional style, the Roosevelt collar is, like its wearer, a style of its own."

EXPECTS TO RAISE $100,000.

New York, Dec. 11.—John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, and his associates, McHugh and O'Donnell, have given a farewell statement to their friends in America. It is announced that their mission has been the most successful one since the day of Chas. Stewart Parnell, and the envoys start on their return to Ireland with the assurances that a fund of $100,000 will be raised. The policy of the United States Irish League, it is announced, is the policy of Parnell and the Land League taken up anew. The Irish visitors say taht one of the foremost items in the programme of the United Irish League is the promotion of the Gaelic revival movement.

INSTITUTION PROSPERING

Y. M. C. A. Was Never in Better Condition Than Now.

Directors Elected at Annual Meeting and Encouraging Reports Received.

The annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held yesterday in the gymnasium room and was well attended. All the reports were gratifying and much enthusiasm was displayed by those present.

Before the business end of the meeting was proceeded with, about 100 members sat down to a substantial supper, prepared for them by the Women's Auxiliary.

The election of directors for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Messrs. T. S. Clark, F. H. Heath and W. J. Westervelt, re-elected, and C. T. Glass, C. W. Horton and R. A. Little.

Mr. J. A. Cottam, chairman of the committee on membership, presented the annual report, which was satisfactory to everyone concerned. The total membership of the association is 680, composed of 565 seniors and 115 juniors, which is an increase of over 100 members. Mr. Cottam said that the last year had been more successful than any previous. The chairman said that nearly 45 per cent of the running expenses of the building were paid for by membership besides a portion of the building debt. He also stated that reports could be furnished at the office to show the success of the association, and also spoke of the fact that the building had been paid for with the exception of seven or eight thousand dollars. The present deficit was met by subscription, and Mr. Cottam said he doubted if any other city could make so good a showing. The chairman also said that to be successful the building had to be utilized by the members, and he was glad to see it done this year better than any year previous.

Rev. C. T. Scott, B.A., of the Dundas Center Church, made the address of the evening, speaking on the ethical side of physical culture. He said that a man undergoing training in physical life unconsciously became qualified for any work and became endowed with a force of will power that helped to make him better in every respect. So long as the Y. M. C. A. kept within the bounds of gymnasium work, the church would support them, but if the fact came out that professional sports were being carried on, this support would drop.

Messrs. Holman and Macpherson delivered brief addresses on the physical department.

The following gentlemen also contributed to the speech-making for each respective class or committee: Rev. J. G. Stuart, clergyman's class; C. T. Glass, the noonday class; C. W. Horton, the businessman's class; E. L. Buchanan, the students' class; D. A. Sutherland, the young men's Bible class; J. M. Carson, the rifle club; W. G. Young, religious work committee; J. Robinson, policemen's meeting; T. S. Clark, Chinese work; W. R. Marshall, Tuesday night class; G. C. Bedggood, Saturday night class, and W. Corcoran, the men's meeting.

Mr. James Mattinson reported on the work of the finance committee, and said that though success had attended the institution, still there were many financial obligations to meet; $1,500 had to be subscribed each year, the collection of which is hard work.

Mrs (Dr.) Wood reported on the work of the Women's Auxiliary. There are now about 169 members, of which number 31 have lately joined. The total receipts were $453 31.

On motion of Mr. Carson a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. J. A. Cottam and the ladies.

Mr. J. A. Blackwell rendered an acceptable solo.

THE SNAKE CHARMER

The Secret of a Woman's Power Over Venomous Reptiles.

[Forest and Stream.]

Since writing to Forest and Stream a description of my own particular snake and his fantastic antics on my desk and around picture moldings in my office, my vision along these lines has been so enlarged that I have beheld a whole box full of reptiles of various sorts and degrees. There were several dozens of them—rattlers, copperheads, chicken snakes, garter snakes, pine snakes, bull snakes, coach whips, etc. In the midst of the snakes sat a woman, sitting on a smaller box within the larger one. The woman wore slippers on her feet, which reposed on the bottom of the box, in contact with the snakes. When she wished to single out some particular snake to pick out and exhibit to inquirers, she would grab a handful of the others and rake them aside as if they were so many broomsticks. One old rattler remained near the woman, and would rear his head up to be scratched under the throat, which he seemed to enjoy.

Amid the half-dozen rattlesnakes in the box there was one alone that was untamed and intractable. This one was a "black Mexican rattler" that the woman was very cautious about, keeping him in one corner of the box by means of a light stick that she had for the purpose. Finally she drew out of the box she was sitting on a remarkable looking reptile fully five feet long, of a glistening black color above and dark underneath, that she called an Egyptian viper. About all the other snakes the woman talked in a natural and unaffected manner, but for the "viper" she evidently had a set speech that she had memorized, setting forth that it belonged to the same species as that which Cleopatra had applied to herself in order to join Anthony in the realms beyond; stating that this specimen was of monstrous size, as this species attained a length usually of 20 to 30 inches, and calling attention to the form and size of its scales, being rounded like those of a fish, and much larger than those of American snakes.

On being questioned about its dentition she partly opened the snake's mouth with her fingers, which operation was passively resisted by the snake, and showed me that it had no fangs, but two elongated projections of the jawbone with knifelike edges, the ends of which nearly met at the front of the mouth, leaving a narrow cleft between, through which she said the venom was ejected from the mouth and injected into the wounds made by the knife edges. She kept the viper in the small box for the protection of the other snakes, which she said it would kill in short order, if allowed its liberty among them. She showed me two parallel wounds transversely across the under side of one of the snakes, made by the viper.

She also said that it ate fragments of raw meat, and masticated its food before swallowing.

Now this woman was, of course, a "professional," but she was an illiterate person and talked with candor and good sense about the snakes, making no mystery about her power over them. She said that the venomous snakes were not divested of their fangs, as is popularly supposed, and that it would do no good if they were, as the lost fangs would speedily be replaced by new ones. But their docility was due to the fact that they had become accustomed to her and knew that they need fear no injury at her hands. She rightly said that venomous snakes have no disposition to bite unless alarmed or excited, and that the venom with which they are supplied is not for their defense, but to capture their prey. This fact becomes obvious when we reflect that the venom of a snake affords it no protection from its enemies; and that it is invariably killed when attacked, notwithstanding any injury it may inflict with its fangs upon the attacking party.

QUAKER SLEEPERS

Russian Pullmans Built On Plan of Friends' Meeting Houses—Women Occupy One End, Men the Other.

[Chicago Chronicle.]

St. Peterburg has seven railway stations, and not a track crosses the city, nor does a whistle toot coming into it, nor do clouds of smoke belch over the inhabitants and make life miserable for them. Trains for Moscow go out at the Nicholas station, named in honor of the handsome and generous Nicholas I, who commanded the railroad to be built between the two capitals. Winans, the American, was the builder of the road. It was entirely created by American hands, American energy, and Russian money, run by American engineers, and is an enormous success.

The railroad engineers suggested to the emperor that the road should curve gracefully in a serpentine manner between the different towns. But Nicholas said, drawing a sharp, straight line with his ruler, "Make it so, and let the towns come to the railroad, which they have since done in great numbers. The fare, first-class, including sleeping accommodations, called the "wagon lit," amounts to just $13 for the ride of thirteen hours, and the arrangements are not bad. Unless you pay a large subsidy or are extremely lucky you are sure to have a companion de voyage in your stateroom, the men being at one end of the train and the women at the other.

My hated fate proved to be an ancient Russian dame of vast proportions, with a curly mane, who had little cruel, twinkling eyes like a lioness, high cheek bones, and further carried out the illusion by a robe of fancy colored linen, which proved to be her night dress as well as her traveling costume. She soon addressed me in her own tongue, which was her only tongue, and I tried her in several others, after which matters would have come to a deadlock had she not placed her vast face near mine and howled some more Russian very distinctly at me, thinking doubtless I could not fail then to understand, but the lioness illusion only became the more intense. Finally she produced a small satchelfull of cigarettes, invited me to have a smoke with her, and soon, with my permission, was enveloped in a mist that she blew busily out from tiny cigarettes hardly larger than a fat straw, and was offering me fine fruits and dainties that were drawn from enormous packages of hers, with which the compartment was filled.

When it came time to retire, as the noble lady appeared to weigh a few thousand pounds, and I thought it might appear unseemly for her to mount aloft into the upper berth, not to mention the derailment that might ensue should she plunge off in the wee small hours, I was polite and changed places. It was then I saw the thrifty sight that explained why all Russians carry so much luggage in travel. One of the lioness' most enormous rolls turned out to be a huge pillow, a pair of blue and white sheets, and a wadded quilt. She spread this neatly down on the long seat, removed her bonnet and her cape—and behold, undereath the one was a black cap and the other concealed a fawn, loose blouse. Then she was complete and a sight to dream of. No American living would carry such a roll about for 50 cents, which is all it costs to have fresher, cleaner bedding provided than we find in our own Pullman cars.

PARAPHRASING A JOKE.

[St. Louis Republic.]

A big good-natured farmer was awaiting the suburban train accompanied by a handsome Gordon setter. Two sons of Britain stood near him. The dog strayed away from his owner, who was reading a newspaper.

"Hey!" called the farmer. "Come here, Locksmith," and the dog immediately ran to his feet.

One of the Englishmen approached the farmer.

"May I ask what you called that dog?" he said.

"Locksmith," said the farmer.

"And why, pray?"

"Because every time I kick him he makes a bolt for the door."

There was a general laugh, in which the Englishman joined.

When he returned to his companion he remarked:

"Most extraordinary name that man over there calls his dog."

"What?" asked his friend.

"Locksmith," replied the first Briton.

"And why such a name?"

"Because, he says, every time he kicks 'im he bolts for the door."

LOSS OF APPETITE AND GENERAL DEBILITY are quickly overcome by the use of a few bottles of "The D. & L." Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Company, Limited. xt

Come and see the china painting in Kennedy's Drug Store, Dundas street, tomorrow, Friday and Saturday.

USEFUL PRESENTS

COMFORTERS

English Eiderdown ventilated, from......$4 50 and $5 00 to $15 00
Silkeline Comforters, filled with pure Crescent batting, two yards square (our specials), at........$1 50, $2 00, $2 25, $2 50

BLANKETS

Pure White Wool, from..........$2 25 to $5 00
Shaker Flannel Blankets, at..........85c, $1 00, $1 25, $1 50

CUSHIONS

Cushion Forms, at..........35c, 40c, 50c, 60c and 75c
Covered Denim Cushions, at.......... 75c
Denim and Silk Combination Cushions, only..........$1 00
French Sateen, Denim, Velour and Embroidery Tapestry Cushions, from..........$1 25 to $10 00

As these goods are in the SPECIAL line of HOUSEFURNISHING you can depend on excellent value for little money.

A. SCREATON & CO.

134 Dundas Street. 135 Carling Street.

FINE LOUNGING ...ROBES...

The "Fit-Reform" Wardrobe is the possessor of the best line of Lounging Robes in the city at $7.50.

In Smoking Jackets it has a line at $3.50 that can't be touched elsewhere.

See our fine Robes at $10 and $15. Our Jackets at $6, $7.50, $8, $9 and $10. They are beauties.

The Fit-Reform Wardrobe,

180 Dundas St. E. W. Mayell, Manager.



PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION BUFFALO.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED LABATT'S ALE and PORTER

SURPASSING ALL COMPETITORS.

Carling's Porter

is the kind the doctor ordered.

He knows that he can rely upon the purity and thorough age of every bottle.

F. H. BUTLER,
STOCK BROKER.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margin. Send for vest pocket manual. Long distance phone, 1,278. OFFICES—Masonic Temple, London.

J. M. YOUNG
—STOCK BROKER—

New York and Chicago stocks bought and old. KING STREET, MASONIC TEMPLE PHONE 707.

TO-DAY'S MARKETS

MONTREAL STOCKS.

MONTREAL, Dec. 11.

	Ask.	Off.
Canadian Pacific	112¾	112¼
Duluth, common	12	10
Duluth, preferred	21	19
Commercial Cable	185	183
Cable Coupon Bonds	..	99
Cable Reg. Bonds	..	..
Montreal Telegraph	175	173
Richelieu and Ontario	112	110½
Montreal Street Railway	271	270
Montreal Street Ry., new	..	..
Toronto Street Railway	116	115¾
Montreal Heat and Power Co.	95¼	94½
Bell Telephone Company	172⅛	171⅛
Bank of Montreal	270	260
Ontario Bank	..	124
Molsons Bank	212	207
Bank of Toronto	240	230
Merchants Bank	153	150
Royal Bank	180	..
Quebec Bank	..	..
Union Bank	117	..
Bank of Commerce	–	..
Bank of Nova Scotia	..	..
Northwest Land, preferred	75	69
Montreal Cotton Co, xd	118	113
Canada Colored Cotton	60	54
Dominion Cotton	49	48
Dominion Coal Com	47	46¾
Halifax Heat and Light Bds	..	..
War Eagle Mining Co	..	..
Payne Mining Company	17	14
Republic Mining Co	..	..
North Star Mining Co., xd	28	23
Virtue Mining Co.	25	23
Montreal and London Min. Co.	..	..
Dominion Iron and Steel, pref	81	80¾
Dominion Iron and Steel, com	25	24½
Dominion Iron and Steel Bonds	82¾	81½
Dominion Coal, preferred	120½	119½

TORONTO STOCKS.

TORONTO, Dec. 11.

	Ask.	Off.
Montreal	..	260
Ontario	126⅛	126
Toronto	..	230
Merchants	..	148
Commerce	152½	152¼
Imperial	234	229
Dominion	236¼	236
Standard	233	230½
Hamilton	224⅛	223¾
Nova Scotia	240	236⅞
Ottawa	207½	206
Traders	110	109½
British America	..	102½
Western Assurance	102	100⅜
Imperial Life	..	144
National Trust	144¼	133
Toronto General Trusts	165	161
Consumers' Gas	..	216
Montreal Gas	..	..
Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land	71	..
Canada Northwest Land, pref	71	69
Canada Northwest Land, com	30	27
Can. Pacific Railway Stock	112⅞	112¾
Toronto Electric Light	144	142¼
General Electric	228¼	228
London Electric Light	107	102½
Commercial Cable	184½	183½
Cable Coup. Bonds	102	100
Cable Reg. Bonds	102	100
Dominion Telegraph	..	124
Bell Telephone	..	169
Richelieu and Ontario Nav. Co.	112	111⅛
Hamilton Steamboat	..	..
Toronto Railway	116⅜	116¼
London Street Railway	..	..
Halifax Electric Tram	..	..
Ottawa Street Railway	..	..
Twin City Railway	106¾	106⅛
Luxfer Prism., pref	90	..
Cycle and Motor	..	11
Carter Crume	106½	106¼
Dunlop Tire, pref	106	104½
War Eagle	12	10½
Republic	4¼	3¾
Payne Mining	16	14
Cariboo (McKinney)	14	12
Golden Star	..	..
Virtue	24	22
Crows Nest Coal	325	305
North Star	25	25
British Canadian L. and I.	71	65
Canada Landed and Nat. Invt.	104	101
Canada Permanent	125¾	124¾
Canada S. and Loan	–	120
Central Canada Loan	..	134⅛
Dominion Savings and Invest.	75	71
Freehold L. and Savings	..	..
Hamilton Provident	–	115½
Huron and Erie L. and S.	..	180
Imperial L. and Invest	–	68
Landed Banking and Loan	–	115½
Lon. and Can. L. and A.	..	89
London Loan	–	112½
London and Ontario	..	..
Manitoba Loan	..	55
Ontario Loan and Deb.	..	112
Peoples' Loan	..	30½
Real Estate Loan and Deb.	..	..
Toronto Savings and Loan	–	128
Toronto Mortgage	..	..
Western Canada L. and S.	..	..
Dominion Steel Bonds, com.	84	83
Dominion Steel Bonds, pref.	..	..

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, Dec. 11.

Reported by F. H. Butler, stock broker, Masonic Temple, for The Advertiser.

	Yesterday's Close.	Open.	High.	Low.	2 p.m.
Anaconda	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	30⅞	31⅝
Amal. Copper	70	70	72¾	69⅛	71⅝
Atcheson	77	76¾	77	76¼	76¾
Atcheson Pfd	99⅜	99¼	99⅜	98¾	99¼
B. & O.	102¼	101¾	101¾	101	101½
Brooklyn Tran	62¼	62½	62½	61½	61¾
Erie	39⅞	39¾	39⅞	39¼	39¼
K. & T. Pfd	51½	..	..	..	..
L. & N.	106	106	106	105¼	105⅜
Manhattan	131½	134¾	135½	134¼	134½
Metropolitan St.	159	158¾	159½	158⅛	158½
Mo. P.	104¼	103½	103¾	103	103
N. Y. Central	165¼	166	166¼	164⅝	164⅝
Norfolk and W.	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	55½	55½
Nor. Pacific (preferred)	..	99½	..	..	..
Ont. and Western	33⅝	33½	34⅛	33½	33¾
Pacific Mail	45	45	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	148	148	148⅛	147⅜	147½
People's Gas	98⅜	98¼	98½	97¾	98⅜
R. I.	150	149	149½	149	149¾
Reading	78⅝	78¾	79¼	78½	79
St. Paul	161⅜	161	161¼	159⅝	159¾
Southern Ry. Pfd	91¼	91¼	92	90¾	91½
Southern Pacific	58⅜	58⅞	59	58	58⅛
Texas	39	38½	38½	38¼	38½
T. C. I.	62	61½	62⅛	61½	61½
U. Pacific	99⅝	99¾	99⅞	98⅞	98⅞
W. U.	91⅛	91¼	91½	91¼	91¼
TRUSTS—					
Leather	81½	81⅝	82	81⅛	82
Sugar	120	120¼	120⅞	119⅝	119¾
U. S. Steel Com.	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	40¾	40⅞
U. S. Steel Pfd.	91¼	91½	91⅛	90½	90⅝
Rubber	..	15	..	..	..

HIDES, SKINS AND TALLOW.

Toronto, Dec. 10.—Hides—There is a fair demand, the offerings are fair, but the market is easy, with a downward tendency; prices are unchanged; local dealers quote for green cows 8c, and for steers 9c; cured hides are quoted at 8½c for cows and 10c for steers. Sheepskins—For the reason previously stated, the demand is slow, the receipts are fairly liberal, and the market is steady at 70c. Calfskins—Steady, at 9c for No. 1, and 8c for No. 2. Deerskins—Steady, at 12½c. Tallow—The market is steady; local dealers are offering 5¼c to 5¾c, and asking 6c to 6¼c.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL.

The following table shows the quotations per cental yesterday for American products at Liverpool, as well as for the three previous market days. In each case highest prices are given:

	Dec. 6.	Dec. 7.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 10.
WHEAT—				
Red Winter	6 1½	6 1	6 3	6 2
No. 1 Nor. Spring	6 1½	6 3	6 4	6 4
Walla	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
No. 1 Cal	6 2	6 1½	6 3½	6 3½
Dec	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
March	6 1½	6 1⅝	6 2⅛	6 2⅛
May	6 2½	6 2⅝	6 3⅛	6 3⅝
CORN—				
New	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Old	5 5	5 6¼	5 7¼	5 6¾
Sept	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Oct	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Nov	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Dec		0 0	0 0	0 0
Jan	5 4⅛	5 4⅞	5 5⅜	5 4⅝
March	5 3⅞	5 4⅛	5 4⅞	5 4
May	5 3⅞	5 4⅛	5 4⅞	5 4
Flour	19 6	19 9	19 9	20 3
Peas	6 8	6 9½	6 9¼	6 10
Pork, prime mess	72 0	72 0	72 0	72 0
Lard	48 6	50 0	49 9	49 6
Tallow	29 6	29 3	29 3	29 6
Bacon, light	48 6	48 6	48 6	48 0
Cheese, white	45 3	45 6	45 6	45 6
Cheese colored	4[illegible] 0	45 0	46 9	46 0

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11—Closing.

Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red western winter, 6s 1½d; No. 1 northern spring, 6s 2¼d; No. 1 California, 6s 3d; futures quiet; March, 6s 2¼d; May, 6s 3d.

Corn—Spot steady; American mixed, old, 5s 6½d; futures quiet; Jan., 5s 4⅝d; March, 5s 4d; May, 5s 4d.

Peas—Canadian, 6s 10d.

Flour—St. Louis fancy winter steady, 7s 6d.

Hops (at London)—Pacific coast steady, £3 to £3 15s.

Beef—Firm; extra India mess, 75s 9d.

Pork—Steady; prime mess western, 72s.

Lard—American refined, in pails, firm, 50s; prime western, in tierces, steady, 49s 6d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, quiet, 48s 6d.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, dull, 45s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, quiet, 48s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, quiet, 47s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, quiet, 46s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, quiet, 45s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, dull, 55s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, steady, 43s 6d.

Butter—Steady; finest United States, 92s; good United States, 70s.

Cheese—Steady; American finest white, 45s 6d; American finest colored, 46s.

Tallow—Prime city firm, 29s 3d; Australian (in London) firm, 31s.

Cottonseed oil — Hull refined, spot steady, 22s 3d.

Turpentine spirits—Firm, 27s 6d.

Rosin—Common steady, 4s.

Petroleum—Refined firm, 7¼d.

Linseed oil—Firm, 32s.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Flour—Receipts, 22,474 bbls; sales, 3,000 pkgs; state and western market was dull, easy and a shade lower. Rye flour—Quiet; fair to good, $3 15 to $3 50; choice to fancy, $3 45 to $3 70. Wheat—Receipts, 137,750 bu; sales, 2,315,000 bu; option market opened firm on unexpectedly higher cables, but later yielded to foreign selling and local realizing; towards noon prices rallied again on covering; Dec., 85⅛c; March, 87⅛c to 87⅝c; May, 86 5-16c to 87⅛c. Rye—Easy; state, 65c to 68c, c.i.f., New York, car lots; No. 2 western, 72¼c, f.o.b., afloat. Corn—Receipts, 29,000 bu; sales, 145,000 bu; option market up a little with wheat, and then sold off because of liquidation: Dec., 71¼c to 71⅜c; May, 71¼c to 71⅞c. Oats—Receipts, 198,000 bu; options were slow and easier. Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 3 9-32c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3¾c; molasses sugar, 3 1-32c; refined steady. Coffee—Steady; No. 7 Rio, 6¾c. Lead—Dull. Wool—Dull. Hops—Quiet.

BUFFALO, Dec. 11.—Spring wheat—No. 1 northern, 85c; No. 2 northern, 83c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 72c; No. 3 yellow, 71½c; No. 2 corn, 71¼c; No. 3 corn, 71c. Oats—No. 2 white, 52½c; No. 3 white, 52c; No. 2 mixed, 50c, on track.

DETROIT, Dec. 11.—Wheat—No. 1 white, cash, 86½c; No. 2 red, cash and Dec., 85½c; Jan., 86½c; May, 88c.

TOLEDO, Dec. 11.—Wheat—Dec. and Jan., 85½c; May, 87c. Corn—Jan. and May, 68½c. Oats—Jan., 46¼c; May, 47c.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

Reported for The Advertiser by F. H. Butler, stock broker.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.

	Open.	High	Low.	Close
Wheat—Dec.	77½	77½	77¼	77¼
May	82	82	79¼	80¼
Corn—Dec.	63⅞	..	..	..
May	67⅝	67⅝	66¼	66¼
Oats—Dec.	44¾	45¾	44⅝	44⅝
May	46⅛	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛
Pork—Jan.	16 70	....	....	....
May	17 10	17 15	16 97	16 97
Lard—Jan.	9 95	9 95	9 90	9 90
May	9 82	9 92	9 82	9 82
Ribs—Jan.	8 65	....	....	....
May	8 65	8 67	8 50	8 60

DAIRY MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Butter—Steady; receipts, 7,007 pkgs; creamery extras, per lb, 25½c; do, firsts, 23c to 24½c; do, seconds, 20c to 22c; do, thirds, 16c to 18c; creamery, June make, extras, 21½c to 22c; do, firsts, 20c to 21c; do, seconds, 18c to 19½c; state dairy tubs, fresh fancy, 23c to 23½c; do, firsts, 20c to 22c; do, seconds, 17c to 19c; do, thirds, 13c to 16c; western imitation creamery, fancy, 18c to 18½c; do, firsts, 16½c to 17½c; do, lower grades, 14c to 15½c; western factory, June packed, fancy, 15c to 15¼c; do, fair to choice, 14c to 14¾c; do, fresh choice, 15c to 15½c; do, fair to prime, 14c to 14¾c; do, lower grades, 12½c to 13½c; rolls, fresh, choice, 16c to 17c; do, common to prime, 13c to 15c; renovated butter, fancy, 18c to 19c; do, common to choice, 13c to 17c; packing stock, 12½c to 14c. Cheese—Firm; receipts, 5,827 boxes; state full cream, small Sept. fancy, 10¾c to 11c; do, late made, average best, 10c to 10¼c; do, good to prime, 9½c to 9¾c; do, common to fair, 7c to 9c; do, large Sept. fancy, 10c to 10¼c; do, late made, average best, 6¾c to 7c; do, fair to good, 5c to 6½c; do, 9c; do, common to fair, 7c to 8¼c; light skims, small choice, 8½c to 8¾c; do, large choice, 7½c to 7¾c; part skims, prime, 6¾c to 7c; do, fair to good, 5c to 6½c; do, common, 3c to 4c; full skims, 2c to 2½c. Eggs—Steady; receipts, 6,098 cases; state, Pennsylvania and nearby, fancy selected, 30c; do, average prime, 26c to 27c; do, fair grades, 23c to 25c; western fresh, loss off, 28c; do, fancy graded, at mark, 26c; do, ungraded, 22c to 25c; southern, graded, 25c; do, ungraded, 20c to 25c; refrigerator, 16½c to 19c; limed, 17c to 17½c.

WOOL MARKET.

Toronto, Dec. 10.—There has at last been some movement in Canada fleece wool for export to the United States. Several round lots, aggregating 300,000 lbs, have been shipped from Ontario points the past few days. The prices obtained, however, were, according to exporters, not sufficient to leave a fair margin of profit. Pulled wools are slow and prices are unchanged. Fleece—The offerings are liberal, but the prices are unchanged except for unwashed, which are quoted lower; several large lots of wool have been sold for shipment to the United States the past few days at 14c, which leaves little or no margin for profit; one dealer here placed 100,000 lbs, one dealer in the west 60,000, another 30,000, and one 40,000. In all about 300,000 lbs were taken for export; local dealers quote washed fleece at 13c, and unwashed at 7c. Pulled wool Not in active demand; the market is unchanged, at 18c for extras and 15c for supers.

LEATHER MARKET.

Toronto, Dec. 10.—Trade is rather quiet; prices are steady. We quote: Sole, slaughter, medium heavy, per lb, 30c to 32c; Spanish, No. 1 heavy, per lb, 29c to 30c; No. 2, 26c to 29c; No. 3, 26c to 28c; calfskin, Canadian, 70c to 80c; calfskin, French, $1 15 to $1 50; French kip, 80c to 90c; Canadian kip, 60c to 65c; upper light, medium, 40c to 45c; splits, 25c to 28c; buff, per foot, 13c to 16c; pebble, 14c to 16c; harness, union oak tanned, No. 1, 32c to 34c; No. 2, 30c to 32c; light, 29c to 31c; cod oil, per gallon, 40c to 45c; degras, per lb, 4c to 4½c; japonica, per lb, 4c to 5c; hemlock extract, 3¼c; lampblack, 20c to 25c; sumac, per ton, $70.

TORONTO HAY MARKET.

Toronto, Dec. 10.—Baled hay—The market is steady; cars on the track here are quoted at $8 50 to $9. Baled straw—Steady; cars on the track here are quoted at $5 to $5 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 10.—Cattle today are quoted at 12c to 13c per lb, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is 9½c to 9¾c per lb.

Recipe From Strong's Cook Book....

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING.

One pound beef suet, chopped fine; one pound brown sugar, one pound fine bread crumbs, one cup of flour, one pound of raisins, seeded; one of currants, well washed and dried; a quarter of a pound of mixed peel; spice to taste. Mix all together dry, and then break in eggs, two at a time, after beating very little, until your pudding is just moist, not wet; use your hands to rub in the eggs; this will require about nine eggs. Boil five hours; you may add a wineglass of best brandy.

New Cook Book FREE to housekeepers on application at

Strong's Drug Store,
184 Dundas Street.

WEATHER BULLETIN

London, Dec. 11.—8 a.m.

Stations—	Temperature. 8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	18	16	Fair
Winnipeg	36	4	Cloudy
Parry Sound	20	14	Cloudy
Toronto	30	28	Fair
Ottawa	18	18	Cloudy
Montreal	22	22	Clear
Quebec	20	18	Cloudy
Father Point	21	16	Cloudy

FORECASTS.

Today—Moderate winds; fair.
Thursday—Fair, with about the same temperature.

WEATHER NOTES.

The storm has passed to the eastward of the Gulf. Fair weather, with moderate temperature, prevails in Ontario and Quebec, and there is no immediate prospect of disturbed conditions.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS

—Mr. Charles Gatecliff, of Detroit, is visiting relatives in the city.

—Mr. Justice Meredith has handed out judgment dismissing the motion in the single court case of Green vs. Hall.

John Ley, a tailor, is running as a labor candidate in the bye-election for the vacant provincial seat for Victoria, B. C.

At a mass meeting to bring out a candidate for West Durham, Robert Beith, ex-M.P., was unanimously nominated. Mr. Beith accepted.

—R. A. McVean, who is business manager of Tom Marks, is in the city arranging for the company's appearance at the New Grand for one week, commencing Monday, Dec. 16. Mr. McVean reports "standing room only" since the opening of the season. The business is larger than ever, and only on Monday of this week at Chatham fully 1,000 people were refused admittance. The hundreds of patrons of Tom Marks are sure to pack the New Grand next week.

TENDERED A SEND-OFF.

Members of the 6th Bearer Company, Army Medical Corps, last night tendered a send-off to Corp. Harry Prebble, who leaves for South Africa with the third Canadian contingent.

SOCIALISTS IN THE FIELD.

The Socialist Labor Party met last night in their hall and decided to nominate candidates for the coming municipal elections. The selection of standard-bearers will be made Tuesday evening.

DEATH OF MR. JABEZ HARWOOD.

Mr. Jabez Harwood, an old and respected citizen of London, died this forenoon at his late residence, 354 Dundas street. Mr. Harwood had lived in London for many years, and had always taken an active interest in the welfare of the city. A year ago he was taken ill, but made a recovery, so much so that he and Mrs. Harwood, in hope of further improvement in health, made a trip across the Atlantic, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rendall, of England, who had been visiting in Canada. The deceased at one time took an active part in the First Congregational Church, but for some years had been, with his family, connected with First Presbyterian Church. The late Mr. George Rendall was a brother-in-law of Mr. Harwood. There survive, the widow; Misses Emma and Hattie, at home; Mrs. E. B. Hicks, of Chicago; Mrs. L. K. Cameron, of Toronto; Mr. George Harwood, of Mansfield, Ohio; and Mr. Thomas Harwood, of Michigan. Mr. Harwood had attained a good old age, being in his 77th year at the time of his death. It is doubtful if he ever had an enemy. He was an upright, kindly-hearted Christian man, who departs this life leaving behind only friendly recollections, and whom it might be said:

His sails were set to cross the tossing river,
His face was set to reach Jerusalem.

Bargains In Rubbers...

We have a few; for instance: 40 pair of Women's First Quality Goods, sizes 3 and 4, for 25c.

Then we have a few sizes in Men's for 50c.

Also some Misses' Storm Rubbers at 35c.

First quality goods come a few cents more, but we guarantee every pair.

All brands in stock at

ASHPLANT

Our Big Jewlery Sale Now On
For the Month of December.
Call and examine our stock and get our prices.
ADKINS, EAST LONDON,
Marriage Licenses Issued.

VEHICULAR EXPANSION

London's Growth Measured by Its Private Carriages.

Old Resident Recalls the Advent of the First Turnout in the Forest City.

"Is London progressing?"

An Advertiser reporter asked this question of one who has lived nearly fifty years in London and he replied:

"Yes; London has been steadily progressing in every way, and perhaps there is no better way of determining to what an extent London has progressed than by looking at the way in which the number of its carriages have increased. It does not seem long ago, it was in the sixties, when the only carriages in London were those of the late Lawrence Lawrason and the Hon. G. J. Goodhue. Mr. Lawrason's house was where the nunnery now is, the house being the front and center portion of the building, the path up to it being lined with phlox. It was always pleasant to look at the garden and flowers."

"What became of his carriage?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, Benjamin Fieldhouse—Old Ben, he was called—got it and for many years used it as a 'hack.' Old Ben's horses could scarcely run, nevertheless he was fined towards the end of his days for driving furiously over Brough's bridge. What became of Goodhue's, I don't know. I suppose they used it till it was useless."

"When did the number increase?"

"London had hard times for about ten years, from '56 till the time the oil refineries were started and then London began to do better. During this time, however, the prettiest carriage team in Lonodon, if not the prettiest ever in London, was the one owned by the late John Birrell. They were neatness itself, and for many years were familiar in our streets. One of them died, I believe, and they matched the remaining one as well as they could, but they were never so perfectly matched as at first. I have seen many teams and carriages since that undoubtedly cost more money, but none that quite so well suited my idea of a perfect little carriage team. The late Daniel Macfie had a fine bay team, but after they ran away with him he parted with them. Then many others got carriages and splendid teams until the names alone are sufficient to show you how fast London has progressed, the late John Beattie, Colonel Leys, the late Simpson Smith, John Elliott, the late Henry Taylor, George C. Gibbons, Wm. McDonough, J. W. Little, R. C. Struthers, the late Sheriff Glass, T. H. Smallman, the late George Macbeth, Adam Beck, John R. Minhinnick, Thos. McCormick, George McCormick, D. S. Perrin, Verschoyle Cronyn, Benjamin Cronyn, John McClary, the late Nathaniel Reid, R. W. Puddicombe, R. J. Young, W. J. Thompson, the late Col. Lewis, A. S. Emery, the late John Cousins, Dr. Eccles, and there may be some I have left out. I ought not to forget a team called 'Murray Anderson's Bobtails.' Any afternoon about thirty years ago, when the sleighing was good, you could see Billy Anderson, Murray Anderson's second son who died when quite a young man, driving them at a good rate on Dundas street east past the old red foundry. Everyone would turn and look at 'Murray Anderson's Bobtails,' they were as well known as the Birrell team. Look at the number today compared with former days and you have a fair index of the increase of the wealth of London. The late Judge John Wilson was the pioneer in the erection of large houses. He built the one now owned by Mrs. Beattie on the Wortley road, that, with its magnificent grounds, still holds its own with many."

"You do not appear to have forgotten many?"

"I may have left out some. Still the list will call up other days to many when there would not be ten in the city spending as much for living expenses as you could now name by hundreds. Yes, I think London more prosperous than ever it was, and its prosperity is solid and likely to increase steadily. This is only one way of looking at it."

CHICAGO HAS 40,000 TELEPHONES.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—Telephoning here is becoming a nickel-in-the-slot habit. Thousands of these instruments have been installed in leading restaurants, with plugs beside every table, enabling customers to use the apparatus while eating their meals. Six months ago Chicago had 30,000 telephones. Today she has 40,000, and within the next two years she will install instruments that will bring the total number of subscribers up to 100,000. This is the way John I. Sabin, president of the Chicago Telephone Company, tells the story of the enormous increase in the number of telephone subscribers.

AGREEMENT REACHED.

Toronto, Dec. 11.—The motion to continue the injunction to restrain the sheriff of Essex from seizing the natural gas pipes across the Detroit River from Windsor came up in the High Court yesterday. Judgment by consent was given, dismissing the injunction on condition that the gas companies deliver the keys to the pipes to Police Magistrate Bartlett, of Windsor, to be retained by him pending the trial of the main action between the Ontario Government and the gas companies. The company undertakes that no exportation or attempt at exportation shall take place in the meantime except under special leave in writing of the attorney-general or Mr. Bartlett as his nominee. The pipes will not be removed nor disturbed pending the trial which will take place in the ordinary course of procedure.

INSURANCE COMPANIES UNITE.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 11.—The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, by a transaction has absorbed the American Life Insurance Company of this city, which has outstanding insurance to the amount of one and a quarter million dollars. The risks will be assured by and the policies transferred to the new company.

UNIVERSITY OF WOOSTER BURNED.

Wooster, Ohio. Dec. 11.—The main building of the University of Wooster burned early today. Loss, $120,000. Insurance, $50,000.

New York, Dec. 11.—A three-story saw factory in Brooklyn, owned by Joshua Oldham & Sons was burned today. The building and contents were valued at $75,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

COUNTY COURT IS CONTINUED

Geo. E. Fisher Tried for Assaulting Chas. Miskokomin.

True Bill Returned Against Chief John Henry—Other Proceedings of the Court.

The December County Court and General Sessions of the Peace were proceeded with today before Judge Edward Elliott. The case of Geo. E. Fisher, an Indian, charged with assault by his nephew, Chas. Miskokomin, was taken up this morning, and sent to the jury at the noon adjournment. The jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

Miskokomin's evidence was to the effect that on July 2 last as he was crossing Fisher's land, the later struck him on the back of the head with his fist. They clinched and both fell with Miskokomin on top. Fisher got Miskokomin's finger in his mouth, and bit it so severely that it has been sore and stiff ever since. Miskokomin is blind of the left eye.

Fisher's version is that he was merely trying to prevent Miskokomin from trespassing on his land, and that in ejecting him he used only such force as was necessary. Fisher says that Miskokomin put his finger in the former's mouth with the intention of gouging his cheek and that he then bit it. Fisher further alleges that he was incensed against Miskokomin because the latter had had improper relations with Fisher's wife.

The grand jury returned a true bill against Chief John Henry for shooting and wounding Wm. Doxtater. The case was taken up in the afternoon.

The hearing of the non-jury action of Smith against Weekes has been fixed for Friday.

MRS. DALE WAS SAVED BY A NEW WITNESS

Who Heard the Child Tell Her Mother She Had Taken the Fatal Tablets.

New York, Dec. 11.—Mrs. Elizabeth Dale, who was accused of poisoning her child, and was exonerated by the coroner's jury (as already noted in these columns), probably owes her prompt acquittal largely to the testimony of a new witness.

Neither Mrs. Dale nor Elbert Waller was called.

Little new testimony was elicited until Frank S. Billings, of Boston, was called. Billings is a commercial traveler and occupied a room adjoining Mrs. Dale's on the night of the child's death. He testified that he was awakened by the child's cries and heard Mrs. Dale ask Emeline what was the matter. Billings said he could hear distinctly what transpired in the adjoining room.

The child at first refused to tell her mother why she cried, saying: "Mamma, you will whip me if I tell you."

Billings says Mrs. Dale evidently saw the bottle of strychnine tablets on the floor and asked Emeline if she had taken any of the tablets.

"Yes, mamma, I took some of your medicine," Billings declared the little girl replied.

He heard Mrs. Dale scream. Then she ran into the hall and called for assistance.

County Physician Converse testified that a child might well take such tablets. The bitter taste of the strychnine was concealed by sugar or milk in the tablets. He said Emeline might have mistaken them for candy.

The jury found "that Emeline H. Dale came to her death on the morning of Nov. 19 by taking strychnine tablets accidentally."

IT IS ANNOUNCED FROM BUFFALO, N. Y., THAT DR. KAHLE, THE KIDNEY SPECIALIST, HAS DISCOVERED A CURE FOR BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

The medical profession are deeply interested at present, as well as the great public in general, by the announcement of Dr. Albert Wesley Kahle, the Kidney specialist, of Buffalo, that he has discovered a certain cure for Bright's Disease and Diabetes.

Dr. Kahle was seen in his office at 190 Delaware avenue, and after some hesitancy, told the reporter that his treatment was by means of the reconstructive process; that certain foods, together with certain medicines, produce a new state of things in the system.

His high standing in the medical fraternity as a specialist has made his announcement doubly interesting. From a paper read lately the following cases were pointed out:

Case I.—Mrs. M., age 38, mother of three children, husband a hotel man, weight 160, intense headaches, swelling feet and hands and under eyes; suffered with stomach, and had a well defined case of Bright's Disease; albumen and casts in the urine. Started treatment in June; first month lost considerable weight; however, at the end of third week albumen had disappeared, also swelling of feet. Sept. 24 she was pronounced to be entirely free from all systems of disease, and she regards herself as perfectly cured.

Case II.—Geo. B., Rochester, N. Y., age 45, occupation banker; had diabetes for four years; drank quantities of water and passed six quarts a day. He was pronounced incurable by local physicians. First treatment nine months ago; in brief time all sugar was eliminated and the quantity reduced to normal. He was pronounced cured at the end of six months.

These are only a few of the many cases, and Dr. Kahle had little to say of the details of his method. The effect of this treatment is to remove the cause and build the diseased structure with normal cells. Dr. Kahle states that he is treating hundreds of patients by mail.

Word comes from Homer, the new gas field in Licking county, Ohio, that a well has been drilled which shows a daily output of 3,500,000 cubic feet. The gas was struck at a depth of 2,160 feet.

R. W. Bell, brother of John Bell, engineer on the Wabash, has been appointed master mechanic of the Illinois Central Railroad, with headquarters at East St. Louis, Ill.

The first conference of the American Federation of Catholic societies is in session in Cincinnati, with about 500 delegates present, representing an estimated aggregate of about 600,000 membership.

The trial of Dr. Harbottle, of Burford, for shooting with intent to do bodily harm, will take place on Dec. 30.

WATCH THE PENNIES

The frugal person always watches the pennies. The dollars are credited with being able to care for themselves. At any rate they do it at our store, where the purchasing power of a dollar is greater now than ever before.

See the only genuine Vienna Chairs and Rockers in Golden Oak and Mahogany, POLISH FINISH, Solid Mahogany Parlor Cabinets Quarter-Cut Oak China Cabinets, Solid Mahogany and Quarter-Cut Oak Center and Card Tables.

See our Cosy Reclining Couches, Wardrobe Box Couches with lifting springs, Oriental Fringe Couches, Spanish Gondolas, and a host of other good things.

Our modern way makes housefurnishing easy. We emphasize the very low prices.

JOHN FERGUSON & SONS
174 TO 180 KING STREET,
Just Around the Corner.

WHAT CAN I GIVE?

This is a question that a great many people ask themselves very often during the present month. We would like to help you answer that question. If you can call at 268 Dundas street we will be pleased to show you one of the largest and most complete assortments of Brushes, Mirrors and Manicure Sets, in ebony, rosewood and foxwood, that can be seen in Canada; also the daintiest things in Perfumes. All new.

Kennedy's Pharmacy, 268 Dundas Street.

RIVETING IN THE TUNNEL

Compressed Air Used to Do the Work—A Process That Interests People.

Wherever along the line of the work on the rapid transit tunnel, New York, riveting is going on, there spectators as up side by side and as close together as they can stand. Riveting as it is here done, for the most part with pneumatic riveting hammers, makes a little spectacle worth looking it.

The pneumatic riveting hammer consists of a piston working in a cylinder. The piston is the hammer. The compressed air is conveyed to it through a flexible pipe or hose. In a general way the contrivance looks like a length of fire hose ending with a short, stubby pipe.

To supply red-hot rivets there are used portable forges, or furnaces worked with compressed air from the same source of supply that runs the hammers. There is a shield in front of the open door of these furnaces to protect the heater's face from the intense heat, and the heater wears wire-gauze spectacles to protect his eyes from danger from flying sparks.

At one point on the work the other day where riveting was going on, with the usual long lines of greatly interested spectators, there were two furnaces going, supplying rivets to two gangs of riveters. For each gang there was a catcher, who caught the red-hot rivets thrown to him by the heater, and set them in the holes where they were to go.

One of the two catchers caught with a tin bucket, and the other with an empty rivet keg. The heaters used very long-handled slender tongs, and the catchers slender tongs with shorter handles.

When a riveter was ready for another rivet, one of the heaters would reach into his furnace with those long, slender tongs and pull out one, red hot. And then, with what seemed a casual, off-hand sort of fling, but was really the greatest accuracy of aim, he would send this red-hot rivet sailing through the air to the catcher. The latter might be thirty, forty or fifty, or as much as sixty feet away, but he never failed to get the rivet. The heater men were both good pitchers, the catchers both good catchers; nail keg or tin bucket man, neither of them ever missed anything that came his way.

When a catcher had got a rivet he would nip it up with his little tongs and enter it in the hole where it was to go. Then, with a dolly bar set up against the head of it, one of the gang would hold the rivet in place, while the riveter would set the pneumatic hammer—its blows so rapid that they sounded for quickness like the hammer of an electric bell—against the point of the rivet, beating that down and spreading it out into a finished head on that side in no time at all.

And so they kept going till the steel set up was all riveted up; the furnaces blowing, the heaters throwing the red-hot rivets through the air, the catchers catching them, the riveters dragging their hose behind them as they advanced, and the pneumatic hammer playing a noisy tattoo on the rivets; all to the great admiration and lively interest of the lookers-on.

Negro and Wife Held in Slavery.

The Federal Grand Jury for the Washington district of Florida has just brought in a joint indictment against three wealthy turpentine camp owners, charging them with peonage. This crime is so rare that few have probably ever heard of it, and yet it is a very serious one, with a heavy penalty attached. The term is borrowed from Mexico, and means to hold a debtor in involuntary servitude until a debt is canceled.

The indicted men are Daniel Douglas, John Thomas and R. C. Lewis, and they are the first to be accused of peonage in the Southern country and possibly in the United States. Their counsel has made a motion to allow them to go free under bonds until the march term of the United States Court in this city. The complainant is a negro named Walker, who declares that he and his wife were held slaves and maltreated by the accused.

The defendants, who are widely known business men of Washington county, Florida, conduct extensive turpentine stills, and their operatives, mostly illiterate negroes, are sometimes very troublesome. They drift from one "still" to another throughout the Southern States, and generally when a new hand appears at a camp or turpentine settlement he is on his last resources.

To eke out a miserable existence seems to be their only ambition, and as they arrive at the camps in a pauperized condition the operators advance to them a small amount of money and a working outfit, with the understanding that the property is to be returned when services are no longer given, and a further agreement that the men must stay until they have given a proportionate amount of labor for the money advanced.

It is declared that cases are frequent where the workmen are never paid more than $1 a month for labor, and in some of the stills this wage is no longer regarded as out of the ordinary. The ignorance of the laborers is taken advantage of.

In June last there passed through Washington county a half-educated negro named Walker. He engaged himself to one of the turpentine operators. He had his wife and child with him, and very soon tiring of the rough work he bundled his wife and child in a wagon and started away.

When he had gone but a few miles he was overtaken by Douglas and Thomas, and forced to turn back, and later, Walker asserts, they were ducked in a pond, at the same time being told they were to be murdered. The complainant was afterwards beaten, and otherwise brutally treated, he says, and in fact he and his wife were subjected to such treatment that when they were told that they were to be murdered, they fully believed they would, and requested that their child be sent to relatives.

The man and his wife were returned to the camp and subjected to slavery, with no privileges, they say. They managed to get away a second time, and were again captured and ill-treated.

District Attorney John Eagan and Judge Charles Swayne say this is the first case of its kind, and that a final decision of a case affecting the particular statute will be of interest all over the country. Punishment in case of a conviction is on option of a fine of $5,000 in each case, or imprisonment for not more than five years at hard labor.

OLD ENGLISH ENGINES

Locomotives That Have Been on the Rails for Many Years and Still Effective.

The famous "No. 1" Great Northern engine recently completed its four millionth mile. It was built in 1870. It is still regularly employed on express passenger work, says the London Daily Mail.

Turning these facts over in his mind, a Daily Mail representative was led to reflect that, after all, perhaps there might be something good to be said for the much-abused British locomotive, and he set out on a voyage of investigation, which embraced, first of all, the company's locomotive works at King's Cross.

"Oh, yes," replied the superintendent, in answer to a query, "we have a number of engines of this class running over our system. Hauling passenger trains? Certainly, and excellent time they keep. American locomotives? We don't trust our passenger trains to them. We keep them for 'minerals' and similar work. Good engines? Well, they may be; we really haven't been running them long enough to form a decided opinion."

The editor of the Locomotive Magazine was more explicit. "The British-built engine," he said, "like the British-built bridge and the British-constructed permanent way, is designed to 'stay.' There are plenty of engines running today on British railways—aye, and on continental ones, too—that were constructed 20, 30, 40 and even more years ago, and which are still perfectly reliable in every way.

"American builders can show nothing even remotely akin to this. The 'life' of a Yankee 'loco' may be as short as ten years. It would certainly be considered aged at fifteen. And I should imagine there are not above a score of twenty-year-old locomotives in the whole United States that are regularly engaged in the passenger service of any of the first-class lines. The American engineer does not even pretend to build his locomotive to 'stay.'"

Further inquiry revealed the fact that the "No. 1" alluded to above is not the oldest locomotive running passenger trains in Great Britain. This honor is claimed for an engine built by Messrs. Bury, Curtis & Kennedy, of Liverpool, in 1845, which is still in daily use on the Waterford and Tramore Railway, in the southeast of Ireland.

The railway on which it runs is almost as remarkable in its way as the engine. It is only seven and a quarter miles long, and is entirely isolated from every other railway, its Waterford terminus being over a mile distant from any of the other stations of that town. There are no intermediate stations, sidings or passing places, and as the platforms at the two terminal stations are both on the west side of the railway, the carriages are only provided with doors on the one side.

Another British-built engine which dates from 1845 is still running on the Chemin du Fer du Nord of France. It was built by Messrs. Robert Stephenson & Co., and was fitted with coupled driving wheels.

A box car loaded with workmen rolled down a fifteen-foot embankment near Peru, Ind., Monday afternoon. One man was fatally injured.

The directors of the Mergenthaler Linotype Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent and an extra dividend of 3½ per cent.

When you have tasted our Mincemeat you will conclude that you cannot afford to make your own. Don't confuse ours with any of the cheap brands you may have seen at your grocer's. It is different—altogether different. 1 c a pound. GEORGE PETERS, Confectioner.

The Modern Way
of using Japan is not to use it at all—
"SALADA"
UNCOLORED CEYLON GREEN tea is its rival. It's better tea, therefore growing in favor. Sold in the same form as the celebrated "Salada" black tea, in sealed lead packets only.

THE WORLD OF SPORTS.

BILLIARDS.

SCHAEFER WON.

New York, Dec. 11.—Jacob Schaefer, of Chicago, and George Slosson, of this city, met in the deciding game of the international 18-inch balk-line billiards and championship tournament in Madison Square Garden concert hall last night, and the Chicago man won by a score of 409 to 355. The hall was uncomfortably crowded with one of the most representative gatherings of billiard lovers ever seen in this city. Schaefer began very poorly, missing some easy shots until the sixth inning, when he scored 28. Slosson, in his eight inning, made 32, which placed him slightly ahead of his opponent. Schaefer led at the end of the tenth inning by 16 points, but four consecutive cyphers in his score altered this arrangement, and Slosson, playing an improved game, kept in the lead until his had turned his second century. In the 20th inning Schaefer got the balls into the center of the table and treated the audience to a very pretty run of billiards. His nursing was perfect, and it looked as if he would overtake and pass Slosson in this run, but he slipped up on a bank shot, from which he failed to get either ball out. His score was then 199 to Slosson's 210. Slosson made a very pretty bunch of 43 in his 42nd inning by splendid all-round play. He avoided the center of the table, and did not seem to care for the nursing tactics displayed by the Chicago man. At the end of the 45th inning the score stood 309 to 267 in favor of Slosson. Schaefer for the second time during the evening electrified the spectators by the prettiest and longest run of the tournament in his half of the 46th inning, with a well-earned 63. A few minutes later he made successive runs of 32, 13 and 20, the latter being unfinished. Tonight Slosson and Barutel, the Frenchman, having each lost two games out of the series of five, will play off for second honors, and this game will end the tournament. Sutton, of Chicago, got fourth place, and Morningstar and Howison divided fifth and sixth honors, each of them having lost four games. Following is last night's score: Schaefer, 400; high runs, 68, 54, 32, 23; average, 8 8-49. Slosson, 355; high runs, 43, 38, 32, 31; average, 7 12-49.

Schaefer won the afternoon game from Morningstar by 114 points. The play was fairly interesting, but the game was too long-drawn out, as it took 58 innings to decide the match. The score: Schaefer, 400; high runs, 36, 32, 31, 30; average, 6 52-58. Morningstar, 286; high runs, 36, 28, 19, 16; average, 4 54-58.

SWIMMING.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 10.—The preliminaries in the national championship swimming races of the Amateur Athletic Union took place last night at the Sportsman's Show. In the 400 yards race, Schaefer, of the U. of P., the present champion, finished in 5 minutes 29⅘ seconds, as against 5 minutes 52⅘ seconds, which were the best previous American figures. The world's record for 400 yards is 5:13⅘. At 300 yards Schaefer broke the American record of 4:07, covering the distance in 4 minutes and ⅘ second.

ATHLETICS.

SIX-DAY RACE.

Rochester, N.Y., Dec. 11.—At the close of the six-days go-as-you-please race last night, 14 men were still at the daily grind, with nearly all in fairly good condition. Midnight score: Golden, 125.10; Fahey, 120.5; Hart, 118.1; Herty, 113.10; Unknown, 116.14; Moore, 96.13; Loeselin, 96.12; Cartwright, 95.11; Cooper, 95.18; Guerrero, 90.18; McGraw, 87.1; Hegelman, 79.19; Clark, 42.9.

WHEEL.

THE INTERNATIONAL RACE.

New York, Dec. 11.—The racers in the six days bicycle contest at Madison Square Garden during the night were grinding away to retain their positions. Mile after mile was clipped off, and before another day is passed the record is in danger of being broken. In the early morning the men had settled down to a somewhat loafing pace, but the evening spurts were frequent. At 7 p.m. the leaders had cut off eight miles of the eighteen they had fallen behind the record. The attendance still keeps up, and during the night there were 5,000 people in the Garden.

The score at 1 o'clock this morning (Wednesday) was: Fischer and Chevalier, 975 miles 2 laps; G. Butler and McLean, 975.2; Newkirk and Munro, 975.2; McEachern and Walthour, 975.2; Maya and Wilson, 975.2; Lawson and Julius, 975.1; King and Samuelson, 975.2; Babcock and Turville, 975.1; Fredericks and Jaak, 974.9; Hall and McLaren, 974.9.

TURF.

HAROLD H.

Mail and Empire: As facts come out regarding the Canadian pacer, Harold H., it becomes more and more apparent that he is one of the most remarkable of the horses that have trained on to records below 2:05. This gelding, that heads the list of the new 2:10 pacers for 1901, made his first appearance in public at London, Ont., in June, 1900, since which time he has won fifteen races, and been only twice placed out of a total of twenty starts in two seasons, earning almost $10,000. What is quite the feature of his eventful career is the fact that in 1899, when a 5-year-old, he possessed no speed, and was held in such little regard that he changed hands for $150. And the following year, when he came out at London and won his maiden start from a big field in straight heats, he had not shown enough to warrant his owner to keep him in preference to the $700 that was offered for him by his present owner. His sped after that must have come like lightning, for the end of the 1900 campaign found him better than a 2:10 horse, and his flights of speed this year, particularly at Terre Haute, where he paced a half in a minute, and a quarter in 33¾ seconds, indicate that he has not yet reached the limit of his speed.

TEXAS JOSIE.

Paul Henderson, of Kingsville, has purchased from C. E. Bateman, of Mount Brydges, the speedy little filly Texas Josie. This mare is only 4 years old, and never started in a race until last September, at London, where she won the farmers' race. She also started at Chatham a few weeks later, winning her race in three straight heats and getting a mark of 2:32. She has stepped miles in 2:24, and does not wear a boot or strap. The price paid for her was $325.

FISTIC.

TO TEST LAW.

Toronto, Dec. 11.—Attorney-General Gibson yesterday stated for publication that the only change in his position with regard to the Fort Erie sparring contests was that no action will be taken until the next contest takes place, when the promoters thereof will be prosecuted. This is with a view to ascertaining definitely whether the contests are within the law.

BASEBALL.

THE NATIONAL MEETING.

New York, Dec. 11.—The regular meeting of the National Baseball League opened at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. It was reported last night that John T. Brush had won over to his way of thinking on the presidential question two more of the magnates, and that a deadlock is the result. According to information Brush has now, Freedman, Soden and Robison back of him, while Dreyfus, Rogers, Hart and Abell are fighting for the election of A. G. Spaulding as president of the league. An hour after the evening meeting began President Young came from the room and intimated that the presidential matter was being informally discussed. Brush's scheme, it is said, calls for the abolition of the office of president in the league. He proposes to place the governing power in a board of magnates, composed of four men. The magnates refused to talk regarding the American League or the new minor league organization.

FIELD HOCKEY FOR FAIR ONES

It Is Being Introduced into Many Women's Colleges.

Is Said to Excel All Other Outdoor Sports for Healthful, Muscular Activity.

Miss Constance Applebee, who is introducing field hockey at the women's colleges in America, says regarding the game: "Regarded from the standpoint of healthful, muscular activity, there is no sport—golf, tennis, basket ball, bicycling or walking—which can compare with hockey as the English girls play the game, and I am sure the American girls will do quite as well when they have learned how. With us the game can be played from the end of September to the first of May, quite as it can here. It is greatly enjoyed, and it keeps our women young—indeed, often a mother and daughter will belong to the same team. The youngest members of our regular hockey teams are about 17, but women play up to the age of 50.

"Training usually begins while the girl is in school, 12 or 13 years old, so that by the time she is 25, she has become thoroughly adept in scientific hockey—hockey is scientific when correctly played. Since the All-England woman's hockey association was formed, five years ago, we have had an All-England team, made up from the best players, winners at the county matches; and, so far, it stands at the head, after having played with Wales and Ireland teams.

"English women players wear skirts which clear the ground by at least six inches, and a Tam o'Shanter cap, with a quill or club emblem, is the conventional headgear. The large teams have their own specially designed costumes, and, of course, choose their own colors. In the recent match game between the England and Ireland teams the English costumes were skirts of red rose shade, with Tams to match, and white shirt waists, while the Ireland team members were dressed in dark green skirts, light green shirt waists and dark green caps, with a shamrock leaf on the blouse pocket and on the cap, where the English girl had a rose. The effect of all this color against the green was delightful.

"The general qualifications for all outdoor sports hold good for hockey, and, naturally, the better the physique of the player the better her game. It is in no sense a dangerous game, and it ought not to be in the least rough. Rough play in hockey is never good play, and it is always bad form. There is no chance of hitting with each other's sticks, as the players are obliged to keep the relative positions they hold at the line-up. The captain is the only person allowed to speak, and she gives briefest directions. The strictest etiquette is observed in playing the hockey matches in England."

AN APPEAL TO MOTHERS

To Protect the Little Ones From Coughs and Colds That So Frequently Lead to Consumption in Later Years.

It is possible that you have been accustomed to consider that every advertisement is for the benefit of the advertiser only. In this you have been mistaken, as you will probably admit if you read about Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, and have an opportunity of testing its value in your family.

Every mother is anxious to learn of effective means of combatting the ills which cause her children to suffer. Many have learned how to conquer croop, bronchitis, whooping cough, sore throat, severe coughs and colds, by reading the advertisements of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. Some mothers have even taken the trouble to write letters thanking us for making known to the public the merits of this great cough and cold medicine. They realize that to them the advertising was news of great value.

It almost seems like wasting space to tell of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. So many know about it, have tested its virtues, and seek its healing power whenever in need of treatment for throat or lungs. But there are many rivals and many imitations. Hosts of druggists stand ready to offer a substitute if the buyer is not firm in his demands for the genuine and reliable Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

You cannot afford to let your child's cold run on and on, developing into chronic bronchitis, serious lung trouble or consumption. You cannot plead ignorance of effective treatment. Prudence suggests the wisdom of keeping Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine in the house all the time to protect the children aand grown people as well, from the ills of cold weather; 25 cents a bottle; family size, 60 cents. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

A handsome and useful Christmas present for your mother or grandmother is a copy of Dr. Chase's last and complete Recipe Book. Illustrated folder free.

HUNTING AS AN ART IN FRANCE.

Meets Are the Most Ceremonious in the World.

Are Governed by the Rulers of a Traditional Code.

Some of the Clubs That Are World Famous — Large Increase of Packs and Stags.

In France only, as a matter of fact, hunting a courre is an art. Nothing here of English fox-hunting—nothing like the chase as it is known in Germany and Austria. Louis XIV. codified the sport, and his court devoted itself to the amusement. Charles X. affected it as his particular relaxation; Napoleon III. followed tradition. Rambouillet, Marly, Saint Germain, Fontainbleau, Campiegne, all had their sporting rendezvous.

On the evening before a hunt, the master of the hounds knows how to go about to find his stag—the noblest animal of them all—which is to be brought out. The valet has a most delicate task to perform. From the indications, he has to tell the age, the habits, and the sex of the animal. Without these there can be no certain attack—the return from the field on the morrow would be sad indeed. But everything has been arranged for. The "hallo" is sounded. The knife is brought; the nap, otherwise the skin of the animal, is removed. The late ones arrive. Under the trees there is a confusion of cries and colors. The Amazons, in hunting dress, with their long trains dragging over their saddles, have their feet on the ground. The connoisseurs examine the legs and other parts of the animal. The hunting master sounds a fanfare and places himself a little ahead. They bring the hounds near the animal. The master gravely offers on his cloak the right let of the stag to the person who is to be honored on the occasion. Such is the ceremony. If you have leisure enough, follow it with all its incidents and minutiae, amidst the magnificence of the scenery and the splendor of the attitudes peculiar to the occasion. Imagine the barking of the hounds, the grace of the women and the plaint of the cornet. And this spectacle of beauty will soon have convinced you that all the pomp you witness is one of its conditions, just a hunting itself is the natural element of an elite society.

In our time, hunting societies make the division of the land unnecessary. Every season the number of "hunts" increases. They are classed according to the number of hounds. Mme. the Duchess d'Uzes possesses one of the finest packs. The doyen of the French "turnouts" is that of the Marquis de l'Aigle, at Franc-Port. His first hunt dates from Nov. 3, 1790. Since that time he has, without notable interruption, hunted in the forests of Compiegne, Laigue and Ourscamp. His history, the facts of which have been carefully recorded, constitutes a series of "annals" of the utmost interest for those who love to plunge into the details of the French case. It enables us—let it be said in passing—to annihilate a fable. It used to be said that the "Gentlemen of the Eagle," in no sense moved by the misfortunes which overwhelmed their country, continued their hunting amusements. Nothing could be more inexact. The Eagle family following in 1792 the general movement of emigration. Only in 1796 did it regain possession of its Chateau de Tracy. Nevertheless, in the year '97, the government caused the arrest of "MM. de l'Aigle" at the moment when they were about to hunt the stag. Their hunting notebook records the fact in these words: "Interruption, and for cause."

The Duke of Orleans and Napoleon III. addressed themselves to the Eagle family in order to constitute the nucleus of their hunting societies. Today the hunt is led by the Marquis de l'Aigle, former deputy of the Oise, with his son, the Count de l'Aigle, for second. There is a young man who will perpetuate that ancestral tradition which has made the reputaton of this family of hunters. The hunting party takes with it 70 dogs, about half of them being English. The pack is in charge of Brisee, who has four assistants. About 40 stags a year are needed for the sport.

Another hunt worth describing is that of Beau-Jeu-Beu-Mont, with headquarters at the Chateau of Gevroiles, in the Cote d'Or. It was founded by M. Jules du Souzy in 1890, with 60 hounds, which he had acquired from the Marquis du Baudry d'Asson. During the past three seasons this hunt has followed the stag and the wild boar with a pack of English hounds. The number of stags having increased considerably, the Beau-Jeu-Beau-Mont will henceforth hunt these animals only. The hunt now includes 100 hounts, 60 of them English and 40 French. Laverdure is master of the hounds; he has two men under him.

Another hunt is that of Rallye-Vieil-Anjou, with kennels at Blanchaye, Maine-et-Loire—the most celebrated in France. It has 70 dogs, the best of the Haut-Poitou stock. Five Frenchmen and fifteen Irish "hunters" have charge of the hunt. Usually from 40 to 50 dogs go out.

There is also the hunt of the Puisaye-Pique-des-Pres, with the Marquis de Lestrade at the head of it. His residence is the Chateau of the Grange Arthurs, in the Yonne. Founded in 1875, it began by hunting stags and wild boars. It now follows the stag exclusively, taking 38 to 40 animals every year. There are 60 hounds in the pack, all very large and agile, descendants of the dogs of M. de Vatimesnil, crossed by animals belonging to the Marquis de Lespinay and the Viscomte de Mont Montrieux.

There are also the pack of Montrieux, the property of M. Georges Catzigras. It has shown great renown in the Landes, where it has hunted the wild boar. It is made up of 30 dogs of the Haut-Poitou stock, and of 60 foxhounds. Every year the pack kills from 30 to 35 wild boars. Two mounted men direct the pack—La Bronsaille and Vol-au-Vent.

Such is the story of the principal "hunts" known there. Each Nimrod wears the button to which even a long term of service does not always give the right. Its possession qualifies the hunter for wearing the horn and whip. Among other things which it signifies is the consecration of many race qualities to the sport of hunting.

CHILLED TO THE BONE? A teaspoonful of Pain-Killer in a cup of hot water sweetened will do you ten times more good than rum or whisky. Avoid substitutes; there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c and 50c. xt

THE FAITH OF WOMEN

More Prone Than Men to Follow New Teachers.

[Literary Digest.]

Mary Lowe Dickinson, honorary president of the National Council of Women, says that the question has been asked if women are more given to religious delusions and "fads" than men, and, if so, why? She unhesitatingly answers it affirmatively in Christian Work, where she says:

"We have only to let the mind follow along the procession of believers in every 'ism and 'ology and 'osophy under the sun, to those who gave heed to the utterances that crept from under the poke bonnet of the early Shaker Ann, to those who hung on the words of wisdom issuing from the yellow turbaned monks of the Orient, to know that the long ranks are largely feminine, not in numbers only, but in loyalty and in zeal. It would be foolish to deny that extreme phases of religious teaching have always found many devoted followers among women. In every abnormal movement they not only outnumber men, but outrank them in advocacy and outdo them in sacrifice for whatever cause has won their allegiance."

Mrs. Dickinson says, however, that to concede the fact of women's greater devotion is not necessarily to admit her greater weakness and credulity. She insists that there is a worthy motive to account for the tendency in women:

"A good woman's hunger to give her heart to the best she knows keeps her ever on the alert for something better than she has yet discovered. Her discontent with much of the religious teaching is not always unworthy; indeed, it is sometimes a divine discontent. If she fails to enjoy the mild essays, too frequently offered in the guise of instruction and admonition, she may not openly rebel at her portion of spiritual food, she may even blame herself for her lack of assimilation, yet she knows perfectly well she is or is not strengthened by the diet prepared for her soul. . . . For herself, if she is honest-hearted and truly hungers and thirsts after righteousness, she is surely going to take a nibble and a nip at whatever seems to promise fullness for the emptiness of her aching heart and brain. Especially is she going to taste for herself the bread and the cup which some other woman tells her she has found sufficient for her own need.

"Among women there are many students with fair endowment of logic, with well-trained thinking powers—women who study, investigate, reason, accept, reject, and both from solid grounds—but by far the larger number are satisfied with the logic of experience, and they are possibly too ready to begin with faith in somebody else's experience while groping toward their own."

There is, this writer says, a natural dual desire in women, first, to give herself, her love, her allegiance, her service, and second, to find something great and good enough to claim all she has to bestow. And this accounts for much of her reckless following after new teachers.

"She acepts in faith the experience, mental and bodily of others. For her there is no argument like, 'Whereas I was blind, now I see.' To this faith, unmindful that it is on the wrong basis, according to Scripture she adds virtue, that is, she practices obediently what she has been taught; lets her soul be lighted by the torch of association; is drawn by the cord of a common sympathy. She strives to add to her virtue knowledge, but sees no reason to wait for it before adopting new ideas or shaping her life by new ideals. That both ideas and ideals often have foundation of facts is not detected in the enthusiasm that sweeps the soul into a new world. And so it is from the ranks of God's noblest women not all but many of the converts to new movements are won. Is it best that way? Who knows? There's something lost and something gained. We do not judge. We only know that because women cannot always find the 'old things good enough for them,' they plunge quite too often into something infinitely worse."

Long-Distance Weeping.

A very affecting incident occurred in this city a few days ago, relates the Portland Oregonian, which incidentally proved expensive to the man who brought it about.

A number of years ago two little girls in this city were left orphans, and though in no way related, were cared for by the same person. A strong affection grew up between the two girls, which was warmed from the fact that neither had any parents or brothers or sisters to lavish their affections upon, and their love grew and strengthened as they came to womanhood.

Finally some turn of the wheel of fortune separated them. One remained in Portland and in due time was happily married. The other went away "up country," and finally was also happily married. An intimate correspondence was kept up between the two for a few years, but was finally dropped owing to changes of location, and years passed without either seeing or hearing of the other. A short time ago the one living in Portland heard that the other, with her husband, had taken up her residence in a town only 100 miles or so from this city. A great desire to see the old and dear friend came over her, and she could not eat or sleep on account of it. Circumstances rendering it impracticable that she should go on a journey at the time, her husband suggested that she have a talk with her friend over the long-distance telephone.

He rang up the distant city and called for his wife's friend, and after a reasonable time was notified that she was at the 'phone. He then called his wife to talk to her, and the following conversation took place:

"Is that you, Sadie?"

"Yes; is that you, Susie?"

"Yes."

Then both began crying for joy, and kept it up for half an hour or more, without being able to say a word. The unfortunate man who had arranged the interview, seeing that his bill was mounting into the hundreds, and bid fair to continue to mount indefinitely, called it off for the time and the two friends continued to cry without expense. A meeting between the two friends has been arranged for as neither of their husbands is willing to take the chances of financial ruin by allowing them to tackle the long-distance telephone again.

A LINIMENT FOR THE LOGGER.—Loggers lead a life which exposes them to many perils. Wounds, cuts and bruises cannot be altogether avoided in preparing timber for the drive and in river work, where wet and cold combined are of daily experience, coughs and colds and muscular pains cannot but ensue. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, when applied to the injured or administered to the ailing, works wenders.

IF YOUR CHILDREN are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; safe, sure and effectual. Try it, and mark the improvement in your child.

THE JUST DOOM OF THE FLIRT.

Max O'Rell States How the Sensible Man Views Her.

A Serious Woman, Who Has the Consciousness of Her Womanly Value, Will Not Flirt.

A young girl, writing from the far west, says: "For the life of me, I don't see why you should condemn coquetting and flirting, as you do, in your book, 'Her Royal Highness, Woman.' After all, it is a harmless pastime, which enables us girls to have a good time without losing our reputation. Some of our very best women have been flirts."

Well, I am sorry to hear it. In everything I like the genuine article. I hate coquettes and flirts, because they are imitations, cheats and frauds. The love of a woman is the most precious gift that the world can give to a man, and the parody of it is a thing that any sensible man should, and does, despise. The coquette and the flirt are women who try to make fools of men, and who invariably succeed in making fools of themselves. I, of course, mean the woman who has no other purpose than to kill time, or, as my correspondent puts it, have a good time.

A serious woman, a sensible woman, and a woman who has the consciousness of her womanly value, do not flirt. Vain and silly women only are those who flirt.

Oh! if they could only know what men think of them and hear what they say of them! What a cure it would be! I know that some get married; but who are the men who marry them?

Sensible men divide women into two classes: Those they flirt with and those they marry. My dear ladies, we men are not so stupid as we sometimes appear. When women want us to flirt with them, we are polite, and we pay them the compliments they are after. "It pleases them," we say to ourselves, "and it does not do us much harm." But marry a flirt? No, no! When I want to take a drink, I insist on having a clean glass.

There are women who flirt with every possible man they come across. They are thought great draws and they make money. Once a young girl, well known in English society, was serving tea at a bazaar stall. A heavy swell came up and asked for a cup of tea. The girl asked if he took sugar and cream. He did. She prepared the mixture, tasted it and offered it to the dandy.

"How much?" he said. "Five shillings," was the answer. "By Jove!" exclaimed the irreproachably dressed young Englishman, "five shillings for a cup of tea!" "Oh, but,' said the flirt, 'I had a sip out of it." "Is that so?" he said, "here's another five shillings; give me a clean cup, please."

Girls should not flirt. When they do, they deserve all they get.

ANECDOTE OF JAY GOULD

Said to Have Backed His Train Four Miles to Apologize to a German.

Twenty-three years ago I was a clerk in a general store in Gasconade county, Missouri. Gasconade was a little hamlet on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Very few of the villagers could speak English, and practically none could write it well enough for the transaction of business. I was regarded as quite handy as a letter writer compared with my surroundings, and when the village wanted more ample switch facilities for the shipment of grain I was delegated to bombard the general offices with English missives urging compliance with the claims and requests of the community.

One day I had quite made up my mind that my effors would never bring results, when I was informed by more than half the population of the town that there was a letter in the postoffice for me, and that it was from the Missouri Pacific Railway. It informed me that Mr. Jay Gould's special car would stop at the village on a certain date, and that General Manager A. A. Talmadge would be pleased to hear personally, for a few minutes, from the citizens concerning their complaints and grievances.

The proprietor of the general store was a very fat German who had as many as four chimneys in his house, and justly considered himself as spokesman of the town. He was a fine old fellow, with a fine old heart, but he had been king of the community so long that he couldn't see how any other man could be bigger than he. He was no diplomat, and instead of talking "switch" to Mr. Talmadge he insisted on discussing the matter with Jay Gould himself.

The inevitable result was a clash. Both men became quite excited and some very sharp and cutting things were said by Mr. Gould. To relieve the situation Mr. Talmadge asked me to get on the train and ride with him till I met the regular train, during which time he would talk about the necessity of additional switch facilities.

When the train started Mr. Gould fell into a fit of meditation, which continued for more than four miles. Suddenly he started from his seat and pulled the bell cord.

"Talmadge," he said, "I didn't treat that old German right. I am sorry I didn't humor him better. He is old, and I must apologize to him. Is the road clear behind us?"

Being assured that it was, Mr. Gould ordered the train backed up to the village. The old German was taking a tonic for his indigestion at a local saloon and a messenger was sent for him. Mr. Gould in exceptionally tender words apologized to him. I do not believe I have ever heard an apology made with such sincerity and delicacy. One week from that date the switch was completed and from that time on Frederick Buente was Jay Gould's warmest admirer. So have I been.—Topeka Capital.

THE TRAGEDIANS AND THE GHOST.

"Yes," said Mr. Stormington Barnes, "I have had some remarkable experiences. One of them was in a haunted house."

"Do you mean to say that you lived in a house with such a reputation?"

"Yes. And we earned the lasting gratitude of the owner of the property."

"How?"

"As soon as my company of tragedians moved into the house the ghost refused to walk."

WHY TOMMY REMAINED AFTER SCHOOL.

Teacher—Tommy, in the sentence, "A microbe is a minute living organism," parse "microbe."

Tommy Tucker—"Microbe is a common noun, possessive case—"

Teacher—Possessive case?

Tommy—Yes'm. First person, microbe; second person, your crobe; third person, his—

Teacher—Thomas, go and take your seat.

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES.

ILL-FITTING BOOTS and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use. Get a bottle at once and cure your corns.

ALL OVER THE WORLD



More Sold Than All Other Brands Combined

Insist Upon Having

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES.



PERFECTION IN FIT AND FINISH.

Made all in one knitting. Not knit in the web and cut to fit.

Knit-to-fit REGISTERED & PATENTED

..COMBINATION SUITS..

are the finest thing in underwear. You can see them at your dealer's.

—MANUFACTURED BY—

THE KNIT-TO-FIT MFG. CO., 613 Lagauchetiere St., MONTREAL.

BROWN'S GREAT BANKRUPT SALE

—OF—

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers

Is booming. The store is filled with customers every day selecting and picking up the . . .

Genuine Bargains

that are now to be had. Remember you get 200 CENTS worth of value for EVERY DOLLAR you spend with us NOW. Don't pay $2 00 at some other store for what you can NOW buy from us for $1 00.

The Bottom Has Dropped Out

of everything. But no matter what others think, the FACTS are we have a very large stock of Boots and Shoes that we are now selling away below wholesale Prices.

Don't miss this splendid chance of laying in a supply of the Best Footwear in London.

Brown's Shoe Store

145 Dundas Street, - Near Market Lane.

RESULT ALONE IMPORTANT.

General Ballington Booth, of the Volunteers of America, told a story at the annual meeting of his organization last week of a prayer meeting held on the Eastside during a mayoralty campaign, says the New York Advertiser. In the midst of a prayer, he related, one pious brother said:

"Oh, Lord, we pray thee that the Democratic party may hang together in the coming election."

"Amen, answer prayer, Lord," put in a Republican who was near.

"But I do not mean it as the Republican brother means it, Lord. I pray that we may hang together in concord and accord," continued the Democrat.

"Amen, Lord," again said the Republican. "Any 'cord, so long as they hang."

If you take a Laxa-Liver Pill at night, it will work while you sleep without a gripe or pain, curing biliousness, constipation, dyspepsia and sick headache. x

HE WAS LANDED.

Hearing a faint rustle in the dark hall, the elder sister, supposing the young man had gone, leaned over the balustrade and called out:

"Well, Bessie, have you landed him?"

There was a deep, sepulchral silence for some moments. It was broken by the hesitating, constrained voice of the young man:

"She has!"

ALLAN LINE

For Liverpool, Calling at Moville, and New York to Glasgow.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin, $50 and upwards; return, $90 and upwards. Second cabin, $35 to $40. London, $1 50 extra. Steerage, $25 and $26. New York to Glasgow: First cabin, $40 and upwards. Second cabin, $32 50. Steerage, $26.

Agents for London: E. De la Hooke, W. Fulton and F. E. Clarke.

TASTEFUL WALL **HANGINGS.**

Our display of WALL PAPERS and other materials for wall coverings is replete with the richest and most tasteful effects. The exclusiveness of materials and designs is apparent at a glance.

O. B. GRAVES,
222 Dundas Street.

Harding Hall Girls' School,
Limited.
661 Talbot Street.

Next term begins Nov. 22.
zxt



Xmas Gifts

A pair of Gold or Gold-Filled Spectacles makes an ideal Xmas gift. Our stock is very complete. Lenses changed free after making the gift.
GLOBE OPTICAL CO.
227 Dundas Street.

LIGHT WITHOUT EFFORT — Electric lights give you no trouble No danger of a bad light—or a troublesome light—when you use electricity. It's a light that's all right.

London Electric Co.,
359 Richmond Street.

P. McPHILLIPS, Barrister Etc.
NEW OFFICES—110 Masonic Temple Bldg.
Office 'Phone 229. House 'Phone 884

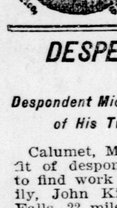
R. K. COWAN,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.,
County Bldgs. next Court House, London.

H. C. McBRIDE
Architect and Surveyor,
213 Dundas Street.

ARE YOU LOSING BUSINESS

Because your telephone is overworked?
It pays better to get additional telephone lines than to turn away business because your "Line's Busy."

THE BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF CANADA.



CURE YOURSELF!
Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.
Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

DESPERATE DEED!

Despondent Michigan Man Cuts the Throats of His Two Sons and Himself.

Calumet, Mich., Dec. 10.—While in a fit of despondency over his inability to find work and provide for his family, John Kinonen, living at Copper Falls, 22 miles from here, early today rose from bed, and while the family were sleeping, cut the throat of a son 16 years old, gashed a younger son less seriously, and then committed suicide by cutting his own throat. Kinonen is dead, but the other members of the family will recover. The younger boy, W. B., with blood streaming from his gashed throat, ran to a neighbors, and the physicians were soon summoned.

A life was lost and a business block was wrecked by fire in Dover, N. H., early Tuesday. The victim of the flames was Charles W. Thurston, of Exeter, N. H., owner of the burned building, who lodged in an upper room.

The decision of the grain standards board in Winnipeg on Alberta oat grades has caused prices to drop.

FIGURES WENT WRONG

Something About Food That Saves One From Brain Fag.

That food can make or break a man is shown in thousands of cases. If one's work requires the use of the brain, the food must furnish particles that will build up the brain and replace the daily loss.

Many times people fall ill not knowing that the real cause of the trouble is the lack of the right kind of food to keep the body nourished.

As an illustration: A young man in Chatham, Va., says: "I have been employed for quite a time in a large tobacco warehouse here. My work required a great deal of calculating, running up long and tiresome columns of figures. Last winter my health began to give out and I lost from two to ten days out of every month.

"I gradually got worse instead of better. It was discovered that when I did work many mistakes crept into my calculations in spite of all I could do. It was of course brain fag and exhaustion. After dragging along for several months I finally gave up my position, for every remedy on earth that I tried seemed to make me worse instead of better, and I had to force down what food I ate, hating to see meal time come.

"One day a friend said, 'Crider, do you know there is a food called Grape-Nuts that I believe is made to fit just such cases as yours?' The name rather attracted me and I tried the food. The delicious, sweetish taste pleased me and I relished it. In about a week my old color began to come back and I gained in strength every day. Finally I weighed and found I was gaining fast in flesh, and with the strength came the desire for work, and when I went back I found that my mind was as accurate as ever and ready to tackle anything.

"I now can do as much work as any man, and know exactly from what my benefit was derived, and that is from Grape-Nuts. I feel that it is but fair and just that my experience be known." E. P. Crider, Chatham, Va.

FLOWERING PLANTS FOR CHRISTMAS.
Superb stock of many beautiful varieties.
J. GAMMAGE & SONS,
207 Dundas Street.

COAL for Furnaces, Ranges and Baseburners.
Best Lyken's Anthracite Coal, egg, stove and chestnut, per ton..... $6
2,000 lbs to the ton, weighed on city scales, free of charge, if desired.
GEO. McNEILL, 657 Richmond St
zxv

Meteorological.

Toronto, Dec. 10—8 p.m.—The storm which was in Virginia last night is now centered in the St. Lawrence Valley, and a heavy gale is blowing throughout Eastern Canada. The weather is turning steadily colder in the Northwest Territories and Manitoba, and it promises to become gradually colder in Ontario and Quebec.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 40—44; Calgary, 18—26; Qu'Appelle, 8—10; Winnipeg, 14—18; Port Arthur, 16—28; Parry Sound, 20—30; Toronto, 26—32; Ottawa, 24—34; Montreal, 26—34; Quebec, 20—28; Halifax, 31—52.

Local temperatures—The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory on Wednesday, Dec. 10, were 34 and 28.5.

Today (Wednesday) the sun rose at 7:41 a.m. and sets at 4:41 p.m. The moon rises at 7:52 a.m. and sets at 5:30 p.m.

Be Prepared

For the inevitable. If a man dies leaving no will delay in the settlement of claims is the rule, and the result is seldom what he would have desired.

It is acknowledged that in all cases the best executor is a Trust Company. Would it not be well to make your will now and appoint us your executor?

—THE—
CANADA TRUST CO.
Managed in connection with the Huron & Erie Loan and Savings Co.

Wills held for safe keeping free of charge.

London Advertiser.
TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL LONDON

The Finest of Everything

In regard to quality, you'll better appreciate the excellence of our groceries, table luxuries. The season's finest delicacies, including raisins, currants and peels, new buckwheat, new maple syrup, oranges and Malaga grapes.
Lowest consistent prices always.
HARRY RANAHAN,
515 Richmond St. Phone 1024.

TILLMANN
Stands for all that is best in tailoring. If made by TILLMANN it is all right. . . .
415 Richmond St.
Phone 730.

A LOCAL BUDGET.

—The annual banquet of the London Old Boys, living in Windsor, will be held at the Manning House, in that place, Jan. 8.

—The Hamilton Times states that there are more murders traceable to the use of liquor, in Maine, under prohibition, than in Ontario under strict license law.

—The Harper memorial committee at Ottawa has already raised about $800, and it is expected that the amount will be largely increased in the next few days.

—Rev. Dr. Bethune, addressed the Men's Association at the Memorial Church lecture hall last night on "Wasps and Bees." The lecture was given under the auspices of the Men's Association. Mr. G. W. Armstrong presided.

—The result of London's gas test as published by the department of inland revenue is 18.05, as compared with Woodstock, 22.75; Sarnia, 19.86; Toronto, 20.16; Ingersoll, 19.04; Berlin, 19.56; and Windsor, 17.30. The government standard requires only 16-candle power.

—The annual examination of the Model School pupils commenced yesterday morning at the Aberdeen school. The board of examiners consists of Inspectors Carson, Johnston and Thompson, and Mr. S. S. Jones. The examinations will continue until the beginning of next week.

—Mr. W. E. Grieve and Mr. J. C. Nichol, of Wilton Grove are attending the fat stock show at Guelph.

—The members of the All Saints' Church have decided to build a thoroughly modern and larger church at the corner of the Hamilton road and Hill street.

DEATH OF ARTHUR H. COURTS.

Mr. Arthur H. Courts died yesterday at the family residence, 518 Elizabeth street, of pleurisy, from which he had been ailing for about three weeks. Mr. Courts came to this country from England with his parents when a small child, and has lived in this city ever since. His father died a number of years ago, and he is survived by his mother, with whom he lived, and who has the sympathy of a large circle of friends in her sad bereavement. The funeral takes place tomorrow from his late residence to Mount Pleasant cemetery. The services will be conducted by Rev. Mr. Maffeleer, of Christ's Church, London East.

SHREDDED WHEAT BISCUIT

Doctors Prescribe It.

"As a digestive and in cases of chronic constipation and dyspepsia, it acts as one of the best remedies I have ever prescribed."—B. P. ANDERSON, M.D., Augusta, Me.

Send Postal for our Book of Food Facts and Food Values, containing 262 Recipes for preparing and serving Shredded Wheat Dishes.

Address—
J. HEWITT,
61 Front St. East, TORONTO.

HAMILTON'S LONDON PORTER

Always far ahead of any brewed on the continent. Your dealer has it.

Kent Brewery, London, Ont.

THE BOOKSTORE.

THE NEW GIBSON BOOK.
"A Widow and Her Friends"
Over ninety drawings, unsurpassed in beauty and brilliancy; size 12x18 inches. Price, $5.
GREAT VARIETY of all the latest books in all departments of literature.
CHOICE ASSORTMENT of Calendars, Christmas Cards and Booklets.
CHRISTMAS NUMBERS of Globe, London News, Graphic, etc., etc., on sale.

Jas. I. Anderson & Co.
183 Dundas Street.

CHURCH CLUB CONCERT.

The lecture room of the First Congregational Church was well-filled last night, the occasion being a concert given by the Congregational Club. An interesting talk on the aims and objects of the club was given by the chairman, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, pastor of the church. The followisg excellent programme was given:

Piano duet.."Advance Guard March"..
Misses Goodwin.
Solo—"Angus McDonald" .....—
Mr. Barter.
Solo—"The Gypsies" .....—
Miss Macdonald.
Readings .....—
Miss Ethel Griffin.
Solo .....—
Mr. Webster.
Banjo and Guitar trio—"State Fencibles March" ..... Weaver
Mountjoy Brothers and Chapman.
Solo—"Abide With Me" .....—
Miss Cameron.
Reading—"The New Woman".....—
Miss Vining.
Quartet—"Old Kentucky Home"...Foster
Messrs. Webster, Galpin, Moule and Wheeler.
Piano solo—"Minuet".....Boronski
Miss Sadie Richards.
Solo—"The Blacksmith" .....—
Mr. E. Moule.
Reading .....—
Miss Ethel Griffin.
Solo—"Brighter Morn".....Bingham
Miss Maude de F. Smith.
Violin obligato, Mr. David Murray.
Solo—"Last Night".....—
Mr. Galpin.
Reading .....—
Miss Vining.
Solo—"Mona" .....—
Mr. Barter.
Banjo and guitar trio—"Cadet Club March" ..... Hood
Mountjoy Brothers and Chapman.

HIS LEFT LEG WAS SEVERED

Serious Injuries Sustained by an Aged Laborer.

Daring and Presence of Mind of Railway Man Saved John Powell From Instant Death.

John Powell, 62 years of age, lies at Victoria Hospital with his left leg amputated, and his right leg severely bruised. His condition is critical on account of his age, the loss of blood and the shock to his system.

Powell was going home at 6 o'clock last night from Leonard's engine works, where he was employed as a laborer, and was taking a short cut through the railway yards, east of Colborne street. A L. E. and D. R. R. engine was shunting, and backed down on Powell. Powell saw his danger, but slipped while stepping off the track, and sat down upon the rails. Brakeman Dan Fisher, who was throwing an adjacent switch, sprang across the intervening tracks and seized Powell's coat, pulling him partly off, but it was too late to save him from the wheels. Powell's left leg was caught and severed, and the right leg bruised. Had it not been for Fisher's act the injured man must have been killed.

Powell was taken to Victoria Hospital in the ambulance, where his left leg was amputated above the knee. His condition this morning was unchanged from that maintained throughout the night.

The injured man resided with his family of two boys and one girl at 126 Adelaide street.

ONTARIO HORSES FOR AFRICA.

Toronto, Dec. 10.—Col. Dent has so far purchased in Canada, for use in South Africa, 7,567 horses, and is authorized to buy 340 more for the new mounted corps. Of the total of nearly 8,000, between 5,000 and 6,000 have been bought in Ontario, the money value being nearly $1,000,000.

Christmas Cake Time...

We have the finest selected cleaned fruits for your cakes, puddings and mince meat.
Let us supply your Christmas fruit order.

Raisins.
SELECTED VALENCIAS, 3 lbs for 25c.
SEEDED CALIFORNIAS, 2 lbs for 25c.
SEEDLESS VALENCIAS, 2 lbs for 25c.
CLEANED SULTANAS, 15c lb.
TABLE RAISINS—
You'll want some for Christmas. We have something extra at 25c lb. We'd like to show you ours.

Currants.
CLEANED VOSTIZZAS, 10c lb. The finest grown.
CLEANED PATRAS, fine, large fruit, 3 lbs for 25c.

Candied Peels.
Finest Imported Lemon and Orange, 20c lb.
Finest Imported Citron, 25c lb.

SHELLED GRENOBLE WALNUTS.....40c lb
SHELLED VALENCIA ALMONDS.....40c lb
TRINIDAD RAW SUGAR.
BARBADOES MOLASSES.
This is the finest sugar and molasses we can buy.

Florida Oranges.
The only sweet orange at this season, 25c, 30c, 40c and 50c dozen.
CHOICE MALAGA GRAPES, 20c pound.

OYSTERS.
Our oysters come direct from Baltimore every other day.
EXTRA SELECTS.....50c quart
LARGE STANDARDS.....40c quart
Your telephone orders will have our careful attention.

T. A. Rowat & Co
234 Dundas Street.
Phone 317.

Why the Boarders Failed to Leave.

A sad-faced little woman in a faded black dress was mincing meat in a great wooden bowl, humming, as she worked, the air of an old love song, which most of you singers of rag-time never heard. It was a sweet old air, though, and, it soon became evident, one that set memory to work; for, behold, as the little woman bent over her task, a diamond-like tear fell unbidden down her pale cheek. She swept it hurriedly away with a hand pitifully reddened by toil—but the song had gone out of her heart.

* * * *

Ah, men and women, it is hard to be left alone in the world with two child-souls to guide and guard, two child-bodies to clothe and feed! It is hard to feel the season of the sear and yellow leaf, while yet the blossoms of May have barely had time to wither! The little woman had never given up believing he would return to her some day—but let God attend to him. Today two of her boarders had given notice that they must leave; the table they had told her with unnecessary brutality, was not what they had been accustomed to. How, think you, would you have managed with three postage stamps and a silver quarter in the purse, and the grocer obdurate?

* * * *

Now, there happened a strange thing; and yet not so strange either, when you come to think that the great heart of humanity rings true at the beginning—until the fingers of the world have picked the tune out of it. You must know that the little widow's house stands in a dark street, a street to which the board of works has as yet devoted very little attention. Up it there came tiptoeing on this particular night a queer procession. A passerby with only a spark of imagination might have put it down as a band of brownies. The suppressed laughter and the manifest eagerness displayed proclaimed it to be, however, only a party of children bent on some sort of mischief. Each tugged at a great fat bag or a bulging basket. Again, the passerby, had he been in the least acute, or in the least familiar with child nature would have detected at a glance that these young marauders were up to some questionable prank. Truth to tell, it was Hallowe'en!

* * * *

The sad-faced little woman laid down her mincing iron, wiped her hand on her apron in a confused way; then stood still, pale and trembling. The door bell had begun clanging at a desperate rate. As she hesitated it ceased and there came to her ears the hasty patter of youthful feet down the sidewalk. "It is Hallowe'en," she thought suddenly, and with the old weary sigh opened the door. Such a sight there was for her eyes! Heaped up in utter confusion in the porch were big green cabbages and bags of potatoes; baskets full of bread, and yet other baskets overflowing with parcels of every shape; and, topping the whole, a stately turkey! Heard you ever the like before, good people

* * * *

The two boarders who had been used to better things did not leave then and there; for the little widow, given the material, could cook a meal to linger over.

* * * *

And, whether or not you believe me, all this occured in London, and that only last Hallowe'en. Do you know any sad-faced little woman to whom Christmas does not promise much?

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES.
BE SURE YOU GET THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS HAD.—Owing to the great popularity of "The D. & L." Menthol Plaster, unscrupulous makers are putting up one like it. For rheumatism, neuralgia, etc., nothing is better. Made only by Davis & Lawrence Company, Limited. xt



Cook's Cotton Root Compound
Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, $1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, $3 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 3-cent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont.
Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.
No. 1 and No. 2 is sold in London by Anderson & Nelles and C. McCallum & Co., druggists. zxv



CHRISTMAS is here once again, and with it Santa Claus. Only a few more days in which to do your purchasing for Christmas, and we have just what you need for presents for all—old and young.

The following are a few of the many bargaings we are offering:

Fancy Goods.

Work Boxes	15c
Shaving Sets	95c
Ladies' Companion	75c
Glove and Handkerchief Box	50c
Collar and Cuff Box	45c
Manicure Set and Companion combined	$1 65
Celluloid Box, containing pen pencil, ruler and ink bottle	35c

Albums.

Albums for small photos	25c
Albums for cabinet photos	50c
Autograph Albums	10c
Scrap Albums	10c

Dolls.

Dolls	1c and up
Kid-Body Dolls	20c
Jointed Dolls	5c
Dressed Dolls	10c

Toys.

Blackboards	25c
Doll's Houses	$1 25
Toy Furniture, set	15c
Wash Sets	25c
Chairs	25c
Dolls' High Chairs	35c
Bureaus	15c
Beds	10c
Sleighs	25c
Drums	10c
Swings	15c
Pianos	35c
Hammocks	25c
Children's Snow Shovels	20c

Games.

Card Games	5c
Checkers	5c
Checker Boards	5c
Dominoes	5c
Crokinole	65c
Fort	75c
Boston Alley, the latest thing out	65c

Chinaware.

Mugs	3c
Bread and Butter Plates	7c
Mustard Pots	10c
Shaving Mugs	25c
Cups and Saucers	10c
Fancy Jugs	10c
Vases, decorated in gold	15c
Five O'Clock Tea Sets	$1 25
Cheese Dishes	75c
Vases	10c
Biscuit Jars	85c

Miscellaneous.

School Bags	15c
Perfume, bottle	5c
Fancy Papeteries	15c
Nickel Crumb Tray and Brush	65c
Xmas Cards	1c
Calendars	5c

WE GIVE TRADING STAMPS.

EACRETT'S BAZAAR, 171 Dundas Street Phone, 863.

The NEW **Hockey Boot**
Is as near perfection as can be attained by man. Come and see it. We have sole control in Canada.
THE..... **VOGUE**
$4.00.
AND OUR..... **TRY-ME**
$2.50,
For Men and Women, are the leaders.
Brown Brothers'
BOOT SHOP.
182 Dundas St. Phone 860
John S. Brown. Frank A. Brown.

J. H. CHAPMAN & Co

DECEMBER UNDERWEAR ..SALE..

MEN'S FURNISHINGS STORE.
Left Hand Entrance

65c EACH. **BIG VALUE.** $1.25 SUIT.
Men's Undershirts and Drawers.

You must see these suits to know their true worth. We can tell you that it is one of the best values we have had this season, and that is saying a great deal.

42 dozen Plain Scotch, All Wool, Tiger brand, sizes 32 to 44, sold universally at $1 each, bought for December Underwear Sale to sell at 65c each, or the

SUIT $1.25.

Men's Plain Scotch Wool Undershirts and Drawers, 37½c each, suit	$ 75
Men's Heavy Ribbed Undershirts and Drawers, 25c each, suit	50
Men's Heavy Wool Fleeced Undershirts and Drawers, double-breasted shirt, during December Underwear Sale 50c each, suit	1 00
Men's Heavy Wool Fleeced Undershirts and Drawers, during December Underwear Sale, 65c each, suit	1 25
Men's Health Brand Underwear, all sizes, sold everywhere at $1 50 a garment, $3 a suit, during December Underwear Sale $1 50 a garment, suit	2 25
Stanford's Fine English Underwear, unshrinkable, pure undyed wool, natural color, just the garment that some men are looking for, not too heavy and not too light, soft and fine, sizes 34, 36 and 38, regularly sold at $1 75 each, during December Underwear Sale $1 25 each, suit	2 50

Socks and Half Hose.

10c a Pair, Men's Gray Wool Working Socks, ribbed tops 10c a pair, 3 for 25c
3 Pairs for 25c 3 Pairs for 50c—Heavy All-Wool Ribbed Gray Working Socks, Merino Half-Hose, Heavy, All-Wool Worsted Half-Hose, all regular 25c pair, during December Sale 20c, 3 pairs for 50c

Working Shirts.

Men's Plain Navy or Gray Knit Working Shirts 37½c
The Best 50c Shirts—Nine makers showing their best productions, plain and fancy colors, each 50c
BLACK SATEEN SHIRTS—Made of best quality Sateen, Mercerized to look well and wear well, extra value 50c

OVERALLS AND SMOCKS.

Made of Strong Blue Duck, Overalls with or without bibs; compare these suits at $1 with others at the same price or higher; during December Sale 50c a garment or suit $1 00

Men's Fleeced Mitts.

Leather faced 40c
Moleskin Faced 50c

MEN'S UMBRELLAS 75c.

Men's Umbrellas, steel rod, paragon frame, good strong durable covering, crook natural wood handles, each 75c

MEN'S COLORED SHIRTS 75c.

New Stripes Just In. Sizes 14 to 16.

Men's Sweaters.

All-Wool Sweaters, navy and black, men's sizes 75c
Boys' All-Wool Sweaters, navy and cardinal 50c

Christmas Neckwear, Gloves, Umbrellas and Suspenders.
An Up-to-Date Stock of Men's Furnishings.

CHAPMAN'S
126, 128, 128½ DUNDAS STREET.