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London Advertiser

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41ST YEAR. NO. 17344 THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1904. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SHAMEFUL CONSPIRACY TO DECEIVE GRAND TRUNK MEN

They Are Told That Mr. Hyman Defeated a Bill Which Is Now On the Statute Book.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE GRANTED THEIR REQUEST

Discreditable Tactics of the Free Press Exposed—Clumsy and Malicious Attempt to Discredit the Liberal Candidate —Full Facts of Case Based on Official Records.

It is estimated that at least 1,200 employes of the Grand Trunk Railway Company have votes in this city. Like any other class of citizens they are divided in party sympathies; but it so happens that in this campaign the policy of the Government is one that appeals to their self-interest. As Mr. Hyman pointed out in his address at the carshops, the Grand Trunk is now operating in territory in which it has little room for expansion. It must enter the west if it is to flourish and develop with the country; and the addition of 4,000 miles to the Grand Trunk system must react favorably on the fortunes and prospects of its present operatives by swelling the volume of traffic, furnishing more employment, and widening the opportunities for promotion and advancement.

The Grand Trunk men in London appreciate the situation and hundreds who have always voted the Conservative ticket intend marking their ballots for Mr. Hyman on this occasion. The solid, or almost solid vote, of so large a body of citizens will have an important, perhaps a determining, influence upon the election. Mr. Hyman's opponents have no hope of winning, but the defection of so many Conservative Grand Trunk men threatens a Waterloo. Unable to refute the logic of the Government's policy, they are making a desperate attempt to discredit the Government's candidate through their organ, the Free Press.

For some days that journal has been printing a story to the effect that the railway committee of the House of Commons by a vote of 23 to 22, adopted a bill which gave Grand Trunk employes, or their relatives, the liberty of suing the company for damages in the event of injury or death; and that Mr. Hyman, as chairman of the committee, defeated this legislation by peremptorily leaving the chair and breaking up the meeting. The Advertiser has instituted inquiries and is now in possession of copies of the official minutes of the committee and all the records bearing upon the question. What will Grand Trunk men say—what will they think of the conduct of Mr. Hyman's enemies—when they are told that so far from the bill being burked by Mr. Hyman or by anyone else, it not only passed the railway committee, but is now upon the statute books? Yet such is the case. There has been a deliberate conspiracy to pervert the truth, to mislead and deceive the employes of the Grand Trunk, and to blacken the reputation of the Liberal candidate. We shall recite all the circumstances, and we challenge the Free Press, or any opponent of Mr. Hyman, to contradict our statement in one particular.

The bill in question was number 73, entitled "An act to amend the railway act, 1903." It was introduced by Mr. Guthrie, M. P., in 1903, and reintroduced this year by Mr. Lennox. It came before the railway committee on Thursday, June 30 last, Mr. Hyman in the chair. The bill comprised two sections.

Section one, which gives Grand Trunk employes or their personal representatives the right to sue for damages in the courts (notwithstanding any agreement with the company) was unanimously passed by the committee, with the understanding that it would come into force as soon as the Supreme Court decided that the measure was within the jurisdiction of Parliament.

In order that there may be no misunderstanding we give the full text of the section, which, it will be seen, applies not alone to the Grand Trunk, but to every other Canadian railway excepting the Intercolonial:

His majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. Notwithstanding anything in any act heretofore passed by Parliament, no railway company within the jurisdiction of legislative power or control of Parliament shall be relieved from liability for damages for personal injury to any workman, employe or servant of such company, nor shall any action or suit by such workman, employe or servant, or, in the event of his death, by his personal representatives, against the company, be barred or defeated by reason of any notice, condition or declaration made or issued by the company, or made or issued by any insurance or provident society or association of railway employes formed, or purporting to be formed, under such act; or by reason of any rules or bylaws of the company, or rules or bylaws of the society or association; or by reason of the privity of interest or relation established between the company and the society or association, or the contribution or payment of moneys of the company to the funds of the society or association; or by reason of any benefit, compensation or indemnity which the workman, employe or servant, or his personal representatives, may become entitled to or obtain from such society or association or by membership therein; or by reason of any express or implied acknowledgment, acquittance or release obtained by the company or the society or association prior to the happening of the wrong or injury complained of, or the damage accruing, to the purport or effect of relieving or releasing the company from liability for damages for personal injuries as aforesaid.

So much for section one of the bill which is now the law of the land. Section two merely provided that the employes of the Intercolonial should be placed upon the same footing as the employes of the other railroads. Mr. Lennox desired to change the wording (but not the meaning) of this section, and moved the following amendment:

"Section 1 of this act shall apply to the Government railways of Canada and his Majesty as owner thereof, and the Intercolonial Railway Employes' Relief and Assurance Association shall be taken to be an insurance or provident association, within the meaning of the said section."

This amendment was agreed to by a vote of 23 to 22. The committee then adjourned—without a dissenting voice—until the following Tuesday, July 5. And yet the Free Press accuses Mr. Hyman of leaving the chair in order to break up the meeting and defeat the bill! The committee met the following Tuesday and proceeded to the further consideration of the measure. Mr. Hyman put the question, "Shall the section (section 2), as amended, be adopted?" The committee then UNANIMOUSLY negatived the amendment, which it had passed on the preceding Thursday, and UPON MOTION OF MR. LENNOX, WHO INTRODUCED THE BILL, substituted the following for section 2:

"Upon the passing of this act the Governor-in-Council shall submit to the Supreme Court of Canada for its determination the question of the competency of this Parliament to enact the provisions hereinbefore set forth; and in the event of the said court determining that the said provisions are within the powers of this Parliament, and the time for appeal having elapsed —or in case of appeal being taken and prosecuted, then in the event of it being determined by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council that the said provisions are within the powers of Parliament as aforesaid—the Governor-in-Council shall thereupon name a day, by proclamation, for the coming into force of this act, and this act shall take effect and come into force upon the day so named accordingly."

This clause (section 2) was unanimously agreed to, and the preamble of the bill was then read and adopted.

The net result is that there now stands on the statute book an act which enables the employes of the Grand Trunk and every other Canadian railroad, excepting the Intercolonial, to sue for damages for injuries in the courts of the land; or in the event of death, their relatives or personal representatives may bring action—the act to go into effect when the supreme court decides whether Parliament had power to pass it. The case comes before the court within a few weeks.

With all the facts before them, intelligent people can form their own judgment. It would be charity to presume that the Free Press, in misleading others, has been itself misled. Unfortunately for itself the record of that journal, its notorious lack of scruple in political warfare, forbids any such explanation. It might have ascertained the truth by the most casual inquiry at Ottawa; but it preferred a handy and convenient falsehood. It has over-reached itself, and stands convicted before the public of tactics which are a disgrace to journalism and to any candidate who is willing to profit by them.

Slaughter's Petition

Windsor, Ont., Oct. 28.—Delos R. Davis, attorney for Edward Slaughter, who is awaiting execution at Sandwich jail, has completed his petitions, six in all, for the commutation of the sentence and forwarded them to the Minister of Justice at Ottawa. The petitions are from 36 officials of the county, 37 magistrates, policemen and police constables, 12 clergymen, 12 doctors, 22 lawyers and 1,500 citizens.

"BIRKETT AND BELCOURT"

Opposition Organ Concedes Ottawa City to the Liberals.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 28.—The Ottawa Conservatives have given up all hope of carrying the city. The Citizen, the Opposition organ, says today editorially: "Birkett and Belcourt in the lead." They have thrown Champagne overboard. Ottawa will return two Liberals, Belcourt and Stewart.

KITCHENER'S PLANS

Scheme for Defense of Northern Frontier Is Approved.

Simla, Oct. 28. — An army order is on the point of being issued giving effect to Lord Kitchener's scheme of distribution of the Indian forces. This plan will enable a better training for war conditions and the result will be a greater concentration in the north and northwest provinces. Central and Southern India will be by no means denuded of troops, but the post of lieutenant-general of the Madras army will be abolished.

BY ACCLAMATION

Probably Two Quebec Liberals Will Be Unopposed.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 28.—One Liberal so far has been practically returned by acclamation. This is in Berthier, Que. Telesphore Michand, the Conservative candidate, is postmaster, and has not resigned. He cannot take his seat even if he does run.

In Quebec East, Dr. Fiset, of the inland revenue office, was nominated against Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He has forwarded his resignation and its receipt has been acknowledged, but as it has not been accepted by order-in-council he has not qualified under the law. Sir Wilfrid has therefore, been as good as returned by acclamation.

SS. MAINLANDER GOES TO BOTTOM

Sinks in Puget Sound After Being in Collision With a Tug.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 28.—The steamer Mainlander, of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's fleet, lies at the bottom of Puget Sound, four miles north of Seattle, as the result of a collision with the powerful tug Sea Lion. No lives were lost, despite the fact that the Mainlander had sixteen passengers and a crew of thirty. The tug was but little injured, and took the passengers and crew off the sinking steamer. Within twenty minutes after the collision, the Mainlander went to the bottom. A dense fog prevailed.

The Mainlander was valued at $100,000, and was heavily insured.

VATICAN AND THE HAGUE

Church Wishes To Be Represented at the Conference.

Rome, Oct. 28. — The Vatican is sounding different powers on the subject of the admission of its representatives at the proposed second Hague conference, on the same ground as the suggested admission of the South American republics, which were not represented at the first congress. The Vatican emphasizes the fact that it was excluded from the first conference chiefly because of the opposition of the Italian Government, supported by Great Britain, which asked in exchange the support of Italy for the exclusion of representatives of the Boer republic.

BOSTON AND RATZ

Conservatives Fail to Nominate a Candidate for North Middlesex.

Parkhill, Oct. 27. — The nomination for North Middlesex resulted in the contest being narrowed down to two former members of the House of Commons. No Conservative candidate was in the field. Mr. Robert Boston, the nominee of the convention, and Mr. Valentine Ratz, an Independent supporter of the Government, both accepted the nomination and will go to the polls. After the nomination, stirring speeches were made by Mr. Robert Boston, ex-M. P.; Valentine Ratz, ex-M. P., and Mr. T. H. Purdom, K. C., of London. The meeting broke up with the usual cheers for the King, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the candidates.

CORNELIUS SHIELDS DEAD

General Manager of Soo Company Dies Suddenly.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Oct. 28. — Cornelius Shields, general manager of the Consolidated Lake Superior Corporation, died suddenly early today from heart failure.

He was not feeling very well yesterday and did not go to his office. This morning the town was surprised to hear of his death, as so much was built upon Mr. Shields' ability to manage the reorganized company. Mr. Shields' death will be a heavy blow to the corporation.

HE FAVORED THE BOERS

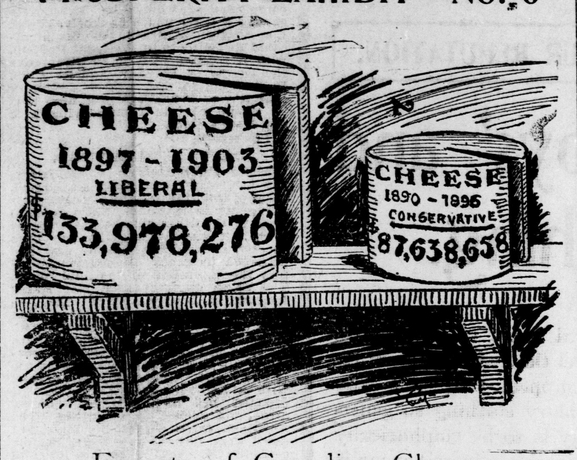
Therefore Canadians in Detroit Will Oppose Mayor Maybury.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 28.—The Victorian Club, formerly the British-American Club, which claims a membership of 800, passed a resolution last night calling upon its members to do what they can properly to defeat Mayor Maybury, the present Democratic incumbent, who is a candidate for re-election, and to support Codd (Republican) for that office.

The club's grievance against Maybury is that the mayor presided at a Boer meeting during the war between Great Britain and the Boers, and that he does not treat British-born subjects, especially Canadians, with the same consideration that he does other foreign-born subjects. The members were also asked to support Congressman Lucking (Democrat), in recognition of this gentleman's efforts in behalf of a reciprocity arrangement between the United States and Canada.

There are over 30,000 Canadian-born citizens in Detroit.

PROSPERITY EXHIBIT—NO. 6



Exports of Canadian Cheese.

In the expansion of Canadian trade, nothing is more remarkable than the increase in the exports of cheese. The above exhibit shows that in the seven years of Liberal rule at Ottawa, the exports of cheese were much in excess of the exports during the last seven years of Conservative rule, the figures for 1890 to 1896 being $87,638, 658, whereas in the seven years of Liberal Government—1897 to 1903—the exports were $133,978,275. This increase may be partly due to the enlightened policy of the Dominion department of agriculture in the perfection of the cold storage appliances, which it has brought about.

BROOKLYN'S PIERS FIRE-SWEPT; FATAL MILLION-DOLLAR BLAZE

Rich Cargoes Destroyed and Four Big Liners Badly Damaged.

New York, Oct. 28.—Fire believed to have been of incendiary origin swept over the piers, warehouses and shipping at the Bush Terminal Company's stores, South Brooklyn, early today. The loss is estimated at more than $1,000,000. One life, that of a policeman, is known to have been lost, and other dead may be found later. A fireman was badly injured.

Four fine ocean-going steamships were badly damaged, having been ablaze from bow to stem, and hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of cotton, hemp and the general cargo that the China ships bring in were partially destroyed. After a battle of more than three hours by the entire Brooklyn department, the fames were pronounced under control.

The known dead: Policeman Patrick Cushing, of Brooklyn, caught at the end of a pier.

Injured: Benjamin Walsh, fireman, skull fractured in a fall down a hatchway. Walsh lay in the hold of the Citta Di Palermo for two hours while the fire on the vessel was all around him.

As to the fate of the crews of the ships nothing definite is known. The vessels were the American, Arizonan and Nebraskan, of the American and Hawaiian Steamship Company, and the Citta Di Palermo, of the Italian Line. They were warped tightly to the pier and tugs could not get alongside owing to the intense heat.

That the fire is of incendiary nature is the belief of two private detectives and two watchmen. Last Tuesday morning, fire in one of the many piers of the company also started mysteriously, destroying $50,000 to $75,000 worth of cotton.

Much ill-feeling is said to exist between the terminal company and some of the residents of the neighborhood, because the company desires to close certain South Brooklyn streets. After Tuesday's fire the company employed private detectives.

The spread of the fire was described as being astounding. In ten minutes the long pier was blazing from end to end. The flames had caught the Nebraskan. The calls of the men aboard were heard, but they could not be reached from land, for the flames arching over the high steamship fell upon the lighter Adelaide, and over to Pier No. 6, where were stored thousands of bales of cotton and hemp. Its course there was quick, and once inside the flames could not be reached by water.

It was impossible for the firemen or the few tugs available to approach the burning ships, bound as they were to the blazing piers, and throwing off the most intense heat. Policeman Cushing lost his life, it is believed, when he made a reckless dash through the flames out to the pier to give alarm to any person who might be aboard ships. The fire cut off his return, and a moment later a piece of the roof fell over the spot. An unknown fireman, caught in the same manner, jumped into the water. His fate is unknown.

The damaged vessels were all new, except the Citta Di Palermo, of the Italian Line. The burned piers were the largest in New York harbor.

"PORT ARTHUR IS MY GRAVE!" WIRES STOESSEL TO THE CZAR

Japanese Creep Nearer and Nearer, and Garrison Prepares to Make Final Stand.

RUSSIAN MAGAZINES EXPLODED AND SHIPS SUNK

Shanghai, Oct. 28. — A private letter from Port Arthur, dated Oct. 21, received here today, says: "Gen. Stoessel wired the Russian Emperor and court recently: 'I now bid you all good-bye forever. Port Arthur is my grave.'

"Gen. Stoessel has instilled the garrison of the beleaguered fortress with the spirit that to court a glorious death is preferable to capitulation.

"The Japanese shells are inflicting great damage to the Russian fleet in the harbor and to the fortifications. The arsenal with its contents of ammunition and small arms has been destroyed, and preparations are being made for the last deadly struggle at close quarters.

The water supply having been cut off, wells are being sunk. Provisions are scarce. Only tinned meats being left, the soldiers hold gala feasts on the horses killed by shells."

"Gen. Simonoff, it is said, would surrender, but is overruled by Gen. Stoessel.

"Certain troops included in the garrison have to be closely watched at present for fear of desertion or treachery.

"The field and naval hospitals are crowded and hygienic conditions are becoming desperate. The bombardment at times is so incessant that it is impossible to bury the dead to any depth. Over one-half of the original garrison is dead, wounded or sick.

"The high angle at which their artillery fire is directed by the Japanese has practically destroyed the new town.

"When the fleet attempted to break through the blockade some time ago, the garrison was to have made a desperate sortie and inflict as much damage as possible and if necessary capitulate.

"The besiegers are pressing closer daily, and it is hard to say how long we can hold out. When the end comes there will be a desperate fight and surprise. Thousands of the enemy will perish, as everything is mined.

"This letter was intrusted to a native boatman who ran the blockade, and mailed it at Che Foo."

Tokio, Oct. 28. — 4:30 p.m. — It is reported that the Japanese opened a desperate attack on the eastern forts of the Keekwan group, north of Port Arthur, during the morning of Oct. 26, and silenced the Russian batteries. A shell exploded the Russian magazines.

Simultaneously the Japanese attacked the forts on Rihlung Mountain and Sunghohowian Mountain, silenced the Russian batteries and stormed and occupied the forts in front of these mountains.

On the night of Oct. 26 there was a conflagration in old Port Arthur and on Oct. 27 a shell hit the Russian battleship Sevastopol and two Russian steamers were sunk.

Official confirmation of the above is lacking, but the reports are believed to be true.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Tomorrow—Fine and Warm.

London, Friday, Oct. 28.

Sun rises..6:48 a.m. Moon rises..8:31 p.m.
Sun sets...5:15 p.m. Moon sets..10:37 a.m.
Toronto, Oct. 27—8 p.m.

Light scattered showers have occurred today in the Maritime Provinces, and a few snow flurries in Ontario and Quebec, but the weather in Canada generally has been fair. It has been warm in the Territories and Manitoba, and cold from Ontario to the Maritime Provinces.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 44—52; Kamloops, 30—52; Calgary, 36—64; Qu'Appelle, 38—62; Winnipeg, 32—56; Port Arthur, 30—38; Southampton, 28—40; Toronto, 26—38; Ottawa, 30—36; Montreal, 30—40; Quebec, 28—44; St. John, 32—42; Halifax, 36—48

FORECASTS.

Friday, Oct. 28—8 a.m.

Today—Fresh southwesterly winds; fair and a little warmer.

Saturday—Westerly winds: fine and comparatively warm.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	34	28	Clear
Winnipeg	32	32	Cloudy
Parry Sound	42	30	Cloudy
Toronto	40	34	Cloudy
Ottawa	30	26	Cloudy
Montreal	38	24	Clear
Quebec	36	24	Cloudy
Father Point	30	28	Cloudy

WEATHER NOTES.

The weather continues fair and dry in Manitoba and the Territories, and the temperature yesterday was over 60° in nearly all districts. Sharp frosts were almost general last night from Ontario to the Maritime Provinces, but higher temperatures are now probable.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the local observatory for the 24 hours ended at 8 p.m. Thursday were: Highest, 39°; lowest, 29.5°.

Sir Henry Norman Dead.

London, Oct. 27. Field Marshal Sir Henry Wylie Norman, governor of Chelsea Hospital, and former governor of Jamaica, is dead. He was born in 1826.

RUSSIAN-BRITISH DISPUTE WILL GO TO ARBITRATION

Semi-Officially Announced That a Commission Will Be Appointed to Place Responsibility.

ACUTE CRISIS PASSES AND WAR CLOUD LIFTS

Admiral Rojestvensky Told to Keep His Fleet at Vigo Until Matter Has Been Investigated—Britain Prepared for All Contingencies—Fleet at Gibraltar in Readiness.

London, Oct. 28, 4:07 p.m. — The Associated Press is authorized to state that in principle, a satisfactory settlement of the Anglo-Russian dispute has been reached. Several details and formalities remain to be arranged, but the proposal to refer the matter to a court of inquiry has been accepted in principle.

The entire dispute was ended when Ambassador Benckendorff saw Lord Lansdowne after the cabinet meeting. A final inquiry will be held at The Hague under the rules of The Hague convention. The appointment of the arbitrators will be discussed tomorrow between Ambassador Benckendorff and Lord Lansdowne.

The only detail which remains to be arranged is the permission of Spain for the portion of the Russian squadron concerned in the North Sea incident, to remain at Vigo until the inquiry is completed. This it is thought will be obtained. The remainder of the Russian squadron is expected to proceed to its destination.

The Czar Approves.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 28. — The Emperor has approved the proposal to submit the North Sea incident to an international tribunal.

THE CRISIS PAST

Question of Responsibility May Be Left to Commission.

London, Oct. 28. — The cabinet meeting broke up shortly before 2 o'clock, the ministers laughing and chatting and being apparently in the happiest frame of mind, thus confirming the belief that the crisis is in a fair way to be dissipated.

The cabinet today considered the Russian preparation to submit the question of individual responsibility to a commission. The details of the constitution of this commission have not yet been quite determined upon, but Russia has expressed her willingness to detach the commander of the second Pacific squadron and such other individual officers as may be found to have been directly concerned in the firing, for examination by the commission. By agreeing to abide by the verdict of this commission, Russia would undertake to carry out sentences, which it may impose and thereby it is believed the separate guarantee of punishment, which is so distasteful to Russia, may be obviated.

Ambassador Benckendorff, after seeing Lord Lansdowne this morning, was very hopeful of a satisfactory issue. He will see Lord Lansdowne again today.

MAY ARBITRATE

Commission Likely to Sift Mystery to the Bottom.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 28, 2:10 p.m.—Despite the Chauvinistic tone of the Russian press this morning and the wild talk which is being indulged in regarding the possibility of war, the Associated Press is in a position to state positively that the situation has entered on a distinctly better phase, and that the basis of an agreement between the two Governments now appears probable. There is still danger, however, that some untoward incident, in view of the excited state of public opinion in both countries, may precipitate another crisis.

Both the Russian and British Governments are animated by a desire to promptly reach a common ground on which both can stand in order to throw the fullest light upon the circumstances of the incident, which are left more mysteriously than ever by the startling statements made in Admiral Rojestvensky's report. A palpable solution, it is recognized by both sides, would be the submission of the affair to an international tribunal and that steps already have been taken in this direction is beyond doubt. The mere announcement of such a court would have the immediate effect of reducing the dangerous tension in both countries, the proceeding would be dignified whatever the result, and each country would be bound by the weight of the world's public opinion to accept the findings and act accordingly.

If it is demonstrated that Rojestvensky acted without justification Russia will properly punish him. If it is established that torpedo boats attacked the squadron under the cover of the British fishing fleet or from the shelter of British ports or waters, then Great Britain will be compelled to offer the most humble apologies and make the fullest reparation.

Just how the details of the commission are to be worked out will be determined so soon as the general basis is reached. It is almost certain that two simultaneous inquiries will be held by the British at Hull, and the Russians at Vigo, each with representatives of the other present. The results of both inquiries will be submitted to an international commission.

Orders have already been telegraphed to Rojestvensky to detain at Vigo all the warships which took part in the North Sea incident. Rojestvensky's full report is expected to reach St. Petersburg by mail Sunday or Monday.

Almost all the papers discuss the affair in a spirit of bitterness against Great Britain, which is not shared in foreign office circles, where the greatest desire to reach an amicable adjustment is manifested.

A paragraph, printed in America, and dated Sept. 20, reporting the appearance of some Japanese at Aberdeen, who, the report said, boarded in the offing a mysterious-looking craft, which resembled a torpedo boat, and which was supposed to be waiting for the Russian squadron, is reproduced here with great prominence. Prince Mestchersky (editor of the Grashdanin, of St. Petersburg), however, demands an investigation which will fix definitely the responsibility, and expresses the hope, for the honor of Russia, that Rojestvensky is not at fault, but if he is, he declares, he must be punished.

Is Less Serious.

London, Oct. 28.—Russian Ambassador Benckendorff paid another visit this morning to Foreign Secretary Lansdowne at the latter's private residence, before half past 10 o'clock. The ambassador conveyed to the minister further dispatches from the Russian Government. The earliness of the call is accounted for by the necessity for placing the foreign minister in possession of the latest views of the Government at St. Petersburg regarding the North Sea incident, so that Lord Lansdowne would be in a position to communicate to his colleagues at the cabinet meeting today the fullest details regarding the negotiations up to date. The ambassador's stay did not last more than a half hour. Ambassador Cambon again was present and remained at Lord Lansdowne's a few minutes after the departure of Count Benckendorff. There are evidences of increasing belief among well-informed persons that the dispute between Russia and Great Britain will not lead to serious complications, and that an amicable settlement will be reached. Russia, so far as is known, is showing every disposition to meet the British views, and it is conceded that the delay in replying to the British demands is readily explainable on the ground that the Russian Government naturally desires to be placed in possession from its own sources of all details connected with the occurrence.

Subsequently Mr. Balfour and Foreign Secretary Lansdowne had a somewhat prolonged conference. They then proceeded to the meeting of the cabinet which was attended by the whole ministry.

All Leave Stopped.

London, Oct. 28.—Admiralty orders have reached Portsmouth to stop the leave of all officers and men, and directing that the torpedo boat destroyer flotilla be kept in readiness to proceed wherever ordered.

Steam Up—Decks Cleared.

Gibraltar, Oct. 28. — Boom defenses are being rigged at both ends of the harbor.

The battleships of the Channel fleet are still in Port with steam up, and decks cleared.

VIEW OF RUSSIAN PRESS

Accept Admiral's Report and Threw All Blame on Japs.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 28.—The morning papers today print Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's report of the North Sea incident, with extensive comments, the tone of which does not mean conciliation. The Russian admiral's report is accepted without reservation as the true explanation of the happenings at Doggerbank, and stress is laid upon the concurrence of Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's report that he was attacked by torpedo boats, with the declaration of the fishermen that the torpedo boats, of which the Russian fleet had none, ran in close to the trawlers before heading for the vessels of the Russian squadron. Attention is called also to the statement by the fishermen that a small vessel remained six hours at the scene of the disaster, while Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky reports that the whole Russian squadron proceeded to the southward. While it is the general disposition to throw the blame for all the loss of life upon the Japanese, some of the newspapers do not hesitate to intimate that it is Great Britain's private affair.

SWEDISH CAPTAIN'S STORY

The Aldebaran Was Fired Upon in the Skagerack.

Gafle, Sweden, Oct. 28. — The captain and crew of the Swedish steamer Aldebaran, from Hull (previously reported to have been fired on in the Skagerack by a foreign cruiser, apparently Russian), have been examined on oath by a magistrate at the instance of the Government. All affirmed their conviction that the cruiser fired shot, and not merely blank charges. The cruiser passed that shells were seen to burst in the air near his steamer. The guns used are supposed to have been quick-firers. The ships were a half-mile apart at the time of the attack. The witnesses said they were convinced that the warship, from which the shots were fired saw distinctly the Swedish flag on the Aldebaran.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 28. — 2:45 p.m. — Orders have been telegraphed to Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky to detain at Vigo all the warships which took part in the North Sea incident.

London, Oct. 28. — 1:34 p.m. — Orders have been issued and acknowledged by Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky that the Russian squadron remain at Vigo until the conclusion of the present Russo-British negotiations. This eliminates what was regarded here as one of the most dangerous features of the situation, namely, the possibility of a premature clash between the British and Russian squadrons.

CROWDS IN DOWNING STREET

Gathering So Thick That Police Were Called In.

London, Oct. 28.—The widespread in-

Continued on page 2.

GRAFTON & CO.

Manufacturers of High-Grade Clothing.

STERLING QUALITY MUST UNDERLINE OUR REPUTATION.

Special Sale of Boys' and Children's Clothing.

THE following offerings are entitled on their real merit to the special consideration of shrewd buyers. Boys' fine apparel that will demonstrate its own superiority. Boys' apparel that must appeal to people who note and appreciate the great difference between the ordinary clothing so generally sold, and Grafton's Peerless High-Grade. Saturday is to be emphatically Juvenile Day at this popular clothing mart. Every item in this advertisement is a Saturday money-saving magnet. Shop early, get best choice, and avoid the inevitable crowds that are sure to be here.

Boys' Raglan Overcoats.

We are simply advertising this week in our Children's section. Profits are not considered. We want you to get acquainted with our new Fall stock, and for Saturday we offer you special inducements to come and see us. Advertiser readers should always read Grafton's announcements. LOOK AT THIS MONEY-SAVING OPPORTUNITY.



Boys' Raglanette Overcoats, $3.95

Ages 12 to 17 years. This Coat is extra long and loose fitting, has velvet collar and deep cuffs, made from all-wool domestic cheviot or frieze, lined with good strong Italian lining, sizes to fit all ages, 12 to 17 years. Extra value at $6.50. SATURDAY SPECIAL $3.95

Boys' 3-Piece Serge Suits---

Sizes 29 to 34—Fine Tweeds, in Scotch effects, elegant new patterns, plaids, pin checks, stripes or self colors, every garment just fresh from the mint shown now for the first time. SATURDAY SPECIAL $3.95

Boys' 3-Piece Serge Suits---

Sizes 29 to 34—Made from Fine Scotch Tweeds, English Worsteds and Irish Serges, single or double-breasted coats, with deep lapels. The Tweeds come in the swellest patterns. The Worsteds are fancy and plain. The Serge is deep indigo dye, fully guaranteed fast colors. EXTRA SPECIAL SATURDAY $4.95

Boys' 2-Piece Suits---

Sizes 20 to 28—We undoubtedly set the pace in Canada in the manufacture and sale of Boys' and Children's Clothing. Saturday we designate Children's Day, and we are determined that this section will be lighter by many hundreds of garments as the gong rings in the hour of 10 Saturday night. We have gone through our Great 2-Piece Department, and have selected a score or more Suits, here, there and everywhere, thath ave beeome oddments. They do not, of course, give you every size in each line, but the aggregate will give you a grand selection. These Suits sold up to $5.50. SATURDAY EXTRA SPECIAL $3.75

Buster Brown Suits---

The newest and most popular style extant, a Suit that is popular in every fashionable city of Europe or America. A Suit that is worn by connoisseurs of fashion, and a Suit that adds style, tone and dignity to the wearer. We have them in all sizes, shades and patterns, at $3.50, $3.75, $3.95, $4.50, $4.95, $5.50, $5.95, $6.50..... $6.95

Boys' 3-Piece Blue and Black Serge Suits---

Suits made from Finest Imported Serges, guaranteed fast dye and not to gloss, single-breasted or square-cut double-breasted coats. SATURDAY SPECIAL $5.50

Hat and Furnishings Department.

We will make a very special showing of Men's Fine Lambswool Underwear. The Shirts are double-breasted with ribbed cuffs and skirt. Drawers satin topped fronts, ribbed at ankles, 65c. SATURDAY, PER GARMENT..... 50c

Full Range of New Fall Hats Just Placed in Stock. On Saturday We Will Show Special at $1.00, a Black Fedora Hat. Good Value at $1.50.

GRAFTON & CO.

Dundas and Carling Streets, London.

Factory and Warehouse: Dundas.
Branches: London, Brantford, Peterboro, Owen Sound, Hamilton, Dundas

J. M. Hickey, Manager.

Line-Up of London's Rugby Teams in Tomorrow's Games

SENIOR SERIES.

London vs. Toronto Victorias—Tecumseh Park, at 3 p.m.
Full back—McLennan.
Halves—Brunton, Peel, Thomson.
Quarter—McMahen.
Center—Edy.
Wings—Girven, Bice, Cal Brown, Regan, McCallum and Saunders.
Referee—Hugh Hayes, Hamilton.

JUNIOR SERIES.

London vs. Sarnia—At Sarnia.
Full back—Art Reid.
Halves—Alexander, Skinner, Jackson.
Quarter—Towe.
Wings—McGregor, McArthur, Watson, Brown, Rowlands, Carmichael, Tierney, Hopkins, Ingram, Kennedy, Westman, or McConechy.
Referee—Mr. McGladery, of Parkhill.

FOOTBALL.

AN ASSOCIATION GAME.

The Association football match in the City League series between the Y. M. C. A. and the Londons tomorrow afternoon will be closely contested, and worth witnessing. The game will be played on St. John's A. C. field in West London.

BASEBALL.

PAT POWERS IS PRESIDENT.

New York, Oct. 27.—The National Association of professional ball leagues today adopted what will be known as class AA, and the national board of the association was empowered to appear before the national commission in Cincinnati in January in favor of the proposition. P. T. Powers, of the Eastern League, was re-elected president of the association. The association voted to depart from its rule not to play exhibition games outside of national agreement clubs. Games will be played with semi-professional, professional and amateur clubs when such games do not conflict with the schedule, but not with the clubs which contain blacklisted members who are otherwise ineligible to play on national agreement clubs. Though already stringent, the rule concerning the employment of contract-jumpers was more tightly drawn, in that a player who hereafter jumps a contract will be forever disqualified. It was also decided that a player farmed by an association club to another club must play with the latter through the season, and that he cannot be recalled by the club loaning him. It was voted to meet next year in San Francisco.

McGINNITY OUT $2,500.

Joe McGinnity, the Giants' pitcher, declares that John T. Brush and Harry Pulliam have prevented him from earning $2,500 which the Los Angeles Club offered him for four weeks' twirling.

It was understood that McGinnity's compensation would be $2,500. He showed a letter which he received from Los Angeles, to Brush, who communicated its contents to President Pulliam, with a recommendation to disapprove the course of the Los Angeles Club. Pulliam did so, and notified McGinnity that it was Brush's earnest wish that he should abstain from playing with any league clubs.

THE RING.

DOING WELL ABROAD.

Young Peter Jackson, of Baltimore, has evidently made a big hit abroad, judging from the way he is beating his opponents in England. Since Jackson went to the other side he has engaged in a half dozen fights. He has been successful in all of them and has managed to knock out his rivals before the expiration of the final round. The other night Jackson met Harry Barrett, of London, before the National Sporting Club, London, in what was to have been a six-round bout. Jackson had things his own way with his rival and had no trouble in disposing of his man. The finish came in the second round. Upon breaking Jackson, with a half-arm hook with the left, dropped his man. Barrett quickly arose and rushed into clinches. The American again slipped his man, and down went Barrett once more. Barrett evidently did not relish his job and refused to continue.

ALL READY NOW FOR THE GAMES

Londons Have Their Final Practice for Tomorrow's Matches.

The final Rugby practices for Saturday's games took place last night at Tecumseh Park. The senior team, with but two exceptions, turned out, and the line-up on Saturday will be the strongest that has been put on this season. As the Vics. of Toronto, are coming greatly strengthened, tomorrow's game promises to be one of the most hotly contested of the season. The local team is out to win, and will put forth its utmost efforts to do so, as a loss will be disastrous to London's chances for the championship. Arrangements will be made to have the score posted as the game progresses. A new signal system has been introduced, and it is all that can be desired. London's signals in the past have been particularly poor, but now they are equally as good as they were faulty previously. A record-breaking crowd for Rugby in London is expected on Saturday should the weather be favorable. The advance sale of tickets has been large. The game will be played, of course, regardless of the weather conditions.

The juniors will have Mr. Frank Reid to coach them along at Sarnia, and it is confidently expected that they will bring home Sarnia's scalps. The team will be practically the same as the one that defeated Stratford last Saturday, and should show up in better form tomorrow after this week's hard practice.

PUNTS.

MacGregor may be able to play tomorrow. Should he not be, Macarthur will likely take his place. The latter was practicing the position of center last night.

Brunton, the new man on the senior back division, was down at practice last night, and the expectations of the fans will be realized in tomorrow's game, when he will be on the field.

All players are requested to be down at the grounds for a light work-out tonight to perfect the signals. After practice a football talk will be held in room 16, Masonic Temple.

THE TURF.

YESTERDAY'S WINNERS.

At Jamaica—Diamond, 2 to 1; The Southerner, 8 to 5; White Ghost, 5 to 1; Scotch Plume, 20 to 1; Kittie Platt, 8 to 1; Dolly Spanker, 7 to 2.

GOOD RACES AT COMBER.

Comber, Ont., Oct. 27.—The fall meeting of the Comber Driving Club was held here today. There were three races, which were keenly contested Results:

2:25 class:

W. Merrifield's Mattie Weaver	1	1	1
H. Braendle's Algretta	2	2	2
W. Hyatt's Dan D.	3	3	3

Time—2:21¼, 2:21¼, 2:22.

2:40 class:

John Elliott's General Shafter	1	1	1
F. Dolsen's Frank Wilkes	2	2	2
W. Wilkinson's Lady Quaker	3	3	3

Time—2:27¼, 2:27¼, 2:27.

Green race:

W. J. Bell's Quaker Boy	1	2	1	1
W. Wilkinson's Livery Girl	2	1	2	2
A. Trudell's Queen Rosy	3	3	3	3
W. Lounsbury's Mac Wilkes	4	4	4	4

Time—2:45, 2:45, 2:45, 2:46¼.

STABBED HIS WIFE

Montreal Police Are on Lookout for Italian Organgrinder.

Montreal, Que., Oct. 28. — Montreal detectives are scouring the country for an Italian organ-grinder named Pietro Luzzi, who severely stabbed his wife during a quarrel. Luzzi is 45 years of age and his wife a pretty girl of 16. Jealousy was the cause of the trouble. It is expected that the girl-wife will recover.

70 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR

Stock of the John Bowman Hardware Co. Sold to Wm. Bowman.

At a meeting of the creditors of the John Bowman Hardware and Coal Company held yesterday in the office of Mr. George C. Gibbons the stock of the company was sold at 70 cents on the dollar. After there had been considerable bidding the offer of Mr. William Bowman was accepted for this sum. Mr. Bowman is the father of the proprietor of the assigned firm. It is expected that the business of the firm will be resumed in a short time.

The principal local creditors of the firm were: Mr. William Bowman, $5,976 54; Bowman & Co., coal and wood merchants, $1,230; Hobbs Manufacturing Company, $307; Hobbs Hardware Company, $651; McClary Manufacturing Company, $1,219; Stevens Manufacturing Company, $140; Wortman & Ward, $401.

Ask your Grocer for Windsor Salt The Perfect Table Salt.



THE WEATHER TODAY—Fine and a little warmer.

Comforters and Blankets.

There is real comfort in our Comforters and Blankets, and while our stock is at its best is the time to select. Our complete stock is ready to show you. It comprises the pick of the manufacturers' goods, and we guarantee to suit you in quality and price. Go where you will, in all Canada you'll not find better than these:

Silkoline Covered Comforters, good sanitary filling, well made, size 60x72. Choice of any color at, each ..... $1.40 and $1.50
The same Quilt, size 72x72, at ..... $1.75 and $2.00
Red Chintz Covered Comforters, clean white filling, as good as home-made, large size, 72x72. Each only ..... $2.25 and $2.50
Sateen Covered Comforters, filled with best white cotton, size 72x72. Each ..... $2.50, $2.75 and $3.25

Don't Miss Seeing Our Window Display of Eiderdown Comforters at $4.00 to $22.50 Each.

Just received three cases of our Special Wool Non-Shrinkable Blankets, extra large size (66x86), good heavy weight, blue or pink borders. Per pair $2.75
Two cases Fine All-Wool Blankets, heavy weight, size 60x80, blue or pink borders, fine twill, long fleece, easy to wash. Per pair $3.25
Two cases Extra Fine All-Wool Seven-Pound Blankets, size 64x84, blue or pink borders, extra good value at, per pair only $3.75
One case of Extra Fine All-Wool Blankets, very heavy weight, size 64x84, very fine twill, non-shrinkable, blue or pink borders. To fully appreciate this bargain you must see this Blanket. Per pair only $4.75
See our Special All-Wool Nine-Pound Blanket, size 70x70, largest and heaviest made. Per pair only $5.00
All-Wool Red Blankets, heavy weight and beautiful long fleece. Per pair ..... $5.00 and $5.75

Two Leaders in English Madapollams.

About 750 yards in all, scoured and shrunk and absolutely free from dressing, especially suitable for Ladies' and Children's Underwear, and equal to the best value you have ever bought in similar quality, 36 inches wide. Per yard only ..... 12½c and 15c

THIS STORE IS WELL KNOWN FOR BEST COTTON VALUES.

Ladies' Warm Woolen Underskirts.

Ladies' Knitted Underskirts, in warm, soft wools, navy with fancy pattern in red, fitted yoke, new styles. Each only $2.00
Fancy Knitted Woolen Underskirts, with scroll pattern, colors of navy and crimson, fitted band, pretty colors at bottom. Each only $2.50
Very Finely Knitted Underskirts, fancy stripes of navy and crimson silk, new fitted band, good width, perfectly finished. Each only $2.75

Special Line of Velveteens, $1.00 Yard.

In Navy, Brown and Black, suitable for Ladies' and Children's Suits, 28 inches wide. Per yard only $1.00
Also Handsome Corduroy Suitings, in navy, brown, myrtle, cardinal and black. Yard only 40c

GRAND ASSORTMENT OF CHIFFON VELVETS IN ALL SHADES.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

149, 151 and 153 Dundas Street.

RUSSIAN-BRITISH DISPUTE WILL GO TO ARBITRATION

(Continued from page 1.)

terest in today's cabinet meeting was evidenced by the early assembling this morning of crowds in Downing street. These gatherings soon became so thick that the police were obliged to disperse them into the neighboring Whitehall district.

Premier Balfour was early at work attending to his correspondence and receiving visitors, among whom was Lord Rothschild.

Situation Improved.

London, Oct. 28. — 1:08. — A statement has just been issued by the Russian embassy as follows: "We are in constant communication with the British Government. As a result of these communications the embassy hopes that there will be a speedy and satisfactory settlement. The whole aspect of the situation has decidedly improved."

Cruisers on the Move.

Gibraltar, Oct. 28.—The British cruisers Lancaster, Suffolk, Hermes, Doris, Endymion and Theseus sailed to the westward this morning. The Hermes is bound for Vigo.

London, Oct. 28.—The first division of the home fleet left the Firth of Forth this morning and is expected to arrive at Isle of Portland tomorrow.

"HOW MUCH LONGER?"

British Public Accepts Admiral's Story With Incredulity.

London, Oct. 27.—It might be said that yesterday was the first time that any real excitement was exhibited on the part of the public. Early editions of the afternoon papers, calculated to arouse the most intense national feeling, positively announced that a time limit had been set for Russia's reply, and that the cabinet had been called to assemble immediately. This brought out a crowd in Downing street, but it quickly dispersed when informed that Mr. Balfour had not arrived from Hatfield House, and that they were 24 hours ahead of time.

Admiral Rojestvensky's report seemed to stagger almost everyone. Its statements were met with incredulity, and evidently the report was regarded as an adroit counter in order to gain time. The text of the admiral's telegram received at a late hour last night are calculated to inflame instead the feeling of the British public. His statement that he endeavored to spare the trawlers and ceased to fire as soon as the torpedo boats were out of sight, together with the virtual accusation of complicity with supposed Japanese torpedo boats against the fishermen is hardly likely to reconcile an angry nation to the possibility that there is another side to the case calling for investigation.

"How much longer?" is the burden of the newspaper editorial articles this morning. Commenting upon the continued delay of the Russian Government and what is characterized as the amazing story Admiral Rojestvensky presents in defense of his action, little disposition is displayed to listen for a moment seriously to the admiral's story. Some St. Petersburg special correspondents even go as far as to suggest the explanation "Home manufactured." The most serious of the morning newspapers confess that the country is under the shadow of war and that the word is now with Russia. The Standard editorially describes Rojestvensky's whole story as the creation of a disordered imagination bearing its refutation on its face and says: "For Russia to enter a controversy with England on the basis of such a tissue of misstatements can only lead to trouble." The Daily Telegraph says: "If the admiral believes his own story, all that can be said is that the sooner he returns home and is looked after the better it will be for himself, his family and his country."

These extracts well represent the opinion of the country and press. The fact that the second Pacific squadron appears to have fired on vessels of various nationalities is regarded as proving that its officers were in a condition of nervous panic, rendering the squadron a danger to the world's commerce. According to the Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent Admiral Rojestvensky received from the admiralty in code secret instructions not only authorizing but obliging him to call upon all ships approaching too close or otherwise arousing suspicion, but that foreign Governments were not notified of these instructions.

German Ship Shelled.

Berlin, Oct. 27.—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger dated Geestemunde, Oct. 27, 11:55 p.m., says: "The fishing vessel Sonnetag which arrived here today reported that it had been fired upon for two and half hours off Doggerbank, but was not hit."

British Fleet Gather.

London, Oct. 27. — Notwithstanding the diplomatic check in consequence of Admiral Rojestvensky's report, it is evident that Great Britain is preparing for the possibility of war. Tremendous activity is reported from all dockyards, where vessels under repair are being made ready for sea under urgent orders from admiralty. At Cardiff it is stated that admiralty agents are securing great quantities of coal for Gibraltar, Portsmouth, Malta and other ports and paying high freights. The Mediterranean fleet is hastening in the direction of Gibraltar, and it is announced that the channel squadron with decks cleared will leave Gibraltar early this morning, its alleged object being a "sham attack on the Rock." The home fleet, likewise, is concentrating. In fact, almost the entire British navy is pointing in the direction of the Baltic fleet, a portion of which is expected to sail from Vigo during today.

Kaiser Doesn't Care.

Berlin, Oct. 28, 1:40 p.m.—The German Government is not disposed to take up the case of the German fishing vessel Sonntag, which was fired on Oct. 21 off Horns Reef by Russian warships, unless the owner asks for an indemnity. The foreign office, although without confirmation of the report, does not consider it improbable that the vessel was fired on. Yet, as no damage was done, and no complaint has been lodged by her commander, Germany will avoid becoming involved in the Anglo-Russian controversy. Persons having close relations with the foreign office still believe that it will be amicably settled. They regard the assemblage of the British fleet as designed for use only at the last extremity. It is believed Great Britain will allow Russia time to find a way out of the present situation in a manner satisfactory to Great Britain.

WILL SHOOT THE DOG

Canine That Bit a Boy To Be Destroyed—Dickey Is Free.

At police court this morning, the magistrate ordered that a dog belonging to Wm. A. Campbell, be shot. The canine attacked a boy named Lloyd Brierly a couple of weeks ago, and bit him severely on the arm. Mr. Campbell appeared in court and said he had not known the facts, but was now willing to destroy the animal and pay the boy's doctor bill.

English Dickey, allowed to go on suspended sentence, his son having agreed to constantly watch him and see that he did not repeat the offense of which he was found guilty—indecent exposure.

A down-town merchant was fined $1 for allowing packing cases to obstruct the sidewalk.

One drunk was given a week to pay a $3 fine.

Glenwood Lots

Since the commencement of the sale of property at Glenwood many citizens have been drawn to that district investigating the opportunities for purchasing lots in this desirable section. A great many of the lots have been sold, but there is still an excellent chance for securing choice locations. Already steps have been taken by some of the purchasers towards erecting houses. The class of people who have purchased at Glenwood are principally those who wish to have homes of their own and make a safe investment. The increase in property values in this city has been very large, and nowhere in London can land be bought at more reasonable prices than at Glenwood. The offers which have been made from day to day in our advertising columns show splendid opportunities. Salesmen are on the grounds every day from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., to show intending purchasers the lay-out of the lots. The city offices of the Glenwood people are at Room 60, Bank of Toronto Chambers. It is not too late to make an investigation of this property, and as Saturday is a half-holiday with a great many men in the city, they should take advantage of this to make a trip to Glenwood.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Oct. 27.—At Belle Isle—Bavarian, from Liverpool.
At Father Point—Devona, from Shields.
At New York—Patricia, from Hamburg; Koenigin Luise, from Genoa; Carpathia, from Liverpool; Baltic, from Liverpool.
At Naples—Guillia, from New York; Hohenzollern, from New York.
At Hamburg—Graf Waldersee, from New York.

Do you want a trunk, a suit case, a chatelaine or a purse? See what W. B. Lawson, 198 Dundas street, has in these lines.

ASK FOR Labatt's PORTER (LONDON)

Proved to be the best by analysis of four chemists, and by awards of the world's great exhibitions, especially *Chicago 1893*, where it received ninety-six points out of a possible hundred, much higher than any other porter in the United States or Canada.

Transient Condensed Advertisements
No Advertisement Less Than Ten Cents.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.—Two cents per word each insertion.

MEETINGS.—When no admission is charged, one cent per word each insertion.

ARTICLES FOR SALE, TO LET, HELP WANTED, SITUATIONS WANTED, BOARD AND LODGINGS, LOST AND FOUND, ROOMS TO LET, REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, ETC.—First insertion, one cent per word; each subsequent insertion, one-half cent per word. No advertisement less than ten words.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS.—One cent per word each insertion; six insertions for price of five; twelve for nine; eighteen for price of thirteen; one month for price of seventeen.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

DEATHS.

COLLINS—In this city, on Friday, Oct. 28, 1904, Laura, daughter of George Collins, in her 24th year.

Funeral private, from the family residence, 247 Oxford street, on Monday, Oct. 31, at 2:30 p.m.; services at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. 44u

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

GRAND TOMORROW — MAT. 2:15 EVE. 8:15

QUINLAN & WALL,

Imperial Minstrels.

Everything new. Up-to-date Comedians.

PRICES Eve., 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c; mat., 25c, 50c. Seats today.

MONDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 31

The Musical Event of the Season,

Klaw & Erlanger's

OPERA COMPANY, WITH

Thos. Q. Seabrooke

in the Musical Comedy Success,

THE BILLIONIARE

From Daly's Theater, New York.

100—Company—100

KLAW & ERLANGER'S ORCHESTRA.

Prices, $1 50, $1, 75c, 50c. Seats today.

Tuesday and Wednesday Next

Magnificent Scenic Production of Edmund Day's Master Play,

"PALS"

Introducing the TALENTED ACTOR and WORLD-FAMOUS ARHLETE, MR.

JAS. J. CORBETT

THE CLEVER COMEDIAN, MR.

HAL. DAVIS

THE CHARMING COMEDIENNE, MISS

INEZ MACAULEY

And a supporting company of unusual excellence.

PRICES 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c. Seats on sale tomorrow.

DON'T FORGET THE

BIG SHOW FOR LITTLE MONEY

10, 15, 20 and 25 cents,

AT THE

LONDON VAUDEVILLE THEATER TONIGHT!

Matinees—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday each week, at 3 p.m. 10 and 15 cents. 43c

O. R. F. U.

CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES.

London Seniors

vs.

Victorias, Toronto.

TECUMSEH PARK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29.

Admission, 25c. Grand stand, ladies free, and gentlemen 10c. Game called 3 p.m. 43u

WOMAN'S MUSIC CLUB—DRAWING-ROOM concert, Masonic Temple, Saturday evening, Oct. 29, at 8:15. Mrs. Twining, soprano; Miss Hilborn, pianist; Mr. W. Cosby James, baritone. Admission, 25c. 42u-xv

Christmas Excursions to the Old Country.

F. B. CLARKE, AGENT.

FRANK GRUBER'S ORCHESTRA, OR pianist for all occasions. 245 Talbot street. Telephone 1,050.

DANCING—START IN NEXT WEEK. Gentlemen, Monday evening; ladies, Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Easy terms. Dayton & McCormick.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING BY Mr. R. B. Millard. Waltz and two-step. Rapid teaching; low rates; lessons any hour. Residence and academy, 345 Princess avenue.

TONY CORTESE — THE ORIGINAL London Harpers. Music furnished for all occasions. 161 Maple street. Telephone 1,570.

LONDON MINERAL BATHS, DUNDAS street west. Open Saturdays until 9 p.m.; Sunday until 1 p.m. A. P. Yeo.

625 PUPILS ATTENDED LONDON CONSERVATORY Music last year. Mr. Barron hears all pupils play, and gives reports.

CHOICEST MUSIC FURNISHED FOR private parties, balls, banquets, etc. Telephone 1,265. Tony Vita's Italian Harpers, 122 Queen's avenue.

MEETINGS.

REGULAR CONVOCATION OF ST. George's R. A. Chapter, No. 5, in Masonic Temple, this (Friday) evening, at 8. General business. Visitors welcome. C. C. Reed, Scribe E.; A. G. Stephens, Z. b

LONDON COUNCIL, NO. 233, ROYAL Arcanum, will meet this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock, in Duffield block. Samuel M. Jepson, secretary. b

SOCIALISTS, WORKINGMEN!—HOW to vote. Watch for notice of mass meeting, Saturday night. 43u

DENTAL CARDS.

DR. E. PALMER SMITH, DENTIST, Edge block. Special attention preservation natural teeth. 'Phone 1,778.

DR. A. G. FRASER, DENTIST, 189 Dundas street. Telephone 1,381.

DR. M. M. McGAHEY, HONOR GRADUATE Toronto University, 169 Dundas street. 'Phone 885.

DR. M. A. ROSS THOMAS, 310 DUNDAS, ground floor.

DR. HARRY SILK, DENTIST, 185½ Dundas street. Terms, cash. Telephones: Office, 1,248; residence, 1,244.

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

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

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST—Specialty, preservation of natural teeth. 173 Dundas. 'Phone 975.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED. APPLY 556 Ridout street. 43c

WANTED—20 EXTRA LADY CLERKS. Apply at once at the Greater New York Salvage Company's sale, 134 Dundas street. 42tf

GENERAL SERVANT. APPLY MRS. J. W. Hyman, 130 Kent street. 39n

GIRLS WANTED FOR THE CANDY department. Apply the McCormick Manufacturing Company. 36tf

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED. APPLY Mrs. English, 688 Dundas street. 29tf

25 GIRLS WANTED IMMEDIATELY for candy departments; good wages. D. S. Perrin & Co., Limited. 27tf

MALE HELP WANTED.

BOY ABOUT 16, FOR BAKESHOP. Apply to George Peters, 519 Richmond street. 14c

WANTED AT ONCE—BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT boy. Apply the Guarantee Tailoring Company, 206 Dundas street. 44u

PORTER WANTED—STEADY WINTER job. Apply European Hotel. 43c

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT in general store; must have some experience; permanent position to right party. Address, stating age and salary expected, J. K., this office. 41l

WANTED—BARBER. APPLY E. DUNN, opposite Normal School. 40n

PRINTER — PERMANENT POSITION to first-class job hand. Advertiser Job. 34tf

CANVASSERS WANTED. APPLY 355-357 Clarence street, London.

WHO'S YOUR TAILOR?—WE'RE TOP of heap in trouser game. Try us. English Woolen Mills Company, 150-152 Carling.

FOR FIVE DOLLARS PER MONTH you can take a night course at our school, and in your spare moments qualify for a position at $55 per month. Our new telegraph book, mailed free, tells how. Dominion School of Telegraphy, 9 Adelaide east, Toronto. v

WANTED—BOYS ABOUT 18 YEARS OF age. Apply the McCormick Manufacturing Company. 92tf

BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO LET. 373 Dundas street. 42c

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—PURSE CONTAINING SUM OF money and car tickets. Reward on return to this office. b

LOST—YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, A small gun metal watch, with green marble charm attached. Reward on return to Mrs. Furness, 652 Talbot street. 43tf

WANTED.

WANTED FOR DRYGOODS STORE—Mantle and figure stands. Apply Thomson, 619 Dufferin. 44u

WANTED—SIX-FOOT DESK, SOME shelving, counter and small safe. Apply Thomson, 619 Dufferin. 43u

WANTED—SMALL MODERN HOUSE, immediately. Address Box 84, London Advertiser. 43c

WANTED BY GENTLEMAN—ROOM and board; central. Address Box 409, London Advertiser. 42c

WANTED—GOOD DELIVERY WAGON, covered. Joseph Brown, auctioneer. 42k

WANTED—TWO GOOD, LARGE, COVERED bread wagon boxes, with seat in center. Particulars to Box 200, Advertiser. 41tf

BY TRUSTWORTHY MAN, TO TEND furnace and horse or cow, and work around yard or house. Address S Harrison, general delivery, London. 38h

WANTED—CITY LOAN COMPANIES' shares. John Wright, stock broker, London, Ont. 'Phone 693.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

TO BUILDERS—ENGLISHMAN (LONDON), just arrived, open to engagement; accustomed to prepare plans, take out quantities, estimate value, price works, and supervise in progress; trade carpenter. Scott, Dorchester Station, Ont. 42c

LIVERIES AND HACKS.

KING EDWARD LIVERY, 422 TO 426 Wellington, opposite Y. M. C. A.—Rubber-tired hacks, coupes, Victorias, light livery. 'Phone 503. A. G. Stroyan.

HOUSES, ETC., TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE, WITH GARDEN and stable; reasonable terms. 21 Marley Place. 44c

TO LET—STORE, DWELLING AND barn, 200 Maitland street. Apply 198 Maitland. 43c

TO LET, RIDOUT STREET SOUTH—Frame two-story, 7 rooms; possession Nov. 1. Thomas C. Knott, Room 101, Masonic Temple. 43tf

TO LET, CHELSEA GREEN—FRAME cottage, 7 rooms; immediate possession. Thomas C. Knott, Room 101, Masonic Temple. 43tf

TO LET—SMALL HOUSE, $7 PER month; possession immediately. Apply McNeil's flour and feed store, 653 Richmond street, opposite Pall Mall. 41tf

TO LET — MODERN TWO-STORY brick house, in first-class locality; rent, $25 and water rates. Thomas C. Knott, Room 101, Masonic Temple. 36tf

A. HENDERSON, PROPRIETOR PEOPLE'S Moving Vans, largest in city. Corner Colborne and Cheapside. 'Phone 1,724.

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

IMPROVED VANS, BEST STORAGE, private rooms. Furniture for storage carted free. H. Porter & Co., 97 Carling. 'Phones 1,162 and 1,167.

FOREST CITY MOVING VANS, 357 Talbot street. Residence, 554½ Waterloo. Telephone 1,444. Broughton-McKim.

TO LET—ONE OFFICE WITH VAULT in Albion block, adjoining postoffice. Apply T. H. Carling. 98tf

T. EDWARDS & SON—FURNITURE, etc., packed, removed or stored. Furniture repaired, refinished. 85 Bruce street.

ARCHITECTS.

G. CRADDOCK, ARCHITECT, ALBION building, London.

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT—Bank Commerce building, second floor. 'Phone 1,557.

H. C. McBRIDE, ARCHITECT, SIXTH floor, Bank of Toronto Chambers.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREE—GOOD SAND FOR BUILDING purposes or filling in. Apply 409 King street. 39n

ARTESIAN WELL DRILLING—LONG experience; satisfaction guaranteed. Hodgson Bros., Lucan.

SPRINGS, MATTRESSES AND IRON beds. Special low prices this week at Keene Bros., 125 and 127 King street.

COMBS AND HAIR ORNAMENTS, manicuring, hair dressing. Combings wanted. Miler's Hair Store, 223 Dundas street.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

BY AUCTION, ON THE MARKET, Saturday, one English dogcart. b

A HEAVY HORSE FOR SALE. APPLY 189 Oxford street. 44c

EDISON GOLD-MOLDED RECORDS for October to hand, at Nicholson's, 201 Dundas street. b

SPECIAL SIDEBOARD AND COUCH sale at the Elliott Furniture Company.

FOR SALE—ONE SMALL STRONG wagon, second-hand. Collis Wagon Company, corner Oxford and Adelaide.

ALL KINDS OF HEAVY MACHINERY repaired, at lowest prices. D. McKenzie & Co., 298 Richmond street.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER — LARGE colored pictures of the Premier, in tubes ready for mailing, only 5c. For sale at the business office of The Advertiser. 29tf

ONE LARGE FULL-SIZED ROSEWOOD piano, 7 1-3 octaves, guaranteed 5 years, $100, payable $3 per month until paid; $50 organ for $25, payable $2 per month. Heintzman & Co., 217 Dundas, corner Clarence.

CLEARING SALE — SECOND-HAND bicycles, $10 up; few Imperials, slightly used. J. H. Cunningham, East London.

IF YOUR HAIR IS FALLING OUT TRY Sunglee; it positively grows hair. James T. Gleason, 205 Dundas.

COUCHES FROM $5 UP AT PATTEN'S, the upholsterer, 247 Dundas street.

RUBBER, PLUSH AND WOOL RUGS, $1 up. J. Darch, 379 Talbot street.

RUBBER AND STEEL STAMPS, SEAL dies and stencils made to order at Horton's, 179 Dundas.

THE BEST—IF YOU WANT A NICE, bright, cheerful fire in your grate, buy Red Jacket lump coal; none better; little smoke, less ashes and no clinkers. Go to Green & Co., coal and wood dealers, 495 York street. 'Phone 1,391.

FISH OF ALL KINDS, FRESH DAILY. 'Phone your order to F. S. Onn, Fish Market. 'Phone 1,296.

WE LEAD IN PRICES OR THE BEST quality of sinks, hydrants, water taps, baths, washbasins and water closets. Smith Plumbing Company, Masonic Temple, King street. v

THIS IS THE SEASON WHEN HONEY is most used. Nothing better for a cold. We keep the best quality of clover honey to be had: 90c for 10-lb pails. T. A. Faulds, 13 Market House. 'Phone 151. zxv

BEST VALUE IN TEAS IN THE CITY can be obtained at the Market Grocery, 103 King street. Everything new, fresh, and right prices. 'Phone 1,465. H. T. Johnson. xvt

BASEBURNERS, RANGES AND ALL kinds of cook stoves and second-hand furniture at Keene's, 141 King street.

NEXT TWO WEEKS—ANY CARRIAGE in stock at cost. Bargains. Come and see. J. W. Smith, corner Richmond and Maple.

D. H. GILLIES & CO., EAST END COAL and wood dealers. Hardwood blocks, soft wood and slabs. 'Phone 1,312. Corner Adelaide and Bathurst.

SUMMER WOOD—THE BEST, LONDON and Petrolea Barrel Company, Simcoe street east. 'Phone 668.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

CYRIL DWIGHT-EDWARDS, BARITONE, late London, England—Instruction in art of absolute voice production, breathing and singing. Concert and other engagements. 341 Dundas.

E. W. GOETHE QUANTZ, ORGANIST New St. James'. Singing, piano, organ, theory. 435 Oxford street.

J. W. FETHERSTON, ORGANIST WELLINGTON Street Church. Teacher singing, organ, piano, theory.

ROSELLE POCOCKE, ORGANIST AND choirmaster King Street Presbyterian Church. Teacher of voice, violin and piano. 379 King street.

VOICE CULTURE — J. PARNELL Morris; concert tenor, and teacher of singing. 466 Queen's avenue.

W. A. BLEUTHNER, TEACHER OF piano and harmony. Studio, Nordheimer's.

GEORGE C. PHELPS, ORGANIST First Presbyterian Church — Organ, piano, harmony, accompanying. Studio, 321 King street. Telephone 999.

CHARLES E. WHEELER, ORGANIST St. Andrew's Church—Piano, organ, harmony, singing. Studio, 640 Wellington. 'Phone 1,527.

JAMES CRESSWELL, TEACHER OF violin. Conductor Grand Opera House Orchestra. Pupils received. 523 King street.

SLATE ROOFING.

SLATE ROOFING, ASPHALT, CEMENT paint for iron roofs. Walter Scott, 504 York street, London.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FACTORY SITE AND GROUNDS ON Clarence street; corner lot, 110x200 feet, including free water. Or would build for a tenant. London Soap Company. 14tf

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS — NEW survey, Wolseley avenue, between Adelaide and Elizabeth, and south of Piccadilly street. Now is your opportunity for selecting a lot. A representative will be on the grounds next Saturday, after 3 p.m. J. F. Sangster, 112 Masonic Temple, London.

DUNDAS STREET EAST—BRICK TWO-STORY and attic; 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, two verandas, all modern conveniences, good barn; lot 60x220 feet. Will sell cheap. Call at once. Thomas C. Knott, Room 101, Masonic Temple. 34tf

FOR SALE—NEW 1½-STORY BRICK house, on Bruce street; 4 bedrooms, bathroom; modern. Will sell at cost. Wm. Copp, 83 Byron avenue. 8tf

HOUSE—BRICK, FIRST-CLASS; MODERN in every respect; good barn; or will sell without barn. Apply 821 Dundas street. 12tf

FOR SALE — WATERLOO STREET: frame cottage, two bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, coal and wood shed; lot 180x172 feet. Will sell at a bargain. Thomas C. Knott, Room 101, Masonic Temple. 36tf

FOR SALE—QUEEN'S AVENUE, 72 feet front; best location in the city; 296 and 300. Inquire 143 Dundas street. 32tf

WATERLOO STREET—STORY AND half brick-veneer house, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and closet; piped for furnace. This is the last of three; the other two were sold this week. Call at once if you want this one. Will sell on easy terms. Thomas C. Knott, Room 101, Masonic Temple. 30tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

STRATFORD & BAWDEN, CONTRACTING Plasterers. Agents Paristone Hard Wall Plaster. 'Phone 1,450. Henry Stratfold, 427 Waterloo; Geo. Bawden, 191 Grey.

JOHN TOM—LAUNDRY, 312½ DUNDAS. Satisfaction guaranteed. Cheapest rates. Goods called for and delivered. 'Phone 1,809.

W. H. ROUGHLEY, FELT AND gravel roofer, 290 South street. Telephone 888. Repairing a specialty.

THERE IS NOTHING equal to Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator for destroying worms. No article of its kind has given such satisfaction.

STENCILS AND STAMPS.

STENCIL AND STAMP-MAKING OUR specialty. London Stencil and Stamp Works, Masonic Temple.

LEGAL CARDS.

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

McKILLOP & MURPHY, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Office, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. J. B. McKillop; Thomas J. Murphy.

FITZGERALD & FITZGERALD, BARRISTERS. Money to loan. Masonic Temple, London.

R. M. C. TOOTHE, BARRISTER, ETC., Robinson Hall, opposite Court House. Specialty, office work and consultations.

CRONYN & BETTS, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries public, etc. Huron and Erie buildings.

EDMUND WELD—
Barrister, 425 Richmond Street.

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

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

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

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

BUCHNER & GUNN, BARRISTERS, etc., 83 Dundas street, London; 'phone 99. Money to loan, lowest rates. U. A. Buchner; J. M. Gunn, B.A.

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

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

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

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

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

AT 214 DUNDAS STREET, MY PRIVATE office. Young's Jewelry Store. C. D. Johnston.

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

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

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. J. B. CAMPBELL, 380 DUNDAS street. Hours, 12 to 4 and 6 to 8.

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

DR. G. McNEIL — OFFICE, 260 Queen's avenue. Telephone 266.

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

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 260 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women and children. Office hours, 11:30 to 4 p.m.

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

DR. W. J. STEVENSON, 391 DUNDAS street. 'Phone 510. Special attention diseases of women and surgery.

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

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

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

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

DR. R. OVENS, EYE AND EAR specialist, will resume practice Nov. 13.

DR. MACKLIN HAS REMOVED TO 443 Park avenue. Telephone 740.

DR. NORMAN R. HENDERSON, 473 Park avenue, London, Ont. Eye, ear, nose and throat.

DR. McLELLAN, SPECIALIST, EYE, ear, nose and throat only. Office, corner Maple and Talbot streets. 'Phone 1,789.

J. J. MASON, B.A., M.D., 587 RICHMOND street. 'Phone 388.

MONEY TO LOAN.

PRIVATE FUNDS AT LOWEST RATES—M. P. McDonagh, barrister, 418 Talbot street.

PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS TO loan at 4¾ to 5½% 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 & Gunn, 83 Dundas street.

MONEY TO LOAN — EASY TERMS, lowest rates. Avery Casey, barrister, 98 Dundas street (upstairs), London.

DERMATOLOGY.

WE'RE QUITE SATISFIED YOU WILL be pleased with results of our treatment for improving your complexion or curing skin, hair or scalp trouble. Hair on the face permanently removed, also moles, birthmarks, etc. Consultation free. London Dermatological Institute, 443 Park avenue. zxv

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, facial blemishes removed by electrolysis. Manicuring, shampooing, scalp treatment. Butler's Dermatological Parlors, 235½ Dundas.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

TENNENT & BARNES, VETERINARY surgeons—Office, 137 King street; residence and infirmary, corner King and Wellington. 'Phones 688 and 278. Treatment of dogs a specialty.

C. S. TAMLIN, VETERINARY SURGEON—Office, 351 Talbot; 'phone 965. Residence, 354 Oxford; 'phone 768.

W. R. KINCAID, VETERINARY SURGEON—Twenty years' experience. Office, 117 King. Residence, 365 Ridout. Telephone, 455.

EDUCATIONAL.

FRENCH — GOUIN PSYCHOLOGICAL system. Mrs. Jennie Drewry, 356 King street. 'Phone 1,270. Specimen lesson free any Monday evening, at 7:30.

THE LONDON STUDIO OF ELOCUTION, Vocal and Physical Culture. Miss Mydra I. Lent, 288 Princess avenue.

J. A. YOUNG PREPARES PUPILS FOR matriculation, etc. Class in civil service commencing. 349 Princess.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE PROPERTY.—The double brick house, Nos. 510 and 512 Dufferin avenue, part of estate of Alexander Smibert, deceased, will be offered for sale by auction at J. W. Jones' auction rooms, 242 Dundas street, on Saturday, Oct. 29, 1904, at 2:30 p.m. Frontage, 70 feet, stable in rear. Terms: Ten per cent on day of sale. Further particulars on application to McKILLOP & MURPHY, solicitors for administratrix. J. W. JONES, auctioneer. 36k-xtyv

OSTEOPATHY.

PROF. A. G. ADAMS & WIFE—Osteopathic and suggestive therapeutics for chronic diseases. Consultation free. 284 King street, London.

H. V. CATON, OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN—Chronic diseases. 554 Richmond street. 'Phone 1,573.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES AT ST. MARY'S AND ST. PETER'S SCHOOLS

Pupils Who Passed the Midsummer Extrance Examinations Receive Awards.

St. Peter's and St. Mary's schools were the scenes of very pleasant occurrences this afternoon when each and every one of the separate school scholars who succeeded in passing the high school entrance examination—and every separate school candidate was successful—was presented with a beautiful prize. Prizes were also awarded to those pupils who especially distinguished themselves during the year.

The presentations were made in St. Peter's school in the room of the principal, Sister Benedict, and in St. Mary's school in the room of Sister St. Anne, the principal. Each room was beautifully decorated, and on the blackboards were inscribed the names of the prize winners, and the names of the donors of the prizes.

His Lordship Bishop McEvay, Rev. Fathers Aylward, McKeon, Egan and Stanley, Chairman Loughlin of the separate school board, Senator Coffey and others were present. The bishop addressed the scholars briefly, as did also a number of the other visitors. His lordship then presented the prizes as follows:

St. Peter's School.

The first prize, a beautiful gold medal, gift of Bishop McEvay, for good conduct, regular atetndance and application, was equally merited by Mary Logindice and Mary Kilgallin. Miss Kilgallin was awarded the bishop's medal and Miss Logindice a beautiful gold medal, presented by Dr. W. J. Tillmann.

The Dromgole medal, presented by Mr. J. Dromgole to the pupil obtaining the second highest marks at the examination, won by Master Chester Brennan.

The Burns medal, gift of Mr. R. M. Burns for highest marks in literature, won by Master Hubert Dignan.

Prizes were also awarded to the remainder of the successful pupils at the recent examinations by Rev. Father Emery, Senator Coffey, Mr. R. H. Dignon, Mr. P. Pocock and Mr. M. O'Sullivan.

St. Mary's School.

First prize for god conduct and application during the year, gold medal presented by his Lordship Bishop McEvay—Awarded to Ella Jenkins.

Prize for highest entrance standing, gold medal donted by Mr. Murphy—Awarded to Velma White.

Gold medal for highest marks in arithmetic, donated by Mr. McPhillips—Awarded to Mary Flynn.

Prize for grammar, donated by Rev. Father McKeon—Awarded to Blanche McNorgan.

Prize for composition, donated by Mr. Flynn—Awarded to Mary Walsh.

Prize for literature, donated by Rev. Father McKeon—Awarded to Mamie McLaren.

Prize for history, donated by Rev. Father McKeon—Awarded to Maggie Corrigan.

Prize for arithmetic, donated by Mr. O'Sullivan—Awarded to Frank Connell.

Prize for excellence, donated by Rev. Father McKeon — Awarded to Olive Pudney.

Prize for excellence, donated by trustees—Awarded to Charlie Graham.

Prize for excellence, donated by trustees—Awarded to Gertie Murray.

Prize for excellence, donated by Senator Coffey—Awarded to Bessie Patten.

Prize for good conduct, donated by Mr. Philip Pocock—Awarded to Rose O'Sullivan.

Prize for excellence, donated by Mr. Flynn—Awarded to Will Loughlin.

Prize for excellence, donated by Mr. Flynn—Awarded to Christina Ayers.

Prize for excellence, donated by Rev. Father McKeon—Awarded to George Lindley.

Prize for excellence, donated by Mr. Flynn—Awarded to Leah McGregor.

Prize for highest marks during October—Awarded to Annie Boyle.

Uneasy Lies the Head of a Man

with cold feet. A Hot-Water Bottle gives prompt relief.

We have half-pint, and pint, one, two and three-quart sizes—low in price, and guaranteed for one year.

Merely a brief footnote—Cron's Corn Cure will bring you comfort and REMOVE your corns. Only 25 cents.

Cairncross & Lawrence,

Chemists and Druggists,

216 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

No Sacrifice

of quality on our price altar. We do not sell "cheap" clothing, but we sell clothing cheaply. The actual number of dollars paid out is not a criterion of cheapness.

It's quality that counts. We give you that, then fit you well, and lastly charge you just as little as we possibly can.

J. H. DEEKS,

393 Richmond Street.

THOMAS DOYLE IN HARD LUCK

Came From Buffalo to London in a Bonded Car—Then Held as Vagrant.

Thomas Doyle, who has been in jail for a week awaiting trial on the charge of vagrancy, was brought before Squire Smyth today on the charge of trespassing on a G. T. R. car, and remanded another week in order that the evidence may be got into shape. Doyle hails from New York and seems to be more a man in hard luck than a professional tramp. He started out from the seaboad to make his way to the Forest City, and evidently when he got as far as Buffalo he decided to take a free ride on the train. It is alleged that he managed to get into a bonded car. The conductor of the train locked the doors of the car, and the man inside was kept in imprisonment until he arrived in London. Then he was brought before P. M. Love and sent to jail for vagrancy.

But this was not all. The railway company preferred the charge of trespass against Doyle before the county magistrate, and the prisoner is liable to serve two terms for two misdemeanors committed simultaneously.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Section 143 of the Dominion Election Act, 1900, that John Millar McEvoy, a candidate at the election to be held on the 3rd November, 1904, to represent the electoral district of East Middlesex in the House of Commons of Canada, has given me notice, pursuant to the above act, that he has appointed John L. McDougal, of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, loan company inspector, his agent at the said election. Dated this 7th day of October, A. D. 1904. JOHN GILLSON, returning officer. b

McEVOY'S COMMITTEE ROOMS

Corner Dundas and Ridout Streets.

Telephone 1191.

All Liberals welcome. Information about voters' lists and the campaign generally in East Middlesex gladly given.

Mass Meetings.

BYRON—Chosen Friends' Hall, Friday, Oct. 28, 8 p.m. E. B. Stone, Esq., Dr. G. A. Routledge, M.P.P., the candidate and others will speak.

WEST NISSOURI — German's Hall, Wellburn (Opposition Corners), Saturday, Oct. 29, 8 p.m. T. H. Purdom, Esq., K.C., Dr. J. McWilliam, the candidate and others will speak.

DORCHESTER STATION—McCann's Hall, Monday, Oct. 31, 8 p.m. Allan Bogue, Dr. J. McWilliam, the candidate and others will address the meeting.

THORNDALE—Harding's Hall, Tuesday, Nov. 1, 8 p.m. Same speakers.

Opposition candidate invited to all meetings. Everybody welcome.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

42tf

HOUSE MOVING.

W. WATSON, HOUSE-MOVER—WORK promptly attended to. 194 Hamilton road.

HOTEL CARDS.

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

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

OFFICE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT—Choice wines, liquors. Meals, all hours. 378 Richmond St. W. J. Wright, prop.

ORIENTAL HOTEL, 400 CLARENCE—Wines and liquors unsurpassed. Courteous treatment. T. M. O'Hagan, proprietor.

CLEANERS AND DYERS.

OLD STANDARD CLEANING WORKS. 343 Clarence—Pressing, cleaning, etc. No contract work. No chemicals used.

LANGLEY'S GARMENT CARE—CLEANING, dyeing, pressing, repairing. 392 Clarence. 'Phone 1,721. Wagon calls.

DRESS CUTTING SCHOOLS.

DRESS-CUTTING SCHOOL—CUTTING and designing ladies' garments, as taught by us, is an art as well as a trade, and insures capability of fitting every form and following every fashion. Address 243½ Dundas street, London.

VIAVI.

VIAVI COMPANY, 31 TORONTO BANK building. 11 to 12 a.m., 1:30 to 5 p.m.

HUMANE SOCIETY IS KEPT BUSY

Many Cases of Extreme Need Dealt With—Homes Where Misery Prevails.

A monthly meeting of the Charity Organization and Humane Society was held yesterday afternoon in the city hall, the vice-president, Mr. H. E. Gates, occupying the chair.

The secretary stated that a number of cases of extreme need had been dealt with.

Attention was called to an aged and feeble man, who came to the society's office a short time ago asking for help. He had with him a letter recommending him as a worthy object for assistance. The letter states that he was formerly an efficient school teacher in McKillop Township, Ont., and is alleged to have been signed by the trustees of the school board in the section where he taught. The man promised to call again, but has never returned. It appears that he is going around to different parties in London with this letter.

The secretary reported having visited three homes, the bareness, poverty and misery of which, were, he said, almost incredible. In all of these cases the husband figured as a drunkard, wife-deserter or non-supporter.

A number of Humane Society cases, some of a very distressing nature, were also reported and dealt with.

After his monthly report had been adopted, the secretary submitted a brief report of the conference of charities and correction. He was congratulated by the board on the way in which the local arrangements had been made and carried out, general satisfaction having been expressed on all sides.

CONDENSED LOCAL NEWS

—Angus Delosh, charged with stealing several bags of oats from a Strathroy man, was remanded for another week by Squire Smyth today.

—The following passengers booked by F. B. Clarke sail via the Allan Line steamship Ionian from Montreal to Liverpool today: Miss B. King-Bell, Mrs. Davis, Mr. Craven and family.

—The president of the London Golf Club, Mr. H. Cronyn, will give a prize for an approach and putting contest for ladies tomorrow. The tea will be given by Mrs. Cronyn, assisted by Mrs. Betts. It is hoped that all the members will be present.

DIVISION COURTS SITS.

The first division court was in session today, with Judge Macbeth presiding. Forty cases were on the docket.

PAID OFFICIAL VISIT.

J. W. Mallon, provincial inspector of legal offices, was in the city today in his official capacity. He inspected the books of the offices in the county buildings.

SYMPATHY APPRECIATED.

Mrs. Baldwin and family wish to express their heartfelt thanks to their friends for their constant sympathy manifested in so many ways in kind inquiry, telegrams and letters of condolence and beautiful floral offerings. "Until the day break and the shadows flee away." (Song of Solomon, ii., 17.)

OPENING DANCE.

The C. R. Somerville Pleasure Club entertained a large number of young people to the opening dance of the season at the Palace Academy on Thursday evening. The occasion was the first of a series which the club intends conducting during the coming winter, and judging by the splendid success of the opening night a pleasant time is assured those who are fortunate enough to be on the invitation list. Excellent music was furnished by the academy orchestra. The following committee ably looked after the guests: F. S. Campbell, F. Donohue, F. Gray, W. Begg, E. Howitt, A. Orr.

HELD THANK OFFERING SERVICE

The Ladies' Mission Circle of the Talbot Street Baptist Church held their annual thank offering service in the church last night. Almost all of the members of the society and a large number of their friends were present. The first half-hour was spent in a social manner, after which an excellent programme was given. A Scripture reading was given by Mrs. Sinclair, a solo by Mrs. Fred Brown, solo by Mr. Drew, address of welcome by Mrs. J. J. Ross, and a duet by Mesdames Brown and Mills. Rev. T. T. Shields gave a very interesting address and Rev. J. J. Ross also spoke during the evening.

DEATH OF MISS COLLINS.

Miss Laura Collins died today at the home of her father, Mr. George Collins, 247 Oxford street, and the funeral, which will be private, will take place to Mount Pleasant Cemetery on Monday next. Deceased had been an invalid since childhood, but bore her affliction bravely, and was of a bright and cheerful disposition, having many friends whom she was always pleased to meet.

CAUSING TROUBLE.

Two insane people, who are imprisoned in the jail, have been causing trouble within the last few days. One is William Blackwill, who the authorities have been trying to get inside asylum walls for some time. He was today convicted by Judge Elliott of being dangerously insane, and not fit to be at large. The other prisoner is Ralph Norton, who was committed for trial by P. M. Love on the charge of insanity. He has been creating plenty of noise inside the cells during the last few days. He will come before the judge shortly.

THE DARDANELLES

Italy and Britain Are Opposing the Opening of the Straits.

Rome, Oct. 27. — Although no request has been received by the Italian Government from Russia regarding the removal of the international restrictions on the passage of the Dardanelles by ships of war the question has been more or less discussed between the powers since last January, when Great Britain addressed a protest to Turkey against the passage of the straits by Russian torpedo boats. While no conclusion was reached, the attitude of the different powers appears to be as follows: Great Britain decidedly opposed, Germany considers herself an unconcerned spectator whose interest in the matter would be neither furthered nor prejudiced by whatever solution might be reached. Austria always upheld the principle that the Dardanelles should be open to all or none. France, because of her present alliance with Russia, views the question in a different light from that in which she regarded it at the time of the Crimean war. When allied with England in the treaty of 1856, which was confirmed by the treaty of Berlin, she favored the prohibition of warships passing the straits. Italy, notwithstanding the intimate relations between the House of Savoy, Russia, and this Government, has no reasons to change the attitude assumed in the Crimea war, in which Piedmont participated as the ally of England. The Italian anglophile feeling is voiced tonight by the Tribuna, a leading Government paper, which calls Admiral Rojestvensky a lunatic, adding, that if complete and prompt satisfaction is not given war will be inevitable.

FAIR SEX ON STUMP

Women Tell New Yorkers Why They Want Roosevelt to Win.

New York, Oct. 26.—As petticoated stump speakers, selected from various women's Republican clubs, addressed the men's noonday meeting held today at 501 Broadway, hundreds of men crowded the hall to hear what the fair campaigners thought about things political.

Surrounded by 25 representative women, Miss Helen Varick Boswell, chairman of the Women's Republican State Association, opened the session promptly at 11 o'clock.

"I suppose," she said, smiling sweetly, "you men will want to know first why we are Republicans—and I'll tell you. It's because we love good clothes, good things to eat, and nice furnishings in our homes. Then, too, we don't like our husbands to be cross and look worried as they did when the Democrats were in power.

"Now, that will do for married women," she went on with a sweep of her hands, "but for unmarried ones, why, they ask Republicans to support Mr. Roosevelt because they want him for an example for the young men they hope to corral."

"Three cheers for the women: long may they live," shouted a man in overalls, and the cheers were given with a will.

Then Miss Bowell introduced Mrs. Helen Secore Tonges, the president of the Women's Republican Club in Westchester, who has presided at ten women's mass meetings this fall.

"I have only five minutes," she began, "and that is a hopelessly short time for a woman, but I must tell you that we are in the campaign to let all the men know that the Republican party has never made a promise it has not kept—and we go in for good, clean politics, and we intend to have them."

"Time!" called the chairman, while the audience stamped and shouted: "Go on!"

"I know you all like a chance," Miss Boswell said, "and that we women all like to talk to you when we get a chance at you, but a man sandwiched in right here will go well, so I'll present Charles Brunn, former representative from Pennsylvania."

Someone in the crowd said: "Mr. Brunn is all right, but we came to hear the women." At which signal of disapproval an urchin near the door shouted: "Sit down, I can't see the women."

When Miss Boswell's gavel stopped Mr. Brunn's speech she announced, while cheers resounded through the hall:

"It's the first time I ever called a man down."

She could not be heard for fully five minutes because of the applause, and then she added:

"But perhaps that's because I'm an unmarried woman."

Mrs. J. Pierce gave a short talk on straight Republican issues.

London Advertiser.

TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.

TELEPHONE CALLS.

Business Office 107
Editorial Department 134
Job Department 175

London, Friday, October 28

Confuting a Calumny.

On another page of this paper will be found a complete exposure of a conspiracy to deceive the Grand Trunk operatives in this city and discredit the candidature of Mr. Hyman. We have given an honest, faithful version of the proceedings before the railway committee, having taken the facts from the official records.

The charge against Mr. Hyman is that he was instrumental in defeating legislation which would have given the employes of railroad companies, or their personal representatives, the right to ask the courts for damages for injuries or death occasioned in the performance of duty, notwithstanding any contract or agreement between a company and its men, or the rules and by-laws of any provident or insurance society organized under the railway act.

As the records show, the railway committee of the House of Commons unanimously passed the legislation asked for by Grand Trunk employes, and it comes into effect when the Supreme Court pronounces it intra vires of Parliament. In other words, the bill which Mr. Hyman is accused of burking by leaving the chair and breaking up the meeting of the railway committee, is now law, having been passed without a dissenting voice.

To prove that the Free Press is in blank ignorance of the facts of the case we have only to quote this paragraph from today's issue:

"But the measure before the committee was the Grand Trunk Provident Society bill. How absurd, then, to contend that a bill dealing with Grand Trunk employes' affairs, could in any way be construed to relate to Government employes at all, much less Government employes only."

The measure before the railway committee was not the Grand Trunk Provident Society bill. The Grand Trunk was not named in the bill. The first section applied to the employes of all railroads, excepting the Intercolonial. The second section applied to the employes of Government railroads, whom the Free Press says were not mentioned in the bill! And it is upon the second section that the only division in the committee took place.

The Free Press has never seen a copy of the bill which it presumes to discuss. It has spoken only from hearsay, and in its anxiety to score a point against Mr. Hyman has fallen into a trap. A more clumsy, amateurish piece of journalism it would be hard to conceive. A newspaper is in honor bound to respect the trust which its readers repose in it. The Free Press has betrayed this trust and dishonored itself by printing a tissue of falsehoods, for which there can be no excuse. It is an exhibition of foul play which decent Conservatives should and will resent.

Slandering Good Conservatives.

One would think that after reading Mr. Hyman's speech at the car shops that he was a true friend of the workingmen. We imagine the only union he ever belonged to was the Manufacturers' Union—a union established to crush the very life out of every workingman under them: to raise the price of their manufactures and make the poor man pay for the same or do without it. Such a one is Mr. Hyman, and you can depend on it, for every favor received from him you will pay dearly for it.—London Free Press.

Mr. Hyman is not a member of the Manufacturers' Union, although it would be no disgrace to him if he were; but we can give the Free Press the names of some London manufacturers who do belong to it. Among them are:

MR. T. H. SMALLMAN, a good Conservative.

MR. A. B. GREER, a good Conservative.

MR. C. B. HUNT, a good Conservative.

GEORGE WHITE & SONS, all good Conservatives.

The Free Press accuses Mr. T. H. Smallman of conspiring to crush the life out of every workingman under him.

The Free Press accuses Mr. A. B. Greer of conspiring to crush the life out of every workingman under him.

The Free Press accusses Mr. C. B. Hunt of conspiring to crush the life out of every workingman under him.

The Free Press accuses George White & Sons of conspiring to crush the life out of every workingman under them

The Advertiser believes the Free Press is slandering these gentlemen when it makes such a charge. The Manufacturers' Union is an association of the captains of industry, who meet once or twice a year to plan for the extension of trade in foreign markets, to discuss tariff regulations, and to consider other matters of common interest.

The Smart Aleck of the Free Press has overshot the mark again.

North Middlesex.

In this riding there is no Conservative candidate in the field. The contest is between two supporters of the Government, Mr. Robert Boston, ex-M. P. for South Middlesex, and Mr. Valentine Ratz, ex-M. P. for North Middlesex. Each candidate has had the honor of a seat in the House of Commons as a supporter of the Laurier Administration.

The present difficulty arose after the convention, at which Mr. Boston was nominated. Three names were submitted—Dr. Carr, of Parkhill, Mr. Boston, and Mr. Ratz. Mr. Boston, on the final vote, obtained a clear majority, but Mr. Ratz's contention is that he should have received the nomination according to the first method of voting. Mr. Rosser, the chairman, explained that the first method was changed by the voice of the convention, and that Mr. Boston had the clear majority, and, therefore, the nomination. Mr. Ratz being dissatisfied with the decision of the convention decided to run, but still remains a supporter of the Administration. The result is, so far as the Government is concerned, an election by acclamation. It will be for the electors to determine, not between two parties or policies, but between two candidates. It is first blood for the Government in Ontario and serves to show how solidly they hold the confidence of the people.

A Triumphal Tour.

The tour made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier through Ontario and Quebec was marked by a continuous ovation unprecedented in the history of Canada. Eminent leaders of both political parties in the past—Macdonald, Brown, Tupper, Blake and others—have visited all sections of the country during political campaigns; they made speeches worthy of their great abilities, and which were enthusiastically cheered by their supporters. But never before has there been anything compared to the reception which the present Premier of Canada has met during the past few weeks. Wherever he spoke, crowds were unable to find admission to the building. Wherever a train on which he was traveling stopped for a few minutes at a station, a host of people were to be found waiting for a glimpse of the man of the hour, anxiously hoping for a few sentences from his lips. Even in Conservative meetings his name was a power, as is shown in the cheers which greeted its mention several times when his opponents were busy trying to criticise his policy. For a precedent, in English-speaking countries, we have to go back to Gladstone's memorable tour of Midlothian.

What is especially gratifying to Liberals, and ought to be gratifying to every true Canadian, is the fact that the Premier has been able to meet the labor and strain necessary to the work he had undertaken. Friends, and more especially opponents, who, a year or two ago, were talking about the failure of Sir Wilfrid's health—the one fearing, the other hoping, that physical weakness would soon take him out of the political arena—look upon the exhibition of physical endurance by him in the present campaign with astonishment. No weak man could make a speech at Alexandria in the afternoon, address a meeting for an hour in one of Montreal's large buildings in the evening, close with another meeting in a different quarter of the city towards midnight, and yet be in good condition to take the platform in another town the day following. And this after a two weeks' trip in Ontario. Here he has been speaking continuously in large halls, in overheated theaters, in frosty skating rinks, in an atmosphere laden with impurity, and in some cases filled with smoke, not only indoors, but in the open-air as well. Evidently Sir Wilfrid is no sick man.

The display of popular enthusiasm, with which the Premier has been received, is no temporary aberration of the public mind. The people have not been suddenly startled and swept away by some cry which has appealed to passion or to sentiment. It is the culmination of the love and respect that has been growing during the past few years for the man who has shown himself not only a great orator and statesman, but who is pre-eminently the ideal Canadian, who believes in Canada, and who seeks nothing but a united and prosperous country.

When Did It Happen?

"The Conservative party has long fought the battle of closer fiscal relations with the mother country."—Winnipeg Telegram.

When was that? Was it when they adopted a protective tariff that kept out British goods, while Canadian goods were admitted free into the mother country? Was it when they used to talk about giving a preference to British goods, provided Great Britain would pay for it by adopting protection at home, and giving some favor to Canada in its tariff? Is it today when a large section of the Conservative party is crying out for a tariff wall high enough to keep out every article that can be made in Canada? Better ask the Conservatives of England what they think of that claim.

Calumny will not win this election.

The F. P. is so fond of throwing dirt that is is pelting good Conservatives.

We all admire the pluck with which the new John A. faces the camera every day.

The next time the Free Press undertakes to discuss a bill it should first read the bill.

We have a copy of that railway bill which we can loan the Free Press. It hasn't seen one yet.

Mr. Hyman must be a pretty good candidate, when his opponents dare not tell the truth about him.

The Conservative candidate ought to clap the soft pedal on his newspaper organ. He is weak enough already.

Are the Conservative manufacturers of London such a bad lot as the Free Press tries to make out?

The Free Press trained its pea-shooter on Mr. Hyman, missed him, and hit some good Conservative manufacturers in the background.

When there is any election scurrility to be poured out what a cheerful and accommodating sewer the Free Press is!

Will the Free Press retract its charge against Mr. Hyman? Not much. There is one thing to be said for the F. P.—if it tells a whopper it sticks to it.

The Free Press quotes Harvey Hall against Mr. Hyman. Harvey Hall is a Tory henchman and has been for 30 years. He is at present stumping the country for the Opposition.

The Hamilton Spectator tells us that "the Conservative candidates are not looking for Government appointments." We believe it. They all realize that, even if elected to Parliament, they will have to sit in the cold shades of Opposition for four or five years longer at least. We do not suppose, that under the circumstances, any of them expect any Government appointments just yet.

ONLY TWO THIRD-PARTY CANDIDATES

Liberals and Conservatives To Contest Constituencies—Jabel Robinson Out.

Toronto, Oct. 28. — So far the dispatches at an early hour this morning show, there was not a single election by acclamation in all Canada yesterday. This would indicate on the surface a very keenly-waged contest, but surface indications do not always betray what is beneath. The probability is that orders went out from Conservative headquarters to fight every seat, lest a Liberal victory should be foreshadowed by numerous elections by acclamation. Certainly upon no other theory can one understand some of the nominations in Quebec.

The Ontario nominations passed off very quietly. The expected happened everywhere, except in West Elgin, where Mr. Jabel Robinson, who sat in the last House as an Independent, dropped out, leaving the contest to the representatives of the two historic parties.

There are but two third-party candidates in Ontario. This marks perhaps low water in the matter of "fancy" candidates. In former general elections there were always some no-party men to give spice to the contests. In 1896 there were no less than 50 Independents in the field, chiefly Patrons ond P. P. A. apostles. There were in that year 42 three-cornered contests. In 1900 there were twelve Independents in the field in this Province, and there were seven three-cornered contests.

In 1896 and 1900 there was in Ontario one election by acclamation.

The outlook for the Liberals at the polls brightens every day. Mr. Borden has shot his bolt. There is no outstanding figure in Ontario Conservatism, no one to act as his lieutenant on the stump. Mr. Foster and Mr. E. F. Clarke come nearer to filling the bill than any others, but they are fighting for the political lives here in Toronto in this formerly hopelessly Tory, but now most doubtful, city. They certainly cannot lead the hosts throughout the Province. In all the other provinces the Liberals are confident of victory, but they are not over-confident, and are relaxing no effort to secure an ample majority for Laurier and the Larger Canada.

HENSALL.

Hensall, Oct. 28.—Nominations were held in Miller's Opera House yesterday and then a public meeting was held, addressed by the candidates, Messrs. Fraser and Gunn, and by Mr. McLean, of the Seaforth Expositor, and Dr. Rowlins, of Exeter. The meeting passed off very harmoniously. On account of the limited capacity of the hall for a joint meeting many could not attend. Two or three inches of snow had fallen the night before, and the roads were in a bad condition. Politics have been very quiet around here. This will likely be the only meeting held in the village.

The boys who went to Manitoba in the fall are coming back one by one.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis went to Harrow on Friday to visit their daughter, Mattie. When Mr. Ellis arrived home on Monday evening he found that someone had poisoned his large dog.

The graveling of our main street has been completed to the eastern limits.

Work has begun on Mr. Howell's residence east of Rev. Mr. Doherty's.

Mr. W. J. Miller's second brick house is progressing.

Mr. George Joint is preparing to build two houses in the spring.

Inspector Towe visited our school on Wednesday. The trustees and a number of the parents attended and all were well pleased.

Mr. Fraser, the Liberal candidate, was here on Tuesday.

Mr. Jarrott has disposed of his livery.

Mr. McCaughey has sold the Commercial Hotel to a man in Clinton and gives up possession on Nov. 7. Mr. McCaughey has been well liked by the village and traveling public.

DECREASE IN DIPHTHERIA

Returns for September From 722 Provincial Division Registrars.

Toronto, Oct. 28.—The returns for September from 722 division registrars, out of 770 throughout Ontario, indicate the health of the Province to be in a satisfactory condition, as compared with the same period last year. With the exception of typhoid fever, the remaining infectious diseases on the list show a low prevalence, and compare most favorably with the corresponding month in 1903. The deaths from all causes from a reporting population of 2,012,114 are 1,967, the mortality rate being 11.6 per 1,000. For the same month a year ago 2,028 deaths were reported, representing a population of 2,095,660, which gave a death rate of 11.7 per cent.

The most gratifying feature of the returns is the reduction in cases and deaths from diphtheria, there being a case decrease of 32 per cent, and in deaths of 36.6 per cent.

As shown by the returns, a marked upward tendency has taken place in typhoid fever. The following municipalities have reported the greatest number of cases: Brantford, 29 cases, 1 death; Fort William, 20 cases, 3 deaths; London, 20 cases, 5 deaths; Toronto, 19 cases, 7 deaths; Hamilton, 17 cases, 3 deaths; Port Arthur, 6 cases; Brockville, 6 cases; Owen Sound, 4 cases; Turnbury Township, 5 cases. Tuberculosis continue to carry off its usual number of victims, causing 40 deaths more than all the other infectious diseases.

Among old-fashioned cattle men in Virginia the goat is held to be a preventive of disease and a clear-away of noxious herbs.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

A very large audience—in fact, one of the largest which has as yet filled the Grand—was attracted to the popular playhouse last night, when "The Factory Girl," a splendid melodrama, was produced. The play bristles with exciting incidents, and it never lags an instant. The company is an excellent one, well balanced and capable. The melodrama was also well staged and the entire production was a most creditable one.

There were many ladies in the audience at the London Vaudeville Theater last night, demonstrating that the efforts of the management to put on a show which will not offend the tastes if the most refined, are meeting with success. As usual, the bill greatly pleased all present, though the great Sidonia appeared to be the favorite. The humorous bit of comedy of the Thornes also took well, while the illustrated songs were accorded several well-earned encores. Tonight and Saturday night the vaudeville will be repeated, and there will also be a matinee Saturday afternoon.

MINSTRELS ON SATURDAY.

The Dan Quinlan and Wall Imperial Minstrels make good on every claim they make to the public. That is the history of the Dan Quinlan and Wall Imperial Minstrels up to date, and that is the one effort of Dan Quinlan when he bids for the public patronage. This clever minstrel organization will appear at the Grand tomorrow matinee and night.

"THE BILLIONAIRE."

The second act of the spectacular musical farce, "The Billionaire," in which Klaw & Erlanger present Thomas Q. Seabrooke, in his role of "John Doe" at the Grand next Monday night, is said to be undeniably the most novel and original comic creation that has ever been seen on the American stage. It is presented in two scenes. The first reprecents the lobby of a New York theater, and the second, the auditorium, represented by a great stage with a proscenium opening 25 feet wide by 30 feet high, aisles, chairs, boxes and every detail exactly as seen in actuality. The situations in this scene satirize incidents both before and behind the footlights, and while unquestionably very difficult to effectively develop in stage management, it has been most commendably done, reflecting not a little credit on the cleverness of the producers. Both in the lobby and the auditorium scenes all the peculiarities of noted first-night characters in New York are touched up in broad but gentle satire.

A TRI-STAR ATTRACTION.

Those phenomenal dramatic and vaudeville stars, Mr. James J. Corbett, Mr. Hal Davis and Miss Inez Macauley, in their delightful comedy-drama success, "Pals," will be the attraction at the Grand next Tuesday and Wednesday night. Of the company in support, the management claim it is made up of the best talent that can be procured. "Pals" is said to be one of the metropolitan successes of the present season at popular prices. It is a play that appeals to the intelligent theatergoer, pleasing patrons of the boxes, the orchestra, the balcony and gallery alike. Pathos, wit, humor, thrilling climaxes, strong situations, are the material that make up the entertainment. A carload of fire-proofed beautiful special scenery and effects is carried with this attraction.

RADIUM AS A MIND CURE

Experiments Being Made in London Asylum.

London, Oct. 28. — While the X-rays are under a cloud, a new and unsuspected use has been found for radium—no less than as a treatment for insanity.

Its discoverer is Dr. Robert Jones, the head of the London County Council Asylum at Claybury, who has this week received a deputation of the French doctors visiting London.

It was Sir James Crichton-Browne who suggested to Dr. Jones that radio-active bodies might be found to be of service in the cure of general paralysis of the insane.

Radium itself was eschewed; the trial was made with thorium, a radio-active body a million times less active than radium, and lacking all its burning and destructive effects.

After consultation with Dr. J. Mackenzie Davidson, of the Charing Cross Hospital, a specially-devised cap was made, into the closely-quilted seams of which about five hundred cubic centimeters of thorium hydroxide were placed.

This was worn day and night by a general paralytic, 28 years of age.

"The patient was of the melancholy type," writes Dr. Jones in the Lancet, "an unpromising enough specimen, whose pupils were inactive to light, whose knee reflexes were increased, and whose habits—as occurs with the onset of dementia—were defective. The case was looked upon as unfavorable from the outset, but he was discharged 'recovered,' on the 23rd of June, 1904, and subsequent reports of him have been most favorable. He himself dates the commencement of his progress from the time, soon after admission, when he wore the thorium hydroxide cap, which he felt very disinclined to leave behind him on his departure from the asylum, and to which he attributes his recovery."

Dr. Jones does not place too much emphasis on the case, but is at least inclined to think that it may indicate something hopeful for the future.

Writ on Mortgage.

Toronto, Oct. 28. — The Standard Loan and Savings Company has issued a writ for $4,200 against Wm. Stucky, sen., on a mortgage.

After the Baron.

Torontom, Oct. 28. — Four additional charges of theft were laid today against Hans Waldheim, a German, now under arrest here, and also wanted in Hamilton. Papers found on him indicate that he is a German count, the Baron De Valtemi.

WHEREVER WEAKNESS IS, DISEASE WILL SETTLE.—If one suffers from any organic weakness, inherited or contracted, there disease will settle when it attacks the body. Therefore drive out the pains that beset you, do not let a cold or a cough harass you, and keep the respiratory organs in a good, healthy condition. This you can do by using Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Prevention is the wisest course.

THEY WAKE THE TORPID ENERGIES.—Machinery not properly supervised and left to run itself, very soon shows fault in its working. It is the same with the digestive organs. Unregulated from time to time, they are likely to become torpid and throw the whole system out of gear. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills were made to meet such cases. They restore to the full the flagging energies, and bring into order all parts of the mechanism.

ONE DOLLAR SALE
OF CLOTHS.

Up-to-dateness is the quality that marks us as successful. Our store sets the pattern. One policy—one price—one standard of excellence. Newest novelties for Ladies' and Children's Coats.



Here is an exceptional opportunity to secure the greatest Cloth Bargain of the season—the very best and most stylish fabrics that can be found. By comparison you will find our stock is unequaled, both for quality and price.

Exceptional values in materials for Ladies' and Children's Coats. Handsome range of colorings in Beavers, Meltons, Vicunas, mannish effects in Tweeds, Venetians, Elysians, Friezes.

NEW BEAVERS FOR LADIES' COATS.

Fine range of Beavers, in fawns, 56 inches wide. Regular value $1.50. Sale price **$1.00** a yard.

$1.50 and $2.00 Cloths For $1.00

$1.00 CLOTH SALE.

(All wool and 54 to 58 inches wide.)

SPECIAL FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR

Finest selection of Astrachans, Check Tweeds with Mohair Mixtures. These are most serviceable for children's wear, the very best qualities and at the very lowest prices.

$1.00 CLOTH SALE.

"What We Advertise Is So."

KINGSMILL'S
DRY GOODS STORES.
130 DUNDAS AND 131 CARLING STREET.
LARGEST CARPET HOUSE IN CANADA
CARPET HOUSE, 128 AND 130 CARLING STREET

Sole Agents for Butterick's Patterns.

Not Too Late, But Don't Put Off Visiting
GLENWOOD

Salesmen will be there to show you the lots not sold. If you hesitated last week, you ***Cannot Hesitate Now.*** The building up of GLENWOOD is a certainty, a great number of the lots are already sold; sold to nice thrifty people, who realize that they have but one life to live and to live the last half in comfort means to own their home and

STOP PAYING RENT

Think What Ten Years' Rent Amounts To!

Real estate is the safest investment on earth. It can't get away and in a city like London (under present conditions) and in a locality like Glenwood, it is bound to enhance rapidly.

Do You Realize Our Splendid Offer

Lots for ***$50.*** Only $2 down and balance at the rate of 75c per week. Every lot high and dry. No Taxes (UNTIL LOT IS DEEDED), No Interest, No Mortgages.

A Chance Like This Comes But Once in a Lifetime.

It requires no capital. It stimulates saving. It ends by you owning Real Estate. The surest stepping-stone on earth to wealth.

Remember, GLENWOOD is situated on the Hamilton Road, east of Egerton street, and schoolhouse on the property. Salesmen on the grounds 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

CITY OFFICE OPEN DAILY TILL 9 P.M.

VENDOR---J. WALTER GAGE, ROOM 60, BANK OF TORONTO CHAMBERS, Richmond Street, LONDON, ONT.

Sale Extraordinary Tomorrow.

Your money will go a long way in this store tomorrow. We mean by that, for every dollar you leave here you will get value—pressed down and flowing over.

SPECIALS—READ EVERY WORD.

BLACK SATEEN UNDERSKIRTS, very fine quality, 18-inch flounce, 4 ruffles full and fluffy, very wide garment, worth $1 50; on sale at $1 00

10 pieces more that fine quality FLANNELETTE, in plain and fancy stripes, worth 8c, for 5c

15 pieces FLANNELETTE, 35 inches wide, the best 10c quality in Canada, for 8c

LADIES' VESTS AND DRAWERS, splendid weight, finely finished, good, clean garments, well worth 35c; on sale at 25c

Great Sale of Silk Waists.

No other store is offering such a variety of popular-priced ready-to-wear Waists. Go where you will, investigate carefully, and you will be convinced our prices are absolutely unequaled. Handsome Taffeta Silk Waists, worth $5 00, $6 00 and $8 00, all colors; on sale tomorrow at **$3 50**

5 pieces pure LINEN TOWELING, worth 8c, for 5c

$1 00 KID GLOVES in modes, tans, grays and browns; all sizes for 59c

$1 25 BLACK SATEEN WAISTS, handsomely trimmed, for $1 00

HOSE—Ladies' and Children's, the great hosiery store of London tomorrow, 35c seamless, plain or rib, for 25c

Boys' and Girls' WORSTED HOSE, worth 25c to 35c, all sizes, at ...25c

LADIES' WRAPPERS, worth $1 00 and $1 25, limited quantity at ..89c

NECKWEAR for ladies, the very correct styles always here. That swell Broadway Collar in pure taffeta silk, all the new shades and combinations, browns, navys, greens, etc., regular 50c, one day only, tomorrow 25c

BAYLEY.

F. H. BUTLER, Stock Broker

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margins. Send for vest pocket manual. Long distance 'phone 1,278. OFFICES—Masonic Temple, London.

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Fresh and Cooked Meats, Finest Hams, Tenderloins, Pork Chops, Choice Bacon, Canned Meats.

All our meats are Delicate, Delicious and Dependable.

The Canadian Packing Co.

Store Next to Postoffice.

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Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margins. Long distance 'phone 180. Offices, Market Lane.

LATEST MARKETS

LOCAL MARKET.

London, Friday, Oct. 28.

Trade at the market today was confined principally to hay and oats.

Hay was again very plentiful; sales, however, were brisk, at $7 50 for the inferior loads, and $8 to $8 50 per ton for choice.

About half a dozen loads of oats were offered; sales were made at 95c to 97 per cwt for the best loads; there will be a good demand at Saturday's market for oats.

One load of wheat sold at $1 per bu. No straw was offered today.

N. S. WILLIAMS,

BROKER. 113 Masonic Temple

Correspondents W. F. DEVER & CO. (established 1890). Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Cotton bought and sold for cash or on margin.

Long distance 'phone 1,113.

STOCK MARKETS.

H. C. Becher, stock broker, Bank of Commerce building, received the following by private wire from Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington today:

New York, Oct. 28.—Noon.—Private dispatches from abroad, which were received before the opening of our market, were most unanimous in taking an optimistic view of the political situation in Europe, and this view was reflected in fairly heavy purchases of stocks in our market. Erie was the most active stock, advancing somewhat easy on heavy purchases by some western houses and by London. The other coalers sympathized, notably, Reading and D. and H. It was rumored that the terms of the deal between the Erie and C. H. and D. and Pere Marquette would soon be made known, and that they would be of such a nature as to cause a very sharp advance in Erie. Union Pacific was less active than for some time, but had a distinctly strong undertone. There was thought to be good buying of United States Steel, preferred. Commission business has been somewhat less active than for some days, and a very large proportion of the transactions have been by the traders. There is still in many quarters a strong opinion that for the time being stocks are high enough.

MONTREAL.

	Montreal, Oct. 28. Ask.	Off.
Canadian Pacific Railway	130	129½
Winnipeg Electric	..	185
Montreal Street Railway	215	214
West India	60	40
Toronto Street Railway	105	104⅝
Halifax Street Railway	97	94
St. John Street Railway	115	..
Twin City Transit, com	105⅝	103½
Richelieu & Ontario	60	58
Montreal Telegraph	160	158
Bell Telephone	165	..
Dominion Steel, com	14½	13½
Dominion Steel, pfd	42¼	42
Montreal Power	83	82⅝
Nova Scotia Steel, com	62½	61½
Detroit Railway	75	73½
Laurentide Pulp	100	75
Dominion Cotton	..	31
Montreal Railway, bonds	..	104½
Dominion Coal, com	56	55½
Switch, com	50	40
Mackay, com	..	32½
Mackay, pfd	..	72⅝
Bank of Montreal	250	250
Molsons Bank	220	217
Merchants' Bank	162	160
Ogilvie Flour, com	200	181
Ogilvie Flour, pfd	..	120
C. P. R. rights	5⅝	5½
Quebec Bank	..	126
Union Bank	136	135
Dominion Steel, bonds	75	74½
Heat & Light, bonds	105	101
Toledo Railway	25	25

SALES: C. P. R., xr., 100 at 128¾, 100 at 128¾, 50 at 128½, 450 at 129½; Coal, preferred, 10 at 110½, 2 at 110; Twin City, 200 at 103¾, 75 at 103½; Mackay, common, 10 at 32¾; Mackay, preferred, 25 at 72¾, 15 at 72, 25 at 72½, 25 at 72¾; Iron bonds, 10,000 at 74; Bank of Montreal, 4 at 253½, 15 at 253; Iron, common, 100 at 13¾; Montreal Railway, 50 at 215¼, 10 at 214½, 50 at 215; Power, 105 at 82½, 50 at 82¾, 225 at 82¼, 25 at 82⅝, 50 at 82½, 25 at 82¾; R. and O., 2 at 58¼; Detroit Railway, 100 at 73, 50 at 73½; Molsons Bank, 12 at 219¼; C. P. R. rights, 15 at 5¾, 100 at 5⅝, 465 at 5½, 280 at 5⅝; Toronto Railway, 25 at 104¾, 25 at 104¾, 85 at 105; Iron, preferred, 25 at 42; Dominion Cotton, 25 at 32; Montreal Telegraph, 5 at 160, 25 at 158; Merchants' Bank, 56 at 160.

TORONTO.	Toronto, Oct. 28. Ask.	Off.
Ontario Bank	131	..
Bank of Commerce	163	159
Imperial Bank	234	230
Dominion Bank	245	..
Standard Bank	..	235
Bank of Hamilton	218½	216
Bank of Nova Scotia	272	..
Bank of Ottawa	..	213
Traders' Bank	..	132½
Imperial Life	..	149
National Trust	137	136
Consumers' Gas	..	210
Ontario and Qu'Appelle	..	100
Can. Northwest Land, pfd	..	99
C. P. R. rights	5½	5¼
C. P. R. Stock	129⅝	129½
Soo, pfd	..	144
Soo, com	..	90
Toronto Electric Light	..	146
Canada Gen. Electric, com	161¼	160⅝
Dominion Telegraph	..	119
Bell Telephone	160	159
Niagara Navigation	112½	..
Toronto Street Railway	105½	104½
Twin City Railway	103⅞	103¾
Winnipeg Street Railway	185	180
Sao Paulo Tramway	106	105
Dominion Steel, com	14¾	13½
Dominion Coal, com	59	55
Nova Scotia Steel, com	..	58
Crow's Nest Coal	350	..
Mackay, com	33½	32½
Mackay, pfd	73½	72
Salt	115	..
Confederation Life	..	270
British-Canadian L. & I.	80	70
Canada Landed & N. I.	..	105
Canada Permanent	..	123
Canadian Savings & Loan	..	120
Central Canada Loan	..	150
Dominion Savings & Invest.	..	70
Hamilton Provident	..	120
Huron & Erie L. & S.	189	184½
Landed Banking & Loan	..	120
London & Canada L. & A.	..	96½
Manitoba Loan	..	95
Toronto Mortgage	..	92
Ontario Loan & Debenture	..	122
Toronto Savings & Loan	..	130
Dominion Steel, bonds	75	..

SALES: Bank of Montreal, 4 at 253½; Merchants' Bank, 48 at 160¼; Bank of Commerce, 10 at 160; Consumers' Gas, 50 at 210½, 70 at 210½; Toronto Electric Light, 50 at 147; Mackay, common, 22 at 33, 43 preferred at 72¼; Toronto Railway, 10 at 105, 25 at 104¾; Sao Paulo, 10 at 105, 60 at 105¼; C. P. R., 108 at 128, 200 at 129, 75 and 125 at 129½, 50 at 129⅝; Canadian General Electric, 50 at 160¾, 25 at 160¾; Traders' Bank, 10 at 133½; Bell Telephone, 10 at 158¾, 4 at 158½; R. and O., 20 at 59; Twin City, 60 and 25 at 103¾, 10 at 103⅝, 225 at 103¾, 75 at 103⅝, 50 at 103¾; Nova Scotia Steel, 5 at 62½, 25 and 25 at 61¾, 25 at 61⅞, 25 at 62; C. P. R. right on 52 at 5¼, 14 at 5⅛; Coal, 15 at 56; Canadian Permanent, 150 at 123½; Dominion Steel bonds, 2,000 at 74½.

NEW YORK.

Reported by F. H. Butler, stock broker, Masonic Temple, for The Advertiser.

	New York, Oct. 28. Open	High	Low	Close
Amal. Copper	65⅞	67⅛	65⅞	66⅞
American Sugar	137½	138⅞	137½	138⅞
Amer. Cotton Oil	32¼	..	..	..
Amer. Locomotive	27⅛	..	..	..
American Foundry	25⅝	25¾	25½	25¾
American Refining	70⅝	72⅛	70⅞	72½
Atchison, com	85⅜	86⅝	85⅜	86¼
Atchison, pfd	101¼	101¾	101¼	101⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	93¼	94¼	93¼	94
Brooklyn Transit	65½	66⅝	65⅜	66⅜
C. P. R.	127½	129⅛	127½	129⅝
Ches. & Ohio	44½	45¼	44½	45⅛
Chicago G. Western	24⅜	25	24	24⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron	41¼	42¾	41¼	42
Consolidated Gas	215	216⅞	214⅞	216⅞
Delaware & Hudson	179	183⅜	179	182⅜
Erie	38	39¼	38	38⅜
Erie, pfd	71½	72⅝	71½	72¼
Edison Gen. Elec	174	174½	174	174½
Illinois Central	143	143½	142⅜	143½
Kan. & Tex. com	26⅝	27¼	26⅝	27¼
Kan. & Tex., pfd	57½	58¼	57½	58
Louisville & Nash	132⅜	135¼	132⅜	135¼
Manhattan	160¼	161⅝	160¼	161⅞
Metropolitan St. Ry	125⅝	126½	125⅜	125¾
Mexican Central	17½	18⅝	17½	18¼
Missouri Pacific	104⅜	104¼	103⅜	104¼
N. Y. Central	134	134½	133⅜	134½
Norfolk & Western	70¼	72⅝	70½	72
Ontario & Western	45¼	45⅞	44⅝	44⅝
Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	39	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	135¼	136⅝	135¼	136½
People's Gas	107	109¾	107	109
Reading	73½	75¼	73½	74⅞
Republic I. & S.	11⅜	12½	11⅜	12¼
Rock Island	23½	24	23⅜	23⅞
Southern Railway	34½	34⅞	34	34⅛
Southern Ry., pfd	94¼	..	..	..
Southern Pacific	60⅜	62¼	60⅜	61⅞
St. Paul	170¼	172¼	170½	172⅜
Texas	34½	34⅞	34¼	34⅝
Twin City	103¼	103⅞	103½	103⅞
Tenn. Coal & Iron	55¼	56⅞	55½	56⅞
Union Pacific	109⅜	111⅝	109⅜	111⅝
U. S. Leather	11⅝	12¼	11⅝	12¼
U. S. Rubber	27⅞	28	27½	28
U. S. Steel	20	20⅜	20	20⅝
U. S. Steel, pfd	80	81¼	79⅜	81¼
Wabash, com	21⅜	21¾	21⅜	21½
Wabash, pfd	42¼	42⅝	42¼	42⅝
Western Union	91¼	..	..	..
Wisconsin Central	21⅞	22	21¾	22

GRAIN MARKETS.

Special wire to H. C. Becher from Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington.

Chicago, Oct. 28.

Our Liverpool house cables wheat fluctuating with an upward tendency, following every change in consols. The demand continues steady and regular. Weather reports from the Argentine are favorable. Spot corn is firm, with a good demand, while the futures are neglected, affected by heavy Argentine shipments.

Hogs tomorrow, 13,000.

Weather: Extreme north 28 to 40, clear; Northwest 28 to 40, clear; west, 34 to 40, clear; killing frost Chicago; southwest 36 to 48, clear killing frost Oklahoma City, Ohio Valley, 28, clear. Argentine shipments: Wheat this week 984,000; last week 1,168,000; last year 584,000. Corn, this week 3,188,000, last week 2,922,000, last year 2,492,000.

Northwest cars—Minneapolis 620, last week 601, last year 523; Duluth 177, last week 194, last year 311.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

Reported by F. H. Butler, stock broker, Masonic Temple, for The Advertiser.

	Chicago, Oct. 28. Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—Dec	1 13⅜	1 13⅞	1 13	1 13⅝
May	1 12½	1 12⅝	1 11½	1 12⅜
July	98	98	97	97½
Corn—Dec	50	50	48⅜	49⅛
May	46⅞	46⅞	45½	45⅝
Oats—Dec	29⅜	29⅜	28⅞	28⅞
May	31½	31⅝	31⅛	31⅜
Pork—Jan	12 37	12 45	12 37	12 45
May	12 52	12 55	12 45	12 47
Lard—Jan	7 17	7 17	7 05	7 05
May	7 17	7 20	7 15	7 15
S. Ribs—Oct	7 15	....	....	....
Jan	6 47	6 50	6 45	6 45

FLAXSEED.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Oct. 27.—Flaxseed—Northwest, $1 16½; southwest, $1 10; December, $1 12½.

OIL MARKETS.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., Oct. 27.—Credit balances, $1 56.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 27.—Oil opened and closed at $1 56.

LONDON.

London, Oct. 27.—Petroleum, American refined, 5 11-16d; spirits, 8¾d.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PRICES FOR LIVE HOGS.

Prices for live hogs for Monday morning next, delivered at the factory in Pottersburg: 160 to 200 lbs, $4 75; lighter, $4 50; heavier, $4 50 per cwt.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Oct. 27.—About 150 head of butchers' cattle, 25 calves and 200 sheep and lambs were offered for sale at the east end abattoir today. There were no good cattle on the market, neither were there any very lean, and trade was dull, with the prices ranging from 2c to 3½c per lb; the calves were a rather poor lot, and sold at from $2 50 to $6 each; shipping sheep are $3 40 per cwt, and the others 2¾c to 3¼c per lb; good lambs are scarce and sell at 4¼c to 4½c per lb; fat hogs sell at 4¼c to 5c per lb.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, Oct. 27.—Canadian cattle are quoted steady at 10c to 12c per lb; refrigerator beef weak at 9c to 9½c per lb; sheep, 10½c to 11½c per lb.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Oct. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,500, including 2,000 westerns; market 5c to 10c lower; good to prime steers, $5 80 to $6 60; poor to medium, $3 75 to $5 60; stockers and feeders, $2 to $4 25; cows, $1 50 to $4 50; heifers, $2 to $5; canners, $1 50 to $2 40; bulls, $2 to $4 50; calves, $3 to $7; Texas-fed steers, $3 50 to $5 50; western steers, $2 75 to $5.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,200; market 5c to 10c lower; mixed and butchers, $4 90 to $5 30; good to choice heavy, $5 10 to $5 30; rough heavy, $4 50 to $5; lights, $4 90 to $5 05; bulk of sales at $5 to $5 15.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,000; sheep steady, lambs strong; good to choice wethers, $4 25 to $4 50; fair to choice mixed, $3 50

PRODUCE MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Oct. 28.—Wheat—The market continues fairly active; prices are firm in tone; Ontario red and white are quoted at $1 03 to $1 04; No. 2 goose, 90c east, and west; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, $1 04½; No. 2, $1 01½; No. 3, 98½c, at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c more grinding in transit. Flour—Fairly active and unchanged; cars of 90 per cent patents are quoted at $4 35 to $4 40, in buyers' sacks, west; choice brands are 15c to 20c higher; Manitoba, $5 70 for Hungarian patents, $5 40 for second patents. Millfeed—Orders are still ahead of the market and prices are firm; bran is quoted at $14 to $14 50 in bulk, and shorts at $17 50 east or west; Manitoba millfeed is unchanged, at $20 at $21 for shorts and $19 for bran for export. Barley—Demand is active and prices are firm, at 45c to 46c for No. 2, 43c to 44c for No. 3 extra and 42c for No. 3 malting, west. Rye—Steady, at 68c to 70c for No. 2, west. Corn—Firm, at 63½c for No. 2 American yellow, 62c for No. 3, and 60½c to 61c for No. 3 mixed, on the track at Toronto. Oats—Demand fair and prices steady; No. 1 new white, 32c to 32½c; No. 2 new white, 31½c to 31¾c, low freights, and 31c to 31¼c north and west. Rolled oats—Steady, at $4 80 for cars of bags and $4 75 for barrels on the track at Toronto; 25c more for broken lots here, and 40c more outside and west. Peas—Steady, at 62c to 63c for No. 2, west. Buckwheat—Nominal, at 50c to 52c west. Butter—Prices unchanged, with slightly easier tone, owing to slightly increased receipts. Eggs—Firm, at 20c. Dressed hogs—Lights steady at $7 25 to $7 50; heavies beginning to come forward, at $6 75 to $7 25.

DAIRY MARKETS.

BROCVILLE.

Brockville, Ont., Oct. 27.—At the regular weekly meeting of the Brockville cheese board today 1,645 boxes were registered, of which 1,085 were white and the balance colored; nearly all sold at 9¼c. Board will meet next week on Wednesday.

TWEED.

Tweed, Ont., Oct. 27.—At the cheese board this morning 740 boxes were offered; all sold to Magrath at 9 3-16c.

KINGSTON.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 27.—At the cheese board today 540 boxes colored and 330 white were boarded; 280 sold at 9c; usual buyers present.

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 27.—Butter firm; receipts, 5,824 pkgs; street prices extra creamery, 21½c to 22c. Cheese quiet; receipts, 4,503 boxes; state full cream, small, good to prime, 9¼c; skims, full to light, 8c to 8¼c.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Oct. 28.—Wheat—Spot nominal. Futures quiet; December, 7s 5⅝d; March, 7s 6¾d; May, 7s 5⅞d.

Corn—Spot, American mixed, firm, 4s 8d. Futures steady; December, 4s 8½d; January, 4s 4d.

Peas—Canadian quiet, 5s 7d.

Flour—St. Louis fancy winter steady, 9s 9d.

Hops (in London)—Pacific coast steady, £8 5s to £8 10s.

Beef—Firm; prime India mess, 65s.

Hams—Short ribs, 14 to 16 lbs, dull, 45s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, steady, 48s 6d; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, dull, 47s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, dull, 47s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, dull, 46s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, steady, 42s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, quiet, 48s 6d; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, dull, 38s 6d.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, dull, 37s 3d; American refined, in pails, dull, 38s 3d.

Butter—Good United States steady, 70s.

Cheese—American finest white firm, 42s; do, colored, strong, 44s.

Tallow—Prime city firm, 21s 9d; Australain (in London) dull, 28s 6d.

Turpentine Spirits—Steady, 39s 3d.

Rosin—Common steady, 7s 3d.

Petroleum—Refined quiet, 6½d.

Linseed Oil—Firm, 17s 6d.

Receipts of wheat during the past three days were 517,000 centals; no American.

Receipts of American corn during the past three days were 47,700 centals.

GRAND WIND-UP EFFORT

Saturday Must Go Away Ahead of Any Former Day. Come Early.

Saturday night will see the end of this Great October Sale. We have had great selling, but on Saturday our store should be literally ransacked and stripped of the many bargains offering. We expect it and are preparing for it. In Mantle, Cloak and Skirt Departments prices will be very low and values ahead of anything you can possibly see elsewhere. So

COME SATURDAY---YOUR LAST CHANCE.



New and Effective Styles in Ladies' Coats.

30 only Ladies' Stylish Coats, four special styles, made of Black Hopsacking Cloth, with shoulder capes and coat collar; Black Cheviot Cloth with cape and collarless; Navy Blue Hopsacking Cloth with green pipings; Gray Golf Cloth with cape, trimmed with strappings of Green Broadcloth. All four styles have semi-fitting backs. Priced ridiculously low for Saturday's selling. Your choice of any of the four at only..... ***$7.50***

Ladies' Coats, new and stylishly made of Covert Cloth, plaited coat, collarless with belt and gunmetal buttons, in castor colors only, all lined throughout. Very special on Saturday at..... ***$14.00***

Another great special for Saturday—Ladies' Coats made of best quality Kersey Cloth, Gibson effect and very swell, has velvet collar and belt, all lined throughout. In colors of castor, black and fawn. Our special price for last day of Sale, only..... ***$10.00***

Tourist Coats.

Ladies' Tourist Coats of Gray and Black Golf Cloth, with strappings of Broadcloth and gunmetal buttons. Selling special at..... ***$17.00***

Ladies' Ulster Coats.

Ladies' Golf Cloth Ulster Coats, full length, silk pipings, velvet collar, straps over shoulders and back, fastened with pearl buttons. Special for Saturday.. ***$15.00***

15 only Ladies' Tweed Coats with capes, coat collar, semi-fitted backs, all lined throughout. Only..... ***$6.00***

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Skirts, Fall and Winter Styles.

Ladies' Skirts.

$2.89—10 only Ladies' Plaited Skirts made of Navy Blue Vicuna Cloth, satin strappings, finished with buttons, 7-gore and full flare, all sizes. Saturday and night special..... ***$2.89***

Ladies' Skirts.

$4.50—Ladies' Tweed Effect Skirts, nicely made and finished in perfect style, plaited skirt yoke effect, straps and buttons, all sizes, 7-gore flare. Saturday specially low-priced at..... ***$4.50***

Ladies' Skirts.

$3.98—25 only Ladies' Fall and Winter Skirts, colors navy, black and gray, Tweed Effects in gray and brown, all stylishly made and fit perfectly, 7-gore and flare, plaited skirts, rows of stitchings, straps and buttons, all sizes, worth to $6. Our Sale Saturday ***$3.98***

Bargains in Dress Goods at Front Counters and Millinery.

150 Dundas and Carling **GRAY & PARKER** 150 Dundas and Carling

The Perfect Leavener.

There is no combination of materials and no process of manufacture that will produce a better baking powder than ours. The ingredients used are all pure, fresh and of highest grade, and they are combined in the exact proportion to give it the greatest leavening power. To use STRONG'S BAKING POWDER once is to prefer it always. Per pound, 25 cents.

Strong's Drug Store

184 Dundas Street.

Our new Cook Book is free. Ask for one.

A Jury Will Investigate Death of Frank Riddle

Former Londoner Passed Away at Petrolea After a Short Illness.

A coroner's jury has been called to meet this afternoon at Petrolea and investigate the death of Mr. Frank Riddell, which occurred at that place last evening after a short illness.

Mr. Riddell was an employe of the Waterman Oil Company at Petrolea, where he had resided for nearly twenty years, and he was also a member of the public school board of the town. On Thursday evening, Nov. 20, a meeting of the board was held, at which it was decided to demand the resignation of Mr. S. Crane, one of the teachers. Some remarks passed by Mr. Riddell, it is said, were offensive to Mr. Crane, and the latter, according to the story that is going the rounds, went to the house of the trustee after the meeting and gave Mr. Riddell a thrashing. The outcome of the matter was that Crane was placed under arrest on a charge of assaulting Mr. Riddell, but was let out on bail.

Riddell was confined to the house for a couple of days, and it is said that in the encounter with Crane he sustained slight bruises on the face and was also kicked in the groin. He appeared to be in fairly good health until yesterday, when he was taken ill toward evening, and died in a short time. Riddell had been troubled with heart disease for some years.

When the coroner learned of the matter, he deemed it necessary to hold an inquest, and ascertain, if possible, if the death of Riddell was in any way due to the trouble with Crane. In the meantime, no further steps have been taken against the ex-schoolteacher.

Mr. Riddell is a brother of Mr. James Riddell, of the East End fire hall. The remains will be brought to London for interment.

Less Than $40,000 Struck Off By Court of Revision

Considerably Less Than Half Amount of Paring Done a Year Ago.

The court of revision for 1905 has completed its labors, and a statement compiled by the assessment commissioner's department shows that in all some $39,116 was struck off the assessments for next year—a very small sum on a total assessment of over $29,000,000. The amounts struck off the different classes of assessments were as follows:

Realty	$22,416
Personal	14,300
Income	5,400
Total	$42,116

From this sum must be deducted a gain of $3,000 in income, making the total amount struck off $39,116.

Last year the court struck off some $95,000, made up principally of income exemptions under the new law. Owing to the passing of the local ice bylaw and the consequent removal of the icehouses to Westminster, the sum of $3,390 on icehouse properties was struck off.

All three committees of the city council stand to face a deficit this year. First on the list comes the board of works, who run a good chance of being several thousand dollars in the hole by the end of the year—certainly not less than $3,000. The board this year had its estimates cut down in order to make a 23-mill rate possible, and now the board is face to face with a serious deficit. As was the case last year when the board also had a deficit, the overdraft this year is blamed on an unlooked for expenditure on sewers and culverts.

Next comes the market, fire and light committee, which, owing to abnormal fire hall expenditures, will said will have a deficit of about $2,000. No. 1 committee has no funds either, it is said, but its expenditures are always of a minor character, but all three committees will show, it is estimated, a total deficit of not less than $5,000.

Building permits have been issued as follows: E. R. Emmerson, for a 1½ story brick house on Peter street; Smith & Pearson, for a frame barn on the Hamilton road, east of Maitland street.

The statement was made around the city hall today that certain parties who are large property owners in the vicinity of Springbank, and who are of the firm opinion that there is plenty of spring water in that district to supply the people of London for many years to come, have determined upon securing a report on the water supply of the district on their own hook, and have already engaged a competent engineer for this purpose. Water pours in large volumes from large springs on many properties the whole year round, and there are plenty of responsible citizens who are ready to state that all London needs to do to increase its supply of drinking water is to collect the water now going to waste around Springbank, and pump it into the main.

Mayor Beck has returned to the city from his recent trip to the south. He did not visit the city hall today, however, Ald. Judd performing the duties of the office.

Parks Superintendent Pearce begs to acknowledge the very kind donation of a handsome Nerium (oleander) for Victoria Park from Mr. H. Crossin.

1-5 THE COST OF MEAT

RICH CREAM WITH

Grape-Nuts

A Charming Dish.

Get the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each package.

GOT THE PRIZE A SECOND TIME

London Fire Company Again Captures $25 Offered by the Grand Trunk.

Mr. Thomas Treleaven, master car builder at the Grand Trunk works in East London, has received a telegram from the head offices at Montreal, stating that No. 1 Fire Company at the London works, had made the fastest time on the system in the annual competitions, and had won the prize of $25.

The prize is offered for the company making the best mark in the dry race, and what makes the success of the Londoners all the more gratifying to the master car builder and the members of the company is the fact that the prize was also won last year by No. 1, captained by Mr. Wm. Reid, foreman of the passenger department.

The time made this year was 46 2-5 seconds. No. 2 Company of the car works, captained by Mr. Joseph Maxwood, made the second best time, 47 1-5 seconds, Montreal was third, with a mark of 50 seconds, and St. Thomas was fourth with a mark of 50 2-5 seconds. The report was given out some time ago that St. Thomas lowered the London time, but this proved to be untrue. The time made by No. 1 Company last year was exactly the same as this year.

HAY MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Oct. 27.—Baled Hay—There is plenty coming forward to fill the demand; car lots on track here are quoted unchanged at $8 per ton.

Baled Straw—Car lots on track here are quoted unchanged at $5 75 to $6 per ton.

BEAN MARKET.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Oct. 27.—Beans—October, 1 car at $1 65; November, 1 car at $1 60; February, $1 60.

A SOCIAL EVENING.

A most enjoyable social evening was held under the auspices of the Pastors' Aid Society of the Dundas Center Methodist Church in the Sunday school room last night. The attendance was exceedingly large, including the members and adherents of the church and many friends. Splendid music was furnished by the Sunday school orchestra and solos by Mrs. Fulton, Miss Aura Pound and Mr. Skinner were much appreciated. Miss Pound, who has just returned from a two years' course in Boston, is possessed of a voice of exceeding sweetness. Miss Vining gave two readings, and Miss K. Magee and Miss MacRobert an instrumental duet. Refreshments were served by the ladies and an hour spent in a social way.

A woman graduate of Cornell is running a Texas sawmill.

THE FINEST

SHORT CAKE

is that with G. P. stamped on every piece and made only by

George Peters

519 RICHMOND STREET.

New Fruit.

Finest Selected Raisins, 3 pounds 25c

California Seeded Raisins, pound package 10c

Finest Cleaned Currants, 3 and 4 pounds 25c

Finest English Peels, lemon, orange, citron, mixed, pound 15c

Cash Bargain Grocery,

133 KING STREET.

N. McLEOD.

Boys' Watches.

1.—Our special Nickel Lever Works, in open-face, jointed Nickel Case.....$ 6 00

2.—The same works, in brilliant finish, Gun Metal Case. 6 50

3.—The same works, in beautiful open-face, jointed Sterling Silver Case..... 8 00

4.—The same works, in handsome Hunting, Sterling Silver Case..... 10 00

Unequaled Value, Fine Timekeepers, Liberal Warrant.

John S. Barnard,

170 Dundas St., London.

MAKES LIFE'S BAKING PLEASANT.

—USE—

QUALITY BAKING POWDER

It's Pure as the Wheat.

20 CENTS A POUND.

MEEK & VINING,

DRUGGISTS,

South Side Dundas, cor. Wellington St.

Louwelsa Art Goods, Bric-a-Brac Jardinieres

ETC., ETC.

33⅓ Per Cent Discount

Special to clear at the above price. Your choice of our beautiful assortment,

The London Crockery Co

169 Dundas Street. 'Phone 919.

Wall Paper, Painting Paper Hanging.

O. B. GRAVES
Limited.
222 DUNDAS STREET.

EVERYONE ENJOYS
FRIEND'S
Cream Rolls and Puffs
THEY ARE DELICIOUS.
20c PER DOZEN.

CARDBOARD
for Passepartout work. Black, green, red, gray and brown. Two sheets, 15c. Cut any size, without extra charge.
W. A. McKENZIE,
Opposite City Hall, Upstairs.

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

Safe Electric Light.
Insurance companies have made up their minds that Electric Lighting, when the wiring is well done (and they have formulated special rules on the subject), is the safest of all illuminants. Statistics show the following comparative risks: Fires in one year—From paraffine oil, 250; from gas, 110; matches used for gas, 36; candles, 88; arc electric lights, 7, and incandescent electric light, only 1.—Toronto Evening Telegram, July 19, 1904.
LONDON ELECTRIC CO.

HIGHEST GRADES OF
Burning Oil, Lubricating Oil
and all other
Petroleum Products.
THE QUEEN CITY OIL CO.
Limited,
London Branch—York Street, East.
Head Office—Toronto.

NOTICE.
The Greater New York Salvage Company, Limited, wish to extend their apologies to the people of London and surrounding country for not being able to wait upon them yesterday, their opening day. We have engaged several extra saleshadies, and from now on we will be able to give all proper attention during the remainder of the sale.
GREATER NEW YORK SALVAGE CO., Limited
H. G. DELATE & CO., Mgrs.
134 Dundas St.
Look for Big Blue Front.
Don't fail to attend our 5, 10 and 15 minute sales.

WHAT WILL COLONIES DO?

Manchester Courier Says a Trade Preference Is Not All.

London, Oct. 28.—The Manchester Courier says the time has arrived, not alone for dealing with what preferential rates the colonies shall give us and what we shall give them, but how many ships and how many men and in what state of fighting form one can give the other. We do not want to fight anybody, but if we must, what do Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Africa mean to us? What has Campbell-Bannerman to say to that? Will he still mumble free trade and passive resistance?"

"A Retired Colonist," writing to the St. James' Gazette, suggests that as most of the colonists are Conservatives, the present Government, when fresh elections take place, should endeavor to secure a sprinkling of the colonial element amongst them. The St. James Gazette says: "We begin to realize that the colonials are as good men as ourselves and quite possibly better than at any rate we can take."

A SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT

Airship at World's Fair Sails at Will of the Operator.

St. Louis, Oct. 27. — Floating in the air 300 feet above the heads of several thousand spectators, the airship designed and built by T. C. Benbow, of Columbia, Mont., today made what the inventor claims was a successful trial in the contest at the World's Fair. The big balloon bearing its burden of car, motor, machinery and operator, together weighing over 600 pounds, rose from the ground, and after navigating the air for fifteen minutes, during which Benbow directed the prow of his vessel towards all points of the compass, slowly descended to the ground near the starting place, and was secured by attendants without a break to mar the success of the flight.

Invictus Shoes for $4.00.
A leader that shows to great advantage in a line of five new lasts. (Best shiny leathers.)
Don't miss viewing the new Invictus models for fall and winter—as low as $3.50, as high as $7.00. .. ..
Pocock Bros.
OPPOSITE MARKET LANE.

THE CANADA TRUST CO.
Managed in connection with the Huron & Erie L. & S. Co.
AN EFFICIENT, CAREFUL, NEVER-DYING EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE.
WILL FORMS FREE.
WRITE IF YOU CANNOT CALL.
G. A. Somerville, Manager.
LONDON - - - ONTARIO.

ROSS' 196 DUNDAS STREET.
Sable Ruffs, Scarfs and Stoles.

MAGDALENE
Alaska Sable is one of our most handsome and durable Furs—a good quality will last for fifteen or twenty years.
Sable Ruffs at $9, $10, $11 and $12.
Long Scarfs, $16 50, $18 50, $19, $20, $23 and $25.
Sable Stoles from $20 to $40.
Muffs to match, in both round and Empire style.

QUALITY ..STORE..
In fact the "quality" of our goods is the subject of our constant care and attention, and when two or more grades exist, we take every opportunity to recommend the best.
Cresca Figs—
BETTER THAN EVER.
1-pound basket 35c
2-pound basket 65c
We are sole agents for these figs in London:
Stem Ginger—
Per tin ..... .45c
Canton Ginger—
Per tin 30c
These Gingers are packed by the most reliable firm, and are the finest that have ever been offered in London.
Franco-American Soups—
Full assortment Pints and Quarts. These are the finest soups sold in cans.
Aunt Jemima's Pancake Flour—
Per package 15c
Maple Syrup—
Quart Tins, ... 30c
Quart Bottles 25c
No prizes go with our
COFFEE
In fact, nothing goes with our coffee but cream and sugar. AND SATISFACTION.
HARRY RANAHAN
515 Richmond Street.
'Phone 1024.

LONDON AND DISTRICT

—Miss Lena Blanchard is the guest of Miss Jean Barron, of Brooke Township.

—Among the visitors at Embro at present is Mr. J. W. Woodham, of Lambeth.

—Miss H. Hayward and Miss L. Richards, of East London, have left on a visit to eastern points.

—Miss Driena Deacon, of South London, has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. J. R. Morwood, of Alvinston.

—Mrs. John H. Bennett, of Petrolea, and Mr. T. A. Edwards, of Mosa, are about to remove to London.

—Miss Margaret Wilson, of London, is in Petrolea, where she will spend two weeks with relatives and friends.

—Tomorrow (Saturday) evening the Woman's Music Club will give their opening concert of the season in the Masonic Temple.

—The Aylmer Methodist Sunday school has secured Miss Amy Doty, of this city, to prepare the scholars for an entertainment early in December.

—Mrs. James Monforton, of McGregor, who died while on a visit to this city, was buried at her home this week. Mrs. Monforton was 58 years of age.

—Mr. A. J. Reynolds, teller of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Sarnia, is visiting at his home here. Mr. Reynolds is just recovering from an attack of appendicitis.

—The London and Western Trusts Company has been appointed administrator of the estate of the late Adelia Cruise, of the city of Detroit, a widow, who left considerable property in the Province of Ontario.

—The services at Chalmers Church next Sunday, in the interests of the augmentation fund, will be conducted by Rev. Alex Henderson, of Appin, whose pulpits at Appin and North Ekfrid will be taken by Rev. Walter Moffatt.

—The Methodist parsonage, Lambeth, was the scene of a quiet though pretty wedding on Wednesday evening, when Miss Jessie May Duncan and Mr. Oliver Augustus Griffith, of Glendale, were united in marriage. Rev. R. Fulton Irwin, of Lambeth, performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith have the best wishes of many friends.

REOPENING SERVICES.

The special services at Grace Church, Ilderton on Sunday next, Oct. 30, will be taken by the following clergy: 11 a.m., Rev. G. B. Sage; 3 p.m., Rev. R. S. W. Howard, and 7 p.m., Rev. W. T. Hill.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.

On the occasion of its anniversary, the pulpit of the Centennial Methodist Church will be occupied for both services next Sunday by Rev. Dr. Hanon, of Exeter, formerly pastor of the First Methodist Church of this city.

NEXT MEETING IN LONDON.

The Provincial Sunday School Association of Ontario, which has been meeting in Hamilton, will meet next year in London. The last meeting of the association in this city was held in the Dundas Street Methodist Church, six years ago.

GOSPEL MEETINGS.

Messrs. Stone and Mitchell, who, for some time have been engaged in missionary work in South America, concluded, last night, a succession of meetings in the Gospel Hall at the corner of Horton and Colborne streets. They gave a description of their field of work to highly interested audiences. The meetings were most successful.

TALKED ABOUT THE TONGUE.

A very interesting lecture was delivered by Rev. R. Fulton Irwin, of Lambeth, in the York Street Mission last evening. The subject of the lecture was, "The Tongue: Its Use and Disuse," and it was listened to with close attention on the part of the large audience.

INDIAN SENT DOWN.

Duncan Fisher, a Munceytown Indian, was tried at the Chatham assizes on a charge of a very serious nature. The jury, however, found the prisoner guilty only of assault, and the judge sentenced him to three months in the Central Prison. Mr. E. B. Stone, of this city, conducted the prosecution.

REACHED HIGHEST DEGREE.

Mr. A. E. Cooper, of this city, received a high honor at the annual meeting of the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Canada, held in Montreal yesterday, when he was crowned as a 32nd-degree Mason. Officers were appointed as follows: Illustrious Bro. Hon. J. M. Gibson, 33rd degree, Hamilton, being elected Grand Commander, and Illustrious Bro. W. H. Ballard, 33rd degree, Grand Secretary General, in place of Illustrious Bro. Hugh Murray, declined.

WILL NOT NARROW ROAD.

At a short session of the board of works held last night, City Engineer Graydon reported against the narrowing of King street, between Clarence and Wellington streets, as asked in a petition presented to the city council some time ago. The board decided to take no action on the prayer of the petition. Mr. Graydon explained that it would not look well to have the proposed vitrified brick pavement of different widths on different blocks, and that the present roadway in the block mentioned is none too wide now. The passing of accounts concluded the business before the aldermen.

DIED IN HAMILTON.

The death occurred in Hamilton this week of Mrs. Mary Ellen, relict of the late William Edmund Riddle, a prominent contractor and builder, of St. Catharines. Three sons and two daughters survive — George, of Denver, Col.; William and Henry J., of St. Catharines; Mrs. Thomas Oliver, of Hamilton, where the deceased lady had resided of late, and Mrs. Frank Cooper, of this city. The late Mrs. Riddle, who was in her 71st year, was highly respected by all for her many exemplary qualities.

EVERYTHING WAS SOLD.

There was a large attendance at Mr. S. Hillier's sale yesterday afternoon, near Coldstream, Lobo Township. As Mr. Hillier is leaving the farm, everything was sold. Prices were fair for this year. Corn sold for 18 cents per shock; mangels and sugar beets, for 10½ cents per bushel; 75 bags of potatoes for 55 cents per bag. Ten cows averaged $33 60 each; four steers, coming 2 years old, $33 75 each; nine yearlings, $29 each, and eight calves $13 50 each. Auctioneers Hunt & McGregor conducted the sale, which realized over $1,650.

The giant petrel of the Arctic regions will feed on offal until it is so absolutely gorged as to be unable to rise off the ice in flight. Then it runs along the ice, if chased, spreading its wings out as sails. Before being captured, however, the petrel will suddenly stop and disgorge a quantity of semi-digested food, and then go off on a run again. If overtaken a second time it will repeat the performance, and when once it has got rid of its dinner flies away.

No more popular wedding gift can be found than a
Gold Gilt Clock.
SUMNER
The Jeweler.

The repeat orders we are receiving for our
BALTIMORE OYSTERS
which we import direct, is certainly gratifying.
Extra Select, per quart 50c
Standards 40c
The following will be good news to the lovers of CRUMPETS, MUFFINS and SALLY LUNNS—We will have them Saturday morning; also Patent Brown, Spiced and Home-made Bread.
JOHN LAWSON,
GROCER, ETC.,
Phone 565. 261 Dundas St.

Fur Neckwear.
The very newest styles in self pieces and combinations. Something that is exclusive; the latest New York patterns.
BELTZ,
LEADING FURRIERS.

NOMINEES FOR WEST MIDDLESEX

Messrs. Calvert and Stewart, of Strathroy, Were Appointed Standard-Bearers.

Mount Brydges, Oct. 27. — West Middlesex nominations were held today in this village, Mr. Wm. S. Calvert, ex-M. P., being the Liberal nominee, and Mr. George A. Stewart, the Opposition candidate. Besides speeches from the candidates, addresses were made by Messrs. J. C. Elliott, of Glenwood, and W. D. McPherson, of Toronto.

The issues of the day were well handled. Mr. Elliott, for the Liberals, showed that much of Canada's prosperity was due to the judicious management of the Laurier Government. Mr. Stewart, the Conservative candidate, declared that our national debt was increased, and criticised some of Mr. Calvert's votes in Parliament. Mr. Calvert vindicated his action. Mr. W. D. McPherson, on rising, was well received. He dealt chiefly with the G. T. P. deal, criticising it to some extent. He was given an excellent hearing. The meeting closed with cheers.

EXPECTS MAJORITY FROM ONTARIO

Sir William Mulock Predicts That This Province Will Go Liberal This Time.

Hamilton, Oct. 28. — Sir William Mulock, Postmaster-General and Minister of Labor, spent a few hours in the city Wednesday. When asked what he thought of the chances of the campaign he said:

"Ontario never looked as promising as now. The result in Ontario will be a surprise, and I will tell you why I think so. The people of this Province are a particularly intelligent people, and know the good things they have got. They recognize from actual experience the beneficial effects of the Liberal tariff policy and the progressive administrative policy. Sir Wilfrid Laurier will, I am satisfied, have a substantial majority from Ontario. I look for a number of gains in addition to those we are reasonably sure of by reason of the proper distribution of seats and the undoing of the iniquitous gerrymander. Borden's railway policy is the policy of a mere theorist, and not that of a man of experience in public affairs. It is regarded as a mere schoolboy policy."

CECELIA LOFTUS TO WED

Will Marry William Courtenay, the Actor, After Easter.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 28. — At a dinner given by William Courtenay, leading man of the Avenue Stock Company this city, at the Union Club, announcement was made of the engagement of the host to Miss Cecelia Loftus, who is at the Nixon Theater this week. It was announced that the marriage will take place in New York, Easter week.

Both the principals received warm greetings in the theaters where they are playing. Although they went direct from the dinner to their dressing-rooms, the news had preceded them, and in both theaters their first appearance on the stage was the signal for uproarious applause. Mr. Courtenay first met his future wife in New York about four years ago.

Miss Loftus has been married once. Her husband was Justin Huntley McCarthy, the playwright. She obtained a divorce from him in this city over a year ago. Mr. Courtenay is a bachelor. He was leading man with Virginia Harned last year.

HOLDS FIRST MEETING

Western University Literary Society Elects Officers for the Year.

The Western University Literary Society held its first meeting for this year in the university building last evening. There was a large turnout of the students and considerable enthusiasm was shown. After hearing the reports of the retiring officers, the elections were held, resulting as follows:

Patron—Hon. Charles S. Hyman.
Honorary President—Rev. C. C. Waller.
President—D. J. Cornish, '06.
Vice-President—Miss Jean Dearness, '05 (by acclamation).
Secretary—F. E. Powell, '05.
Treasurer—Miss Winnie Ovens, '06.
Executive Committee — Misses Carlisle, Mitchell and McMechan, Messrs. Cox, Landon and H. Shore.
Editors of Cap and Gown—Miss McMechan, Miss Claris Sage.
Correspondents of the city papers—F. Landon, '06, and Miss J. Rowat, '06.

After the elections the magazines from the reading-room were auctioned off by Mr. H. Miller, '07.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The London Clearing House returns for the week ended Oct. 27, show total clearings of $842,853.

For Your Hallowe'en Party
Here's an array of nice things that will make your party an enjoyable affair:
These are all new goods, that have just been received:

Imported Turkish Delight
A delicious confection that we import direct from Turkey. One-pound boxes 25c

Stuffed Dates
The finest Fard Dates, filled with shelled nuts and preserved ginger. Box 35c

Figs
They are fruit nearly everyone likes.
ROYAL FIGS—Selected, washed Figs, in pretty basket .. 30c
CROWN FIGS — The largest and most select, pressed Figs, pound 20c
PULLED FIGS — In their natural shape, pound 20c
3-pound boxes 50c
Choice Layer Figs, 2 pounds 25c

New Layer Raisins,
Pink Malaga Grapes
New Jordan Shelled Almonds,
New Valencia Shelled Almonds,
New Brazil Nuts.

Tryphosa Table Jellies
No other Jellies can compare with them for distinct rich flavor. Fresh lot has arrived. Full assortment of fruit flavors. Package, 15c.

Our Coffee
The large quantity we sell is the best proof of its superior excellence. Pound 40c

Oysters
Direct from Baltimore every other day. Selects, quart 50c

Your 'phone orders carefully filled.
CALL 317.
T. A. ROWAT & CO
234 Dundas St.

A SUDDEN DEATH

Former Londoner Expires Unexpectedly in Petrolea.

There died very suddenly in Petrolea last night, a former and highly-respected resident of this city, in the person of Mr. Frank Riddell, brother of Mr. James Riddell, the well-known fireman of the East London Station. Deceased was a son of the late Wm. Riddell, who was for a long time a merchant tailor of London, and who died some years ago. The family homestead was on the Hamilton road.

Mr. Riddell was in the employ of the Waterman Oil Company and moved to Petrolea when that concern was taken there.

Besides a wife and two children of the deceased, the following brothers and sisters survive: James, of this city; William, of Petrolea; Walter, of Detroit; John, who is now in the Canadian Northwest, and Mrs. Drulland, of Walkerville.

The funeral will take place from Ferguson's undertaking parlors to the Mount Pleasant Cemetery at 2:30 o'clock Monday afternoon.

The extreme length of Texas, the largest State, is 620 and its breadth 765 miles, comprising an area of 265,780 square miles. It has 243 counties, 19,500,000 acres of improved farming land and farm property of the value of $962,000,000. The number of its farms is 352,100.

This Store
has a full line of fall goods.
GALVANIZED PAILS,
WRINGERS,
WASHING MACHINES,
WEATHER STRIP,
HORSE BLANKETS,
COW TIES, ROBES,
KOAL SKUTTLES,
STOVE PIPE VARNISH,
OILCLOTH BINDING,
LANTERNS,
MITTS, lined and unlined.
The Purdon-Gillespie Hardware Company.

Do Not Fail
To accept the invitation to visit ***Diamond Hall Opening.*** You will see some things you have never seen before, and may never see again. Our
Diamond Exhibit
is much ahead of anything ever before shown in London. Everything is beautiful—a beautiful store—beautiful goods—beautiful flowers—beautiful music. A visit now will tell you something you would like to know before Christmas comes. you will be under no obligation whatever to buy. Nothing sold during the evening.
HARPERS IN ATTENDANCE.
W. G. YOUNG, DIAMOND HALL.
214 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

A. SCREATON & CO.
Promptness Is a Pleasure
It is a pleasure alike to customers and merchants; but in the thick of the semi-annual housecleaning and refurnishing season, in the busiest periods of these busy times, no merchant or salesman but finds it difficult to be ever-ready to fill all orders promptly, without some little delay.
This year we have applied a remedy against delays in delivery—against waits incident to this busy season, viz.: We have placed in stock for quick-selling, for quick delivery, prompt filling of orders, a most complete stock of the choicest designs and colorings of
"READY-TO-WEAR" CARPETS.
in nearly every size you might ask for or require.
A REALLY RARE RANGE of RUGS
from the smallest door mat or bureau mat up to the largest and richest carpet square.
75c UP TO $75 EACH.
Some leading lines are Victorian Parquet, Mahrud, Tufted Axminsters, Afgano, Wiltons, Velvets, Smyrnas, Genuine Eastern Rugs.
Ingrain Squares.
Best English and Canadian makes. Sizes 2½x3 yards up to 4x5 yards. Prices, $4 00 to $21.
A. SCREATON & CO.
Dundas Street. Carling Street.
CARPET DEPARTMENT SECOND FLOOR.

WOODS' FAIR.
Great Corset Sale on Saturday.
50c Corsets, Saturday 39c.
Comfort Tape Girdle Corset in blue and pink, fine sateen, four clasp, featherbone filled, regular 50c, Saturday 39c
75c Corsets, Saturday 50c.
Habit Hip Corset, made of fine sateen, in white and drab, steel filled, sizes 18 to 26, regular $1.00, Saturday 50c
$1 Corsets, Saturday 50c.
The New High Clito Corset, in drab jean, steel filled, strapped waist line, lace and baby ribbon trimmed, regular $1.00, Saturday 50c
Crest Corsets, Saturday $1.25.
The Crest Corset, suitable for stout people, guaranteed unbreakable on hips, five clasp, steel filled, lace and baby ribbon trimmed, sizes 20 to 30, special Saturday at $1.25
Children's Sateen Ribbed Waists, tape button fasteners, Saturday...19c
Fleece-Lined Ruby Waists for children, sizes 19 to 26, Saturday.....40c
Misses' Skirts, Saturday $1.75.
Misses' Skirts, in black, navy and gray, seven gore, overstitched seams, cloth faced and stitched, inverted back, sizes 29 to 38, special Saturday at $1.75
$4.50 Skirts, Saturday $3.50.
Ladies' Skirts, made of fine Ladies' Cloth, in navy and black, nine gored, with three cluster tucks at each gore, cloth faced, stitched, and trimmed with cloth buttons, habit inverted back, also ladies' homespun skirts, trimmed with straps, silk bound and cloth covered buttons, nine gore lap seams, regular $4.50, Saturday at $3.50
$1.25 and $1.35 Wrappers, Saturday 99c.
Four different styles in Ladies' Wrappers, made of fine fleeced wrapperette in blue, cardinal, and navy, trimmed yoke and lapels over shoulder, full flounce and fitted waist lining, sizes 32 to 44, regular $1.25 and $1.35, Saturday 99c

$3,250.00 REWARD
FOR THE CLOSEST ESTIMATES OF THE TOTAL VOTE TO BE POLLED AT THE DOMINION ELECTIONS, ON NOVEMBER 3RD, 1904
Will be paid by THE CALCULE COMPANY, 9 Toronto St., Toronto.
CERTIFICATE
$3,250.00 has been deposited with The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, 14 King Street West, Toronto. The money will remain in the Trusts Company's hands and payment will be made by them for the best estimates when the official figures of the total vote polled in the General Elections are issued by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.
THE TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE CO., LIMITED.
Figure it Out for Yourself. The following statistics may help some:—
In the General Elections of 1887 there were 666,539 votes polled throughout the Dominion; in 1891 there were 720,094, an increase of eight per cent. over the year 1887. In 1896 there were 835,600, an increase of sixteen per cent. over 1891; in 1900 there were 932,496 votes polled, an increase of fourteen percent. Census for 1891 was 4,833,239; for 1901 was 5,371,051.
? How many Votes will be Polled in 1904 SEND ONE DOLLAR ?
You have four opportunities to earn $2,500.00 for every dollar you send with your estimates—and if your estimates are received before noon of October 31st, you have an opportunity to earn an extra $250.00, making $2,750.00 in one prize.
$3,250
$250.00 for the best estimate received up to noon of October 17th.
$250.00 for the best estimate received between Oct. 17th and noon of Oct. 24th.
$250.00 for the best estimate received between Oct. 24th and noon of Oct. 31st.
$2,500.00 for the best estimate of the total number of votes to be polled. This estimate to be mailed to the Trusts Co. before midnight of Nov. 3rd.
For one dollar you may estimate that the total vote polled will be 1,050,000, 1,063,000, 1,071,000, or any set of four figures you think likely, and if one of your figures is nearest to the official return you will receive the money.
Use this blank or one of your own, and mail it to THE TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE COMPANY, LIMITED, TORONTO.
NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
P.O.....
ENCLOSED HEREWITH, $.....
I ESTIMATE THAT THE TOTAL VOTE POLLED AT THE GENERAL ELECTIONS WILL BE:
.....
I
.....
If you want an acknowledgement send postal card or 2c. postage stamp for reply, with remittance.
Write one of your estimates on each of above lines
The Calcule Company
9 Toronto Street, Toronto.

An Enterprising House.

Messrs. A. M. Smith & Co., wholesale grocers, of York street, have presented each of their many customers with a thermometer of aluminum with a cut of their immense warehouse stamped at the top. The thermometer is very neat and attractive in appearance, and will be a welcome gift. Messrs. Smith & Co. are one of the most enterprising firms in the west, and their business has so greatly increased of late that the warehouse was doubled.

Babayan's Rug Sale.

There was a very large attendance last evening at the auction sale of Persian and Turkish rugs, etc., which took place at Neil Cooper's auction rooms. Some very fine and costly rugs were offered and sold almost at half of their value. This sale will be continued this evening, also tomorrow afternoon and evening, at 2:30 and 8 p.m., when the art lovers of London will have the last opportunity of buying a genuine Oriental rug at reasonable prices.

A Lively Meeting of the Electors at the Junction

Mr. McEvoy Breaks Down Mr. Elson's Several Arguments.

Deals With the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Tariff.

How the Latter Has Been a Boon to the Farmer—Government Railway Ownership Opposed.

If the electors of the riding of East Middlesex had known what was going to happen in Dyer's Hall, London Junction, after the nominations had closed yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the meeting would have had to be held in a much larger building to accommodate the crowds which would have gathered. As it was quite a number of shrewd electors who know how to read the signs of the times made their way to the hall about 2 o'clock and filled nearly every seat. It was the first time that the candidates, Messrs. McEvoy and Elson, had met on the platform, and this added interest to the gathering. It was arranged that Mr. Elson should speak for an hour and a half, and Mr. McEvoy should follow for the same time. The Conservative nominee gave the address that he has been delivering at his meetings throughout the riding, and it provided Mr. McEvoy an excellent opportunity to refute some of the statements made—and the criticism was so severe and telling that some of Mr. Elson's friends made frequent interruptions in their endeavor to rattle the speaker. Failing in this, a coterie of the Elson supporters left the hall.

A Lively Meeting.

The meeting was one of the liveliest ever held in the East Riding. Mr. Elson, in opening his address, said that he knew of no better way of determining the relative merits of the two parties than by comparing their respective records. The speaker then drew a "hard times" picture of the days of Sir Alexander Mackenzie. The Sir John A. Macdonald administration, he claimed, had inaugurated a policy which had brought huge prosperity to the country. Towns, villages and lots of other things, sprang up, according to Mr. Elson, under the magic wand of Sir John Macdonald. The Liberal party, however, had begun to cry out against the big expenditure, saying that the $38,000,000 which the Conservative Government was expending annually was unjustified. The $6,000,000, added annually to the public debt by the Conservative Adminstration, was considered exhorbitant by Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and others. The Reform party had promised to remedy this state of affairs, and the people put them into power, but, said the speaker, the Liberal Government had raised the expenditure to $79,000,000 per year. With regard to the tariff, Mr. Elson said the Liberals had only changed it slightly. The speaker then proceeded to read from a book of statistics to show that the American tariff on agricultural products was far higher than the Canadian tariff on the same. Mr. Elson claimed that this was not fair. He thought that the Canadian tariff on horses of 20 per cent. was too small, and allowed a low class of horses to be brought in and to compete with the noble animals of Canada. The speaker said it was a pity that the Canadian farmers were not protected enough from the competition of American products. Mr. Elson then criticised the fact that the Laurier Government had removed the 12½ per cent. duty from binder twine, and allowed it to come in free. The object had doubtless been to give the Canadian farmer his twine cheaper. But, according to Mr. Elson, the Yankee manufacturers had made an agreement with those of Canada whereby the latter only turned out one-quarter of the twine needed, and the Americans thus controlled the market, thereby keeping up the price. He also touched upon the Dundonald affair, and advocated government ownership of the Transcontinental railway.

Discussed Two Big Questions.

Mr. McEvoy, who was warmly applauded, confined himself to the Grand Trunk Pacific and the tariff inaugurated by the present government. "A great many Conservatives," he said, "seeing the splendid success of the present tariff, make the claim that the Laurier tariff is just about the same as the old National Policy. Now, Sir Charles Tupper ought to be a good authority on that point, and here is what he said in 1896." Mr. McEvoy read from Hansard an extract from speeches made by Sir Charles, after he was turned out of power, in which Sir Charles said, in most emphatic terms, that the "new tariff which was on the eve of coming into force, was going to ruin Canada. "Sir Charles, at least, considered that the Laurier tariff was something very, very different from the National Policy." Speaking further of the tariff, Mr. McEvoy declared that some people said that it had only been reduced 1 per cent., but it had, going by the statistics, been reduced fully 13 per cent. all round. What nonsense it was to say that the new tariff did not bring revenue. The speaker said that Mr. Elson's own statements turned against him. The Government was now taking in $70,000,000 in revenue, in place of the old Conservative revenue of $38,000,000. This was just what Mr. Elson had said, only that he had labelled these sums "taxation taken from the people's pockets." The big Liberal revenue was certainly levied upon commerce, but it was obtained by lessened duties. The truth was that commerce had increased so enormously that the revenue had largely increased, despite the reduction of duties.

Mr. McEvoy criticised the statement of Mr. Elson to the effect that agricultural products of Canada were not properly protected. "Well," said Mr. McEvoy, "the tariff supported by Mr. Elson let in far more butter, and far more cheese, from the United States, than the present tariff is doing. We are selling cheese, now, not importing it. And with regard to apples, we imported last year 162,000 barrels, while in the last year of the National Policy we let in 198,000 barrels. Last year 28,0000 barrels of dried apples came into Canada, and in 1896, 237,000 barrels were brought in." (Applause.) The same was the case with beans, potatoes, hay and the whole list, the importations under the Laurier tariff being far less than under the old National Policy.

Had Aided Exports.

Looking at the matter in another light, Mr. McEvoy showed the tremendous increase in agricultural exports during Liberal rule. Exportations of eggs and butter had increased from thousands to millions during the last seven years. "What does it matter what the American duties are?" said Mr. McEvoy. "We only import a mere bagatelle of these products from the States, anyway. The fact is that we are now selling, not buying. Do you want to go ... the old tariff because the Yankees have a few more cents duty on cheese than we have?" Mr. McEvoy then said that in 1903 our hay export was 100 times more than in 1896. (Great applause.)

The speaker went on to show that a tariff on agricultural products did not regulate their prices, anyway. Canadian farmers were exporting, not buying, and the prices of these products were determined in the foreign markets.

So ridiculous did Mr. Elson's talk about protecting the farmers appear in this light, that Mr. McEvoy's audience burst into laughter and applause. Mr. McEvoy admitted that there were exceptions to the above, that, for instance, a few market garden products and such like could be protected, and there was a certain amount of duty on American farm products. For instance, there was a $2 duty on hay, and, considering the huge increase in the export of this product from Canada during the last seven years, the speaker said that if a farmer could not raise hay and sell it right in Canada, at a profit, it was his own fault.

Mr. McEvoy gave statistics to prove that the rate of increase in the export of agricultural products under the Laurier Government had been tremendously greater than during the eighteen years of Conservative regime. Did the farmers in front of him, he asked, wish to go back to the old Tory tariff which had been such a hinderance? (Cries of No, No.)

Taxation Was Reduced.

Mr. McEvoy proceeded to show that the rate of taxation per head of population was lower now than under Conservative rule, and that the wealth per head was more than doubled since 1896. He also showed how the different departments at Ottawa had been managed by the Laurier Government with success, and deficits wiped out.

At this juncture one of Mr. Elson's supporters got up to leave the room, and in doing so he made considerable noise. "I am going to get out," he said.

Discussing the Grand Trunk Pacific, the need of which was admitted by the Opposition, Mr. McEvoy said the road would open up a great country, and mean that people and business would stay in Canada instead of flowing into the States.

"Mr. Elson has told you about railways successfully operated by governments in various countries. But these countries are not democratic countries, such as ours, and their despotic rulers do not care how the employes vote. Why did not Mr. Elson speak about government owned railways in the United States or England? (Laughter.) Mr. Borden is the first man to my knowledge to seriously contemplate such a big scheme of government ownership in a democratic country. Supposing Sir Wilfrid Laurier had put forward a scheme of this kind, the Opposition would have raised a terrible outcry that he was preparing to buy the vote of 80,000 men, by employing them, or conecting them with a huge government railway."

Mr. McEvoy reiterated his statement that political morality in democratic countries was not yet high enough to allow of such a scheme. Surely, he said, the hottest adherents of the government ownership scheme could not object to allowing the G. T. R. to try and run the road first, and then if the company failed, Government would have a good railroad very cheap. (Applause.) If the G. T. R. kept its agreement, all that the country would have to pay was $2,000,000 a year interest for seven years, making $14,000,000. "This will cost you and I each about 50 cents," said Mr. McEvoy. (Laughter and applause.)

Is a Farmer's Son.

In closing, Mr. McEvoy referred to Mr. Elson's claim that he should be elected because he was a farmer. (Laughter.) Mr. McEvoy thought this savored too much of looking after one's personal interests. The electors should not elect a man just because he was a farmer, but because they thought he was capable of, and determined to, look after their interests. Referring to the well-known fact that he is a farmer's son, born and bred on a farm, Mr. McEvoy said: "Would you farmers like to think that because you should choose to put one of your boys into a profession he would be barred in future from representing your riding in parliament? (Laughter and applause.) Sir Charles Tupper himself did not live in the riding he represented." (Renewed applause.)

A great burst of applause arose as Mr. McEvoy resumed his seat. Then the crowd started to move out, despite the fact that Mr. P. H. Bartlett, a "lawyer from London," and one of Mr. Elson's right hand men, was to speak.

"I don't want anyone to stay who doesn't want to hear me," Mr. Bartlett told the meeting. Most of the audience acted on the hint.

INTERNAL TROUBLE

Serious Riots Reported in Province of Vilna, Russia.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 27.—Serious riots are reported to have occurred in the Province of Vilna, General Ridzvsky, the new head of the police department, has hurriedly proceeded thither.

BIG JEWELRY FAILURE

New York House Closes Up With Liabilities of $123,000.

New York, Oct. 27.—The firm of J. Walter Labaree & Co. has closed its offices at 42 Broadway, this city. Labaree & Co. advertised as a stock commission house with numerous out of town offices. Stephen Callaghan, attorney for Labaree, said today that his clients' assets were probably between $60,000 and $67,000, with liabilities of $123,000. He said that Labaree & Co. had 70 branch offices extending all the way from Toronto, Ont., to New Orleans. The cause of the firm's suspension, according to Mr. Callaghan, was that they were short of a long line of stocks.

Roosevelt's Birthday.

Washington, Oct. 27.—This is the anniversary of President Roosevelt's birthday. He is 46 years old. Throughout the day he was in receipt of messages of congratulation from hundreds in all parts of the country. He also received many personal callers, who congratulated him upon the anniversary.

FOR THE OVERWORKED.—What are the causes of despondency and melancholy? A disordered liver is one cause and a prime one. A disordered liver means a disordered stomach, and a disordered stomach means disturbance of the nervous system. This brings the whole body into subjection and the victim feels sick all over. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are a recognized remedy in this state, and relief will follow their use.



The Japanese Are Again Assuming the Offensive

Weather Has Cleared Up—Japs Capture Number of Positions From the Russians.

Mukden, Oct. 27.—The artillery firing on the Russian left, which began yesterday and lasted during the night, has spread south. The weather has again cleared up and is much better for active operations. Suspicious movements of the Japanese have been observed toward the westward. The Chinese say positively that the Japanese are preparing to turn the Russian right or break through a vulnerable point of the lines.

There was a reconnaissance in force last night by the Russian western flank and desultory firing continued till 2 o'clock in the morning. The Japanese were discovered to be hurriedly fortifying along the whole line, but this does not, of course, preclude the possibility of an attack by them. It is the general opinion here that serious events will not develop for some days. This morning occasional shots were heard on the western front.

The whole army is delighted with the appointment of General Kuropatkin as commander in chief. The one idea among the men is to advance. There is every indication that when the next fight comes it will be of a desperate character.

10:15 p. m.—News has just been received here that the Japanese yesterday assumed the offensive on the east front and made a slight advance. It is rumored that the Japanese have taken all the Russian positions at Erdago between Huansian and Findiapou on the road from Mukden to Bentsiaputze, but the report has not been confirmed and looks improbable.

DANES THINK THEY WERE JAPS

Say Mikado's Sailors Chartered Vessels at Hull to Attack Czar's Fleet.

Copenhagen, Oct. 27.—The correspondent of the Associated press learns that the Danish ministry of marine was informed that several ships chartered by Japanese were at Hull, and intended to attack the Russian second Pacific squadron in the North Sea. The Russians were informed of this. The marine authorities here credit the report. The Danish ministry was officially informed that thirteen vessels had been chartered by the Japanese to attack the Russian squadron.

A Danish cruiser and torpedo boat watched the vessels so closely that their approach to the Russian squadron was impossible.

While thus engaged the Danish torpedo boat Haversten had narrow escape. The commander of a Russian battleship mistook the Danish boat for an enemy, and fired a blank shot. The quickness of the torpedo's boat in displaying its flag saved her. This happened at night time. When the captain of the torpedo boat boarded the battleship he found large quantities of ammunition piled ready for use. The incident was reported to the Danish minister at the time. Danish warships acted as police for the Russian squadron until the latter reached the North Sea.

A SERIOUS CUT

American Locomotive Company Lets 100 Office Hands Go.

Schnectady, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Over 100 office employes of the American Locomotive Company have been notified that their services are no longer required. With this cut down only about 200 men of the 5,000 in the local plant of the concern four months ago remain at work. It is said that the reduction of force is temporary.

Leiter Wins Suit for $16,000.

New York, Oct. 27.—The jury in the suit of Joseph Leiter, of Chicago, against the stock-broking firm of Thomas & Post, of which E. R. Thomas is the head, to recover $16,000, the value of 500 shares of International Power stock, brought in a special finding in favor of the plaintiff late today, upon which Justice Miller directed a verdict for Leiter in the sum of $16,567.

THEY ARE NOT VIOLENT IN ACTION.—Some persons, when they wish to cleanse the stomach, resort to Epsom and other purgative salts. These are speedy in their action, but serve no permanent good. Their use produces incipient chills, and if persisted in they injure the stomach. Nor do they act upon the intestines in a beneficial way. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills answer all purposes in this respect, and have no superior.

SAVED PARROT; MAN PERISHED

Firemen Risked Their Lives for Bird—Costly Fire in New York.

Chicago, Oct. 27.—Excited by shrill cries for help coming from a burning building tonight firemen fought their way through flames to save a supposed person, and returned with a parrot that belonged to H. S. Fewer, whose rooming house was damaged $5,000 by the fire.

Dennis Hogan was burned to death and Morris Burns was severely scorched by the fire.

New York, Oct. 28.—A fire which began shortly after midnight had destroyed the pier at the foot of Forty-Second street in Brooklyn and the steamer City of Palermo of the Prince Line, which was lying at the pier, is burning and it is believed cannot be saved. The pier, which is 700 feet long, is occupied by the Bush Terminal and Warehouse Company and is stored with cotton and general merchandise. The fire is now threatening the adjoining piers. Five or six lighters, loaded with cotton are ablaze. A policeman and a fireman are reported as missing. It is estimated that the loss will reach half a million dollars.

Sister of Charity Attacked.

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Two Sisters of Charity from Nazareth Convent were walking on State street this afternon when one of them was attacked by a man who struck her two vicious blows over the eye. The blows cut open the left eye. The street was well filled with shoppers at the time, but the man made his escape before the assault had attracted notice. The sister was unable to give a good description of her assailant and the police have no clue to work on.

Pugilist Held for Murder.

Boston, Oct. 27.—Joe Walcott, the colored pugilist, who is under arrest, charged with the murder of Nelson Hall, also colored, at a dance on Oct. 18, tonight was discharged from the city hospital, where he has been confined since Hall was killed, and taken to the police station. He will be arraigned in court tomorrow.

Poisoned Her Step-Daughter.

Hartford City, Ind., Oct. 27.—Mrs. Rae M. Krauss today pleaded guilty to poisoning her step-daughter, Crystal Krauss, and made a written confession in which she says that while she loved the girl, she had an indescribable desire to kill her. She was sentenced to life imprisonment.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Radiant Home stoves, cook stoves, parlor and heating stoves, feather pillows, mattresses, wire springs, extension tables, dining chairs, brass and iron bedsteads, at the Feather Bed and Mattress Cleaning Factory, 593 Richmond street. Telephone 197. J. F. HUNT & SONS.

RECONCILIATION AND UNION WANTED

The Anglo-French Agreement in Regard to Newfoundland Finds Favor.

Paris, Oct. 27.—The report of M. Francois Delonicle on the Anglo-French agreement relative to Newfoundland was laid before the Chamber of Deputies today. It strongly approves of the agreement, and says it is chiefly important in putting an end to a serious difficulty between two great nations. It is part of a general movement for a rapproachment and union between France and Great Britain. Too long have these countries been divided. The hour has come when both people desire reconciliation and union.

BOUND TO RIDE ON FIRST TRAIN

Exciting Scenes at the Actual Opening of New York's Subway.

New York, Oct. 27.—City Hall to Harlem in fifteen minutes became a reality today, when the main artery of Manhattan's great subway system was opened to the public. The formal opening exercises held this afternoon were attended by invited guests. Mayor McClellan presided and addresses were made by Chief Engineer Wm. Barclay Parsons, Rapid Transit Commissioner Orr and Starin and Contractor John B. McDonald and August Belmont, president of the operating company. Following the exercises a special train left the city hall for the 145th street terminus. The mayor turned on the current and the trip was made without event.

The actual opening of the subway to the traveling public took place tonight. Long before 7 o'clock, when the first train was scheduled to leave the city hall, the park surrounding the hall was jammed with a good natured crowd. Thousands of people fought with one another for the purpose of purchasing the first ticket. Flying wedges, center rushes and almost every means known to football tactics were adopted by those ambitious to ride on the first train. Squads of police were stationed at the entrances and they were compelled to meet the onward rushes with similar formations.

Promptly at 7 o'clock the first of the crowd was admitted to the station, and when the first train dashed in sight around the loop a hearty cheer went up. As soon as the cars had been filled the train was sent away. At Brooklyn bridge an enormous crowd had gathered and the initial train was given a reception.

ECHO OF SLOCUM HORROR

A Receiver Appointed for Company That Owned the Boat.

New York, Oct. 27.—A receiver has been appointed for the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, the owners of the steamer General Slocum, which was burned last summer with a loss of nearly a thousand lives, in a suit on an assigned claim for $166.

Henry I. Joyce was named as receiver by Justice Amend in the Supreme Court. Several officers of the company are now under indictment in connection with the General Slocum disaster.

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

The Russian Admiral Hints Britain Knew of Attack

Sends His Report After Perusal of Press Stories.

Talk at St. Petersburg of Dispute Going to Arbitration.

The Situation Is Still Most Critical, But Diplomats Believe That a War Will Be Avoided.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 27.—It is stated that torpedo boats attacked the leading Russian ship. They disregarded the signals to keep off when picked up by the searchlights and fire was opened on them. Rojestvensky refers to and replies specifically to the reports in the British press, showing that he had the press accounts before him when he wrote this account. Some of his language is sarcastic, especially when speaking of the appearance of the torpedo boats from the direction of the British fishermen, conveying an intimation which will certainly arouse resentment in England. He declares that no other naval commander at sea under similar circumstances would have failed to open fire, and adds that he courts the fullest inquiry and suggests that a court of inquiry could be held at Vigo. According to word received here Great Britain will at once begin the most formal and most searching inquiry into the affair. In diplomatic circles Rojestvensky's report created the keenest interest. The feeling is that the situation demands an impartial investigation to determine the facts to the satisfaction of both parties and to the world generally. The mystery is not considered to be cleared up. One of the things particularly pointed out is the fact that Rojestvensky's report was written after he had seen the foreign accounts of the affair.

The admiralty is unable to explain why, after being attacked he waited four days before reporting and that he then took pains to reply to the allegations of the press. In some quarters this is regarded as suspicious. Of course the Government accepts the report in perfect good faith, but if an inquiry should prove that the report was prepared to shield himself the most severe punishment will be meted out to him. If, on the contrary, it is proved to be correct, it will place Great Britain in an awkward position. In either event the situation might be rendered more acute and the feeling among the diplomats is that pending a solution of all the questions in doubt the greatest tact and moderation should be observed by the statesmen and newspapers of both countries.

Europe's Peace Imperilled.

London, Oct. 27.—One of the most complicated diplomatic situations in recent history and one that is attended with the most dangerous possibilities for the peace of the whole of Europe exists tonight with no sign of immediate solution. The tension that arose when the dispute between Great Britain and Russia resolved itself into the simple question whether Russia would guarantee in advance that some punishment should be administered to the offending officers of the second Pacific squadron has been modified by the introduction of an entirely new set of contentions contained in Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's report; yet even the most astute diplomats who recognize a temporary improvement in conditions are puzzled by the complications that so curiously cause it. However, there is tonight at the embassies of Powers not concerned in the dispute a very strong conviction that a way out will be found other than in recourse to war. The foreign office, apparently as puzzled as the onlookers, pursues the policy of silence and the British press is almost totally uninformed. The voluminous exchanges daily occurring between London and St. Petersburg contain the sentiment that no reply from Russia had been received, adding to the implication that Russia is intentionally ignoring the British representations. It is the misconception which is chiefly responsible for the stirring up of a popular agitation against which the Government may find it hard to stand out in the possible event of Foreign Minister Lansdowne withdrawing the demand that Russia guarantee punishment before inquiry is instituted. Admiral Rojestvensky's report has not arrived or it is probable the dispute would have been settled one way or the other tonight.

What Washington Thinks.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Diplomats in Washington view the Russo-British situation with unusual complacency, even after reading the London dispatches telling of the extreme state of public feeling there. Inquiry at the embassies develops the fact that the chancellories of Europe are not yet alarmed at the situation, as the European ambassadors and ministers at Washington are not receiving advices on the subject with the exception of course of Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, and even he has not yet learned of the official explanation of Rear Admiral Rojestvensky.

A prominent member of the diplomatic corps said: "The British public is becoming restive at the delay in the receipt of the Russian commander's explanation. But the British Foreign Office will scarcely allow itself to be forced into rash action by popular excitement. The Russian Government is aware of the excitement in England, and can be depended upon to make all proper amends. It is no more to be believed that Russia will allow her internal policy to be dictated by any foreign power than it is that the London Government feels called on at this time to attempt such dictation. If Rear Admiral Rojestvensky is at fault, Russia can be depended upon to deal with him justly without outside assistance."

Russians Talk of Tribunal.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 27.—The statement that Admiral Rojestvensky's report declares that no torpedo boats were with the squadron when the incident occurred, is confirmed. The report is brief and gives no details, but the admiralty announced that it would be given out without awaiting for the detailed report which is expected by tomorrow. Owing to the wide divergence between the two versions of the affair, it seems certain that some sort of an inquiry is necessary to establish the facts, but no steps in that direction have yet been taken. The suggestion is made that in order to satisfy both parties the inquiry should be made by a mixed tribunal. It is explained here that an inquiry would not involve a delay in the voyage of the squadron as the depositions of the officers, it is believed have been taken.

At the admiralty there there is a feeling of relief over Rojestvensky's explanation and rejoicing at the fact that their confidence that there was another side to the affair is vindicated.

May Be Arbitrated.

London, Oct. 27.—7:30 p.m.—The Associated Press understands that the new phase introduced into the situation by Rojestvensky's report was the almost exclusive subject of discussion at the two conferences between Ambassador Benkendorff and Foreign Secretary Lansdowne today. In consequence, the question of punishment is held in abeyance. Lord Lansdowne, it is stated, said to Ambassador Benkendorff that while the circumstances reported by Rojestvensky were inconceivable to him, he quite understood that the Russian Government was bound to take the word of its own admiral.

The opinion expressed to the Associated Press at the foreign office tonight was that it is ridiculous to suppose that two torpedo boats could lie unnoticed among the vessels of the fishing fleet. There is no evidence so far as the foreign office is concerned to support Rojestvensky's contention. No opinion, however, could be expressed concerning the outcome of the method of solving the difficulty. The general situation had improved to some extent this evening, and it is considered not improbable that the whole matter may be submitted to arbitration.

France's Attitude.

Paris, Oct. 27.—4:45 p.m.—The gravity of the Anglo-Russian situation excites the most serious consideration at the foreign office here, and in Government quarters generally. M. Cambon, the French ambassador at London, is keeping the authorities constantly advised. It is expected that Premier Balfour will make an important declaration during his speech tomorrow night. The advices reaching here concerning the reported moderation of British official opinion are not reassuring. Therefore the authorities are doing their utmost to secure a Russian explanation, and hope that this will have a calming influence before Mr. Balfour's declaration is made. The understanding here is that the Premier's attitude is likely to be decisive, unless the situation improves before tomorrow. Foreign Minister Delcasse, however, has not taken any steps towards offering good offices, and it is said authoritatively that this will not be done unless a request therefor is made by Great Britain or Russia. Neither party has yet made such a request and neither shows a desire for external influences. Official advices from St. Petersburg indicate that Russia is desirous of making ample amends, but is not desirous of being forced to a precipitate conclusion.

A leading official said: "Russia does not want to be placed in the same category as Turkey, who is compelled to accept what the foreign powers dictate."

Learn by Ear.

Dr. Heller, director of the Jewish Institute for Blind Children, describes some highly interesting and important observations which he has made in recent years.

He insists that the educators of the blind are wrong in assuming from the first that the mind of the blind is awakened and instructed by the sense of touch. He says that the progressive phenomena of a blind child's development are so minute as to be microscopical. But closest study has revealed to him that, except in those who are also deaf, the blind are developed mentally by hearing, not by touching.

This explains why so many of the blind led by fancy and imagination, exist in a dream-life, which, while it makes poetical beings of them, also renders them a prey to distress and misery.

Dr. Heller lays down the law that schools for the blind of the future must teach them to recognize by the ear what they have learned to conceive by touching — material, dimensions, form, numbers and so on. He says, too, that in teaching them great attention must be devoted to changing the passive imagination of the blind into active imagination, a process very slow because the blind are nearly enthralled by passive imagination. But it is this change to active imagination which awakens the creative power in them. The change can be effected slowly, very slowly by giving blind children freedom in their play, by letting them represent in their own way what they grasp of nature, and of life, and by placing at their disposal materials and tools and leaving to them what they will make with them and how they will set about it.

But Dr. Heller says with emphasis that their teachers should never forget that the hand of the blind is the organ that at once understands and executes, and that if they are rightly taught to perceive their manual capacity must be the most perfect of all.—New York World.

INSTANT RELIEF from Headache and Neuralgia. Simply bathe the afflicted parts with

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SOME NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT

How the Fielding Tariff Reduced Taxation, Stimulated Trade, and Lightened the Burdens of Industry.

GREAT FINANCIAL RECORD--NATIONAL DEBT DECREASED

How Immigration Has Grown—The Northwest Filling Up—The Postoffice Placed on a Paying Basis—The Transportation Facilities Improved.

The Tariff.

The Liberal Government revised, reformed and reduced the tariff.

In 1896 the average duty paid on all goods imported was $18 28 per $100, whereas last year only $15 88 was paid.

If the average duties imposed during the Conservative administration of 18 years had been imposed during the last seven years, over thirty million dollars more money would have been collected from the people.

Manufacturers were assisted by material reductions in duties on iron and steel and other raw materials.

The farmer got free binder twine, Indian corn, barbed and other fencing wire, cream separators, etc.; substantial reductions in his favor were also made on many agricultural implements, on hardware, woolens, cottons, linens, glassware, and on many other staple commodities.

A substantial preference was granted to Great Britain. Direct result, British imports which formerly declined greatly, have doubled — and our exports have also largely increased.

Canada led the way in imperial preferential trade—South Africa has followed suit. New Zealand has promised to do so; Australia may act likewise —and it is possible that Great Britain may also revise her trade faith and adopt the principle.

Mark it well, if ever we get a preference in the British market for our food products, it will be the direct fruit and result of the Canadian Liberal Government's preferential tariff.

Chamberlain has put our preference, with our offer to increase its value, before the British people, and asked them to reciprocate.

A surtax was placed on German products in retaliation for Germany discriminating against us because we favored our mother land.

The preferential tariff has been offered to South Africa in exchange for their preference.

The Finances.

During the seven years the Liberals have been in power the Government only added six and a half million dollars to the public debt—whereas the Conservatives in their last seven years added 21 millions.

The Conservatives added to the debt at the rate of six and a half millions a year for 18 years.

The Liberals added less than one million dollars a year for 7 years.

In 1896, the public debt per head of the population was $50 96—today it is $47 97—a reduction of $3.

It should be noted here that in the foregoing calculations as to the public debt, no credit is taken or allowance made for a reduction of the debt last year to the amount, $3,305,243, which was due to a readjustment of the provincial accounts. If that amount be included the actual increase of debt under Liberal rule was only three millions —and the per capita debt is $3 59 less than in 1896.

Though they increased the debt at a much smaller rate than the Conservatives, the Liberal Government in the last seven years spent 65 millions on capital account for beneficial public works, as against thirty-seven millions spent by the Conservatives during the last seven years they were in office.

The Liberals spent nearly twice as much as the former Government, for the present and future good of the whole people, yet added much less to the public debt.

Out of the thirty-seven millions spent on capital by the Conservatives between 1889 and 1896—twenty-one millions were provided by additions to the debt.

The Liberals between 1896 and 1903 spent sixty-five millions on capital — yet only added six and a half millions to the debt.

The ordinary revenue exceeded the ordinary expenditure in the seven years of Liberal Government, by forty-one millions. During the previous seven years the excess revenue was only two millions.

Deficits to the amount of $5,694,759 were recorded during the last three years of Conservative Government.

Surpluses to the amount of twenty-seven millions were recorded for the three years 1901, 1902 and 1903.

The revenue increased from thirty-six to sixty-six millions between 1896 and 1903—as compared with a reduction of two millions during the previous seven years.

The increased revenue was obtained without adding to the burdens of the people; on the contrary taxation has been lowered. Custom duties are on the average thirteen per cent less than they were—postage rates for home letters and U. S. letters are one-third less, for British letters over one-half less.

It is true the ordinary expenditure has been largely increased. No apology is offered and none is necessary. Rather is it confidently believed that the financial record is worthy of approval and commendation. The Government kept pace with the progress of the country.

You cannot fairly compare Canadian expenditure of today with that of seven years ago, without making allowance for the tremendous advancement the country has made.

In addition to all this, immense portions of the West and the Yukon have been opened up.

As a business man's expenses increase with the growth of his business —so do a nation's.

Ample return has been received for every dollar expended.

Do not pass judgment on expenditures in the gross without scrutinizing the details.

Through the efforts of the Government the country's securities were placed by the British Government on the highly favored Trustee List in Great Britain, which comprises only the most gilt-edged investments—such as British Consols.

Progress of the Country.

Look at this table, and note the striking and astounding contrast:

	Increase for 18 years under Conservatives, 1886, compared with 1878.	Increase for 7 years under Liberals, 1903, compared with 1896.
Total foreign trade...	$ 66,000,000	$228,000,000
Total exports of Canadian produce.....	42,000,000	104,000,000
Bank circulation.....	20,000,000	47,000,000
Bank discounts.....	101,000,000	181,000,000
Deposits in banks...	165,000,000	215,000,000
Assets of banks....	140,000,000	325,000,000
Railway tonnage (tons)	16,000,000	19,000,000
Letters posted (number)	72,000,000	118,000,000
Exports, Canadian manufactures	$5,000,000	$11,000,000

Immigration.

A vigorous immigration policy has been pursued with magnificent results. The great Northwest is now being rapidly peopled. The eyes of the world are directed towards Canada. During the last five years 313,000 immigrants came to the country. Compare this with 113,000, during the last five years of Conservative policy.

Homestead entries between 1896 and 1903 totaled 75,530, or 13,000 more than for the whole eighteen years of Conservative administration.

Land sales by railway companies in Northwest:

	4 years 1892 to 1896.	4 years. 1899 to 1903.
Acres	411,608	7,700,212
Value	$1,144,530	$26,632,130

When the C. P. R. in 1902 applied to Parliament for an increase in capital stock, the Government authorized the increase in order that the needs of the country might be met, but specified how all the money should be spent, and compelled the C. P. R. to agree to the immediate submission of a test case to the courts to ascertain whether the term of exemption of the C. P. R. from Government control of its freight rates had expired. The case is before the courts.

The Government has entered test cases on behalf of municipalities to ascertain when the C. P. R. term of exemption from taxation terminates.

The Government secured the release of millions of acres of odd-numbered sections of land in the West from railway control and decided that the homesteader is to have precedence in the purchase of this land.

The Government has relieved the lands of the farmers who acted as bondsmen for neighbors, from seed-grain liability.

Land regulations have been simplified, and in a l ost of other ways settlement has been made more easy.

The arable la ds of the Dominion have been held for the actual settlers; not an acre has been disposed of to speculators.

Postal Reforms.

Postage rates were subsequently reduced, thereby effecting a saving of about a million dollars per annum to the people.

Many Postal Reforms were instituted such as Decentralization of Dead Letter Branch—adoption of Postal Note system—and special delivery system.

The Postoffice Department, which in Conservative days had annual deficits amounting to three-quarters of a million dollars, has been made self-sustaining. Last year a surplus of $292,702 was recorded—notwithstanding reduced postage rates.

In his budget speech of 1896 the Conservative Finance Minister, Hon. Geo. E. Foster, spoke as follows:

"There is now a deficit of somewhere near $800,000, between the total receipts and total expenditures of our postal service; and this, I fear, makes the time somewhat distant when what otherwise might be fairly asked for can be granted—that is, a reduction upon the rates of postage in this country."

Sir William Mulock was largely instrumental in bringing about penny postage within the empire.

Transportation.

The Intercolonial Railway was extended from Levis to Montreal.

The construction of the Crow's Nest Pass—thereby developing the Kootenay district—was secured by means of a subsidy. It was moreover a part of the bargain with the C. P. R. that they would substantially reduce freight rates to the farmers of Manitoba and the West.

When the Government took office they found that at the rate of progress that had been made under Conservative administrations the St. Lawrence Canal system would not be completed for at least ten years. Recognizing the importance of the work in the interests of the country, and particularly of the Great Northwest, the Government determined to rush it to completion. This was done and by 1900 a clear channel of fourteen feet was available from the Great Lakes to ocean ports in Eastern Canada.

In addition to the speedy completion of the canal system the Government has pursued a most vigorous policy with the object of cheapening and facilitating transport between the Great Northwest and the Atlantic seaboard.

Special and energetic attention was directed towards improving conditions of:

1. The harbors on Lake Superior where the western grain is delivered by railways and transhipped.
2. The harbors for transhipment in Ontario.
3. The lines of route between Ontario and Montreal.
4. The harbors for receiving, storing and shipment for ocean voyages.
5. The ship channel between Montreal and Quebec to the sea.
6. The Telegraph system.

Canal Tolls and Steamboat tonnage dues were abolished last season.

Aids to Navigation in the shape of Lighthouses, Range Lights, Foghorns and Alarms, and Light Ships were provided at hundreds of places.

The ship channel from Montreal to Sorel was lighted at night during a portion of the past season of navigation.

New Steamship Services were arranged for as follows:

St. John, N. B., to Glasgow, Belfast and Dublin.

Montreal and Quebec in summer to Manchester.

Halifax and St. John in winter to Manchester.

Atlantic ports to France.

Atlantic ports to South Africa.

Ships built outside the British Empire were excluded from Canadian coasting trade unless upon payment of 25 per cent of their value for a license.

Railway subsidies, which formerly were a gift are now given on condition that the railway companies shall perform service by way of carrying the mails to the extent of a fair annual interest on the amount of the subsidies.

A policy also of guaranteeing the bonds of railway companies has been adopted and in this way railroads are built without real cost to the Government.

Discrimination in freight rates of Canadian railways in favor of the Standard Oil Company was stopped—and a schedule arranged providing for equal treatment to all shippers.

WOULD FRANCE SUPPORT RUSSIA?

Are the French Obliged To According to the Terms of Alliance?

Montreal, Oct. 27.—"There is, in my opinion, no danger of France being drawn into a possible conflict between England and Russia."

So said an eminent authority on international law.

"An impression seems to prevail," he continued, "that the Franco-Russian treaty contains a clause binding the signatory powers to mutual military aid. This is incorrect. Either power is bound to help the other in diplomacy, but not in war."

"Do you think there is any danger of an Anglo-Russian conflict?"

"Not the slightest. I am quite sure that the Russian Government considers the Hull outrage totally indefensible. Russia will undoubtedly make both reparation and apology."

"But you think she will punish the perpetrators?"

"Yes. Ru sia is not so foolish as to get England into her toils, while she has the Japanese on her hands. Of course, if such a thing as an Anglo-Russian conflict should ensue, Russia undoubtedly, would drop the Japs—and in my opinion the Japs would be very glad to be dropped."

This version of the Franco-Russian treaty by no means accords with views published in the official correspondence of the London Times in 1897, from both Paris and St. Petersburg; neither with the comments of the continental newspapers on that subject. On Aug. 26 of that year the alliance was consummated by the signatures of President Faure and the Czar at Peterhof. The exact terms of the treaty were not made public, but the general understanding at the time was that the alliance was both "pacific and defensive." France was to share the fruits of Russia's diplomacy, to obtain reciprocal trade and a market in Russia. The alliance was heralded by French authorities as certain to promote the stability of French politics. And according to Edouard Herick, editor of Le Soleil, and long a resident in Russia, the defensive clause of the compact was regarded as a strong card. The treaty, he said, stipulated a formal obligation on both countries to render mutual support even if one of the signing powers were attacked by but a single army. For instance, he pointed out, if France were attacked by Germany, Russia would be obliged by the terms of the treaty to "enter the scene." But no obligation would rest on either France or Russia in the event of either attacking another power. Thus, the treaty was construed as both "pacific and defensive," not "pacific and offensive." So that, if Russia had attacked England in the present instance, France would not be obliged to "enter the scene." In the event of England attacking Russia—according to the estimate of authorities in 1897—France would be obliged to enter the conflict in support of Russia.

Letters to the Editor.

THE ELECTION OF A BISHOP.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

I desire through your columns to protest against the publishing of certain names in the public press in connection with the coming election of a bishop for this diocese. To those who are opposed to such being done, and I am sure a man with any delicacy of feeling, with any adequate conception of the responsibility thereto attached, would be opposed, publicity of this nature must be painful; while to those who seek this kind of free advertising, I judge it would injure rather than advance any remote chance they may have ever possessed of election.

It would be interesting in many ways to know who it is supplies the information thus given. It is not difficult for any, well-acquainted with the diocese, to read between the lines and plainly discern who it is intended to benefit. It is a pity that in order to not make it too plain, names are given whose chances are so infinitesimal, that it makes the real purport all the more glaring. Trusting we shall see no more of this, Yours, etc.,

VIGILANS.

A Rich Cargo.

Detroit, Oct. 27.—What is asserted to be the richest cargo ever carried by a steamer on the great lakes, is that of the Northern King which has arrived at Detroit with 3,250 tons of finished copper ingots and slabs, valued approximately at $850,000. The ore is the product of the Calumet and Hecla Company, and was taken on at Portage.

THERE IS ONLY ONE ECLECTRIC OIL.—When an article, be it medicine or anything else, becomes popular, imitations invariably spring up to derive advantages from the original, which they themselves could never win on their own merits. Imitations of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil have been numerous, but never successful. Those who know the genuine are not put off with a substitute, but demand the real thing.

The expression "kick the bucket," as synonymous with dying, is said to have originated in an English method of suicide. The intended suicide would stand upon a bucket, put the noose about his neck and then kick the bucket from under him.

MURDER LAID TO LAZINESS

Verdict of Willful Murder Rendered in the Winnipeg Butchery.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 27.—A verdict of willful murder was rendered at the coroner's inquest against Robert Taylor, who killed his wife yesterday morning. Taylor came to Winnipeg from Tonawanda, N. Y., a year ago. He is a native of Cameron, Ont., and is about 30 years of age so far as can be learned. The trouble which led to the tragedy arose out of Taylor's inability or disinclination to work. Taylor and his wife had frequent squabbles. On Monday night Mrs. Taylor gave her husband a good talking to. The man sullenly resented and later in cold blood executed his horrible threat to kill his wife. He was charged with murder in the police court yesterday and was remanded until today.

AN AMAZON HOTEL RUNNER

And How She Taught a Lesson to a Fresh Drummer.

Omaha, Oct. 27. — For a number of years passengers alighting from trains at Baldwin, Iowa, have been approached by a hotel runner of huge bulk, wearing a man's hat, heavy cowhide boots and a rather short dress of cheap material, fastened at the waist with a bit of rope. The runner hustles the passengers into an omnibus at the station and out of it at an old-fashioned hotel on the main street. "Maria" is the Christian name of this vigorous person. She weighs in the neighborhood of 450 pounds and has the strength of three or four ordinary men.

Maria's parents, when she was a child, lived on a farm near Clinton, and were in comfortable circumstances. Her mother was a woman of large frame and her father was a man of very small frame. In the course of time the mother took on flesh until finally she weighed 500 pounds or thereabout, while the father lost flesh until he weighed less than 100 pounds. Barnum heard of the freak couple and had them for several years as an attraction for his show.

During the years the parents were with the circus Maria was left to shuffle for herself. She had the instinctive dislike for the work of a woman and for the companionship of women. Being of masculine disposition she avoided association with her own sex. In the course of time she drifted to Baldwin and obtained work as hostler in a livery stable. Her employer would not consent to her wearing male attire, so she compromised by wearing a man's headgear and footgear and a woman's dress. And these she has worn ever since.

When her usefulness increased, her work broadened in its scope to include the driving of traveling salesmen to the surrounding towns with their samples. Every drummer who went to Baldwin came to know her and to like her. Eventually she began to drive the omnibus between the hotel and the railway station and to serve as runner for the hotel.

During all the years Maria has worked in Baldwin and worn the half-masculine dress she has been regarded as a man rather than as a woman, and treated as such. She smokes a pipe and cigars, chews plug tobacco, expectorates with precision, plays pool, billiards and cards with men, and takes a drink when invited to do so by a male friend. She wears her brown hair close cropped, her hands are broad and work-worn, and her voice is masculine rather than feminine. Her reputation is excellent and always has been.

The story is related that one winter morning a fresh young traveling man, who had never been in Baldwin before, but had been told of Maria by other drummers, alighted from the train and mounted the box beside her. On the way to the hotel he began to "josh" her, and pretty soon tried to slip his arm about her waist. Maria rewarded his familiarity with a smash on the jaw which landed him in a snowbank, to the intense delight of the passengers, who knew what was coming.

Socially Maria is not ostracized in Baldwin. The ladies of the little town like and respect her for her honesty, energy and the warmth of her affections and sympathies, and invite her to their homes. Occasionally she accepts these invitations, but she much prefers the livery stable, the hotel office or a billiard room to a parlor.

THE CLAY-ASTOR WEDDING

Bridegroom To Have No Control Over Wife's Money.

London, Oct. 26. — Miss Pauline Astor, accompanied by her brother and Capt. Spender Clay, arrived in London on Wednesday evening from Bucharest, where she had taken her fiance to introduce him to her close friend, the Crown Princess of Roumania. The Princess expressed herself as greatly pleased with him and gave Miss Astor a lovely jeweled pendant as a wedding present. The wedding takes place next Thursday. Miss Astor was met at Charing Cross by her father. She looked remarkably well and was in the gayest spirits.

Up to within the last few days her ten bridesmaids have been scattered far and wide. The Misses Paul, her first cousins, have only just arrived from America with their father, on the same boat with Miss Caroline Drayton, reaching London the same evening as Miss Astor herself, while Miss Kathleen Kennedy, another bridesmaid, the daughter of the British minister at Bucharest, came with her. Miss Muriel White has been in Paris with her mother who has remained there.

The gowns of the bridesmaids should be effective, all coming from Worth. They are to be of the palest pink accordion-pleated chiffon and real old lace, while a new note is the big brown picture hats and brown muffs to be worn by each.

Mr. Astor is a cautious man, and although liberal to a degree is making strict settlements on her, allowing her £10,000 a year for herself and also giving a handsome money present to his son-in-law. But the settlement gives the latter no power whatever over his wife's money affairs. Capt. Spender Clay's income is a somewhat fluctuating asset; not even his intimate friends know exactly what he actually has. Some say he has an income of £20,000 and will undoubtedly inherit more than double that amount from his mother.

A peculiar feature of the case is the absence of anything like intimate friendship between the two families. His mother, Mrs. Beresford Melville, only went for a formal Saturday to Monday visit to Cliveden to make the acquaintance of Mr. Astor after the engagement was announced.

HOLLOWAY'S CORN CURE is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts, and only costs the small sum of 25 cents.

ANNUAL MEETING BROUGHT TO END

Entomologists Hear a Number of Very Interesting Papers at Closing Session.

The annual meeting of the Entomological Society of Ontario was concluded yesterday afternoon. The last of a large number of papers was read, and all of the delegates have returned to their homes. The meeting was a successful one in all respects.

The first paper of yesterday afternoon's session was given by W. F. Wickham, of Iowa City. His subject was "The Systematic Position of Aegialites," the reading was illustrated by specimens.

J. D. Evans, of Toronto, read a paper on "Insects Taken at Light," which was also illustrated by specimens. This was followed by another paper by B. Williams, of Toronto. His subject was "Insect Names and Insect Lists."

Dr. Fletcher, Government entomologist at Ottawa, read two fine papers during the afternoon. The first was on "The Negundo Twig Borer," and the second on "The Entomological Record for 1904."

"The Spinning Methods of Telea Polyphemus," was the subject of the paper given by J. W. Cockle, of Kaslo, B. C.

Mr. C. Stevenson, of Montreal, gave a lecture on "Notes of the Session of 1904 in Western Quebec."

The last paper came from Mr. Arthur Gibson, who is assistant entomologist at Ottawa. His subject was "Further Notes on Basswood or Linden Insects." It was pointed out here that there were now 100 varieties of insects feeding on the basswood tree.

Literary Notes.

In "Old-Time Primitive Methodism in Canada," by Mrs. R. P. Hopper, the writer seeks to give a vivid picture of some of the earlier itinerant preachers who helped to establish Methodism in this country. Mrs. Hopper rescues from oblivion the names of some of the men and women whose lives have influenced ours. The noble types of character presented are uplifting, while the oldest Methodists will recognize many a name associated with their childhood experiences. The writer is very entertaining in her description of "The Old-Time Camp Meeting," "The Old-Time Meetinghouse," "The Old-Time Religion" and other chapters. The work is valuable as a correct record of the early Primitive Connection in Western Ontario. A strain of humor runs throughout, serving to enliven what might be otherwise dull statistics. There is a picture of the author, and also pictures of some of the early Primitive preachers, and some of their first churches in Toronto. The story of the starting of the London mission, and its work up to the Methodist union is entertainingly told, and mention is made of many of the workers, clerical and lay, who put heart and means into the furtherance of the Primitive cause. The work accomplishes in a pleasing manner what the writer intends it to do. Wm. Briggs, Toronto, publisher.

A LAND OF PROMISE.

The November number of the National Magazine contains a most interesting article on "Empire Building in Northwestern Canada." This sketch is largely historical, and traces the development of our country since the organization of the Hudson's Bay Company, by Prince Rupert, first cousin of Charles II., in 1670. The letter press is profusely illustrated, and contains the pictures of many prominent men who have been connected with Canadian affairs. Reference is made to the rapid and extraordinary growth of recent years, as indicated in the report of Hon. Mr. Sifton, the Minister of the Interior. The National Magazine then makes this prediction. "With an ever-increasing deluge of immigration over it, and depositing its alluvium of industrious humanity on a kindly soil," it says, "with an administration of governmental affairs liberal, intelligent and secure; with transportation facilities capably carrying the present products of the now settled areas, a coterie of resolute and energetic railway financiers, sanguine of the future, are, with commensurate government aid, preparing to solve the great problem of the developing of the enormous areas of the farther north, richly dowered but now inaccessible, by the construction of a second transcontinental railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific." Finally it is declared that the Rupert's Land of today cannot but further develop into a Rupert's Land of tomorrow, which will attain to the utmost purport of the legend blazoned across the Canadian arch at the recent coronation of King Edward VII. "Canada, the Granary of the Empire." Susch is the tribute of an independent critic, and one who has been impressed with the present position and promising future of this our country.

METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE.

The publishers of the Metropolitan Magazine announce that some 10,000 manuscripts were received in contest for the $2,500 offered by them. Following is the list of authors to whom prizes were awarded: Finley Peter Dunne ("Mr. Dooley"), W. A. Fraser, George Gibbs, Alfred Henry Lewis, Guy Wetmore Carryl, Clarence G. Mulford, Thomas Wood Stevens, Marco Fuller, Stephen Gaillard, Elsa Barker, Aloysius Coll, Byron Daniels, Elizabeth Gannon, Theodosia Garrison, Kalfus K. Gusling, Harriet Munroe, Roscoe G. Stott, Charles Hanson Towne and E. J. Hale. A large number of manuscripts submitted in the contest, but not awarded prizes were purchased at the full magazine rate.

British Art Treasures.

Titian's portrait of Ariosto, recently acquired for the National Gallery from Sir George Donaldson for £30,000—the sum for which it was purchased some years ago from Lord Darnley—is by no means the costliest of the national pictures. That distinction belongs to the "Ansidei Madonna" of Raphael, bought in 1885 from the Duke of Marlborough for £70,000—more than three times the highest price ever before paid for a picture, and equal to more than £14 per square inch. Ruskin spoke of it as "quite the loveliest Raphael in the world." It had been valued by the director of the National Gallery at £115,500 (or $557,500), and Gladstone was wont to find satisfaction in having saved the taxpayers £45,500 in this purchase.

Other costly acquisitions include Van Dyck's "Charles I" (£17,500), Holbein's "Ambassadors," Velasquez's "Admiral Pulido-Pareja," and Moroni's "Italian Nobleman," from Longford Castle, which together cost £55,000—£30,000 of which was derived from private gifts—and Rembrandt's "Portrait of a Burgomaster" and "Portrait of an Old Lady," acquired in 1899 from Lord de Saumarez for £15,050. For the Peel collection, comprising 77 pictures and 18 drawings, acquired in 1871, £75,000 was paid. An interesting offer of a quarter of a million sterling was made for the Peel pictures in 1884.—Westminster Gazette.

Common soaps destroy the clothes and render the hands liable to eczema.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar

SNAKEWOOD A CURE FOR COBRA'S VENOM

NATIVES OF INDIA STEEP THE BRANCHES IN WATER.

There is another member of the vegetable kingdom in Southern India for which some wonderful properties are claimed. This is the Lignum colubrinum, the snakewood of the old botanists, the Pao de Cobra of the early Portuguese settlers. Botanically, it is now known as Strychnos colubrina and Strychnos bicirrhosa. The early Portuguese settlers appear to have heard remarkable tales of the virtues of the tree. They were led to believe, for instance, that any one who carried a seasoned branch of the tree with him could go with impunity in the midst of any number of cobras, the wood possessing the power of subduing the most venomous reptile. It may not be generally known that this fanciful legend furnished Mrs. Frank Penny with the basis for one of her earlier short and interesting stories of South Indian native life. Strychnos colubrina is allied to the nux vomica tree, as well as to several other remarkable trees found in Asia, America and elsewhere. For example, it is related to Strychnos Tiente, the Java tree, which yields a species of Upas—though not the true poison. It is also allied to Strychnos toxifera, the juice of which is the basis of the celebrated Wourali poison of Guiana. This poison had long been used by the American Indians for tipping their arrows. It destroys life rapidly when applied to a wound, but may be taken into the stomach in doses of several grains without producing any ill effects. It may be added that the Javanese use the poison of the Upas Tieute for tipping their arrows just in the same way as the Guiana natives used Wourali.

Strychnos colubrina is known among the natives as naga-musadi and motira kanniram. It is a climbing shrub with a stem of great size, often from 8 to 12 inches in diameter. The wood is knotty and crooked. The berries are globose pulpy and many seeded, as large as oranges, with a yellowish rind. The flowers are small, and of a greenish yellow. The bark is ash colored and resembles that of the nux vomica tree in general structure.

The wood of the tree and the root are reported to be highly efficacious for cobra bite poisoning, being brayed for the purpose in rice water and given in small doses internally, besides being applied externally. The wood is also used as an ingredient in a remedy prescribed for intermittent fevers. It goes without saying that as the tree contains strychnia, much caution is needed in its employment.—Bombay (India) Capital.

Lake Shirwa Disappears.

All maps of Africa for nearly half a century have shown an oval-shaped lake a little to the southeast of the large lake Nyassa, in the eastern part of the continent. It has been known for 44 years since Livingstone discovered it in 1859, as Lake Shirwa.

It was about 30 miles long and from 10 to 15 miles wide. Many explorers have been it and described its shores, and its inlands and their journeys across it.

The event that has been expected for the past twenty years has come at last. Letters received from the missionaries in British Central Africa say that the lake may now be expunged from the maps, for Shirwa exists no longer.

The last vestige of the water surface has disappeared. The bed of the lake is a little swampy at the places where the larger streams emptied into Shirwa, and here and there are spots that are soft, though not wet enough to be boggy. All the rest is solid ground, which is rapidly becoming grass covered, and is crossed by natives in all directions.

Through the center of the lake extended a little chain of islands, Khisi, Tongwe and others. They now appear as a range of hills, rising a few hundred feet above the general level.

The natives ascend their slopes to see where their cattle are grazing. Hundreds of the canoes which the natives used to paddle up and down the lake are now high on the banks or are scattered over the former lake bed.

Lake Shirwa has succumbed to the prevailing alteration that has been observed for many years in a large area of inner Africa, and that has lowered and narrowed the water surface of many of the lakes. The meteorological causes which have induced this condition are not understood, but the fact is plainly established that many lakes are receiving less water than they discharge or lose by evaporation.

There is evidence that within a comparatively recent period Lake Shirwa covered four or five times the area it has occupied in the past twenty years, but the last stages of its disappearance were unexpectedly rapid.

It is worth noting that the first two of the five important lakes revealed to the world by Livingstone have entirely disappeared. In his first great journey he reached the broad and placid expanse of Lake Ngami, covering an area of 300 square miles. Its place is now wholly occupied by a plain covered with reeds, and no vestige of water surface is to be seen.

Shirwa was the first important discovery of his fourth journey, and soon afterward he stood on the shores of the great Lake Nyassa.—New York Sun.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

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Through the Famed Matapedia Valley by Daylight.

Grand Trunk Day Express from Toronto makes direct connection at Montreal.

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CEDRIC.....NOV. 9, 6:30 A.M.
OCEANIC.....NOV. 16, NOON.
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To the Highlands of Ontario, including points Mattawa to Nipigon and Garden River, also Kipawa and Temiskaming, on sale daily until Nov. 3, valid returning until Dec. 10.

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Single fare for round trip, between all stations in Canada, going Nov. 2 and 3, valid returning until Nov. 4.

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All are delighted with it. Leave London at 10:50 a.m. and 7:52 p.m., in through Pullman sleepers.

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Mirages Report Ships.

Victoria (B. C.) pilots have made an interesting discovery in connection with the mirage that flutters almost daily over the horizon off Cape Flattery. Capt. Cutler, of the pilot tug Lorne, declaring it reliable as a herald of incoming shipping. The Lorne was at the cape a day or so ago on the lookout for new arrivals, when the faithful mirage depicted a full-rigged ship, reversed, seemingly deep-laden. The Lorne made for the shimmering vision, which appeared to be about twenty miles distant. She steamed for several hours at full speed. By that time the picture had faded away.

Capt. Cutler was not satisfied to confess himself beaten, and held his course, with the result that the British ship Falklandbank was picked up, exactly realizing in every minute detail the picture that had sent the towboat on her quest. The experience is not by any means an isolated one. The mirage more than anything else assists the Straits of San Juan de Fuca towboat fleet in discovering the presence of inbound shipping requiring their offices.—New York American.

Literary Shrines of English Lakes

BY EDWIN L. SCHUMAN.

The charm of the English lake country laid its hold upon us from the moment we saw the sun setting behind the high hills across Lake Windermere, and it never relaxed for a moment during the dream days that took us through Ambleside, Rydal, Grasmere, Keswick and thence on to Glasgow. Though the hotels are better at Bowness and Windermere it is well for the literary pilgrim to make his headquarters at Ambleside, where he is within walking distance of most of the shrines that he seeks. It is a rambling little town at the north extremity of Lake Windermere, with a High street rich in historic associations and a background of heather-clad hills of never-to-be-forgotten beauty.

Here they will show you where Harriet Martineau lived, and Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, and John Forster, the biographer of Dickens. On the road to Grasmere you may see Nab Cottage, the home of Hartley Coleridge, and the little house on the hill where Mrs. Hemans wrote her lyrics. It is only two or three miles to Rydal Mount, where Wordsworth lived for nearly 40 years, and to Dove Cottage, where he did his best work, and to Grasmere Church, where he lies buried by the rushing Rothay, along with Hartley Coleridge and Arthur Hugh Clough.

From Ambleside, too, a good pedestrian might easily walk over to Coniston Water, visit Brantwood, the last home of Ruskin, see the tall green stone cross that marks his grave in Coniston churchyard and return the same day. Brantwood is as lovely as the rest of these lake country homes. It was formerly occupied by the wood engraver and poet, W. J. Linton, and Mrs. Linn Linton, the novelist. Ruskin bought the cottage in 1871, worked here for nearly twenty years, and for ten years more waited with darkened faculties until death released him in 1900.

This whole region is alive with literary associations, but Wordsworth dominates all. His name and spirit haunt every wayside nook and heathy crag. As we pulled lazily across Lake Windermere in a rowboat one gloriously calm evening we agreed that even an American business man might drop into verse amid the quiet charm and pervasive beauty of such surroundings, and almost involuntarily we began quoting Wordsworth. Here, if anywhere, one should see "the light that never was on sea or land," here feel the upleaping heart at sight of a rainbow, here discover that

Not in entire forgetfulness,
And not in utter nakedness,
But trailing clouds of glory do we come
From God, who is our home.

You feel Wordsworth's spell most strongly, I think, when you stand before Dove Cottage, that humble little home near Grasmere, embowered in vines and filled with tender associations of his freshest years, when he lived here happily with his sister Dorothy. They told us at Ambleside that the Wordsworth family of today, having grown prosperous, is a trifle ashamed of Dove Cottage and wishes to connect the poet's name rather with the more pretentious home at Rydal Mount. The public is not admitted to the latter house, but it is no matter; false pride cannot change the fact that Dove Cottage is the real shrine of the Wordsworth lover, and will remain so as long as it stands.

Wordsworth lives in the glamour he has thrown around every scene and every season in the lake country. It needs but a glimpse of a rustic nook to suggest that splendid sonnet, "The world is too much with us," and a glance at the summer sky recalls "I wandered lonely as a cloud," with its joyous tribute to the daffodils:

And when upon my couch I lie,
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure thrills
And dances with the daffodils.

Under a simple headstone bearing only the name "William Wordsworth" the poet lies in the shady churchyard at Gasmere. The church stands by a little stone bridge that adds to the quiet beauty of the scene.

The coach ride of twenty miles from Bowness to Keswick takes four or five hours, but if you happen to have a love of scenery in your soul and John Greenbank for a driver it will seem all too short. John is not a literary celebrity, but he is one of the scenic treasures of the lake country. He is a wag and a philosopher, with a white silk hat, none too clean, a rugged face and a perennial desire to make the ladies laugh. He and his team are among the landmarks of the region. When he can think of no other joke he will stop and ask some innocent pedestrian the way to Keswick, listening to the stranger's directions with a gravity that adds to the suppressed laughter of his passengers.

The ever-changing panorama of green valleys and heather-crowned hills presents new points of picturesque interest at every turn. Having passed Ambleside, where Loughrigg looks down, shadowy and solemn, you suddenly come upon new scenery at Rydalwater, with its fringy shores and dainty islets. Grasmere brings a new surprise, and then in a few minutes the dale opens up ahead, and great masses of mountains lift up their purple lines from it, shoulder to shoulder—Helm Crag, Heivellyn, Saddleback, Skiddaw. Seldom does one see so much beauty in so small a space. I found only one spot to compare with it, and that was in Scotland, where Sir Walter Scott has laid the scene of "The Lady of the Lake"—the end of Lock Katrine beyond Ellen's Isle.

Keswick lies in the heart of this mountain group, on Derwentwater, by common consent the most beautiful of all the lakes. The town itself has a prosaic air of business about it, but one can easily escape from that. We strolled down to the lake at Friar's Crag and found among the trees the memorial stone to Ruskin, which bears the inscription, "The first thing which I remember as an event in life was being taken by my nurse to the brow of Friar's Crag, on Derwentwater."

Southey is the special pride of Keswick, and we soon found our way to Greta Hall, where the poet laureate lived from 1803 to his death in 1843. It is a queer, old, rather imposing structure, with a rounded outline on the side that we saw. It stands far back from the main street, so that you have to cross several lawns to reach it, and we felt like trespassers when we took a snap shot of it and hastily retired. Here Samuel Taylor Coleridge lived for several years before Southey joined him, and little Sara Coleridge, a child of 6, heard them read their poems to each other and was nearly frightened out of her wits by her "uncle Southey's" ballads, especially "The Old Woman of Berkeley." "Oh!" she wrote long afterwards, "the agonies I have endured between 9 and 12 at night, before mamma joined me in bed, in presence of that hideous assemblage of horrors, and the horse with eyes of flame."

We did not go out to see "how the water comes down at Lodore," partly because everybody that goes is disappointed. But we crossed Greta bridge and walked half a mile in the rain to Crossthwaite Church, where Southey's remains lie under a great slab out under the trees, and where there is a large recumbent statue of him inside the church, with a laudatory inscription by Wordsworth. The structure itself is of hoary antiquity and full of interest, as is also the wrinkled old sexton who entertained us with his quaint philosophy.

If you happen to go to the lake country in August, as we did, and get your first view of the heather in full bloom on the purple hills, it will be a memory as lasting as that of Wordsworth's daffodils.

IN THE SUNNY LAND OF CAPRI

ISLAND FULL OF INTERESTING PHASE OF LIFE.

"Coraggia, coraggia, macaroni a Capri!" This was what we exclaimed after six weeks among the orange groves and the caves of Sorrento. We had been spending six weeks at an old convent, turned into an inn, which stands on one of the cliffs of the Sorrento and Massa shore.

There was everything to satisfy the eye; the old quadrangle, the sunlit court, the picturesque well, with its dark, mysterious depths, the blue sky above, and the blue water beyond; on one side rich orange groves shut in by high walls, on the other side strange, fantastic passages under the cliffs, washed by the waves of the Bay of Naples. But after weeks of a cloudless, scorching heat, and a motionless air, we wanted something more than cool, subterranean caverns; we wanted the breezes of the Mediterranean. "Coraggio," we said to ourselves, "macaroni a Capri!" for to the Neopolitan, the Sorrentese, and the Caprese, "macaroni" represents all that is to be desired.

Early one morning we started in search of the winds — a small party of three in a small sailboat. Our crew consisted of one Sorrento boatman, dressed in dark blue homespun shirt and trousers, and a long, bright-red woolen cap that hung down over one ear and reached to his shoulder.

Hoisting sail we slipped out from the shadow of the dark caverns and sheer cliffs, and spread for the open. As we left the shore we ran into a motley fleet of fishing boats of every sort and size, the merry pistatori singing snatches of the "baarcarolles" and folk songs while they spread or hauled in their nets. One large and animated fish leaped nimbly into our craft, and our boatman captured him for dinner.

Speeding past Massa we entered the channel that divides the mainland from the Island of Capri, and there the long-dreamed-of breezes came sweeping down from the Mediterranean. The little boat flew before the wind, sail bulging and ropes straining as she tipped to the water's edge. It was a stiff breeze, but our cockleshell rode bravely on the swelling waves, without even giving us a wetting, and soon we were under the lee of the Capri rocks, and heading for the Marina Grande.

AT THE LANDING.

A clattering of donkeys' hoofs, the musical cries of the Capri girls, excited gestures, black eyes, red caps, outstretched hands, "buonamano signora!" "una foglietta?" "bella signorina?" men wading through the water, naked boys diving and turning somersaults like big, brown fishes—this was the confused medley of sights and sounds that greeted us as we stepped from the boat on to the small, crescent-shaped beach, that formed almost the only landing to the island.

A few minutes later we were on donkeyback, strapped into a three-sided wooden box, and were straggling up the steep and winding cliff path that led to the village above. The beautiful, black-haired, soft-eyed Capri girls who walked beside their asses, prodded the little beasts with a stick, and meanwhile encouraged us with the musical refrain, "Coraggio, coraggio, macaroni a Capri!"

Small blossoms and ferns grew in every crevice of the high stone wall that shut in one side of the narrow path. Back of us stretched the deep blue of the Bay of Naples, and as we looked above we could see the craggy path scaling the steep cliff. Higher and higher we mounted, and as we neared the village women and girls passed and repassed, carrying trunks, furniture, piles of bricks, or water jars balanced on their heads their lithe and graceful bodies swaying under the weight.

We trotted through the rough-paved square of the village, where the old church stood on one side at the top of a long flight of stone steps; past the artists' house with its deep terrace; through a bending lane shut in by high stone walls to a low two-storied house on the further edge of the island towards the sea. This was where we were to spend the rest of that summer and the next.

The house was built of cement; the rooms were large and cool, with low-domed ceilings; broad, uncovered balconies extended the whole length of the second story, overlooking the Mediterranean on one side, and on the other the picturesque roofs and lanes of the village, the hillsides covered with prickly pear and cactus, and the sheer cliffs of Anna Capri.

At the back of the house was a garden and also a long grapetrellis, where 50 kinds of white and yellow, purple, black, and red grapes hung in large and luscious bunches. With lavish hospitality we were at once given the freedom of the garden and all that it contained, and every morning at 11 o'clock we carried a big basket into the pergola and filled it to overflowing with the glowing fruit. There never was a more delicious merenda.

In late September the wine was made in the cool, dark basement under the house. Only the ripe bunches were gathered, and the heavy basketfuls were brought in and heaped up in large, square vats. Two men, with bare legs and feet, trod lightly on the mass, and the rich juice flowed out into a lower vat, from which it was drawn off into earthen jars. This was the first drawing, and the most prized. For the second drawing the same mass was trodden out hard and long, the men stamping and pressing until every particle of juice and pulp was extracted, and only the seeds, skins, and stems were left; then for the third and last drawing, water was added and the skins were trodden dry.

The finest and ripest of the bunches had been kept for raisins and were spread out on the broad top of the garden wall, where they lay for days to be cured by the hot sun.

Lemon trees grew in our garden, and fig trees laden with the deep purple and the soft, green, sugar figs (succherini), so rich and sweet that the honey hung in drops from their drooping ends.

LUXURIANT VEGETATION.

Wherever there was a grain of earth or a layer of soil on the rocks a wild and luxuriant growth of vines, plants, and flowers had sprung up and covered the island on every side. Masses of prickly pears and cactuses spread out in fields of half-tropical richness; groves of olive trees stretched up the hill slopes, and terraced tiers of grapevines mounted the sides of the cliffs.

The deep passion flower blossomed in abundance, and the caper vines hung over the edge of the stone walls in graceful, trailing drifts of bloom. Bright, starlike blue flowers shone in every crack and crevice; where a grain of dust had fallen or the earth had gathered on the old stones, there the blossoms crept along and drew a fretwork of color. And behind, in the hidden gardens, the morning glories clambered up the walls and escaped over the top in brilliant cascades.

As for the sunsets, they could not be matched in beauty; flame-colored clouds, orange sky, strange shades of salmon pink, deep blue, and soft lemon-yellow were combined in wonderful effects. At times the heavens seemed on fire, and the flames leaped from cloud to cloud until the whole sky was in a fiery blaze; never have I seen such dramatic sunsets as at Capri. And there, too, from the heights of Anna Capri, we saw the full moon rise in the east from the water's rim, while at the same moment the glowing sun sank into the western sea.

In August evenings, when darkness had settled down on the island, hundreds of little lights twinkled over the hillsides. The snail-gatherers were out on the hunt. Men and women, boys and girls went with palis and lanters to collect the much-prized dainty for their soup. Then late summer came the quail-catching, when the well-fattened birds migrated in immense flocks, and alighted for a rest on the island rocks.

CATCHING QUAILS IN NETS.

Nets were spread on cliff and field and hillside, and as the quails swept on like a swift-sailing cloud, or dropped down to taste the tempting figs and grapes, they flew straight into the treacherous snare. They were delicious eating, those fat, plump birds—larger and more rich-flavored than any we have tasted elsewhere.

Many of the old-time customs were still in popular use. On the feast days of the Virgin the people walked in procession through the lanes, dressed in their brilliant costumes, chanting hymns and bearing an effigy of the Beata Vergine. On reaching the square, the procession came to a halt in front of the church and sent off a deafening volley of crackers and fireworks.

We also saw the primitive method of house-building that had been in use for hundreds of years. A wing was being added to our house; every room was built separately; first a wooden frame was set up with four walls and a domed ceiling, and this was then covered, outside and inside, with cement. The men builded and the women carried. From morning till night the strong and graceful Capri girls mounted the ladders in stately procession with their load of mortar on their well-poised heads. Early and late they came and went, these haughty, handsome women, who were the burden-carriers of the island.

While the women were the beasts of burden, donkeys were the beasts of conveyance, and were, in fact, the only means of transportation. There were a few horses on the island, but they were strange, untrained animals, wilful and hard to manage. A large, raw-boned white horse that I attempted to ride showed a tendency to leap bridges, climb side hills, and even went so far as to mount the long flight of church steps to the very doors of the sanctuary, while I sat impotently upon his back.

As a rule asses were meeker, more tractable and less erratic. True, they had a way of kicking at times in their desire to send their rider over the precipice, but if one were quick to foresee their intention and cling to their necks in a tight embrace there was really little danger of a fall.

I saw the blue grotto, of course, but it happened to be the reverse of the picture. We went in on a rising tide, which is a mistake; and we were a party of six, which is another mistake, because the boat held only three. Lying flat in the bottom of the little craft, the first half of us drifted in on the current, and were deposited on the slippery, slimy rocks at the back of the cave, while the boat went back for the rest of our party.

The corrugated cavern retreated endlessly into darkness; strange shadows made the blackness a shade blacker among the furrows and crevices of the rocks. Above us and from the sides hung fantastic festoons of stone, and from the water the rocks reached up in irregular shapes like miniature volcanoes. There was only one point of light in the darkness, the small arched entrance that showed the blue water of the bay beyond, and that point grew every moment smaller.

CAUGHT BY THE TIDE.

The boat came floating in with the rest of the party; to them everything looked blue and beautiful; the rocks, the water, the weeds were flooded with azure light. To us, it was all black and brown. Our friends were the first to be taken out, and again we were left in the shadows, with wet things creeping and splashing among the crevices. The water was rising, the point of light growing smaller. When at last the boat returned for us, there was little time to spare; five minutes later we would have been prisoners in the dark grotto, shut in until the tide was at the ebb. The moral is evident.

Capri is possessed of one thing that many places have not—it has a climate, and it has very little weather. Climate, according to the definition that I accept, is continuous, while weather is changeable. For two months we had an almost cloudless sky and not a drop of rain, the thermometer never rising above 86 degrees on the hottest days, and rarely falling below 74 degrees, with soft breezes from the Mediterranean, and the stare of an unwinking sun from rise to set.

"Undeviating nature, uniform days, burning monotony," this description by a French writer of a different scene applies equally well to the changeless beauties of Capri. "Changeable, stormy, uncertain days are necessary to our restlessness; a more even and a milder climate, while it may content us, leaves us indifferent." Perhaps this is why not a few men have been content to make their home on the Circean island.—Florence Peabody, in New York Evening Post.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects. 38

A patent has been issued for a slot X-ray machine for public use.

Herr Axel Hamberg, of the University of Stockholm, has, with the help of Herr Linderoth, a Swedish clockmaker, constructed a registering meteorograph, which has been installed on the Sarjektjokko, one of the Alps of Swedish Lapland. It registers the temperature, barometric pressure, humidity of the air, velocity and direction of the wind, as well as the amount of rain and snow.

Some people have the taking-cold habit

The old cold goes; a new one quickly comes. It's the story of a weak throat, weak lungs, a tendency to consumption. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral breaks up the taking-cold habit. It strengthens, soothes, heals. Consult your doctor about this. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

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PAIN IN LOST LIMBS — PHYSICAL CURIOSITY

PHYSICIANS CAN'T ACCOUNT FOR PHENOMENA.

Three weeks ago Glen Bacheler, of Indiana, lost both hands in a railway accident. The amputated hands were placed in a jar of alcohol and Mr. Bacheler's arms received the most careful surgical attention. He suffered, however, for two weeks from severe and peculiar pains where the hands formerly were.

Mr. Bacheler insisted that his lost hands were crowded in such a way as to give him the sensation of severe cramping pains, and when he learned how they had been disposed of he demanded that they be properly buried. The hands were taken from the jar, were straightened to a natural position, were carefully wrapped, were incased in a box, and were buried. As soon as this was done Mr. Bacheler was relieved of the pains that had kept him in agony for two weeks.

This story will be received with smiles by the younger experts of the medical profession, with shakes of the head by the older surgeons, and with ready belief by hundreds of men who have suffered as Mr. Bacheler suffered.

Many a man who has suffered amputation of a leg or foot has been kept in anguish by the feeling of some object between the toes, by an intolerable itching where a toe ought to be, or by a sharp rheumatic pain in the ball of a missing foot. A man who has lost a hand or an arm has been seized suddenly with a distressing pain in the limb or in the finger, and has become almost hysterical because he could not relieve it by touching the hand that was not there.

Surgeons called to treat such cases have contended that the feeling was simply hallucination; that men who have suffered amputation have read stories of queer sensations in lost limbs, and that these stories have taken such a hold upon the imagination that they experience the pain attributed to the men whose stories they have read.

Acting on this theory, the surgeon fails in with the belief of the man, administers something to quiet his nerves, and, in cases where the missing hand or missing foot is accessible, gives directions for its proper handling and interment.

However, this does not settle the case. In a week or a month the man of the lost hand or lost foot has other trying experiences, and the surgeon tries to laugh him out of the hallucination. In good time the patient apparently surrenders his belief as to pain in the lost foot or hand, but in his own heart he holds to it. He may not talk about it, but he will insist that the sensation in the missing foot is so real and so exasperating that it at times drives him almost to the point of insanity.

These are strong men who have had such experiences, and their theory is that some careless treatment of the nerves severed in amputation is responsible for the queer sensation. A few surgeons have admitted that there may be something in this theory, but if it be admitted that the theory is correct, it does not explain the sensations experienced by Mr. Bacheler.

In this age, when the nerves of men and women receive more attention from the medical profession than ever before, is it not a little strange that these so-called hallucinations as to sensations in missing members of the body have not been more closely investigated? Are these sensations the work of the imagination, or are they the result of real physical conditions?—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

WHEREVER WEAKNESS IS, DISEASE WILL SETTLE.—If one suffers from any organic weakness, inherited or contracted, there disease will settle when it attacks the body. Therefore drive out the pains that beset you, do not let a cold or a cough harass you, and keep the respiratory organs in a good, healthy condition. This you can do by using Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Prevention is the wisest course.



"Seal Brand" stands for all that is best in coffee. It is a guarantee of purity, full weight, extra strength and delightful flavor.

In 1 and 2 pound tins to protect you against adulterations and substitution.

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We Can't Afford It.



If you'll look at the whole proposition square between the eyes, you'll see that we can't afford to make a misstatement in regard to "Walla Walla" coal.

We could possibly fool people when they first bought "Walla Walla" coal. But we couldn't fool the coal itself if it wasn't all that we said it was.

Carless screening—slate—poor burning qualities—quick to burn out faults, will all soon show themselves up.

Inasmuch as we have been advertising "Walla Walla" as the best coal in London, and have been selling it on that promise for the last five years and have sold more and more of it every year we've been in business, and the same people who bought and burned it five years ago have been buying and burning it ever since, what conclusion can you possibly come to other than Walla Walla is the best coal that you can buy in London?

As we've always sold it on that representation, surely the purchasers have found it to be all that we claim or there would have been a sheriff's flag floating serenely in the breeze in front of our coal yard years ago.

Isn't that true?

SALE IN LONDON CONTROLLED BY

BOWMAN & CO., 295 Clarence St. LONDON.

Blind masseuses have been so successful in London sanitariums that the "art of massage" is to be taught in New York schools for the blind. Their highly developed sense of touch gives them an aptitude for learning the work.

Felix Tanner, who achieved fame by a 40-day fast, has built a boat in the shape of a barrel and in it will make the attempt to sail around the world. Wellington, N. Z., his present residence, will be the starting point.

TOTAL EXPORTS OF CANADA FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

EACH SQUARE REPRESENTS $10,000,000.

NOTE:—The figures for 1902 and 1903 are $211,640,286 and $225,849,724 respectively.

SWEET CAPORAL



CIGARETTES

STANDARD OF THE WORLD

Sweet as a Rose.

With a little cry of infinite tenderness and affection, she turns to him, and before he knows it almost, her sleek little head lies upon his broad chest.

"Oh, Bob, Bob, forgive me; you were quite right—I mean it was just like your unselfish nobleness, and I was a—a spiteful little cat!" vehemently; "but I can't say good-bye, for all that; I won't," with a sudden tightening of the hands grasping his coat lappets, and a flash of the blue eyes that sends the hot blood to Bob's cheeks, and the fire to his eyes in sympathy—"I won't! Do you think it matters to me whether you are rich or poor? I like you better for being poor, I hate money, and all the fuss, and bother, and meanness, and pride it brings with it! Good-bye! Why, Bob," and here comes a little sob, "it would break my heart!"

His broad chest heaves.

"Don't tempt me, May!" he whispers, hoarsely.

"Tempt you!" she says, "I wish I knew how. You frighten me with your talk about duty and honor; I like you to talk about—about your love for me, Bob! There! see what a bold girl you are making of me! And, Bob, you do love me!"

"Very, very dearly, May, dear!" he says, with that grand simplicity which becomes him so admirably.

"I—I think you do a little," she says, naively; "but I shan't think so if you talk about leaving me! Never—never say again what you have said just now, Bob; and as to waiting—why, I'll wait until—until I am as gray and old as old Mother Grimes in the lane, and—and longer," with a sob.

He presses her to him, and looks down at the tear-dimmed eyes, speechless for a moment; then he says:

"May, you have won; but it would have been better for you dear, if you had lost! No, I know now that for all my—bravado, I couldn't have said 'Good-bye" forever, either. May, if—if you'll wait as you say, I'll go abroad—somewhere—anywhere, and I'll come back rich enough to ask your father to give you to me, and—and—if he won't—"

"But he must," she says with a firm thrill in her tremulous voice, "For nothing—nothing shall ever make me forget you, Bob——"

"What the dev—why confound——"

It is not Bob who speaks, but Mr. Houndell Palmer who stands behind them with his hands hanging helplessly at his side, his pompous face purple, his great round eyes almost starting from his head with indignant amazement.

May utters a little cry of alarm and glides from Bob's arms, but does not attempt to run away, indeed she keeps quite close to him, and confronts her father with something like defiance on her pale sweet face.

Mr. Palmer, gasping like a fish out of water, stares speechless for a moment at the pair.

"What—what the duce does this mean, eh?" he demands at last. "This is pretty conduct for—for a young lady. What do you mean, you sir, by—by daring to put your arm round my—my daughter's waist?"

Bob, pale but calm enough, looks him steadily in the face.

"I'm afraid you have cause for anger, sir," he says, "It was scarcely fair and honest to keep it secret from you. The fact is, Mr. Palmer, I have asked May to be my wife——"

"You—you've—confound your impudence!" stutters the indignant sugar-baker, gasping—"you've dared to ask her to be your wife, and have the insolence to tell me so to my face. 'May,' too! I'll trouble you to give that young lady a handle to her name."

"Father!" cries May.

"Don't talk to me, Miss Impertinence," he roars, "I won't stand it. I wonder you ain't ashamed of yourself, a meeting a young man on the sly like this, and allowing him to talk such stoopid nonsense; him so much beneath you, too. Why—why, it might as well a' been one of the grooms out of the stable," and he glares at Bob furiously.

"Father, father!" cires May, her eyes flashing, her cheeks scarlet. "You—you forget yourself, and me, Bob"—turning to Bob with outstretched appealing hand—"don't mind him; he doesn't mean it, he is angry and—and excited!"

"Don't I mean it, but I do!" exclaims Mr. Palmer with a snort; "and he knowes it too. And it's true. If it ain't, why don't he come and ask me like a man, not entice you—you little fool—to meet him on the sly? What's he got to say to that?"

Bob, pale and quivering, keeps his temper.

"There's something in that, sir," he says, "I ought to have come to you, I see it now. But—you see, when a man fears the answer he shirks putting the question——"

"Answer, yes. I'd have given an answer, sharp enough," retorts the sugar-baker, with a sneer. "I'd have sent you about your business pretty soon. A pretty thing! Do you know who the young lady is, young master?"

An answer scarcely being necessary, Bob wisely remains silent.

"I'll tell you, sir. She's my daughter—Houndell Palmer of the Court's daughter, and who are you to have the impudence to fall in love with her—for that's what you'll talk about, I suppose. Who are you, I say? Are you a young lord? No! Perhaps you've got a big fortune at your back?"

Bob shakes his head gravely.

"No," with a snarl, "I know that well enough. You're as poor as a church mouse. Oh, I see your game as clear as print; you think you'll feather your nest with my money, do you?"

Still Bob is silent. "He is her father," he keeps repeating to himself, "I have not been straight with him—I've got to bear it."

But May cannot keep silent.

"Father, for shame!" she pants, with heaving bosom and flashing eye.

"It's true, you stupid little idiot!" he says. "It's your money he wants, not you."

"That's a lie!" says poor Bob, stung into speech at last; and May, as she hears the grim, honest response, feels her heart bound with admiration, even in the midst of her terror and sorrow. "I beg your pardon, sir. I didn't mean to give you the lie, but it is not true. I love her for herself alone, and I don't care—I wish to Heaven she hadn't got a penny."

"I daresay," retorts Mr. Palmer, thrusting one hand in his pocket and shaking the other at the pair, "Well, I'll tell you what; if she was to be fool enough to listen to you and disobey me, you'd have your wish, for I'm—I'm hanged if she'd ever touch a penny of mine!" and he shakes his head fiercely until his face grows even more purple than before.

"I am content to take you at your word, sir," says Bob, gravely. "I'm a poor man."

"Poor! I should think you were!" puts in the sugar-baker, with angry contempt.

"But a poor man can be an honest one, and can love as well as a rich one," Bob says with bitterness. "I love your daughter, Mr. Palmer, and I am sorry I did not come to you before and tell you so straight out."

"I don't care whether you're sorry or not," he snarls. "It don't make any difference to me. I don't take any concern in you or your feelings. All I've got to do with is my gal; and I tell you flat that I ain't toiled and slaved for all these years to see my money wasted on the likes of you. I don't want to quarrel with you," he adds sullenly, and with a shake of the head, "and I don't want any row or fuss, All I say is, that this piece o' cursed, stoopid nonsense must come to an end. The idea. But there, as I say, I ain't going to say anything unpleasant. Give me your word that there's an end of it, and we won't say no more about it," and he holds out his hand as if he had made an extremely magnanimous offer which the most unreasonable of young men would not refuse.

But Bob looks at him steadily, and May, glancing from one to the other—from the vulgar, purse-proud, overbearing face of her father, to the pale, handsome one of her lover,creeps closer to Bob and waits breathless for the answer. Bob looks him steadily in the face.

"You ask too much, sir," he says, in a low tone. "I—I can't give her up. I have tried, but I cannot do it."

Something like an oath slips from the sugar baker's lips, but Bob goes on steadily—"I will not do it. If you had asked me to wait—to wait until I could come better fitted to ask for her, I would have said yes gladly. Don't be too hard upon me," he pleads, his voice breaking for the first time.

"Hard, be hanged!" retorts Mr. Palmer coarsely. "You won't give her up, you say! Well, I'm obliged to you for speaking out. I shall know what to do. May, go home!" and he points to the house.

But May does not move; she creeps, indeed, a little nearer to Bob, and her hand stretches out to him pleadingly.

"Go home!" roars Mr. Palmer. "You have seen the last of the impudent young scoundrel!"

"Father, father," she implores, the tears springing to her eyes, her hand raised as if to silence him. "If you only knew him half as well as I do you wouldn't say that!"

"I know him well enough!" he retorts, "and I say he's a scoundrel to steal a man's daughter behind his back."

"And I say he did not steal!" says May with a sudden drying up of her tears and a steadfast look in her eyes, "He did not steal, for I gave myself to him, and no one—no, father, not even you—shall take me away from him. You force me to speak out; he—he has stood and borne all your hard, cruel words, but I cannot any longer, I love him—I love him, and I will never—never give him up while—while—"her voice breaks—"while he does not wish it!"

Mr. Palmer stands like a man turned to stone for a moment, then, with an oath, he takes a step forward, almost as if he were about to strike one or both of them. May stands her ground, but Bob steps in between them and holds up his hand with a warning gesture.

"No, no," he says hoarsely, and there is something in the tone that arrests Mr. Palmer's steps. "No, no," he repeats. "Keep calm, sir. There—there must be nothing like that between you!"

Then he takes May's hand and looks down at her.

"May," he says, and his voice is full of tenderness and love, "obey your father; go now. I see my way. Heaven help us both, and keep us true to each other. I—I will not give you up—hear me out, sir," for Mr. Palmer has made a furious exclamation. "I cannot give you up, but I must go away; if I remained it would only be to cause you trouble and pain. I must go away for a time. But I will come back; always believe that, let them say what they will; I will come back, able, please heaven, to look your father in the face and tell him that I have a home fit for you to accept. Good-bye, dear, good-bye. Keep up your heart, and—go, now," he breaks off with a groan.

She looks up at him, her blue eyes filled with tears, but bright with a staunch, faithful gaze, and hiding her face in her hands, turns and leaves them. Bob struggles with the emotion that threatens to overmaster him for a moment, then he turns to Mr. Palmer.

"You have heard what I said, sir," he says, "You have used hard words to me, harder than I deserve, for I don't think I am a scoundrel. I shall keep my promise. I will not come back until I have won a home for her. Don't—don't be harder with her than you can help, sir. It was my fault, all my fault, and she is too gentle, bless her heart, to be hardly used. I wish you good-bye, sir," and he holds out his hand.

But Mr. Palmer bends a dark and forbidding frown upon him.

"Go to the devil!" he says, and Bob, with a shake of the head, turns and strides off.

[To be Continued.]

Deep sea fish make their own light by phosphorescence, and are equipped with telescopic eyes.

SMITH'S BUCHU LITHIA PILLS.

SICK KIDNEYS,

The Bladder, Rheumatism and the Blood—all these diseases yield at once and are quickly and fully cured. Price only 25 cents a box.

A CURE at the People's Price.

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To cure Constipation, Sick Headache and Biliousness in one night, use Smith's Pineapple and Butternut Pills, Only 25 cents at dealers.

ALL GENUINE SIGNED W. F. Smith

Sure Bladder Cure.

Worcester, Mass. 58 Woodland St.

"Your letter received and will say, That after taking three boxes of your Pills I am very much better. When I first commenced taking them I was obliged to get up ten or twelve times during the night, now it is only two or three times." Mr. JESSESHIPPEE

THE INGENUITY OF JAPANESE

HOW EVERY STRIP OF BARK, WOOD, AND LEAF OF TREE AND SHRUB IS UTILIZED.

Substitute for Rubber—Waterproof Paper Cloth and Its Uses—Paper Window Panes.

Attention has been directed to some of the marvelous achievements made by the ingenious Japanese in utilizing the bark of wood of trees and shrubs. We thought our wood-working factories had begun to make remarkable products out of the waste of the woods; but there are many things tht we had not thought of.

Spurred to economy by the mother of all invention, the Japanese have learned to utilize every strip of bark, wood, bud and leaf of their trees and shrubs. Who other than a Japanese could have conceived such startling ideas in interior house construction? The walls are papered not such as we paper ours, with dazzling splashes of lithographed colors and flowers, but with oiled paper that sheds the rain and moisture, preserves a uniform dryness inside, and graduates the light from without so that it is never dark and gloomy inside, nor too bright for the tired eyes. They light their homes without the aid of glass windows, and in such a way that the eyes can find rest and ease without artificial shading or extra light.

A Japanese makes his oiled paper out of the bark of threes and shrubs. The wood itself is too precious for this work, but the bark is stripped off and converted into marvelous weaves of paper cloth. The fiber of the bamboo, reed grass, and other plants, is also utilized in this way, paper cloth being made by hand which for many purposes is superiar to our own rubber goods. Rubber is a scarce commodity in Japan, and rubber overcoats, shoes and similar articles are almost unknown.

How the Japanese workmen succeed in producing such light, gossamerlike paper cloth that will serve all the functions of our heavy rubber goods is a mystery, and, furthermore, it is impossible for the uninitiated to comprehend how they do this out of the material at hand, and at a cost which places it within the hands of all. Oiled paper cloth is astonishingly cheap—cheaper than most grades of our cotton goods. Everyone purchases for one or more of a score of different purposes. It is sold everywhere and used everywhere. An astonishing amount of bark must be used for manufacturing it.

RAINCOATS CHEAP.

A raincoat or cloak that can be thrown over the head to protect it thoroughly from a drenching storm, can be purchased for less than twenty cents, and this can be used repeatedly for upwards of six months or a year. It is so soft and pliable that it can be folded carefully and put away for future use. When again needed it will shake out without showing crease or wrinkle.

The Japanese truckmen and "rikisha" coolies carry oiled paper blankets in their vehicles for emergency use. If a sudden storm should come up when perishable goods are being carried, they instantly bring forth their oiled paper cloth and spread it over the top. The rain is shed as though the goods were protected by rubber blankets. It is impossible to wet goods once covered or wrapped with the best quality of oiled paper cloth. Other uses for oiled paper are wrapping small articles to keep them free from dust and moisture, and protecting provisions from attacks by insects and worms. The paper made of certain kinds of tree bark possesses odors that are very repugnant to weevils, worms, and insects. These are made in quite a variety of shapes and sizes, and for particular purposes. Consequently we find that grain, flour, seeds, and provisions put away for future use in these oiled packages are never infested by insects. Sometimes the articles are kept for years, and when opened there is absolutely no sign of insect or egg. In this respect the Japanese have attained a higher degree of efficiency in preserving their goods than we have, for our bean and grain weevils, and insects that eat provisions, clothing, and furs, annually destroy millions of dollars' worth of goods. Such waste would be considered almost criminal in economical Japan.

SPUR OF NECESSITY.

The need of economy has thus enabled the Japanese to u lize waste that in this country is entirely neglected. Conditions determine, to a large extent the development of such ingenious home industries. Without the urgent hand of dire necessity it is doubtful if the world would possess half the inventions and discoveries of common use today. This is made apparent by a study of the Japanese people in this country. They represent as a rule the most intelligent and progressive class of the island empire. But instead of bringing into practical use their natural genius for utilizing waste material, we find most of them engaged in exploiting the goods of their native country in the land of their adoption, or learning the ways of Americans in the different lines of industry.

The question whether they can make more in following ordinary business methods and manufacturing systems prevalent here than in discovering new lines of work is interesting. In no parts of Japan are there such opportunities for utilizing waste material as in this country. Every day ingenious American inventors are finding some new way to make fortunes out of the waste pile, and in competition with them the Japanese located here make a rather poor showing.

While we find a few important inventions made in this country by Japanese, they do not represent the natural drift of the ingenious mind of the people.

There are a number of Japanese novelties hawked around in the street, or sold at typical Japanese stores, which owe their origin to the Japanese settled in this country, and while the purchasers imagine they are getting imported articles these never saw the Orient, nor were any duplicates of them ever made abroad. They are distinctly American-made Japanese novelties, invented and manufactured by the deft fingers of the resident Japanese.

The cheapness of pine wood has naturally attracted their attention, and there is a group of Japanese wood-carvers who make the queerest sorts of dolls, Japanese houses, kites and tops imaginable. These are all colored and painted by the resident Japanese artists, who know the value of copying the scenes and designs of the Orient. Japanese toys were never so popular as today, and it is estimated by dealers in Christmas toys that this demand will be quite unprecedented the coming winter. Consequently a large output of Japanese toys and novelties is in the process of construction in this country today. These will represent almost everything from the simplest Japanese bamboo umbrellas up to intricate wood-carved novelties that require weeks of careful handwork to finish.

RAINY DAY NOTE BOOK.

It is to a Japanese that we owe the invention and manufacture of an oiled paper pad that one can carry out in a rainstorm without fear of destrucion. This pad can be used with an indelible ink pencil when the rain is falling in torrents, and the lettering will neither be washed out nor blurred. The value of such a pad is apparent for use on shipboard, by policemen, reporters or others who must sometimes find it rather difficult to write down notes when the weather is decidedly inclement. This discovery is partly due to the general knowledge of the secrets of the manufacture of oiled paper in the native land across the seas. Its adaptation to new uses is not altogether remarkable, for it possesses qualities that should naturally lead to such a use of it.

FINEST LACQUER.

The Japanese in this country have also become skillful in the use and manufacture of paint and lacquer. Their lacquer has for centuries been the finest in the world, and in some instances its peculiar qualities have induced navy departments to sheathe their ships used in tropical waters with it for protection against marine worms and insects that honeycomb and destroy ordinary wood. Even our own Government years ago had one of its small gunboats in China painted outside with Japanese lacquer as an experiment. This lacquer is made the foundation of some of the new Japanese paints that have been manufactured in this country within the past few years, and for outside work they are said to prove superior to all others. They are not only impervious to water, but they are so durable that house painting is not required oftener than once in ten years. This is particularly desirable at the seashore, where expensive summer cottages quickly deteriorate through the destructive effects of the salt air. The Japanese in combining their knowledge of lacquer work with the secrets of the paint trade, have made definite advances which should prove beneficial to them and to the public.

PRODUCTS OF JAPANESE LOOMS.

The weaving of mats, rugs and porch blinds is a national art with the Orientals. They have long excelled in this, and the products of their hand looms adorn thousands of American homes. A Japanese colony in this country has succeeded in utilizing many waste reed grasses and wild shrubs with tough fibres to make door mats, carpets and rugs that are of considerable value for country house use. The vast amount of wild fibre plants found in this country offers an abundance of raw material for workmen. The gathering and curing of these fibrous growths merely require a little intelligent labor; but their weaving into patterns that catch the eye is the work of artists.

The weaving of many other small household articles by the resident Japanese from waste material has proved of commercial value. A number have located in Florida, where the saw palmetto is as plentiful as huckleberries in New York State. The fibre of the palmetto is strong and pliable. That it has never been utilized for manufacturing purposes is the wonder of all who visit Florida for the first time. The Japanese propose to weave a new cloth out of this palmetto fibre, and manufacture summer hats and bonnets that will be as serviceable and durable as the famous Panama hats. The palmetto fibre when properly cured and treated is so strong that it will stand almost any amount of handling without breaking or creasing. In the skillful hands of the Japanese it may be expected that it will prove even more durable than when cured by ordinary methods.

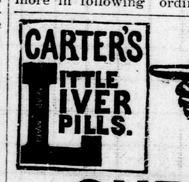
If they bring to this country the same ability they have displayed in utilizing at home every particle of waste material, the Japanese should soon establish new lines of industry of permanent value. There is no land richer in raw material that is waiting for some genius to use in some industrial way. Our woods and forests, our mines and valleys, and our inland lakes and streams abound with material that in time will be converted into some useful articles. It may be at present that Necessity, the mother of invention, has not applied her sharp lash to those who occupy the land, and the possibilities will remain unrealized until the urgent call of need opens our eyes.—New York Evening Post.

A Ship's Chronometers.

There is a popular belief that chronometers, those delicate pieces of mechanism which enable the mariner to tell to a nicety where he is upon the ocean, are made only in England. One will be told even in Maiden Lane that England is the chronometer-maker to the world. This was true at one time, but now, according to shipmasters, America turns out excellent chronometers. There are, however, only three American makers, as against numerous British firms. Many of the instruments in use in the United States navy are of American make. These chronometers are purchased on trial. The delicate instrument is subjected to extremes of temperature, by means of which its variations are ascertained, No instrument leaves the maker's hands until it has been thoroughly tested, or before it is three years old. In this period there is ample opportunity for developing its peculiarities. When it is understood that an error of four seconds on the part of the chronometer will put a skipper a mile out of his course, the necessity of the most careful and thorough test is apparent.

Even when an instrument has been tested to the satisfaction of the experts, and has been finally adjusted, only a skillful man can be allowed to carry it from the workshop to the ship. One firm alone has a dozen of these carriers constantly employed. They are not, of course, dealing all the time with new chronometers; there are from 400 to 500 always in stock from ships arriving in this port from all parts of the world. As soon as a ship comes into port its chronometer is usually sent ashore for rating—that is to say, it is carefully observed until the ship is ready to sail, when the variation is reported to the captain, who can then make his calculations accordingly. The chronometers of the transatlantic liners are sent ashore for rating every time they come into port. The greatest care is taken of chronometers on board ship, and on all first-class ships there are usually three, one being for deck observation. The most perfect one of the lot is usually placed in a dry but well ventilated apartment amidships, where it is firmly screwed down, and should there be any fear of dampness, wrapped in a heavy woolen blanket. On the Government vessels the chronometer is placed in a case lined and padded with curled hair, which keeps it from being jarred. The smallest speck of rust on the balance spring might cause a chronometer to lose its accuracy. A first-class chronometer costs $250, and one of the same grade capable of telegraphing its own time, sells at $450.—New York Evening Post.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE BELL

CURIOUS IDEAS ASSOCIATED WITH BELL-RINGING IN TIMES THAT HAVE PASSED.

An Agency in Driving Away tsf and Purifying the Air—Famous Individual Bells.

In early ages, we learn both from Scripture and from secular writings, small bells were much in use. They were among the ornaments of priestly garments, they were hung upon animals, they were rung in markets. Hand bells were used also in the religious processions of medieval times.

But we should remember with gratitude the name of Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, in Campania (early in the fifth century), if he were, as antiquarians tell us, the inventor of church bells. These were but simple things, and he was far from dreaming of the huge objects that in modern days have resulted from his invention. From his place of residence, the names given to bells in "monkish Latin," "nola" and "campana," are derived; hence, too, "campanile," the church tower containing the bell,—and the name of the pretty bellflower, campanula.

As the original use of the church bell was to call the people to worship, out of this soon grew in a superstitious age the belief that evil spirits fled from its sound. Thus it was rung in storms, and supposed to possess the power of purifying the air.

The "passing bell" was formerly rung to warn all who heard it to pray for the dying, according to the law in the days of Queen Elizabeth,—"that when a Christian bodie is in passing, the bell may be tolled;" it was also to be rung before and after the "burial." Hence comes the word "bell-money," used if not now, at least very recently, in many parts of Great Britain, meaning originally the money paid for this bell-ringing, but later the sum laid up by the provident for the payment of their general funeral expenses.

Akin to the tolling of the passing-bell is an old custom in New England country towns of tolling the bell to notify the inhabitants of a death. The tolling is followed by more rapid strokes corresponding in number to the years of the departed. This old fashion is now passing away.

The "curfew bell," which was the signal throughout England for the extinguishing of lights and fires, was of earlier date than the reign of the Norman William, though he is often said to have originated the custom; it is referred by some writers even to the laws of Alfred the Great, but it is hard breaking the thread of old tradition—and the conqueror's memory continues to bear the imputation.

As bells were consecrated by religious rites, so they received names, being often baptized by the name of some saint. At Holywell (famous for its sacred spring), near Oxford, is a bell named Winifred. Several large bells in England bear the name of Thomas, in memory of Thomas a Becket, whom the quaint old Fuller calls "the Saint Traitor." Most of these namesakes, however, are commonly known as "Tom;" one of the most famous is "Great Tom of Oxford;" his dwelling is in the tower of Christ Church in that city, and every night at five minutes past 9, 101 strokes of his mighty hammer give the signal for closing the college gates. One hundred and one was the original number of students on the foundation. Another well-known bell is that of St. Paul's in London, which is heard only on occasion of a death in the royal family, or when a mayor of the city dies during his term of office.*

Of famous individual bells we have, as yet, but few in this country. Christ Church, one of the oldest parishes in Boston, has a peal of eight bells, presented in 1744. Each bears an inscription, according to the old fashion. One is, "We are the first ring of bells cast for the British Empire in North America." Another, "Since generosity has opened our mouths, our tongues shall ring aloud its praise." They are remarkably sweet and their voices sound through the night air during the Christmas season, proclaiming the glad tidings brought to all mankind.

Of another of our famous bells there is an interesting account in the words of an English writer: "Lester, Pack and Chapman, in 1751, cast a bell for the State House of Philadelphia, and the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania ordered the founders to adorn it with the text, 'Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof.'—Leviticus, xxv., 10. The bell was cracked before it was hung, but was recast in America, and on July 8, 1776, it indeed proclaimed liberty, for it was rung in honor of the independence of the States; hence it is treasured as a relic, and called the Liberty Bell."

"Campanalogy," the scientific practice of bell-ringing, has received less attention in this country than abroad. In England bells are rung much, and often during Christmastide the New Year is "rung in," and the arrival of any person of importance is, in most towns, welcomed with a merry peal.

Anciently, the precious metals were supposed to emit peculiarly pleasant sounds. One of the early Christian Fathers received for his eloquence the name of Chrysostom, "the golden-mouthed." We still speak of a "silvery voice." So it has been thought that a mingling of gold and silver in the metal of a bell adds sweetness to the tone. Modern writers have tried to put such ideas to flight saying, "This is only an old fancy." At all events, it is prettier than many "old fancies," and sentiment still leads persons to send some precious articles to be melted in, becoming a part of that bell which is to call them to worship, and to pay a tribute of love to departed friends.

What speaks of home to the absent more sweetly than the church bell? Shakespeare's Orlando, asking help of the exiles of Arden, appeals to their memory of happier times:

If ever you have looked on better days,
If ever been where bells have knolled to church,—

Cowper's shipwrecked Solitary laments that:

The sound of the church-going bell
These valleys and rocks never heard.

Napoleon, one of his biographers tells us, even at the height of his fame and fortune, was deeply affected by the sound of the village bells, heard in his evening walks, and would say with trembling voice, "They remind me of the first years I spent at Brienne,"—the schooldays of his early and innocent life.

Bells have a literature of their own. Schiller's "Song of the Bell" is widely known. Music and verse combine to praise the "Bells of Shandon."

Among American poems, Poe's "Bells" are not forgotten; Lowell has commemorated th "Great Fire of Hamburg" when the old sacristan, surrounded by the flames, rang his beloved bells for the last time,—

Our promised land stands full in sight,
shout now as ne'er before!

The spirited poem, "Toll, Roland, toll!" professedly in honor of a famous bell of Ghent, was written in commemoration of the emancipation proclamation of 1863.—Pamela. McArthur Cole, in Massachusetts Plowman.

* Yes, however, tolled in honor of Garfield and McKinley.

Seeing the Czar

The popular fancy pictures the Czar as one never seen by his people save when imbedded in a phalanx of guards, thus protected from the bullets of would-be regicides. To show, however, how easily any king-killer could accomplish his dastardly mission in St. Petersburg today, I may state that on two occasions, had I been a Nihilist "elected" to the job, I could have shot his Imperial Majesty Nicholas II. The first such opportunity presented itself one evening as I drove in a drosky sled past the Winter Palace. In a second-story, corner window, directly over the guard stationed below, in a room which all St. Petersburg knows to be the Czar's study, the monarch sat by a green-shaded lamp, reading. Some palace servants had neglected to lower the blinds, and there sat the master of one hundred million subjects, in full view of the hundreds of drosky sleds that were passing and repassing on the quay, an easy mark for a sharpshooter.

The second opportunity was in the Nevski Prospekt, the widest street in the world, compared to which Broadway is an alley. Suddenly I saw a man in uniform—and half the men in St. Petersburg wear uniforms—step to the edge of the sidewalk, face the roadway, and hold his hand to his cap in salute. The Czar was coming. He was a bundle of furs in a troika, and an official who sat beside him was simply another bundle of furs. His troika, drawn by three magnificent, matchless horses, galloped at a mad pace in true troika fashion, passing so close to my own drosky sled that I could see the smile lurking in his young, and by no means careworn face. I even perceived that his beard was cut closer than appears in his photographs. Quickly I ordered my driver to turn around and follow the troika. He shook his head, but I insisted. "Da, da!" (Yes, yes!) and flashed a gold piece. He then turned round and made the horse trot as only a Russian drosky horse can trot. I wanted another look at the most powerful human being on earth. But I didn't get it. A mounted officer of some sort raised his hand to indicate that my driver was to stop.—Leslie's Weekly.

Croup.

Not a minute should be lost when a child shows symptoms of croup. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears will prevent the attack. It never fails, and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all druggists.

William Le Queux, author of "The Closed Book," is a chevalier of the Order of San Marino, and a consul of the miniature republic. His Italian residence is at Villa Le Queux, near Florence.



Climbing The Ladder

is a practical demonstration of "PROGRESS."

"Progress" Clothing

is a striking demonstration of what can be accomplished in wholesale tailoring by a combination of artist specialists.

When buying clothing look for the label with the man climbing the ladder.

Sold by Leading Clothiers Throughout Canada.

Progress Brand Clothing may be had from J. H. Chapman & Co



Mrs. Elizabeth H. Thompson, of Lillydale, N. Y., Grand Worthy Wise Templar, and Member of W. C. T. U., tells how she recovered from a serious illness by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am one of the many of your grateful friends who have been cured through the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and who can to-day thank you for the fine health I enjoy. When I was thirty-five years old, I suffered severe backache and frequent bearing-down pains; in fact, I had womb trouble. I was very anxious to get well, and reading of the cures your Compound had made, I decided to try it. I took only six bottles, but it built me up and cured me entirely of all my troubles.

"My family and relatives were naturally as gratified as I was. My niece had heart trouble and nervous prostration, and was considered incurable. She took your Vegetable Compound and it cured her in a short time, and she became well and strong, and her home to her great joy and her husband's delight was blessed with a baby. I know of a number of others who have been cured of different kinds of female trouble, and am satisfied that your Compound is the best medicine for sick women."—MRS. ELIZABETH H. THOMPSON, Box 105, Lillydale, N. Y.

Thousands upon thousands of women throughout this country are not only expressing such sentiments as the above to their friends, but are continually writing letters of gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham, until she has hundreds of thousands of letters from women in all classes of society who have been restored to health by her advice and medicine after all other means had failed.

Here is another letter which proves conclusively that there is no other medicine to equal **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**



"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered with poor health for over seven years, not sick enough to stay in bed, and not well enough to enjoy life and attend to my daily duties properly. I was growing thin, my complexion was sallow, and I was easily upset and irritable.

"One of my neighbors advised me to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and I procured a bottle. A great change for the better took place within a week, and I decided to keep up the treatment.

"Within two months I was like a changed woman, my health good, my step light, my eyes bright, my complexion vastly improved, and I felt once more like a young girl. I wonder now how I ever endured the misery. I would not spend another year like it for a fortune.

"I appreciate my good health, and give all the praise to **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."**—MRS. M. TILLA, 407 Habersteen St., Savannah, Ga.

Mrs. Pinkham has on file thousands of such letters.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.