4 P. M. EDITION

London Advertiser

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42ND YEAR. NO. 17735 THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO. SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1906.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

BOYCOTT TO PUNISH CASTRO; FRENCH FLEET NEAR COAST

France May Take Revenge for Insult by Cutting Off All Commercial Relations.

Caracas, Thursday, Jan. 25., via Port of Spain, Trinidad, Jan. 27.—Twenty-five members of the diplomatic corps today delivered to the Venezuelan Government a formal joint note stating that they could not accept Venezuela's position that M. Taigny, the former French charge d'affaires here, had been deprived of his official character, and that he returned only as a French citizen at the time of his forced departure from this country. The diplomats have communicated the text of this note to their respective governments.

The Dominion Going Home.

London, Jan. 27.—The British admiralty says that the rumors that the British battleship Dominion is going to Venezuela are groundless. She will leave Halifax this afternoon for home.

Protest Against Insult to Taigny.

Willemstad, Island of Curacoa, Jan. 25.—The French armored cruiser De Saix, the Troude, the flagship of Admiral Bevoe De La Peyrere, and the cruiser Jurien De La Graviere arrived here today from Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad.

Paris, Jan. 26.—President Loubet presided today at a council of ministers at the Elysee Palace, in the course of which it is said on good authority that a decision was reached relative to France's eventful action towards Venezuela.

The measures to be taken have not yet been made known, but it is understood that the United States has been advised of France's course of action, which is entirely approved at Washington.

Referring to the Venezuelan situation the Journal Des Debats today says:

"France does not need to ask the permission of other powers in order to give a lesson to President Castro. Venezuela has insulted France, which ought to inflict punishment. This would be very easy without risking diplomatic or other complications. Our squadron has merely to force the entrance to La Guaira, Porto Cabello and Maracaibo, and the United States probably would intervene and demand a settlement of the quarrel at the Hague, which would not be disagreeable to us after we have displayed our power; but we must absolutely affirm the principle of our rights and raise up the outraged French flag."

Washington. D. C., Jan. 26. — As a preliminary to a naval demonstration, France is now considering the initiation of a boycott of all Venezuelan products of which she is the largest foreign purchaser.

No plan of action has been finally determined upon, but the apparently complicated situation at Algeciras has caused a suspension in the programme

(Continued on Page Three.)

STILL SMOULDERING

Toronto's Big Fire of Four Years' Ago Not Extinguished.

Toronto, Jan. 27.—Contractor McGuigan, who is excavating in the area covered by debris from the great fire of four years ago, has come upon a spot where the fire is still smoldering. The excavations are being made for the recovery of the valuable building stone and other materials. Six and seven feet under the surface the excavators have found tons of paper still burning. At the bottom of the pile, where the fire has kept on burning, the ashes are as fine as flour.

DR. SHERATON BURIED

Head of Wycliffe College Borne to Last Resting Place.

Toronto, Jan. 26. — The remains of Rev. Principal Sheraton, of Wycliffe College, were laid at rest today in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

The service at the house was private, being conducted by Bishop Sweatman, of Toronto, assisted by Rev. Canon Baldwin, Rev. C. J. James and T. C. Desbarres.

The pallbearers were Revs. Professor Wrong, B. Bryan, L. E. Skey, F. Williamson, T. B. Smith and F. J. Lynch. The services at the grave were conducted by Rev. Canon Cody and Rev. T. O'Meara.

The cortege contained representatives from the educational bodies and institutions of the city and Province.

SPOTS A NEW COMET

In the Northeastern Sky and Moving Towards Northwest.

Geneva, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Dr. William R. Brooks, director of Smith Observatory, and professor of astronomy at Hobart College, discovered a new comet this morning in the northeastern sky. Its position is right ascencion 16 hours, 19 minutes and 30 seconds; declination north 47 degrees, 10 minutes. It has a moderate motion in a northwesterly direction. This is said to be the first comet of the year, and is the twenty-fifth discovered by Professor Brooks.

BRADT IS IMPROVING

Motorman Injured in Crossing Accident Doing Well as Expected.

Wm. F. Bradt, the street railway motorman who was injured in Thursday night's accident at the Richmond street crossing of the Grand Trunk, is doing nicely at Victoria Hospital, and should he continue to improve at the present rate it will be possible to remove him to his home in a couple of weeks.

Bradt suffered injury to his back, but fortunately it will not affect his spine. The injured motorman is a brother of Mr. Ernest Bradt, of Dufferin avenue, with whom he resides. The latter's name was given in mistake in the report of the accident.

The other persons injured in the accident are reported to be doing well.

The funeral of the conductor, Jutson Moore, will be held tomorrow. The employes of the street railway will attend in a body.

THE SURVIVOR



Joseph Chamberlain—"Everything is lost but me eye-glaws!"—Toronto Telegram.

Committee Places Cost Of Institute at $75,000

Three Departments Are To Be Requested — Maintenance Item $12,000 a Year.

The committee named some time ago to frame up a document to be presented to the Ontario Government, asking for a hygienic institute for London, met in the city hall last night and completed its task. Dr. Roome occupied the chair, Dr. English acting as secretary.

Copies of a circular which was also decided upon will be sent to 800 medical men and prominent citizens in the district west of Guelph, as well as to all the boards of trade, boards of health, etc., in the district. The co-operation of all such persons and bodies is asked to secure the institute for London, on the ground that it will be a direct benefit to the entire district which lies west of Guelph. The county councils of Middlesex, Elgin and Kent are also being asked to co-operate.

In the request which will be presented to the Government, an up-to-date hygienic institute is asked for.

The committee estimates that it will cost $65,000 to erect the building, furnish it and pay for the land. It is further estimated that it will cost about $10,000 to equip the laboratories, making the total cost of the institute $75,000.

The committee asks the Government to equip three departments—bacteriology, pathology and hygiene, the professor in the latter to be also the principal of the institute. It is estimated that it will require about $8,000 per annum to provide for the salaries of the professors, $600 for the engineer, $500 for a caretaker, and $2,500 for general expenses, or a total for maintenance of about $12,000 per annum.

All the circulars sent out are in the form of petitions, and when filled must be returned to Dr. English, secretary of the committee, who will see that they are sent to the Ontario Government.

THEY CALL IT TORONTO THE GOOD

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, Jan. 27. — The close of the Torrey-Alexander meeting in Toronto is being marked today by a presentation of a magnificent cabinet of silver to Dr. Torrey by the local committee. There is also something for Mr. Alexander. Four thousand five hundred hymn books have been stolen from the mission by the Massey Hall congregations, the books being valued at from 5 to 25 cents each.

COULDN'T BRIBE REPORTERS

Alleged Attempt of Beef Packers to Corrupt Press Collapses.

Chicago, Jan. 27. — The Record-Herald today says: The revelations from Washington, dealing with an attempt to influence public opinion in favor of the Chicago beef packers, were not wholly a surprise to the majority of the newspapermen who have been connected in a professional way with the Government investigation of the packing business. The federal grand jury which voted the indictments had been in session but a short time when rumors began to float about that certain newspaper reporters had been approached.

Proof that offers of money had been made to reporters came into the possession of United States District Attorney Morrison while the grand jury was making its investigatoin. No evidence could be given, however, that any of the offers had been accepted. As a matter of fact, the Government's information was first obtained from newspapermen who had been given the indirect hint that they might make some "easy money" if they wished.

RUN DOWN AT LAST

Man for Whom Police of World Were Searching Caught.

New York, Jan. 27. — Central office detectives of this city arrested yesterday a man for whom they declare the police of the world have been searching for more than four years. The prisoner, who was picked up on the street by a mere chance, is declared to be James Manes, formerly an American bookmaker, who is wanted in connection with the famous Bank of Liverpool robbery of Nov. 22, 1901, in which the English institution, through forgery and conspiracy, was defrauded of more than $800,000. Subsequently $380,000 of this amount was recovered from the conspirators, the bank having sustained a net loss of more than $400,000.

Gomel, Russia, in Flames; A Fresh Rising of Reds

Revolutionists and Peasants Battle With Troops—Hundreds Killed in Mutiny at Vladivostock.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 27. — A dispatch from Gomel says that half the town is in flames and that fighting is going on in the center of the town between the troops and the revolutionists, who have been reinforced by the peasants of the surrounding districts. The disorder has extended to five counties around Gomel. The peasantry, as in the Baltic provinces, have deposed the old authorities and elected revolutionists to fill their places.

Killed Traitor In Hospital.

Lodz, Russian Poland, Jan. 27.—Three unknown persons today gained access to the hospital and killed with daggers a man named Lukizevski, who was shot and mortally wounded in the streets on Jan. 25. The murderers thus completed the sentence of the local revolutionary tribunal, which condemned Lukizevski to death as a traitor for informing the police of the location of bomb depots.

Mutiny at Vladivostock.

London, Jan. 27. — The Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post says it is reported that the Vladivostock squadron mutiny resulted in casualties to the number of 200.

Burned Two Hundred Castles.

Wenden, Livonia, Thursday, Jan. 25. —The pacification of the Baltic Provinces is reaching the final stage, so far as the Agrarian movement is concerned. Nearly 250 revolutionists have been shot, several thousands are under arrest, and 5,000 rifles have been captured by the troops.

Generals Orloff Meinhardt and Wendt are now operating in the Wenden district with 10,000 troops, completing a circle in which the revolutionists are being gathered. The generals have the names of the leaders of the revolutionists, who will be tried by court martial when caught, and either shot or imprisoned. The majority of those already executed were Littish teachers or students.

The revolutionists have stopped burning buildings, but occasionally they fire on the troops. Altogether, the revolutionists in this district burned 200 castles, valued at $4,000,000, without including the articles of value which they contained.

GERRY PRESIDENT OF LIBERAL CLUB

Alderman Chosen Head of the South London Organization—Cane Given Treasurer.

The annual meeting of the South London Liberal Club last night was held in the rooms, corner of the Wortley road and Craig street, and was largely attended. Officers for the year were elected as follows:

Honorary Presidents—Hon. C. S. Hyman, Minister of Public Works, and Ald. G. W. Armstrong.

President—Ald. Gerry.

First Vice-President—Robert Southcott.

Second Vice-President — William Kennedy.

Secretary—Frank Millson.

Treasurer—John Laing.

Executive Committee—The chairmen of the different subdivisions and the officers-elect.

Mr. Laing, who has been the treasurer for the past two years, was presented with a gold-headed cane as a mark of the club's appreciation of his efforts. The presentation was made by Mr. F. E. Parnell.

A vote of thanks was also tendered to Mr. Frank Millar, the retiring secretary, and a vote of condolence with the family of the late Col. Leys was passed unanimously, and will be forwarded to the widow and family.

In addition to the South London Liberals, there were very many present from other parts of the city, several of whom made stirring speeches.

10 YEARS FOR CAPTAIN

For Failing to Have Fire Drill Aboard Illfated Slocum.

New York, Jan. 27. — Captain Wm. H. Van Schaick was today found guilty of criminal negligence in failing to have fire drills on the steamer General Slocum, which he commanded in June, 1904, when that steamer burned with the loss of over 1,000 lives.

He was immediately sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by Judge Thomas, of the United States district court.

The jury disagreed as to two other counts on which he was charged with criminal negligence by the employment of life preservers of poor quality on the steamer.

Will Be Made an Embassy.

Tokio, Jan. 27. — It has been decided to raise the Japanese legation at Rome to the rank of embassy, and it is understood M. Nuchida, the Japanese minister at Pekin, will be appointed ambassador to Italy.

TEACHERS FAVOR A UNION MEETING

Three Associations May Hold One and Invite Noted Educationists—Officers Chosen.

A meeting of the London Teachers' Association was held this morning in the office of School Inspector Edwards, in the city hall.

President W. C. Ferguson occupied the chair. The association discussed at some length the advisability of holding a combined meeting of the East Middlesex, West Middlesex and London Teachers' Associations some time this year, probably in the spring, the object being to bring some notable educationists here to deliver addresses. It was pointed out that the three associations could muster something over 400 teachers, of whom about 160 would be from London, and that the combined sessions would be sure to prove very beneficial all around. The executive was instructed to bring in a report on the matter at once.

A resolution was adopted congratulating Mr. John McCool upon his appointment as public schools inspector of East Bruce.

The following officers were elected:

President—W. J. Snelgrove, of Lorne avenue school.

Vice-President—Miss Jeffery of St. George's school.

Secretary-Treasurer—Miss E. Johnston, Lorne avenue school.

Executive—Messrs. Fergsuon and Beal, Misses Gahan, Tarrey, Fleming and S. Macklin.

Auditors—Messrs. Wallace and MacRobert.

NEW C. P. R. LINER

The Empress of Ireland Successfully Launched at Glasgow.

Glasgow, Jan. 27. — The C. P. R. steamer Empress of Ireland was successfully launched today at Fairfield yards, Govan, in the presence of a large gathering, including many Americans and Canadians.

Tucker Dies June 10.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 27.—Charles L. Tucker, convicted of the murder of Mabel Page, of Weston, March 31, 1904, was today sentenced in the Middlesex superior court to death by electricity during the week of June 10. When asked if he had anything to say Tucker addressed the court as follows: "Your honor, all I have to say is that I am absolutely innocent of this crime."

MEXICO SUFFERS FROM COLD WAVE

The Poor in Capital's Streets Perish From Exposure—Temperature Remarkable.

Mexico City, Jan. 27.—The great cold wave which has caused so much suffering in Central Mexico and even on the gulf coast has abated and the warmth of the sun has been most welcome after three days of clouds and north winds.

The police report that night before last twelve members of the lower class perished on the streets from cold and exposure, being poorly clad and most of them being victims of alcoholism. The cold produced congestion of the lungs, and the victims died sitting in the doorways of business buildings.

Governor Landa had built fires in the streets for poor people out at night. The poor have suffered greatly during this remarkable period of cold.

LONDON KNIGHTS SHONE

Templars' Fine Installation Work Astonishes Windsorites.

Windsor, Jan. 26. — The delegation of London Knights Templar arrived here this afternoon, and were courteously received by a deputation of the local members who after preliminaries, escorted them to the Masonic Hall, where work in the Preceptory of Instruction was in progress.

At 3:30 p.m. a council of the Illustrious Order of the Red Cross was opened by the officers of St. Simon of Cyrene Preceptory, of Sarnia, who conferred the degree on several local brethren. Their work was very fine, and elicited praise from all who witnessed it.

Later the London Knights opened an assembly of the Order of the Temple, conferring the novitiate and installation ceremonies on the candidates.

At the close of these ceremonies an adjournment was had for supper, and shortly after 7 o'clock the Londoners once more took up the work, this time excelling all previous efforts in the rendition of the consecration ceremony.

St. Elmo Preceptory of Stratford concluded the day's work by conferring the Order of Malta upon the newly-made Knights Templar.

Subsequently refreshments were served by the local caterers and a pleasant time enjoyed until train time.

THREE PERISH IN LOWELL HOTEL FIRE

Guests Hang From Window Ledges Until Exhausted—Scores Seriously Injured.

Lowell, Mass., Jan. 27. — At least three lives were lost in a fire which badly damaged the Richardson Hotel, here today. Seven injured persons were taken to the hospital, while nearly a score of others were treated by physicians and then lodged in other hotels and residences in the neighborhood.

All of the known dead were women. Two of them have not been identified, while the third was a woman who was hired yesterday as a pastry cook at the hotel.

Most of the injured were either burned, cut by falling glass, or hurt in jumping from the windows of the upper stories.

All the persons on the first and second floors escaped without injury.

When the firemen arrived many persons on the third and fourth floors were hanging from the window-ledges. Unfortunately the fire apparatus responding to the first alarm did not include enough aerial ladders to remove these persons from their precarious positions. A second alarm was sounded immediately, and when sufficient long ladders had reached the scene all of those who were visibly in peril were rescued. Some of those hanging from the windows, however, had become exhausted before this time, and had dropped into the life nets that were spread below. All left the hotel in their night-clothes, and they did not have an opportunity to save their personal effects.

The hotel was bought by Mr. Toban, the proprietor, two years ago, for $60,000.

$15,000 RICHER

St. Thomas Man Said to Have Won Amount in Lottery.

St. Thomas, Jan. 27. — As the result of investing $1 in the Louisiana State lottery George F. Prentice, who conducts a cigar and billiard establishment at No. 569 Talbot street, in this city, is said to be $15,000 richer. Some time ago, Mr. Prentice purchased for his dollar one-third of ticket No. 94260, and yesterday a representative of the lottery concern came to the city, and called on Mr. Prentice, handing $15,000 in ten $1,000 and ten $500 bill, as his share of the $45,000 drawn by the ticket.

C. P. R. TO ELECTRIFY SYSTEM.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company are considering the advisability of substituting electricity for steam as a motive power, and before undertaking the necessary initial ...ments are making inquiries in re... quarters and obtaining data as to the probable cost. They have been advised by manufacturers of electrical plants to go slow, because so rapid is the development in electrical science that apparatus which today may be modern and up-to-date, becomes obsolete tomorrow. If the C. P. R. decide to experiment in the operation of trains drawn by electric motors the section between Montreal and Quebec will be first equipped and the tests will begin some time within the next six months. Should electric motor cars prove successful the system of electrification will gradually be extended to other C. P. R. lines. Shawinigan Falls will furnish electrical energy for the preliminary tests, and in the event of these trials proving a success Niagara Falls will undoubtedly be drawn upon for power with which to operate some of the Ontario lines.

PERISHING ON BOARD VALENCIA; MINER OFFERS $15,000 FOR RESCUE

His Gold Lay on the Broken Deck, No One Bothering About It.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 27. — Among those who are supposed to have perished when the steamer Valencia went to pieces was J. B. Graham, a passenger, and with him went a bag containing $15,000 in gold. Survivors of the wreck say that Graham frantically offered the money to any one who would place him on shore. But the others paid little heed to his pleadings, and his gold lay on the broken deck, kicked under foot, no one bothering to even pick it up.

"It was one time when gold would not buy what was wanted," said one of the survivors, as he related the story on the steamship Topeka. "I'm coming to a safe harbor without a cent, why even this shirt I have on belongs to another man, and I have not even a hat. But that bag of gold, on this ship loaded with bullion would not tempt me into such a place again."

Graham recently sold a mine in Alaska for $60,000.



HON. L. B. BRODEUR,
Minister of Inland Revenue, who is slated to succeed the late Hon. Mr. Prefontaine as Minister of Marine.

THE WEATHER.

Tomorrow—Fine and Milder.

London, Saturday, Jan. 27.
Sun rises..7:40 a.m. Moon rises..9:21 a.m.
Sun sets...5:21 p.m. Moon sets...8:45 p.m.

Toronto, Jan. 26—8 p.m.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 46—50; Edmonton, 26—28; Calgary, 26—40; Qu'Appelle, 30—40; Winnipeg, 16—28; Port Arthur, 10—22; Parry Sound, 14—34; Toronto, 19—34; Ottawa, 10—22; Montreal, 12—28; Quebec, 4—22; St. John, 8—32; Halifax, 8—30.

FORECASTS.

Saturday, Jan. 27—8 a.m.

Light to moderate winds; fine today and on Sunday; a little higher temperature.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	20	24	Fair
Winnipeg	16	12	Fair
Parry Sound	28	26	Fair
Toronto	24	22	Fair
Ottawa	24	22	Fair
Montreal	20	20	Rain
Quebec	20	12	Rain
Father Point	30	26	Rain

WEATHER NOTES.

Fine, moderately cold weather prevails from Ontario to the Maritime Provinces, and fine, mild conditions in the Northwest Provinces and British Columbia.

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the local observatory for the 24 hours ended at 8 p.m. Friday were: Highest, 37.5°; lowest, 17° above.

LIBERAL MAJORITY OF EIGHTY OVER ALL OTHER PARTIES

FORMER MINISTERS LONG AND ASQUITH ELECTED

London, Jan. 27.—The voting is practically over and as a result of the general election the Liberals will find themselves at the meeting of the House of Commons, with a majority of over 80 above all the other parties combined. Only ten contests remain to be decided. The totals now are:

Liberals	371
Unionists	157
Irish Nationalists	82
Laborites	50

An interesting feature of today's returns was the election of Walter H. Long, former chief secretary for Ireland, who has thus wrested South Dublin from the Nationalists, after being rejected at South Bristol.

Two former cabinet ministers, H. H. Asquith, in East Fife, and R. B. Heldane, in Haddingtonshire, have been re-elected by good majorities. Among the interesting personalities declared elected today was J. M. Robertson, who captured the Tyneside division of Northumberland from the Unionist... for the Liberals. Heretofore he... been a staunch Unionists. The... ist stronghold, County An... been breached for the se... this election, R. G. ... merchant of Belfast, ... North Antrim in b... erals.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. **REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.**

CHELSEA GREEN—THE MOST POPULAR SUBURB. GOOD WATER, GOOD SEWERS, GOOD SIDEWALKS. CHURCH BEING BUILT. LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.

DUFFERIN AVENUE, CENTRAL—Two-story and attick brick, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, summer kitchen, bathroom complete, furnace, gas.

PRINCESS AVENUE EAST—Lot 33x165 feet; splendid locality. Only $275.

LORNE AVENUE—Brick-veneer story and half; 4 bedrooms, pantry, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, laundry in basement, bathroom with bath, gas and fixtures, mantel, cellar under all of house, cement floor in cellar, front and side verandas, brick-veneer barn; lot 42x132 feet.

WELLINGTON STREET — Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, sewing-room, bathroom complete, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, front and back stairs, gas and fixtures, furnace, shed, fruit trees, veranda back and front; lot 47.8x132.9.

GREY STREET, CENTRAL—Frame cottage, brick foundation,; 2 cellars, 3 large bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, summer kitchen, bathroom with w.c. and connections for bath, sink, hard and soft water, gas and fixtures, furnace; lot 45x185 feet.

BURWELL STREET—Frame story and quarter, brick foundation, good cellar, 5 bedrooms, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, bathroom with bath, clothes closet, sink and water in house, veranda; lot 39x120 feet.

REDAN STREET—Brick-veneer story and half, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, bathroom with bath, 3 clothes closets, piped for gas.

LORNE AVENUE—New brick, story and half; 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, cellar, sewer connection, sink and water in house; lot 66x150 feet.

27 ACRES, DELAWARE TOWNSHIP—Some small timber, spring creek.

44 ACRES, adjoining above—Frame story and half, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, barn, stables. Will sell together or separate.

FIVE ACRES, one-half mile from Pottersburg—About 4 acres of apple orchard; a splendid place to raise poultry. Only $900.

STANLEY STREET—Brick two-story and attic, stone foundation, parlor, reception hall, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, scullery, all modern conveniences; good barn, lot 40x140 feet. This is one of the best homes in South London, and is offered at a bargain. Call for particulars.

WESTON STREET—Brick two-story and attic, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room; lot 150x150 feet. Only $1,600.

PICCADILLY STREET—Frame cottage, on brick foundation; 2 bedrooms parlor, dining-room, kitchen; lot 75x66 feet. Price, $800.

ELIAS STREET—Story and half brick, 3 large bedrooms, with clothes closets, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, summer kitchen, good cellar, good stable; lot 48x116 feet. A great snap; only $1,350.

MARYBORO PLACE—Three bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, cellar, furnace, small barn; lot 75x145 feet. Will sell on easy terms. A snap, $1,450.

DUNDAS STREET—Brick story and half, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, piped for gas, bath, furnace, barn; lot 25x203 feet.

HAMILTON ROAD—Frame story and half, brick foundation, parlor, dining-room, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, summer kitchen; lot 50x100 feet to a lane.

DUNDAS STREET—Brick two-story and attic, slate roof, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, sewing-room, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences; lot 50x220 feet and lane at rear. Call if you want a bargain.

GROCERY STORE AND STOCK—Doing a first-class business. Will sell cheap. Call for particulars.

EASY TERMS—If you have $50 or $100 I can sell you a nice property. I have a number to choose from.

FACTORY—Splendid brick factory, on railroad.

WALKER STREET—Frame cottage, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, barn, fruit trees, cement walks; lot 50x150 feet.

HORTON STREET, CENTRAL—Frame story and half, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen.

LORNE AVENUE—Brick-veneer story and half, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom complete, furnace, electric light and gas, pantry; lot 27x150 feet.

QUEBEC STREET—Story and half brick-veneer, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, modern conveniences, slate roof; immediate possession; lot 35x150 feet.

NELSON STREET—New Brick cottage, stone foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, hall and summer kitchen, hard and soft water, pantry, sink, 2 clothes closets; lot 40x228 feet.

WATERLOO STREET — Story and three-quarters brick-veneer, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, dressing-room, parlor library, dining-room and kitchen, scullery, pantry, cement walks, veranda, modern conveniences; lot 34x130 feet.

ST. THOMAS—One of the best stores in the center of the city, rented at $700 per annum; lease has three and one-half years to run. This is a splendid investment. Only $1,000 cash required, balance under mortgage at 5% if desired. Call for particulars.

SHERWOOD AVENUE—Story and half frame, cement foundation; 4 bedrooms and room for bath, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, clothes closets; lot 50x159 feet.

PRINCESS AVENUE—Story and half cement block, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, room for bath, furnace, gas and fixtures, wired for electric light, cellar under all of house; lot 32x135 feet. Price, $1,950.

ELIAS STREET—Frame cottage, on brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, hall, pantry, front and back verandas, hard and soft water in house, cellar, barn and henhouse, fruit.

BRIGHTON STREET—Story and quarter brick-veneer, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, bathroom; lot 37x106 feet.

IRWIN STREET — Two-story frame, brick foundation, 5 bedrooms, parlor, sitting-room, kitchen, washroom, barn and driveshed; lot 135x120 feet. Owner going west. Will sell cheap.

YORK STREET—New brick story and half, stone foundation, 3 bedrooms, room for bath, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, 2 pantries, piped for furnace; lot 32x130 feet.

OXFORD STREET—New story and half brick-veneer, 4 bedrooms, 2 clothes closets, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, good veranda, all modern conveniences. Will sell cheap.

VACANT LOTS—Johnston street, Pipe Line road and Railway street. Splendid lots. Will sell cheap, on easy terms.

20 DUNDAS STREET—Brick cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen. Only $850.

For further list of properties see Free Press.

PEGLER STREET—Brick cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, good cellar, pump; lot 50x104 feet. Must be sold at once. Call if you want to buy.

LOTS IN BECHER BLOCK—SOME OF THE BEST LOTS IN THE NORTH PART OF THE CITY.

VACANT LOTS — GROSVENOR STREET, BETWEEN COLBORNE AND MAITLAND STREETS. ONLY $5 PER FOOT.

PARKE ESTATE, just over Victoria bridge—The best vacant lots in South London.

FIFTY ACRES rich clay loam, good buildings, splendid locality. Will sell stock and implements cheap. Call for particulars.

FIVE ACRES—Two-story frame house, on brick foundation, 5 bedrooms, drawing-room, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, pantry; good orchard, good well; five minutes' walk from street car. Call for particulars.

SASKATCHEWAN—320 acres splendid land. Will exchange for modern city residence.

THE PROPERTIES ON THIS LIST ARE ONLY A FEW OF THE PROPERTIES THAT I HAVE FOR SALE. CALL AND SEE ME.

MONEY TO LOAN.

THREE ACRES, just outside of the city limits—Two-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, furnace, bath, fruit and ornamental trees, new barn.

WANTED—PROPERTIES FOR SALE. NO CHARGE IF NOT SOLD BY OR THROUGH ME. AND THEN ONLY THE REGULAR REAL ESTATE AGENTS' COMMISSION. LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH ME, AND YOU WILL BE SURE OF HAVING IT WELL ADVERTISED.

THOS. C. KNOTT, 'PHONE 650.

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE.

REAL ESTATE

The season for house-hunting will soon be here. Why not make a selection now and get your choice? We have a splendid lot to choose from. We mention a few hereunder.

COTTAGES.

Grey Street—Frame, brick foundation, 6 rooms, lot 33x150. Price, $900.

Pall Mall Street—1½-story frame, brick foundation, 7 rooms. Price, $1,400.

William Street—Handsome modern 1½-story brick, stone foundation, 7 rooms, corner lot. Price, $1,850.

Oxford Street — Brick, slate roof, 7 rooms, lot 48x150. Price, $1,600.

Inkerman Street — 1½-story frame, cement foundation, 9 rooms, gas, city and soft water. Price, $1,500.

RESIDENCES.

Colborne Street—Two-story frame, 8 rooms, bath, lot 43x260. Price, $2,000.

Sydenham Street—Large frame, 8 rooms, coach house and stable, 53 feet frontage by 150 feet on cross street; most excellent location. Price, $2,000.

King Street—Two-story and attic brick, 10 rooms, modern plumbing, hot water heating. Great bargain; must be sold at once to close estate; inquire at once.

FARMS.

Five acres adjoining city limits on the west; excellent soil, fruit trees, large brick dwelling and frame outbuildings; an attractive property.

Fifteen acres, Dorchester Township, two miles south of Dorchester Station; soil sand and black loams; good frame buildings. Price reduced from $900 to $750 for immediate sale.

One hundred acres, Lobo, one of the best farms in the township; excellent sand loam; splendid frame buildings. Price, $7,000.

Two hundred and forty acres, Saskatchewan, near Manitoba boundary line; suitable for mixed farming and grazing; comfortable buildings; near school, churches, postoffice and elevators. Price, $4,000. Will take London residential property in exchange.

The above are only a few of the properties we have for sale, and will be pleased to give you full particulars if you call. No trouble to give information or show properties.

LOANS.

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

A. A. CAMPBELL,
Real Estate, Loans and Investments,
No. 428 Richmond Street,
London, Ont.
Telephone 642. 29tf-t

A few good farms for sale,

...ndon & Western Trusts Company, Limited. 17tf-t

...OPATHY.

...EOPATHIC PHYSI...ses. 654 Richmond

Just What You Are Looking For.

No doubt but we have it. If it is a farm in ONTARIO you want, we can show you some good bargains. If it is NORTHWEST property you want, we have some of the best selected lands that are to be had, a few of which are as follows:

160 acres, clay land; 100 acres ready for crop, all breakable, and very little rolling land; log house and barn, granary for 2,000 bushels of grain; 2,000 soft maple, ash and cottonwood trees on the north and west sides of buildings; full set of implements, in good order; five horses and one colt, two cows and two heifers; school one mile, postoffice and church three miles, railroad five miles. Price, $25 per acre; terms, half cash, five-year contract for balance, at 6%.

160 acres, clay land; 80 acres ready for crop; frame house and barn, 3,000 trees on north and west sides of buildings; granary, roothouse and henhouse; four horses, six cattle, full set of implements; school one mile, postoffice and church two miles, railroad five miles. Price, $24 per acre; terms, half cash, five-year contract for balance at 6%.

For further particulars and fuller list of Western Lands, communicate with us or

J. C. BELL, 418 TALBOT STREET.

We have a choice list of ONTARIO farms for sale. If you want to buy a farm, let us know your wants. Below is a short description of a few of the farms we have on our list.

No. 33—100 acres in the Township of WESTMINSTER; 15 acres timber, soil clay loam, 1½-story frame house, frame barn (50x30), other outbuildings; 4½ miles to London market. Price, $6,000. Will exchange for house and lot in London.

No. 32—100 acres in the Township of LONDON; 5 acres of timber, soil clay loam, 1½-story brick house, frame barn (50x36), barn No. 2 (25x50), other outbuildings; half mile to school, 3¼ miles to Thorndale market and railroad station.

No. 47—50 acres in the Township of EAST WILLIAMS; soil clay loam, no buildings. Price, $1,500; terms, $100 or more cash, balance on mortgage.

No. 19—150 acres in the Township of BROOKE, County of Lambton; 10 acres timber, soil clay loam, 6 acres orchard, 1½-story frame house (contains 8 rooms), frame barn (56x34 and 60x36), leanto (36x20); 4 rods to school, 2 miles to market. Price, $5,900.

No. 40—50 acres in the Township of LONDON; soil black clay loam; 1½-story house, 2 frame barns, evergreen trees; 4 miles to London market. Price, $2,700.

For further particulars and fuller list apply

WM. NEEDHAM & SON,
418 Talbot Street, London, Ont.

BROKERS.

FOR SALE—CANADIAN LOAN STOCK, to complete fractions. John Wright, stock broker, London, Ont. Phone 608.

P. Walsh's Bulletin.

SMITH STREET, three blocks east of the McClary new works; 1½-story frame house, on stone foundation, 9 rooms, bathroom complete, frame barn, chicken coop, one acre fruit trees; one block from street cars. Price, $2,000. Inspect at once.

MILL STREET—A new 1¼-story brick house, 5 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all the latest modern plumbing, hot and cold water, lot 50x100 feet. Price, $2,550. Inspect at once.

DUNDAS STREET—Two stores in one of the best business blocks. Call for price.

ST. JAMES STREET—A splendid brick cottage, brick barn, lot 50x150 feet. Price, $1,900.

COLBORNE STREET, near Piccadilly street—1½-story brick house, 8 rooms, in good order; nice lot. Price, $1,850.

ELIZABETH STREET AND PRINCESS AVENUE—A new solid brick cottage, 7 rooms, finished in style; connected with sewer; nice lot. Inspect at once.

NELSON STREET, near Clarence street—A brick cottage, on cement foundation, 6 rooms, in good order; lot 47x204 feet. Price, $700; cheap property.

CENTRAL AVENUE, near Victoria Park—Two semi-detached brick cottages, 5 rooms each, in good order; lot 50x133.6 to a lane. At a reasonable price. These cottages are always rented.

KING STREET, near Glebe street—A new 1½-story brick house, 8 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 32x150 feet.

PHILIP STREET—A large frame cottage, 7 rooms, in good order; lot 62x110 feet. Price, $1,050.

PRINCESS AVENUE, close to Victoria Park — Two-story brick house, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, furnace and vegetable cellars, all modern improvements; lot 33x210 feet. Price, $3,000; cheap property.

TALBOT STREET—A new modern two-story brick house, 9 rooms; corner lot. Price, $3,300.

A SPLENDID CORNER LOT on Becher street for $550. Call at once.

ONTARIO STREET—1½-story frame house, 7 rooms, in good order; large lot; in a desirable location. Will close for $1,250.

PRINCESS AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick house, 9 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 33x137 feet. Price, $1,950.

ADELAIDE STREET, near Central avenue—1½-story frame house, almost new, brick foundation, large cellar; 7 rooms; in perfect order; lot 33x150 feet. Price, $1,500.

HILL STREET—A splendid frame cottage, on brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, cellar, sewer connections; lot 40x165 feet. Price, $1,500. Inspection invited.

CHEAP LOTS on the Hamilton road, Redan and Grey streets.

If you want to dispose of your property, list it with us. The real estate business was never better.

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

J. F. SANGSTER'S LIST

$3,000—Two-story brick; bath, w.c., furnace, gas; good stable; fine location.

$3,000—Two-story brick; bath, w.c., furnace, gas; central, near Waterloo street.

$2,500—Two-story brick, modern; good location, large lot; easy terms; a bargain.

$2,350—Brick cottage; bath, w.c., furnace, gas; all in first-class order; Colborne street.

$1,200—1½-story frame, in good order; brick foundations; new paper and painting; new roof.

$800—Frame Cottage, in good order; central.

$1,475—Two-story frame; three bedrooms; all in good order; large lot and stable.

$1,450—Frame cottage; stable, drivehouse, fine poultry house, fruit trees; two vacant lots; bargain.

J. F. SANGSTER,
b 112 Masonic Temple.

FARMS FOR SALE.

No. 3912—100 acres in the Township of Warwick, County of Lambton, 2 miles from Watford; two-story frame house, 2 barns, one new. Price, $3,500.

No. 3913—100 acres in the Township of Plympton, 3½ miles from Wyoming; frame house and barns, 2 acres orchard. Price, $5,000.

No. 3914—50 acres in the Township of Sarnia, 3 miles from Sarnia market. Price, $2,000.

No. 3916—100 acres in the Township of Mosa, County of Middlesex, 2 miles from Wardsville; frame house, barn and other buildings. Price, $3,700.

No. 3917—100 acres in the Township of Dawn, County of Lambton, 4 miles from railroad station and market; small house and stable. Price, $2,700.

No. 3911—100 acres, Township of Plympton, County of Lambton, situated in the oil belt, good paying wells on both sides; 1½-story frame house, frame barns, all in good repair; 2 miles from Wyoming. Price, $5,500.

No. 3910—65 acres in Township of Charlotteville, County of Norfolk; frame house, barn, etc., good repair; 6 miles from Simcoe. Price, $1,500.

No. 3909—100 acres, Township of Sombra, County of Lambton; good soil, buildings and fruit; 4 miles from Wallaceburg. Price, $4,000.

No. 3908—50 acres in the Township of Middleton, County of Norfolk; two-story frame house, good outbuildings, 2½ miles from Tillsonburg. Price, $2,400.

No. 3906—Good frame house, outbuildings and half acre of land, in Township of South Grimsby, County of Lincoln, a few rods from Smithville market, railroad station and postoffice. Price, $950.

No. 3905—50 acres, Township of Gainsboro, County of Lincoln, 2½ acres orchard, 1½-story frame house, drivehouse, pigpen, etc.; 3½ miles to Attercliffe. Price, $1,550.

No. 3904—60 acres in the Township of Clinton, County of Lincoln; 10 acres orchard, apples, plums, pears, peaches and cherries, good buildings; half mile to school. Price, $6,200.

No. 3903—95 acres, Township of Ekfrid, County of Lambton; 3 acres orchard, two-story brick house, bay-window in front, barn with hip roof, all modern improvements, other buildings; 2 miles from Longwoods. Price, $6,500.

GET OUR LIST OF FARMS FOR SALE.

No. 329—Five acres of land and good brick house, steam-heated, about five minutes' walk from market; abundance of fruit, good stable and chicken house; would make a nice home for retired farmer. Would exchange for 20 or 50 acres near London, or suitable house in London.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS WRITE OR CALL AT THE OFFICE.

See list of properties sold off our list during past two weeks in another column of this paper.

Western Real Estate Exchange, Limited,
78 Dundas Street, London,
TELEPHONE 696.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES, BEING NORTH half lot 10, con. 5, London Township, soil sandy loam, good state of cultivation, mostly grass. Apply Ralph Bros., lot 11, con. 7, or by letter to Ballymote Ont. ywt

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK, IN first-class order; four bedrooms, bath, w.c., furnace, gas; good frame stable; good location; price right; easy terms. J. F. Sangster, 112 Masonic Temple.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

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

AUCTION SALE

On Wednesday, January 31st, at 418 Hastory Street.

Comprising: Parlor suite, organ, carpets, pictures, curtains, rockers, hallrack, sideboard, extension table and chairs, clocks, bedroom suites, springs, mattresses, baseburner, cook stove, lawn mower, sundry other articles. Sale at 10:30.
25u-ty NEIL COOPER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

On Monday, January 29th, at 520 Horton Street.

Contents of cottage, comprising in part: Carpets, curtains, bedroom suites, couch, springs and mattresses, extension table, dining chairs, silverware, dinner set, oilcloth, cook stove, coal and wood, outdoor effects, without reserve. Sale at 10:30.
b NEIL COOPER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

The London and Western Trusts Company, Limited administrators, No. 334 Ridout street, London, Saturday, Feb. 3; brick building and lot, to be sold at the office of above company at 2:30 p.m. A. M. Hunt, auctioneer.

Application to Parliament

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario at its next session for an act to provide for the representation upon the Council of Huron College of the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Huron, and to provide for and regulate the manner of appointment of a principal of the said college in case of future vacancies, and to make such alterations and amendments in the constitution and bylaws of the said college, and in the legislative enactments (including 26 Victoria, Chapter 31, Canada) relating thereto, as may be necessary in the premises, and provide for the doing and performance of all matters and things that may be found necessary in connection with the foregoing, or incidental thereto. CRONYN & BETTS, solicitors for Huron College, the applicants. Dated 28th December, 1905. 11n-t

Application to Parliament

Notice is hereby given that application will be made by the Corporation of the County of Middlesex to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario at its next session for an act confirming bylaw No. 580 of 1906, of the said Corporation of the County of Middlesex, and declaring the same legal, valid and binding, notwithstanding any want of jurisdiction on the part of the said municipality to pass the same. Dated this 18th day of January, A. D. 1906. ELLIOT & McDONALD, solicitors for the County of Middlesex. 29n-t

Notice to Creditors

In the estate of George Francis Lott, late of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, railway brakeman, deceased:

Notice is hereby given under R. S. O. 1897, chapter 129, and amending acts, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said George Francis Lott, who died on or about the 1st day of July, 1905, are required on or before the 15th day of February, 1906, to send or deliver to The London and Western Trusts Company (Limited), administrators of the said estate, or to the undersigned, full particulars of their claims.

Notice is further given that after said last-mentioned date the administrators will proceed to distribute the assets among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice, and that they will not be responsible or liable for the assets of the said estate, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received. Dated Jan. 17, 1906. JOHN D. O'NEILL, solicitor for administrator, 110 Dundas street, London, Ont. 29c-t

SEALED TENDERS, ADDRESSED TO the undersigned, and indorsed "Tender for Postoffice, etc., Regina, Sask.," will be received at this office until Friday, Feb. 23, 1906, inclusively, for the construction of a postoffice building at Regina, Sask.

Plans and specifications can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this department and on application to W. T. Mollard, Esq., clerk of works, Regina, Sask.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted check on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10%) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the check will be returned.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order,
FRED. GELINAS, Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Jan. 23, 1906.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the department will not be paid for it. 35c-tyw

NOTICE

is hereby given that application will be made by the Corporation of the City of London to the Legislature of Ontario at its next session for an act:

1. To validate the following bylaws passed by the council for the said corporation on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1905, namely:

(a) Bylaw No. 2690, providing for raising $18,645 96, to pay for the construction of cement sidewalks, curbs and gutters therein referred to, constructed in 1905.

(b) Bylaw No. 2691, providing for raising $12,618 82, to pay for the construction of the tile sewers therein referred to, constructed in 1905.

(c) Bylaw No. 2692, providing for raising $71,145 48, to pay for the construction of the pavements therein referred to.

(d) Bylaw No. 2693 to consolidate several issues of debentures referred to in the bylaws above mentioned, and provide for raising, by debentures, the city's share of the cost of the improvements in the said bylaws mentioned which is to be raised by special rate.

2. To validate bylaw No. 2625, passed on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1905, providing for the construction of a bithulithic pavement, with cement curb and gutter on Richmond street between Fullarton street and Oxford street in the said City of London.

3. To authorize the application by the council of the corporation of the surplus proceeds of the debentures issued under bylaw No. 1093, passed on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1898, in reduction of the overdraft in respect of the breakwater in London West, and to authorize the issue of debentures not exceeding $6,000 for the purpose of completing the said breakwater in London West.

4. To consolidate the debenture debt of the city of London.

And for other purposes.

Dated at London this 25th day of January, A. D. 1906.

(Signed) S. BAKER,
35-n-t City Clerk.

HOTEL CARDS.

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

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

THE WEATHER TODAY Milder. THE SATISFACTORY STORE.

Umbrellas for Presentations

Very often you see something like this in the papers—

Mr. ———, who leaves the city shortly, was surprised last evening, when a party of friends unexpectedly arrived at his home. His surprise was still further increased when Mr. ———, acting as spokesman of the party, presented him with an elegant gold-mounted umbrella as a token of their esteem and best wishes. Remainder of evening—— and so forth.

An umbrella makes one of the most sensible and appropriate gifts.

If Mr.——— was presented with a Smallman & Ingram umbrella he will always remember the donors with gratitude.

All our umbrellas are covered with high-class, waterproof materials. A Smallman & Ingram umbrella will not go to pieces after a short length of time and leave the recipient with a beautiful handle and a large measure of disgust.

A variety of handles, such as we carry, will provide ample selection and please the hardest-to-satisfy person.

Our large cash purchases command prices that mean savings for you.

For Ladies—Elegantly carved Roman gold and sterling silver mounts, mother of pearl with glittering gold and silver decorations, wedgewoods and fancy twisted pearls. Prices **$3.50, $4.00, $4.50** and by easy stages up to **$12.50**

For Men—Handsome buckhorn, polished horn, boxwoods and natural woods in newest styles with carved gold and silver mountings. Prices **$4.00, $4.50, $5.00, $6.00, $6.50, $7.00, $8.00**

See the New Tweeds for Early Spring Wear.

Delicately Perfumed Soaps

And at the same time good quality soaps, are very excellent values at **8½c cake.** 12 different odors. Per box of 3 cakes **25c**

A FINE ENGLISH SOAP, made by Crown Perfume Co., of London, in exquisite odors of violet, white rose and orchida. Cakes are hard, and round in shape, fitting the palm of hand. They lather freely. Being hard there is scarcely any waste. Although **15c cake**, they will be found more economical than most 10c cakes. Try a cake or two. Just **15c**

WONDERFUL MACHINE OIL VALUE. We secured a low figure, because we buy it in odd bottles. And oil does not need to be put in fine bottles. What matters it, if the bottles are not all exactly alike (they're all about the same size) so long as they hold the oil, and the oil is of good quality? The oil we mention is sperm, of good quality, and priced at **3 bottle for 10c**

TOILET DEPARTMENT—MAIN FLOOR.

Still a Few Trimmed Felt Hats Left at $1.50 Each.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM, 149, 151, 153 and 155 Dundas Street.

HOW MILLIONAIRES ARE SWINDLED

Experts Tell the Methods of Dealers in Art Works.

FURNITURE IS WELL MADE

Even Dealers Unable to Tell Difference Between the Real and Imitations.

Paris, Jan. 26 — "Americans are swindled on a scale they can not imagine," publicly writes Felix Duquesnel, an art critic, whose reputation is as high as his integrity. "Certain galleries of 'ancient masters' across the Atlantic contain few pictures more than ten years old."

It seems useless to repeat these warnings, but the forgers of works of art grow infinitely bolder. It can be said with certainty that there are forgeries which have received the recognition, at least of the state. The other day one of the official appraisers of the Hotel Drouot was reprimanded by his superiors for permitting forged pictures to be included in the sale of a private collection in which they had never belonged. His license was about to be canceled, but his friends strongly represented to the minister of arts that such practices are usual. The appraiser keeps his place.

The American millionaire, who owns it, is particularly proud of a certain Neptune basin surrounded with a marine divinities. The man who made the "ancient" work of art is intensely proud of it, too. He is one of the leading "fakirs" of Paris who began life as a sculptor's assistant. He found he could never hope to make more than $1,000 a year at his profession; his family was growing. He turned to forgery. He easily makes $7,500 a year now and employs four workmen.

He sells, not to the public, but takes orders only from dealers. His business is increasing fast. He modestly hopes to double his income in a couple of years. His masterpieces are certain Greek heads, attributed to Phidias," but he also makes eighteenth century and empire furniture. The opinion of such an authority is valuable. He says:

"You can take it as a fact that even an art expert can not longer tell if a piece of furniture is a forgery. At least—yes, he can tell if he takes the furniture to pieces. But few will dare incur that responsibility, because you spoil the piece."

This cultivator of the artistic sense talks to his friends of one of the best-known Paris collectors, who bought at an enormous price an "eighteenth century" writing desk:

"He purchased with a written guarantee from a respectable dealer who was in good faith. Well, this table comes from my own workroom, only if I told the owner he would probably not believe me."

That forgery, imitation, counterfeiting of art work flourish is due fundamentally to American bidding and to the contagious disease of vanity that is spreading over Europe. Thanks to almost morbid acquisitiveness the prices of real works of art have reached figures which would have seemed incredible twenty years ago when collectors believed top prices had been touched. Take one example only. The Fragonard knocked down the other day at Cronier's sale for $85,000, was bought not 50 years ago for $12 50 from a carpenter named Vautrin, who was about to nail it up as a panel on a wall of his dining-room.

SAVED THE STANDARDS

Russ Soldiers Wrapped Them About Body When Fortress Fell.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 26.—An inspiring story of the preservation of the standards of three of the Russian regiments engaged in resisting the Japanese siege of Port Arthur was revealed today, when an officer and two privates called on Gen. Daniloff, head of the Russian prisoners' commission, and presented to him for the Emperor, the colors which during their long sojourn as prisoners in Japan they had concealed from the sharp-eyed Japanese.

When Port Arthur was surrendered the men ripped the colors from the staffs and concealed them beneath their uniforms, wearing them around their bodies by night and by day, until they boarded a steamer for their return to Russia after the conclusion of peace.

Gen. Daniloff promised to present the colors to the Emperor, who, he said, would suitably reward those who had so faithfully upheld the honor of their country's flag.

This incident recalls the historic exploit of a Russian color-sergeant, who, after the Napoleonic wars, carried the flag of his regiment wrapped about his body during his five years' captivity in France.

DEFEAT USEFUL, SAYS TIMES

Thunderer Thinks Being in Opposition Will Help Unionists.

London, Jan. 27.—The Times in defining its attitude towards the new Government, admits a term of Opposition would do the Unionists good, and points out its own traditional policy has been in support of all governments in foreign affairs and in defense. Then it proceeds to say that with regard to the colonies the outlook is less clear. They, like all the great imperial interests mentioned, ought to remain outside the area of party warfare. Unfortunately they have been dragged into it to a lamentable extent, and sometimes upon the lowest of all grounds, that of mere personal jealousies or antipathies. We can only hope that the responsibility of office will enable the men in power to put aside entirely prejudices engendered by party strife and to treat the colonial question with the same sobriety of farseeing statesmanship, recognized as essential in dealing with foreign affairs. The touchstone in this matter will be the manner with which the new Government deals with the Transvaal.

A STORMY MEETING

All Day Sitting of Roller Bearing Company Stockholders.

Toronto, Jan. 26.—The shareholders of the Henderson Roller Bearing Company, held an all-day meeting today to discuss the affairs of the company.

Serious charges against the management were made by Mr. D. Burke Simpson, president, and Mr. G. F. Marter, vice-president of the company.

The latter stated that he had never gone into the company, and that his name had been used as an incentive to other people to purchase stock. He said also that the company had been purely a stock grabbing proposition.

Mr. Simpson said the company was insolvent, that there was an immediate indebtedness to face of $85,000.

Hon. A. G. Blair, he said, had been employed at a salary of $15,000 a year because of the prestige he would give in the sale of the stock.

Mr. A. E. Henderson replied, denying generally the charges of mismanagement, and claiming that the company was just in a position to reap the benefits of its exploitation.

A committee of ten was appointed to draw up a recommendation to be presented at another meeting of the creditors tomorrow. This committee late tonight decided in favor of a reorganization rather than a liquidation of the company.

Struck by Train

Stratford, Jan. 26.—Patrick Mulcahy, a barber, of Seaforth, was struck and killed by a Grand Trunk train near the station here tonight. It is believed that he stumbled in front of the train. His body was badly mangled. Mulcahy was a barber and well known as a lacrosse player.

It is wiser to pay your debts than to be talked to death by collectors.

A dunce becomes a wise guy when he chances to hit the right side of the market.

Dover has become one of the first favorites among English health resorts.

Are You Costive?

If you knew how bad for health constipation is you would take better care of yourself. Irregular bowels cause appendicitis, jaundice, anaemia and a thousand other diseases, too. Sooner or later it will bring you to a sick bed! The use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills changes all this quickly. They are made to cure constipation in one night and always do so. By taking Dr. Hamilton's Pills you are sure of a keen appetite, splendid color, jovial spirits and sound, restful sleep. Gentle in action; good for men, women or children; 25c per box, or five for $1. At all dealers in medicine, of Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U. S. A

Transient Condensed Advertisements — No Advertisement Less Than Ten Cents.

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 a word; each subsequent insertion, one-half cent per word. No advertisements less than ten words.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

MARRIAGES.

CARLISLE—CLEGG—On Dec. 27, 1905, at St. John's Church, Portsea, England, James Carlisle, of the Royal Mail service, formerly of this city, to Florence E., daughter of Theophilus Clegg, Esq., of Portsea. 35u

DEATHS.

MOORE—Killed, on Thursday evening, Jan. 25, 1906, on the Richmond street crossing of the G. T. R., Mr. Jutson Moore, in the 32nd year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, 757 Dundas street, on Sunday afternoon, at 3:30; service at 3 p.m. Interment at Woodland Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances kindly accept this intimation.

WONACOTT—Suddenly, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. John Griffiths, lot 23, con. 1, Westminster Township, on Jan. 27, 1906, William Wonacott, brother of Robert Wonacott, this city.

Funeral from above address, on Monday, Jan. 29, at 2 p.m.; service at 1:30. Interment at Siloam Cemetery.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

BENNETT'S

NEXT WEEK'S ENTERTAINERS:

The Mysterious Crucible
A Marvelous Demonstration of LIQUID AIR.

MILLER, BROWNING & FAY CO., In the One-Act Comedy-Drama, "Caught."

DELMORE SISTERS, Musical and Singing Comediennes.

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BENNETTOGRAPH, "The Night Before Christmas."

Every evening, 15c, 25c, 35c; few seats at 50c. Popular daily matinees, 10c and 15c. Box office always open. Phone 1706. b

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Tonight! and Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

Appearance of ANNA EVA FAY

Matinee Today for Ladies Only!

All Seats 25c

IN SOMNOLENCY

Night Prices 25c and 35c.

Reserved seats at Y. M. C. A. office.

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Armories, Friday, Feb. 9th

Pittsburg Orchestra

Under the auspices of the Cavalry and Artillery Officers of London.

Reserved seats, $1, 75c and 50c. For sale at music stores.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 7:15 P.M., CITY HALL.

Speakers: Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, K.C., F. D. Monk, K.C., M.P., Rev. W. J. Clark, Hon. C. S. Hyman, Hon. Adam Beck, Col. Culver, Col. Peters.

Tickets limited, at Gammage's, Gillean's, Morphy's and J. W. Jones'. 35u-tx

ORIENT CLUB MINSTRELS

Grand Feb. 26th, 1906. 29u-t

Prof. Richard G. Moulton.

FEBRUARY 2, 3 AND 5.

Five lectures on Biblical and Shakespearean topics. b

A PRACTICAL EDUCATION—ALBERT H. Leake, inspector of technical education for Ontario, will deliver a lecture under the auspices of the board of education in the City Hall, Thursday evening, Feb. 1, at 8 p.m. The lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides. Special prominence will be given to manual training. Everybody interested in education cordially invited. 35k

JUBILEE ROLLER SKATING RINK—Band tonight. Matinee this afternoon. Admission, 10 and 15 cents. Skates free. b

ALLAN LINE

Booking office, Richmond street, next new Bank of Commerce. F. B. Clarke.

EMPRESS SHIPS, CANADIAN PACIFIC Railway, sail in spring. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street.

JANUARY HOP, PALACE ACADEMY—Tuesday evening, 30th. For extra invitations call or phone 1774. Dayton & McCormick.

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LONDON MINERAL BATHS — NEW baths now open. Everything new.

CHOICEST MUSIC FURNISHED FOR private parties, balls, banquets, etc. Telephone 1,295. Tony Vita's Italian Harpers, 122 Queen's avenue.

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

MEETINGS.

WOODMEN—ALL WOODMEN IN CITY are requested to attend the funeral of Sov. Jutson Moore, 757 Dundas street, Sunday, 28th, 3 p.m. b

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the general annual meeting of the shareholders of the Monarch Cash Mutual Fire Insurance Company will be held at the head office of the company, 59 Dundas street, London, Ontario, on Wednesday, the 7th day of February, 1906, at the hour of 10 a.m., for the purpose of electing directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting. F. G. Rumball, president; B. N. Campbell, managing director. London, Jan. 17, 1906. 35c-t

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BOY WANTED FOR OFFICE IN manufacturing company. Address Box 13, London Advertiser. 34u

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WANTED — YOUNG MAN, WELL recommended; must understand horses and city; state last or present employer, age, weight and wages. Address Old House, Advertiser office. 33c

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FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BON-BON dipper. Apply 181 Dundas street. 35u

WANTED — EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer. Apply Monday morning, London Rolling Mill Company, William street. b

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT for family of three. Apply Mrs. P. H. Millman, 24 Grosvenor street. 34tf

SMART, INTELLIGENT GIRL FOR wholesale office; good writer; one with some experience in office work and able to write shorthand and operate typewriter preferred. Box 11, Advertiser. 33c

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TO LET—STORY AND HALF BRICK house, 8 rooms; modern conveniences. 27 Orchard street. b

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E. W. GOETHE QUANTZ, ORGANIST New St. James, has resumed teaching. 316 Oxford street, or Central Conservatory.

VOICE PRODUCTION AND SINGING—J. Parnell Morris, 466 Queen's avenue.

W. E. McCANN, ORGANIST ASKIN Street Methodist. Teacher of piano, voice, theory.

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

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

CHARLES E. WHEELER, ORGANIST St. Andrew's Church — Piano, organ, harmony, singing. Studio, 429 Waterloo. Phone 1,527.

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CYRIL DWIGHT-EDWARDS, BARITONE, late London, England—Instruction in art of absolute tone production, breathing and singing. Concert and other engagements. 356 Dundas.

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SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. T. T. Shields, pastor. Services as usual.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. Alfred Brown, pastor. Rev. J. J. Teasdale, ex-president New Brunswick Conference, at both services. Cordial welcome to all.

ANNIVERSARY—ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL: Holy Communion, 8:30 a.m. Morning prayer, 11; preacher, Rev. Wm. Clark, M.A., LL.D., professor of philosophy, Trinity College, Toronto. Children's service, 3:15 p.m.; preacher, the rector. Evening prayer, 7; preacher, Rev. Samuel S. Marquis, rector of St. Joseph's, Detroit. Special invitation to men.

AUDITORIUM—MEN'S MASS MEETING. Mr. George A. Gregg, New York city. Illustrated stereopticon address on "Dollars and Sense." All men invited. b

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL Church—Services, 11, 7. Holy Communion every Sunday, 8 or 11 a.m., or 7 p.m. Rev. Dyson Hague, M.A., rector; Rev. Arthur Carlisle, B.A., assistant. Seats free.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. George McAlister. Morning, "Conversion"; evening, "Torrey-Alexander Mission." Mr. Bluethner, organist.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. 11 a.m., 7 p.m., "Our Ideals." Sabbath School, 3 p.m., Rev. J. J. Ross, of Talbot Street Baptist Church, will tell what he saw in Switzerland, Monday evening. Silver collection.

CHANNING HALL, UNITARIAN, 276 Dundas—Rev. V. J. Gilpin, B.A. 11, "The Freedom of the Soul"; 7, "The Modern Thought of Hell."

CHRIST CHURCH — REV. R. S. W. Howard, M.A., rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS, KING STREET Morning and evening services conducted by pastor. Special service tonight (Saturday), and during next week. Come. South Street Mission—Sunday afternoon and evening.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. Dr. Daniel, pastor. Services as usual.

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST Church—Rev. E. B. Lanceley, pastor. The pastor will preach. Morning—Anthem, "Hast Thou Not Known?" (Pflenger). Evening—Anthem, "The Heavens Declare the Glory of God" (Behrend); "The Pilot Song," by Miss Hunt; "The Glory Song," Mr. Skinner. Bible School at 2:45.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—I. B. Wallwin, B.A., pastor. Morning, "Like Christ"; evening, "Manhood—How Won?" Cordial welcome.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A. Services, 11 and 7. Song service in the evening. Everybody welcome.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—REV. J. W. Graham, B.A., pastor. Services, 11 and 7. Pastor will preach both morning and evening. Morning theme, "Personal Evangelism"; evening theme, "The Gentleness of Omnipotence." Sunday School, 2:45. Midweek prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—11 a.m., Rev. Neil Shaw, B.A.; 3 p.m. Sabbath School and Bible Classes; 7 p.m., Rev. Neil Shaw.

GOSPEL HALL, CORNER HORTON and Colborne streets—Gospel meeting every Sunday evenig, 7 o'clock.

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST Church—Rev. D. E. Martin, pastor. 11, "The Third Commandment"; 7, "A Startling Question." All welcome.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—The pastor, Rev. Jas. Rollins, B.A., will preach. Morning, "Christ and Christian Graces"; evening, "Impressions of the Torrey-Alexander Revival." A song service.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS, MAITLAND street—Preaching services at 11 and 7. All welcome.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. J. P. Falconer, B.A., will conduct services at 11 and 7.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—REV. JAS. Ross, D.D., pastor. Morning, "The Condition of Stability"; evening, "The Ideal Woman." Minister's Bible Class at 3; "Sin in the Individual and in the Race."

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

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST—REV. W. T. Hill, rector. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rector will preach at both services.

ST. PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West London—Pastor, Rev. Thomas Nixon, Ph.D. Sabbath School, 3 o'clock; public worship, 7 p.m.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Ross, pastor. "Morning, "Pesus Finding Phillip." In the evening the pastor will deliver his fourth address upon "The Four Strange Women," taking "The Spiritualistic Medium, or the Woman in Compact with the Devil," as the subject. Baptism after evening service.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. Jas. Livingstone, pastor. Morning subject, "The Holy Spirit"; evening, reports from the Torrey-Alexander meetings, with the "Glory Song."

YORK STREET MISSION HALL — Morning, platform addresses; evening subject, "Confession: To Whom? Forgiveness: By Whom?" Preacher, Evangelist Belcher.

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LANGLEY, MY VALET—CLEANING, pressing, repairing. 253 Dundas street. Phone 1,721. Wagon calls.

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J. A. NELLES, Agent,
428 Richmond Street.
Phone 343. ywt

No one who starts out to hunt for trouble has use for a gun.

BOYCOTT TO PUNISH CASTRO

[Continued from Page One.]

for the immediate dispatch of warships to La Guaira.

Boycott and Blockade.

Washington, Jan. 26.—It is more improbable than ever that France will institute a blockade against the ports of Venezuela, large and small. In fact, her representative has been discussing with the state department and with the President a scheme of laying an embargo against Venezuelan goods as the most effective means of bringing President Castro to realize just how she feels about his treatment of M. Taigny.

What this will mean to Venezuela is shown by figures from a diplomatic source. In 1903 the general imports of France from Venezuela, and these include goods which were bought by other countries, but shipped through that country, amounted to $5,082,300.

The following years the amount was $6,661,400. The goods actually consumed in France during these years were worth respectively, $2,227,200 and $2,934,000.

It may be said that these amounts include coffee as their bulk, while the remainder is largely made up of pearls. During the same years the general exports from France to Venezuela are represented by the sums $284,700 and $673,000, while of these goods actually consumed in Venezuela the amounts are $193,200 and $346,000.

This statement shows very closely that in a commercial war between France and Venezuela the South American country has far the more to lose. For many years France has been the best customer for coffee raised in the West Indies and the countries which border upon the Caribbean Sea.

It was the complaint of Puerto Rico against the United States that her transfer from the Spanish flag to that of this country had deprived her of her former market in Spain, to which she went through French ports, and had failed to provide her with a compensatory market here.

It is thought here that France could not in any other way strike a more effective blow at President Castro, although it is admitted that the persons in Venezuela most directly affected are the coffee growers, and a large proportion of these are foreigners.

It is believed that France will continue in her conservative attitude throughout all her dealings with Venezuea in the future.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT applications will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Ontario and to the Parliament of Canada, respectively, at the next sessions thereof respectively, for acts to ratify and confirm agreements for amalgamation made between The Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company and The Canadian Savings and Loan Company, of London, Canada, and the amalgamation, consolidation and merger of the said two companies thereunder into a company to be known as The Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company, and to declare the said amalgamation and define the status, rights, powers and liabilities of the said last-mentioned company, and make all necessary provisions for the carrying on of its business. Cronyn & Betts, solicitors for the applicants. Dated at London, Jan. 27, 1906. 35n-t

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Three-story BRICK BUILDING, being No. 384 Ridout street, to be sold by auction SATURDAY, FEB 3, at 2:30 p.m., at the office of THE LONDON AND WESTERN TRUSTS COMPANY, corner Dundas and Richmond streets. This is a good business property. For particulars see posters, or apply to THE LONDON AND WESTERN TRUSTS COMPANY, LIMITED, administrators, or to A. M. HUNT, auctioneer. 35u-tw

SPECIAL NOTICE

We are now in position to show you some of the finest combination and electric fixtures in the city. Also we do all classes of electric wiring at reasonable prices. A call solicited. Phone 1871.

The Commercial Electric Co.,
475½ RICHMOND ST., LONDON.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—1½-STORY NEW MODERN brick house, 859 Waterloo street; must be sold; owner going west. 25n

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED, BY RESPECTABLE, RELIABLE, elderly widow, situation as housekeeper to an elderly gentleman. Box 14, London Advertiser. 35c

EDUCATIONAL.

NIGHT SCHOOL AT THE WESTERN Ontario Shorthand and Business College, 76 Dundas street, every Monday and Thursday evening. Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, Touch Typewriting. Individual instruction. Pupils may join any time. William Coo, principal. 97tf-tyw

HELP WANTED.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON MAY earn a good income corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Northern Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

LIVERIES AND HACKS.

KING EDWARD LIVERY, WELLINGTON street—Rubber-tired hacks, coupes, etc. Phone 503. Branch, corner Bathurst and Richmond. Phone 634. A. G. Stroyan.

DYER'S LIVERY NEXT ADVERTISER —Telephone 1,277. Coupes, hacks, etc. Open day and night.

J. H. HARRIS, LIVERY, 450 ST. JAMES. Cab, rubber-tired rigs, etc. Phone, 1,883.

DERMATOLOGY.

MISS BEATTIE, GRADUATE GRAHAM Dermatological School, Chicago—Superflous hair, moles, warts permanently removed. Chiropody and manicuring. Room 35, Bank of Toronto. tzx

SUPERFLOUS HAIR, MOLES, facial blemishes, removed by electrolysis. Manicuring, shampooing, scalp treatment. Butler's Dermatological Parlors, 225½ Dundas.

ARCHITECTS.

REMOVAL — GEORGE CRADDOCK, architect, 461 Talbot.

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT—114, second floor, Masonic Temple. Phone 1,557.

HERBERT MATTHEWS, ARCHITECT, W. Fletcher Shepherd (late of Toronto), architect, Duffield block. Phone.

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

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

NATURE'S SWEET SCENTS

Nearly everybody likes the delightful fragrance of an old-fashioned flower garden. There's an indescribable, fresh, spicy odor to the combination of scents that is most gratifying to the sense of smell.

Nature is certainly the best perfumer. But the perfumers who make the extracts we carry pretty nearly reach nature's high standard, for they make these perfumes from essences of the real flowers—flowers grown in different climes.

Odors range from 25c an ounce to $2.

Cairncross & Lawrence
Chemists and Druggists,
216 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

Tulips
Roses
Carnations
Violets
Lily of the Valley

and all the other beauties in cut flowers.

We decorate to your entire satisfaction for teas, receptions, home or church weddings, and all functions where FLOWERS are indispensable.

Gammage & Son,
London's Premier Florists.
207 DUNDAS STREET.

BRITISH POLLING ALMOST ENDED

Showing of Conservatives Will Be Smallest in the History of the Commons.

London, Jan. 26—The following is a summary of the political situation at midnight:

Total seats	670
Elections held	631
Liberals elected	355
Unionists	149
Laborites	44
Nationalists	83

In the last House for the same seats:

Liberals	169
Unionists	368
Laborites	12
Nationalists	82

London, Jan. 26. — Although polling took place in 28 seats today, no returns have been received tonight.

These seats included important contests, among which were those for the seats held by Haldane Asquith and Walter Long's second effort in Dublin.

Only nine contests now remain. Five Monday, while polls in Glasgow and

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1863.

TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.

TELEPHONE CALLS.

Business Office 107
Editorial Department 134
Job Department 175

The London Advertiser Company, Limited, 191-193 Dundas street, London, Ont.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 27, 1906.

The Drift of Population.

The exodus to the United States from the older portions of Canada has been checked to a considerable degree in the last few years by the new-found prosperity of this country, but the drain on the population of teh eastern provinces, especially Ontario, is as great as before. The difference is that the movement is now toward the Canadian west.

The towns and townships of Eastern Canada are losing population not only to the west, but to the Canadian cities, nearly all of which are growing rapidly because of the progress of manufacturing. The municipal census of Middlesex County for 1905 as compared with 1904 tells this tale as follows:

	1905.	1904.
Parkhill	1,400	1,413
Lucan	805	820
Biddulph	2,185	2,250
North Dorchester	3,413	3,357
Strathroy	3,073	2,923
Newbury	354	389
Mosa	2,015	2,426
Glencoe	850	969
East Williams	1,278	1,367
McGillivray	2,720	2,880
Metcalfe	1,472	1,492
Ekfrid	2,456	2,627
London Township	7,874	7,756
Westminster	4,426	4,533
West Nissouri	2,600	2,450
Delaware	1,463	1,463
Adelaide	1,865	1,959
Caradoc	3,528	3,894
Wardsville	310	310
West Williams	1,215	1,476
Totals	45,362	46,734

Here is a total decrease of 1,372 in the towns, villages and townships of the county. The loss is balanced by an equal increase in the population of the city of London. The Stratford Beacon quotes the municipal census returns of Perth County, showing a decrease of 281 in the towns and townships, and an increase of 267 in the city of Stratford. The conditions in Middlesex and Perth are probably typical of the older counties of the province—the cities growing and the towns and townships stationary. The sons and daughters of Ontario have founded Manitoba and the Northwest, and largely peopled British Columbia. In short Ontario has been the mother and nurse of the whole Canadian West. It is not surprising, therefore, that the population of this province has increased more slowly than its resources warrant. Farmers' sons in Ontario will continue to be attracted by the cheap lands of the West for years to come, and the young men of the cities and towns will be tempted by the opportunities of a rapidly developing country. But there is no fear of Ontario retrograding. It is the natural industrial center of the Dominion, and its finest agricultural section. Unlike some of the New England States, Ontario will never be a province of abandoned farms.

Liquor Legislation Promised.

Premier Whitney admits that liquor license legislation will be brought down during the ensuing session of the Legislature, though he refuses to discuss the details of the bill. As foreshadowed by the press, it provides, among other things, for the abolition of woman suffrage in local option votes, for the enforcement of the law by municipalities except in populous communities, and for compensation when licenses are canceled for other reasons than violation of the law.

It would be a gross injustice to deprive women of the ballot in local option votes, and it is scarcely conceivable that the Government contemplates such a step. The transfer of the administration of the law to municipalities would be also a retrograde move, and would in some communities bedevil municipal politics. It is to be hoped, however, the temperance people will give fair consideration to the principle of compensation.

The order has gone forth that license-holders must "keep hotel." This is on the right line—there should be no place for the saloon in this Province—but the licensee, who relies chiefly upon his bar for his revenue, is not disposed to invest money in improving his premises for legitimate hotel purposes when his license may be canceled, and his investment lost, by a local option vote at any time. If he complies with the law it will be in the most perfunctory manner. There are hundreds of licensed premises, especially in the cities, which are the merest apologies for hotels, although they technically do not violate the regulations. It is almost impossible to borrow money upon hotel property, and license-holders are under temptation to shirk their duties as hotelkeepers, and make the most out of liquor-selling.

The objection to compensation is that it creates a vested interest in liquor licenses. A license is issued for only a year, and it is contended that the licensee takes the risk with his eyes open. This is correct, so far as it goes, but the state imposes expensive obligations on the licensee by compelling him to "keep hotel." The money he has spent in furnishings will be lost, and perhaps the building he occupies will be unsalable, if his license is canceled. Temperance people who consider compensation an injustice should reflect whether it would not be outweighed by positive advantages to the temperance cause. There is little doubt that it would facilitate the reduction of licenses, and the curtailment of the liquor traffic. Men who are not known as temperance advocates, but who deplore the evils of the liquor traffic, would feel less compunction about voting to cut off licenses, if they knew they were not ruining the license-holders. The latter would also be less disposed to resist by every means in their power the temperance propaganda, and could no longer appeal to public sympathy.

If the Government has determined upon a plan of compensation, there are some points upon which the temperance organizations may rightly insist. No compensation should be allowed anyone who forfeits his license through violation of the law. If the number of licenses in any community is reduced by a local option vote, the remaining number should be the maximum for that community, until a further reduction takes place. A portion, if not all, of the compensation fund, should be paid by the license-holders of the country, as an insurance premium. The effect of a reduction of the number of licenses is to increase the profits of those who remain in the business, and they should be compelled to pay more for the privilege of selling liquor.

The New York Libel Case.

A cause celebre has been the libel suit of Justice Deuel, of New York, against Norman Hapgood, editor of Collier's Weekly. It has been followed with intense interest, because of the sidelights it threw upon New York's "Four Hundred." Collier's Weekly had attacked Deuel, a special sessions judge, for his connection with the society journal, Town Topics, which Hapgood characterized as a blackmailing sheet. It came out in evidence that the editor of Town Topics, Col. Mann, had extracted $90,000 from James R. Keene, $20,000 from John W. Gates, $20,000 from William K. Vanderbilt, $10,000 from Thomas F. Ryan's trust company, $10,000 from William C. Whitney, $3,000 from George J. Gould, and $2,500 from J. Pierpont Morgan. There was no evidence of "value received," and the public is left to guess at the reasons why these leaders in the financial and social world were such easy picking. Shares in Town Topics, valued at $10 each, were sold to Wall street magnates for $1,000. Why did men who were experts in shearing the lambs of the stock market yield up their own fleeces to the scissors of Town Topics? Again the publishers of this journal issued a volume known as "Fads and Fancies," containing eulogistic sketches of American notables, and sold them at $1,500 each to the gentlemen who were "written up." It is insinuated that they paid this handsome price to avoid being "written down."

The defense claimed that Town Topics made a business of collecting family skeletons, and had a choice assortment labeled and classified for ready reference. It was shown that the paper had a network of paid contributors and correspondents, which yielded every week the haul of chronique scandaleuse, which kept "society" in a flutter. Justice Deuel admitted that he was a regular contributor to Town Topics, and the jury decided that he had no case. A unique feature was the role of District Attorney Jerome, who was obliged, by reason of his public office, to conduct the prosecution, and who was shown to have inspired the defendant's attack upon the complainant. And Mr. Jerome congratulated the defendant upon the verdict. Meanwhile some of the social lions of Gotham are in an awkward position.

The gold output of the Transvaal last year was £20,802,074, against £12,590,135 in 1903. The Rand lords have good reason to be satisfied with Chinese slave labor, but is this wealth building up British citizenship in South Africa?

The appearance of a scholar and orator like Professor Moulton will be a test of the culture of the city. People who are opposed to the stage may enjoy a dramatic interpretation of Shakespeare without violating any scruples.

Replying to a Socialist deputation the other day, Hon. John Morley said: "If, as he had gathered from what they said, the deputation really meant that the state was bound to provide work at a standard wage for every man for whom private enterprise failed to furnish it, he ventured to tell them that he thought that an unsound and dangerous proposition." The mere politician would have been tempted to trim, but Morley is a statesman.

The two London daily papers are wasting a lot of space these days, publishing letters written by Englishmen and others dealing with alleged prejudices of Canadians against Englishman. It is doubtful if such discussion does any good. It does not matter what nationality a man belongs to, in a strange country he must expect to have his sensibilities somewhat ruffled before he fits into the groove provided for him in the community.—Hamilton Times.

We agree with the Times that such discussion does no good. None of it has appeared in the columns of The Advertiser.

In 1950.

[New York Times.]

While the autos dashed on their mad career
With a terrible "honk, honk" bark,
And the airships zipped through the atmosphere,
Marked "Saturn to Central Park";
While the whistles shrieked and the whole ground creaked
As the trains underneath it ran,
And policemen swore 'mid the traffic's roar,
I suddenly spied a man
Of that antiquated,
Decimated,
Hunted and hated
Clan,
The genus pedestrian.

And while I looked he murmured "Ah!"
I dodged an airship that
Describing a neat parabola
Most affably brushed my hat.
And just as he spoke he cracked a joke
And dodged a balloon and ran
From a train of cars that was bound for Mars,
Then he laughed and again began:
"You have contemplated
The sole belated
Unextirpated
Man
Of habits pedestrian."

I stopped my electric cab and said:
"'Tis better to whiz or fly,
For if you do not you'll soon be dead
And 'tisn't good form to die,"
But he lifted his tile with a friendly smile,
And his talking as follows ran
(While he made a dive and escaped alive
From a thundering auto van):
"Oh! I'm that very
Unsedentary,
Agile Ameri-
Can,
The final pedestrian."

Voice of Experience.

[Washington Star.]

"That congressman insists that he doesn't know the meaning of the phrase 'stand pat,'" said one statesman.

"Yes," answered the other, "but I refuse to be beguiled. Never engage in any game of chance or skill with a person who affects great ignorance concerning it."

A True Disraeli.

[London Daily News.]

We have already called attention to the use of the royal emblem by Mr. Jesse Collings. Today we have another illustration of a similar disregard for the King's wishes from the Altrincham division, the offender being Mr. Coningsby Disraeli. An elector in the division directed his majesty's attention to Mr. Disraeli's conduct, and received the following reply from Lord Knollys:

"Buckingham Palace, Jan. 2, 1906.

"Sir,—In compliance with your request, I have had the honor of submitting your letter of the 31st ultimo to the King.

"As I have already stated by his majesty's orders on several occasions, he much deprecates the introduction of his name or of the emblems appertaining to him in political posters or placards. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"KNOLLYS."

Mr. Disraeli, however, is impenitent, and at a meeting on Saturday said he had a perfect right to put the crown on his card, "seeing that it was my great ancestor who put an imperial crown on the throne." It remains to be seen whether Altrincham approves of his majesty's desires being flouted in this way.

Growth of the Automobile Business.

[Philadelphia Record.]

Last week's automobile shows in New York were attended by 175,000 people, the sales to individuals of new machines is conservatively estimated at $4,500,000, while sales to agents are believed to have brought the total up to $10,000,000, a large sum and one that is indicative, not only of the growing interest of the people in automobiling, but of the general prosperity of the country. Of all the many manufacturers who displayed their wares, not one has made any complaint, and a number sold their entire output for the current year.

Compromise.

[Baltimore American.]

She—I am sorry, Mr. Jones, that I cannot accept your affection.

He—Then all you have to do, my dear madam, is to return it.

Quick Recovery.

[Chicago Tribune.]

"Professor Dash," said the distractingly pretty young woman, "what is aphasia?"

"It is an inability, Miss Gladys," answered the young professor, "to utter the words that express one's thoughts or feelings, and often it comes suddenly upon one."

"You are troubled with it to some extent yourself are you not, professor?"

It took him only half a second to comprehend, and he wasn't troubled with it any more.

To Have and to Hold.

[Cleveland Leader.]

Pa Twaddles—I can't see why that young idiot who is calling on Molly hasn't sense enough to go. It's midnight.

Tommy Twaddles—'Tain't his fault. He can't go—sister's settin' on him.

In the London Fog.

[The Sketch.]

Old Gentleman—Constable, I should be glad if you would help me. I'm afraid I've lost my way.

Constable—Lorst yer way? Why, that's nothin'. I've lorst my bloomin' beat!

The Mild Winter of 1832.

[Lewiston (Me.) Journal.]

The oldest inhabitant came into this office the other day, and remarked that as an average winter this was exceedingly severe. "Speaking of warm winters," said he, "do you recall the winter of 1832? In that winter I went to school from December until March barefoot, with nothing on but linen pants and a cotton shirt. And it was so hot sometimes during recess that I took off my shirt. In that winter Christmas Day I picked eight quarts of ripe strawberries in a field opposite my father's house in the town of Turner, and I very nearly had a sunstroke. It was so warm that winter that they forgot to hold the annual state legislater at Augusta. By gum," added our faithful chronicler, "I never see seech nights as we had fer heat. I slept all winter 'thout no bedclothes, and the skeeters bit fearful!"

Honest Confession.

[Washington Star.]

"At any rate," said the woman who sneers, "I am not a parvenue."

"Neither am I," answered Miss Cayenne. "But I hate to think of the foolish investments I have made trying to be-

THE FUNERAL OF LORD NELSON.

[From the London Times of Jan. 19, 1806, reproduced in the Times of Jan. 10, 1906.]

During the solemn service which was performed in the Choir, the evening drew on apace, and lights became necessary. Accordingly, in consequence of a most excellent previous arrangement, a great number of torches were lighted up in the Choir, both below, and in the galleries. At the same time, the vast space under the dome was illuminated (we understand for the first time since its construction), to a sufficient degree for the solemn purposes of the occasion, by a temporary lanthorn, if we may so call it, the contrivance of Mr. Wyatt, on the spur of the moment. It consisted of an octagonal framing of wood, boarded on the outside, and finished at the top by eight angles, and at the bottom by a smaller octagon. This was painted black, and upon it were disposed about 130 patent lamps. It was suspended by a rope from the center of the lanthorn, and when drawn up it gave as much light as was wanted in the church. There were some other lights placed in the aisles, but these were of no great consequence. The grand central light, though inferior to the celebrated annual illuminated crucifix of St. Peter's, had a most impressive and grand effect, and contributed greatly to the grandeur of a spectacle in which the burial of one of the first of warriors and heroes was graced by the appearance of all the princes of the blood, of many of the first nobility of the land, and of an unexampled number of the subjects of his majesty in general. A bier, covered with black velvet, and ornamented with gold fringe and tassels, was placed in the Choir, and upon which the coffin was laid during the service there. A grand funeral canopy of state was borne over the coffin by six admirals, of black velvet, supported by six small pillars covered with the same material, and crowned by six plumes of black ostrich feathers; the vallens were fringed with black, and decorated with devices of festoons and symbols of his lordship's victories, and his arms, crest, and coronet, in gold. The canopy was removed from over the body a little before it was lowered, that the splendor of the ornaments of the coffin might be rendered more visible to the spectators. There was an excellent contrivance for letting down the body into the grave, respecting which, from the great weight of the different coffins in which it is inclosed, there was a considerable difference of opinion. Whatever may be the merits of any other plan, the mode which was adopted seems not merely unobjectionable, but deserving of great praise. A bier, similar to that just described, rose from the oblong aperture under the dome, for the purpose of supporting the coffin. This bier was raised by invisible machinery, the apparatus being totally concealed below the pavement of the church. This contrivance prevented all those disagreeable and disgusting circumstances which too often occur at the funerals of the great, arising from the weight of the coffins, and the comparative weakness or want of energy of the persons who are called upon to carry their superiors to interment. The chief mourner was seated in a mourning elbow chair, and his two supporters on black stools, during the ceremony. Nearest them were the relatives, and on the right hand stood their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of Clarence, Kent, Cumberland, and Sussex, and the Dukes of York and Cambridge, who came rather late to the church; they having been very much taken up in the early part of the day in their military pursuits about the metropolis. The Bishop of Lincoln went through the service in a most impressive and affecting manner, and was supported by the Bishop of Chester.

POEMS THAT LIVE

The Rue Anemone.

[Madison Cawein.]

Under an oak tree in a woodland, where
The dreaming Spring had dropped it from her hair,
I found a flower, through which I seemed to gaze
Beyond the world and see what no man dare
Behold and live—the myths of bygone days—
Diana and Endymion, and the bare,
Slim beauty of the boy whom Echo wooed:
And Hyacinthus, whom Apollo dewed
With love and death; and Daphne, ever fair;
And that reed-slender girl whom Pan pursued.

I stood and gazed, and through it seemed to see
The Dryad dancing by the forest tree,
Her hair wild blown; the Faun with listening ear,
Deep in the boscage, kneeling on one knee,
Watching the wandered Oread draw near,
Her wild heart beating like a honey bee
Within a rose. All, all the myths of old,
All, all the bright shapes of the Age of Gold,
Peopling the wonder-worlds of Poetry,
Through it I seemed in fancy to behold.

TO CAPTURE "RED" BAND

Monongahela, Pa., Jan. 27.—Mayor H. J. Billock and Chief of Police Leo Logan, of this place, will appeal tomorrow to Captain Groome, in command of the state constabulary at Philadelphia, asking him to send Troop A, consisting of 60 men, to this place to arrest the members of the "Black Hand" Society, who have been terrorizing Washington County, and who, it is believed, are responsible for 21 murders in the last year. Two members of the gang were arrested early this morning, and the district attorney has sworn out warrants for the arrest of 132 others. Vast quantities of seditious letters were found, indicating that branches of the society exist in Chicago, Milwaukee and other cities. Chief Logan has notified Postoffice Inspector O'Brien at Pittsburg, and the inspector has taken up the case.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO

Carpet Sale

In this great sale of Carpets you will find a good selection in each grade—the standard goods of the leading English manufacturers. If you are not ready to have the Carpet sent home, we will hold it on a small cash deposit until wanted, and lay it then without extra charge. These prices are all made and laid.

Balmoral Tapestries

Price Cut.

English Balmoral Tapestry Carpets, that sell regularly for 75c and 85c yard, cut for this sale to 68c yard, made and laid. Better than the ordinary grades of Brussels. Balmoral Tapestries give excellent wear. Shown in red, blue, green, fawn, oak and brown, patterns are copies from Wiltons.

68c

WE WILL KEEP THIS CARPET ON SMALL DEPOSIT.

Body Brussels Carpet

Regular prices $1.10, $1.15 and $1.20, all these grades, no exemptions, with a choice of fully 35 patterns. Colorings in green, red, fawn, oak and terracotta, choice floral, oriental and library designs, most of them have borders to match. During the sale 97c yard, made and laid.

97c

WE WILL KEEP THIS CARPET ON SMALL DEPOSIT.

Wilton Velvet Carpets

Exceptional value, our regular $1.25 English Wilton Velvet Carpet, made and laid at 88c yard. One or more patterns in the following colorings, green, oak, fawn, blue and one Persian design, borders with some.

88c

WE WILL KEEP THIS CARPET ON SMALL DEPOSIT.

Alexandria Tapestries

Our well-known 60c grade, also 65c high-grade Tapestries, 23 different designs, splendid firm quality, every coloring, at 53½c yard, made and laid.

53½c

WE WILL KEEP THIS CARPET ON SMALL DEPOSIT.

500 Oiled Linen Opaque Window Shades, light and dark green, two creams and terracotta, all complete with brackets, nails and rings. Tonight and Monday, **39c** each.

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St.

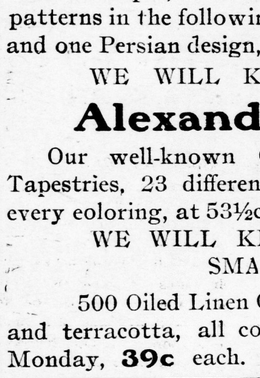
MISS FAY TELLS HER EXPERIENCES

An Interesting Story Gleaned From the Wonder by a Reporter.

If the average person knew as much of human nature and the penalty of the infraction of the least of nature's laws, as does Anna Eva Fay, many, if not all, of the ills and errors of life would be avoided. Miss Fay, who has traveled the world over, is an interesting talker and makes an ideal "subject" for the interviewer. Her observations are so pertinent and appropriate that a representative of The Advertiser, who called on her yesterday at the Tecumseh, intimated that "Miss Fay surely would have succeeded in making the brightest newspaper paragrapher, or perhaps a poet."

"Well, I would like to write one 'editorial,'" replied Miss Fay, "and if you will give me that privilege I shall select my own subject. It is 'Suicide.'"

The newsgatherer was delighted with the idea of getting an expression from



MISS ANNA EVA FAY.

Miss Fay on the subject, not to mention the mysterious source, doubly appealed.

"A woman in a Texas town," she began, "came to me and calmly discussed her approaching suicide. God had dealt hardly with this woman and she was weary and defiant. She had, for no sin of her own, been castigated by Providence until her lacerated soul demanded redress, and, peradventure another existence would avert the lash of the avenging scourge.

"I heard her through without surprise and put a query: What do you know of the awakening? What assurance have you that you will not be reincarnated and returned to do your work over again? You may return and though you have not penetrated the unknown your spirit will again dwell in the density of the earth life and be subject to the throes of the physical body only. If we should soar on the thought wave out into the vast and pierce the pall that shuts in the confined limits of humanity, there would be a very saturnalia of suicide; a joyous exodus from the graves of materialism launching gay craft for the voyage indefinite. We beat against the bars and stand on dizzy heights that are cold and unfamiliar when we escape them, as we each do upon rare and glorious occasions, but to return to the shelter of the prisons were the iron rings in the walls bear witness of the real present."

Miss Fay has a large library, although consisting of but one volume. This one book is the world at large—humanity her favorite page.

She is in love with Canada and the people here. Last winter she appeared for three consecutive weeks in Massey Hall, Toronto. This hall has a seating capacity of 3,000 persons, and the fact that it was nightly crowded attests the popularity of the "Fair Mahatma" in Canada. In the midst of her stay there, among the hundreds of other almost miraculous things she accomplished, she located $50,000 worth of jewels that had been stolen from a prominent family.

London is also paying the frail little woman a great tribute for at every performance Y. M. C. A. Hall, where she is appearing, is crowded. Miss Fay, therefore, has good cause to like Canadians, for they in turn certainly seem to like her.

In speaking of mind-reading, the professional side of it, Miss Fay said that often when she is aware of a coming event she dares not make a public announcement. As an example of this she said:

"I was in Victoria, B. C., a few years ago previous to the celebration of the Queen's birthdey, and immense throngs from all parts of the country were expected to visit that city. There was a large bridge, recently completed, that was to be thrown open to traffic on that occasion, and over this every incomer as well as the procession was to pass. I knew that the bridge was unsafe and duty compelled me to inform the superintendent of construction. He laughed at me. What more could I do? I left Victoria three weeks before the celebration and was, I am glad to say, not present when the bridge gave way, causing the death of hundreds of people.

"Now, had I made a public announcement, business interests would have suffered, for my prediction would have kept hundreds of people from the celebration. It is putting it mildly to say that I would have been denounced."

TERRORIST CAPTURED

London, Jan. 26.—The Vilna correspondent of the Telegraph says a member of the Terrorist group has been arrested there. This is the group that has undertaken to kill Prime Minister Witte. The police say that several other conspirators have been arrested in other places. Documents that the authorities seized show that not only Count Witte, but Minister of the Interior Durnove and Vice-Admiral Doubassoff, governor-general of Moscow, were originally doomed by the Terrorists. It was ultimately decided to concentrate the attack upon Count Witte, because it was believed his death would lead to a spread of the disorders and a new and successful insurrection.

CANAL BANK BREAK; PETERBORO FLOODED

Disastrous Accident Above the New Lift Lock Does Great Damage.

Peterboro, Ont., Jan. 26.—This morning at an early hour a disastrous break occurred in the embankment of the Trent Canal, above the lift lock, and before it could be stopped 25,000 tons of water had poured over the land lying below the canal. Considerable damage was done. The break was due, according to the official statement of the superintendent, to the defective condition of the bank and not to the high water, which has been maintained at normal height in the reach.

Next to the Government, the heaviest losers will be Messrs. Curtis Bros., brick manufacturers, whose yards are immediately to the east of the bank of the canal.

Their premises were flooded. After the water had flooded all the low ground to the east of the bank, it flowed through a four-foot culvert and the eastern part of the city was deluged. It was the water flowing through the streets which awoke the citizens there at 5 o'clock and led to a general alarm being given.

Fortunately the guard gates in the canal, just above the break, rose automatically with the flow of water, and thus prevented more serious damage being done.

The break was reported to M. J. Butler, chief engineer of the department of railways and canals, and he instructed that an investigation take place, and that steps be taken immediately to repair the damage. Estimates of the amount of which have not yet been made.

Lucky is the man who can't find fault because he does not know what it looks like.

Opportunity makes the man after the man has made the opportunity.

Whisky may be a deadly drink, but water is responsible for more cases of typhoid fever.

The man who can get fame on credit has no trouble in paying up from the box office receipts.

YOUR BRAIN

Needs Food—
Not Stimulant.

Grape-Nuts

Food for Brains has Stood the Test

"There's a Reason."

Test it as you will

You will always find that the sealed lead packets branded

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA

Contain the finest tea grown in the world

Black, Mixed or Green—25c, 30c, 40c, 50c and 60c per lb. At all grocers. Highest award St. Louis, 1904.

Shadow and Sunlight

"Certain. Do you think that I don't know an Englishman when I see him, from a German? This man has washed his face certainly this week, and he didn't stop to beseech the men to take care of his portmanteau. Yes, it's an Englishman!"

"All right," he says, languidly. "Now there'll be someone else for the landlord of the Wild Cat to fleece besides ourselves."

Madge laughs, and is about to reply, when the door opens behind them, and a tall figure steps out on to the balcony, followed by a chattering and obsequious waiter.

"All right — anything you like; don't bother. Yes, that will do. I don't understand one word out of twenty that you are saying. Will I eat? Of course, I will — I'm starving! Room? Best room you've got, and look sharp! Give me a light."

And he takes out a cigar, and as he strikes the light he sees Madge standing in the gloaming, and instantly he throws both light and cigar over the balcony, and raises his hat.

"I beg your pardon," he says, "I did not see—"then he stops, following her eyes, which are fixed, not on him, but on Guy. He has risen and is standing with a dark frown on his face, which has grown, changed and troubled; it is scarcely a perceptible frown, scarcely a palpable trouble, but Madge knows every expression of his face by heart, and is quick to note it.

The stranger looks from her to Guy, then comes forward with a smile.

"Lashwood! Is that you? What luck! How do you do?"

Guy—all the trouble and frown vanished—shakes hands.

"How do, St. George?" he says."What brought you here?"

"A confoundedly slow train, my dear fellow," is the laughing reply; "beyond that a mere chance. I never thought of seeing you here. I thought you were popping at the pheasants at Trent."

"No, I've left them for this year," says Guy, his old curt manner, which had almost disappeared, back in all its force. "I have been going over some of the old ground. You have just arrived. Have they found you rooms?"

It is almost a hint for him to go, but Lord St. George does not appear to notice it.

"Oh, yes" he says; "at least, I made out that they had; an awful language this German. The one they used when they got into trouble at the Tower of Babel, I should think," and he laughs again, as he looks with a polite but unmistakable curiosity at the tall, graceful figure standing a little apart.

It is so unmistakable that Lashwood cannot ignore it at any rate; but it is with something that is like reluctance that he turns to Madge and says:

"Madge, let me introduce an old friend — Lord St. George. St. George, this is my wife."

They have lighted the lamps in the saloon, and the light is streaming upon te balcony and full upon St. George's face, and Madge, who is regarding him, sees a sudden look of astonishment flash into his eyes. Instantly it disappears, and he bows bareheaded.

"Go in, Madge, it is getting cold," Guy says gently.

And St. George opens the door for her.

"This is a pleasure I did not expect, Lady Lashwood. I am fortunate indeed," he says, and Madge murmurs a suitable response and disappears.

Then Lord St. George closes the door, and crossing the balcony, lays his hand on Guy's shoulder.

"Let me congratulate you, Lashwood!" he says fervently. "May I say without offense, that you have chosen a beautiful wife?"

Guy nods, without looking up from his contemplation of the road.

"Thanks!"

"And when did it take place?" asks St. George.

"Three weeks ago," replies Guy.

"So soon! Happy man! Well, I'll bolt to my room and get into some decent clothing. I hope they'll manage to let me have a chair next yours," and he turns, but Guy stops him with a gesture.

"One moment," he says. "My wife"—he pauses, then with slow distinctness—"St. George, I met my wife for the first time about a month ago — married her from school. You understand!"

St. George looks at him, then purses his lips.

"A school-girl—a month ago! Then she knows——"

"She knows nothing," says Guy, curtly, and with straneg emphasis.

St. George nods significantly.

"I understand," he says, and he holds out his hand. "And I congratulate you again. It is time you settled down, my dear fellow, and got rid of the past."

Lord Lashwood's lips contract with a singular expression, whether of pain or displeasure it would be difficult to say.

"And you may depend on me. I'm as silent as the grave," and with another nod and a reassuring tap on the shoulder, he enters the room, calling in true Englishman's style, for the waiter.

CHAPTER XIV.

Lord St. George is an invaluable traveling companion. He is never impatient in reality, though he sometimes pretends to be. He is never quite out of temper; never complains of being too hot or too cold; never grumbles at the table d'hote; never bullies the waiters. He does not know more than ten words of German, it is true, but he always manages to make himself understood, generally by a series of excellent pantomimic efforts. He is always genial, and cheerful, and satisfied—and yet he is a thorough Englishman.

No man, much less any woman, ever spent two hours in St. George's society without liking him; not a few of the latter sex have found it easy to go beyond liking. At a word, there is no resisting his frank, pleasant and lighthearted nature. Even Guy—from whom it is as difficult to get a hearty laugh as from a red Indian—pays tribute to St. George's unforced and spontaneous humor.

Yes, he is a good traveling companion, and he is still with Lord and Lady Lashwood, though the month is now December, and the country is Italy, instead of Germany — Rome instead of Thale.

There is no particular reason why Lord St. George should accompany them; there is, on the other hand, no particular reason why he should not. He is unmarried, wealthy, his own master, and with nothing in the world to do but to amuse himself, and if it amuses him to wander about the Continent with a newly-married couple, as they do not object to his company, the affair is his and their own, and no one else's.

And as a matter of fact, neither Guy nor Madge object. At first, Guy's reception of his old friend at Thale was anything but cordial; but before the evening had worn out, old associations had asserted their influence, and he began to thaw. And as for Madge. Well, to Madge, his light-heartedness and his ever-buoyant spirits are like a subtle stimulant; and, womanlike, she dives beneath the surface, and discovers the sterling worth that lies beneath the light covering of boyish humor. Before the evening was over, he had taken her into his confidence; had told her all about his mother and sister; about his schoolboy days, and about his troubles, and never for a moment bored her.

Guy, sitting a little apart, smoking in silence, and half listening only—his real attention being, as usual, fixed on Madge—smiles now and then, pleased that Madge should be amused—on her own account.

The next morning, when Guy announced his intention of moving south, St. George looked downcast, said he was very sorry—awfully sorry; wished he had never met them if they were going to part so soon; and when Guy, at a glance from Madge, said: "Better come with us, St. George," he had looked up eagerly and scanned their faces wistfully.

"No, really! Do you mean it! Sha'n't I be in the way, de trop, and all that? Do you really mean it, Lady Lashwood?"

And Madge smiled—that smile which St. George said afterward made a man sorry to take his eyes off her face—and said:

"Yes, please come."

And he had come; and every time he said that he would leave them—always with an expression of utter melancholy—Guy had repeated his formula and Madge a smile; until at last, whenever he mentioned starting off on his own account, Guy retorted:

"Nonsense! You'll go south with us, St. George, you may lay your life."

And so at last they come to that city toward which all roads they say must lead—to Rome. Rome, the mistress of the world; Rome, the sacred city of the Great Faith, the shrine of the most precious in literature and art. Rome, the city whose name alone has power to thrill the student, the philosopher, the poet to the heart's core; Imperial Rome, still glorious with the faint shadow of its old glory, still mighty through the memory of its old mightiness; still sacred and revered, though its ancient monuments of bygone splendor are crumbling to dust beneath the wheels of the great Juggernaut—the present. To Madge it was the destination of her ambition.

"See Rome and die," had been engraved on her heart; but she has seen it, and is still alive.

It is difficult for the visitor who enters Rome for the first time to realize that the Rome of the actual and present can be the Rome of his dreams. He expects to find it as Augustus left it; he finds it a modern city colonized by fashionable Americans and Bohemian artists; with gorgeous shops and modernized promenades and drives, along which roll stately equipages from Aldebert's or Rouget's, or stroll well-dressed ladies and gentlemen as unlike the figures one associates with ancient Rome as is possible to imagine.

But still it is magic ground to Madge. Guy and St. George, who have been here before, find her enthusiasm almost catching. She is never tired of sightseeing, never weary of the Coliseum, and the great arch, never satiated with St. Peter's. Indeed, if they miss her, which they sometimes do, one or other of them instantly repairs to the greatest, the grandest cathedral in the whole world, and after a diligent and confident search is sure to find her in some dim corner, her great eyes fixed on some masterpiece of Angelo's or Canova's, her mind wandering dreamily into the dim regions of the past.

Madge would like it to be all sightseeing, would wish for nothing better than to be free to spend the day wandering, fancy free, from one antique ruin to another, and from this historic spot to that. But modern Rome has its claims. The colony of fashionables have become fully aware of the great people who are in their midst, and Madge finds herself overwhelmed with cards and invitations.

"Bad as being in Paris," says St. George, turning over the pack of cards that stands inches deep on the table of Madge's private drawing-room in the Grand Hotel. "More people here than ever this year. Such a heap of English, too. Well, it's only fair, you know, Lady Lashwood; the Romans invaded us once, and now it's our turn. Look here, here are two invitations to dinner and one to Lady Southall's big reception. What are we going to do?" and he looks at her with a smile on his handsome face. The "we" does not sound strange in Madge's ears, it has become so thoroughly an understood thing that he should accompany them wherever they go that Madge accepts it as a natural conclusion.

"I don't know," she says, looking up from what Guy calls a "litter" of fine art prints and photographs. "I don't want to go anywhere. What do you say Guy?"

Guy, who is buried in the depths of an easy-chair, reading the weekly edition of the Times, raises his eyes and nods indolently.

"Go where you like—do what you like," he says.

"Then I should like to go over the Catacombs by night," says Madge.

"And catch your death of cold," remarks St. George, still turning over the cards and murmuring the names in a kind of recitative. "Countess of Barminster, Lady Sargeant, the Honorable Mrs. Goodweather—that's the American lady whose husband 'struck ile,' and who wears the dress with the diamond trimming — Mrs. Leathes — that's Jack Leathes, the artist's wife; she was an heiress and he hadn't a penny. I remember him when I was here last. He used to go about in an old velveteen jacket and a sun-hat, and hadn't a pound in his pocket. He was the jolliest fellow I ever met. And now he wears Vigo's togs, rides in a brougham and looks unutterably wretched. Here's Lady Southall's card again and again. Lady Lashwood, I'm afraid you'll have to put on that black velvet dress in which you look so remarkably like a young empress, and go to Lady Southall's reception."

[To be Continued.]

A Bad Book for Children.

"The children of the present day are well off," says a popular writer, "compared with their fathers and grandfathers, as regards the supply of instructive and entertaining books suited to their tastes and capacities. Foremost among the pioneers of the improved order of things was Mrs. Sherwood, the authoress of the following immensely successful work."

One peruses "the following immensely successful work" with a glowing sense of wonder as to what mental pabulum was provided for the unfortunate children of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries before the advent of Mrs. Sherwood, for in the light of modern ideas of education and reading for children, nothing more unsuited to the child mind could well be conceived than "the following immensely successful work," which bears the title of "The History of the Fairchild Family," with the sub-title of "The Child's Manual," being a collection of stories calculated to show the importance and effects of a religious education." The book was first published in 1818 and ran through fourteen editions before 1842. It tells the story of Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild and their three children; Lucy, aged 9; Emily, next in age, and Henry, who was between 5 and 6. With these materials the authoress proceeds to inculcate into the minds of her youthful readers the rudiments of that stern, unbending theology which is now happily tempered with more attractive characteristics. Mrs. Sherwood depicts Lucy, Emily, Henry and the lesser child characters of the book as thorough little prigs, who talk in stilted phrases and utter sentiments which could never enter the head of any normal child. On the other hand, Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild represent a type of parentage now fortunately rare. One cannot better convey an idea of the Fairchild methods of bringing up a child in the way it should go than by giving some examples from the pages of this precious volume.

Little Lucy has confessed to her mother that she has been guilty of the heinous crime of being sorry that her little sister has been presented with a beautiful doll, and her mother proceeds to dilate upon the difference between "a holy heart and a corrupt heart," of the possesson of which Lucy has just given such convincing proof.

"Corrupt hearts," says Mrs. Fairchild," are full of ——— ——— uncleanness, lasciviousness, idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies, envyings, murders, drunkenness, revilings and such like."

The blanks represent two sins still more foreign to the heart and mind of a 9-year-old child than even the long and comprehensive list quoted by this judicious mother.

Mr. Fairchild's methods of reproof and instruction are quite as amazing as those of his wife. Emily's doll is again the main factor. Emily lends it to Henry, but Lucy objects and takes it. Emily snatches it away and hands it to little Henry, who runs away, while Lucy bites Emily's arm and has her face scratched in return. Matters are in this state when Mr. Fairchild enters and proceeds to chastise all three with a rod, though Henry's culpability seems to be a mattter for debate. Then Mr. Fairchild lectures them on the sin of Cain, after which he kisses and forgives them. But he has more moral instruction in store for them.

"I will take the children to Blackwood," he says to his wife, "and show them something which they will remember as long as they live." . . . . .

"I cannot go with you," says Mrs. Fairchild, "though I approve of your taking the children." . . . . .

"This is Blackwood," says Mr. Fairchild. . . . . .

"What is here, papa?" asked the children; "is it very shocking? We are afraid to go on." . . . . .

The wood was very thick and dark. . . . . Beween the garden and the wood stood a gibbet, on which the body of a man hung in chains, and had not yet fallen in pieces, though it had hung there for some years. The face of the corpse was so shocking that the children could not look upon it. . . . . .

"Ah, let us go, papa!" cried the children.

"Not yet," said Mr. Fairchild; "I must tell you the story of that wretched man before we go from this place."

And he proceeds to tell his shivering babes the harrowing story of a fraternal tragedy.

But it is not alone as a means of instruction that Mr. Fairchild prizes the gruesome and repellant, for he seems also to regard them as an inexpensive form of amusement, judging by the readiness with which he brings his little ones into contact with them. Old John, the gardener, has died, and Mr. Fairchild reports that he has found old Betty, the bereaved wife, "in a very happy state of mind."

"Have you any desire to see the corpse, my dears?" asks Mr. Fairchild; "You never saw a corpse, I think?"

"No papa," answered Lucy, "but we should like to see one."

"I tell you beforehand, my dear children, that death is very terrible. A corpse is an awful sight."

So after a little discourse on the subject of temporal and eternal death, the family go to the gardener's cottage.

When they came to the door, they perceived a kind of disagreeable smell; this was the smell of the corpse, which having been dead for nearly two days, had begun to corrupt. . . . . The face of the corpse was yellow, ... and the whole appearance of the body was more ghastly and horrible than the children expected, and making out (sic) the words of Job: "But man dieth and wasteth away."

The mind of the authoress seems to run insistently on mortality, for a large portion of the book is taken up with scenes of sickness, death and interments. Augusta, the pampered daughter of the local baronet, plays with a candle against her mother's order, and is burned to death. Her funeral is pictured in detail.

"Perhaps you have never seen a hearse," says the authoress pityingly; "in case you have not, I will try and describe one to you."

After Augusta's funeral, litle Charles Trueman is taken by his father into the burial vault, where he sees the old coffins tumbling to pieces, after which his father gives him a long dissertation on death, as a consequence of which he realizes "the evil nature of my own vile heart."

"At the same time that I became so full of these thoughts," says Charles, "I became sick and have been wasting ever since." (Small wonder, poor child.) So little Charles grows weaker and dies, after telling Master Henry not to cry, for he is happy.

From these extracts it is interesting to go back to the introduction and read the following appreciation from an observing critic":

"One distinguishing characteristic of Mrs. Sherwood's works is the freshness with which English rural manners and scenes are portrayed. Her descriptions are redolent of violets and wild roses, green shady lanes, and pleasant walks through fields and woods. Her children, too, are children, not philosophers in jackets and pinafores."

"Redolent is an excellent word, but one fails to detect the odor of wild roses and violets in all these descriptions of gibbetted murderers, corrupting bodies, charnel houses and violent deaths. As for "children that are children"—listen to the plaint of Lucy and 5-year-old Henry over Emily's sickness from fever (caught while stealing plums from the pantry):

"Oh, Emily! Dear Emily! There is no pleasure without our dear Emily!"

Or this from Henry to Charles:

"I don't like to hear you talk of dying: and yet I know it is wrong, because you will be happier in heaven than you are here."

The quality of the moral tales which run through the book may be gauged from two or three titles: "On the Constant Bent of Man's Heart Toward Sin"; "General Depravaty of Mankind After the Fall;" "On the Formation of Sin in the Heart, or the Story of the Apples."

Yet, mirabile dictu, this rubbishy book may even today be found in Sunday School libraries, perhaps even in cultured London, for it is issued as one in a series which "includes no books except such as are peculiarly adapted by their high tone, pure taste and thorough principle to be read by young people." In the name of innocent childhood, let every copy be ruthlessly sought out and burned by fire, and if there be any Index Expurgatoris for Sunday school literature, let the name of "The Fairchild Family" like Abou Ben Adhem's, lead all the rest.

LIQUID AIR WILL FORM ATTRACTION

Splendid Bill Is Promised for Bennett's Vaudeville Next Week.

An act that has been looked forward to with much interest by the patrons of Bennett's will head a splendid bill at that popular home of vaudeville next week. It is called the Mysterious Crucible, and is a demonstration of liquid air. Prof. Van Dorn will present a rare novelty in this Mysterious Crucible. Such remarkable experiments as boiling a kettle of water on a cake of ice, melting iron and steel ore in 30 seconds. Molten metal is made to pass through six inches of water without cooling and form into a horse-shoe mould. These are a few of the strange things Prof. Van Dorn accomplishes. As a vaudeville act, it is not only interesting, but instructive as well. The Mysterious Crucible has been the success of the London, England, music halls for the past two seasons, and has just finished an extensive tour of the large American vaudeville circuits.

Several other splendid acts have been secured by the management for next week which should make up a cracker-jack bill. Miller, Browning and Fay Company will present Ashley Miller's one act comedy drama, entitled, "Caught." They are spoken of as highly accomplished comedy artists and have a little playlet that is constructed on original lines.

A high class musical and singing act will be offered by the Misses Delmore. They are said to be highly accomplished artists and their pleasing appearance on the stage is enhanced by a beautiful wardrobe.

Mitchell and Cain present a skit called "The Frenchman and the Other Fellow." They are comedians of a very high order and have a very cleverly written dialogue that is a laugh provoker from start to finish.

A novel skatorial performance will be offered by Marcus and Adell. They have the reputation of being marvels on the roller skates and introduce some original ideas in fancy skating.

Fredo and Dare are two musical comedians well known to vaudeville-goers in the large cities. Judging from what has been said of them, they promise to be a hit of ample proportions at Bennett's.

Another great moving picture film will be shown by the popular Bennettograph. It is called "The Night Before Christmas," and is considered one of the finest examples of animated photography ever produced.

No words are quite adequate to express the genuine pleasure with which a lover of music is inspired by the melody of a really great orchestra, such as the Pittsburg, conducted by Herr Emil Paur, himself a master musician and conductor. As one writer in an American city expressed it:

"Sheer delight at the strange wondrous music of this latter day, as interpreted by a master among leaders and three-score artists of expression through the medium of strings and brass and wood, was had by those who attended Wednesday night to hear Emil Paur and his superb orchestra. And Emil Paur's orchestra is a marvelously fine one, now that he has had the molding of it for more than a year. In the scrupulous care given to the minute of phrasing, accent, attack, he is a consummate artist. It is doubtful if such perfection of tone and time, such absolute fidelity to the meaning of the composer, have been shown by any visiting orchestra."



EMIL PAUR, CONDUCTOR.

This magnificent organization will be heard in the Armories on Friday, Feb. 9, under the auspices of the officers of the cavalry and the artillery. The officers have taken into consideration the accommodation of the Armories, and have placed the price of tickets within the reach of everyone. Seats will be provided for 2,500 people.

KEEP MINARD'S LINIMENT TAKE NO OTHER.

The value of diamonds as fancy stones can be materially increased by the action of radium.

THE CRICK IN THE BACK.—"One touch of nature makes the whole world akin," sings the poet. But what about the touch of rheumatism and lumbago, which is so common now? There is no poetry in that touch, for it renders life miserable. Yet how delightful is the sense of relief when an application of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil drives pain away. There is nothing equals it.

How Red Rose Tea is Grown

TEA is a native plant of Northern India. Transplanted to Ceylon it lost much of its strength and richness, but gained in fragrance and delicacy. That is why Ceylon tea is not a strong tea.

That is why I blend Indian and Ceylon teas together—that is how the strength and richness, fragrance and delicacy of Red Rose Tea are secured—that is why Red Rose Tea has that "rich fruity flavor."

Red Rose Tea is good Tea

T. H. Estabrooks

St. John, N.B., Toronto, Winnipeg

Inside Information

London Readers' Chance for Profit—Everyone Ought to Grasp the Opportunity.

To have even a simple case of indigestion is to have "inside information" of suffering that warns of serious trouble in the future, unless the digestive system is strengthened.

If you cannot eat and digest three good, square and satisfying meals each day without discomfort, your stomach needs Mi-o-na tablets. They are not a mere temporary relief, but are composed of valuable medicinal agents which strengthen the digestive organs, and cure and prevent stomach troubles.

When there are pains or distress after eating, headaches, belching of gases, a sour taste in the mouth, dizziness, heartburn, specks before the eyes, furred tongue, sleeplessness nervousness, or backache, the stomach needs the help of Mi-o-na.

Every reader of the city of London should grasp the opportunity offered to try Mi-o-na. Just one little tablet out of a 50-cent box of this remedy before each meal for a few days, and you will soon have a strong stomach and perfect health.

If you cannot obtain Mi-o-na of your druggist, it will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. Write us for advice on your case from a leading stomach specialist, which will be sent free. The R. T. Booth Company, Ithaca, N. Y.

Invaluable for Seasoning!

Delicious With Hot or Cold Meat!

No Table Complete Without It!

HOLBROOK'S

MOTHER COUNTRY WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE.

Insist upon the label bearing the words HOLBROOK & CO. without which none are genuine.

To Everyone Interested in Healthful Living

If you had made a study of food and food products.

And were asked to mention the best authority on food values.

Right at once would come to your tongue the name of

The Battle Creek Sanitarium Health Food Co. Perhaps the only private institution in the world that conducts a sanitarium and manufactures pure foods with the idea of profit all left out.

Well, this company has found out that cereal foods are far more wholesome and more nutritious than meats, and that of all cereals wheat is by far the best food for man.

But wheat cannot be eaten raw and when baked into white bread it has most of the phosphates and nearly one-half of the gluten taken out of it.

So you see the problem the Sanitarium people had to solve was how to make a food from the wheat that was pleasant to eat and easy to digest and which contained all of the phosphorus and all of the gluten of the natural grain.

The phosphorus they knew was needed for the brain and nerves, and the gluten to build up muscle.

They were especially anxious to preserve all of the phosphorus, because it is that subtle element, resembling electricity, that the brain uses up in thinking.

Phosphorus electrifies the nerves, too, and makes them like live wires to operate the body.

Well, after many experiments, the Sanitarium Co. found out and patented a method of treating the whole wheat so as to preserve all the virtue of all the grain — and they named the product LIFE CHIPS.

Life Chips is richer in phosphorus and gluten than almost any other food.

Some men peeped in at the window where these experiments were being made, and where this food was being manufactured.

And so we have a number of other foods, made to look like Life Chips, but none of them are quite the same, except in appearance.

Life Chips is all ready to serve right from the package. The packages are sold at 10c, and can be procured almost anywhere.

Note.—To serve hot empty Life Chips into a wire strainer and pour over it boiling hot water, at the same time shaking the strainer. Serve at once with cream.

Scrofula

Makes its presence known by many signs,—glandular tumors, bunches in the neck, cutaneous eruptions, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, catarrh and wasting diseases.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Effects permanent cures.

The technicality can be used with good effect upon every occasion except when death, or a man's wife, gets after him.

We have noticed that when we mispronounce a word those present find quick opportunity for using it and pronouncing it in a different way.

Often the accident of birth is the leading incident in an individual's career.

Some men are forever mistaking notoriety for fame.

In Swiss restaurants natives generally pay a few cents less for food and drink than tourists.

LEE HING LAUNDRY.

Shirt collars ironed so will not hurt neck. Standup collars ironed so wing will not be broken. Ladies' dressed [illegible]. Vests ironed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Goods called for and delivered. Don't pay if work not satisfactory. K. F. JOHNSING, PROP., 467 Richmond street, Phone 1344.

SOCIAL GLEANINGS

Mr. George C. Gibbons and his daughter, Miss Marjorie Gibbons, have been spending a few days at the Queen's, Toronto.

Mrs. R. G. Fisher, in Princess avenue, has been with Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs, Wellesley Place, Toronto, this week.

Mrs. Frank Reid and Miss Beddome were the hostesses of the Badminton Club tea at the Armories yesterday afternoon.

Next week's calendar holds two very bright events for the unmarried and younger married ranks of the beau monde. Mrs. John Labatt has given invitations for a dance at the Kennels on Monday evening, and Mrs. (Dr.) MacLaren has issued invitations to a bal poudre for Thursday evening.

Miss Lily Peterson, of Goderich, is the guest of Miss Marjorie Clouston in Montreal.

Miss Edna Kent, Fairlawn, left for Montreal on Monday evening last.

Miss Geraldine Beddome, Miss Marjorie Gibbons and Mr. Jack Counsell, of Hamilton, spent the past week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Kingsmill in St. Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Bickford and their baby boy have returned from abroad and are now being much feted in Toronto.

A recent engagement announcement in Kingston is that of Miss Kathleen Harty, only daughter of the Hon. William Harty (niece of Mrs. H. Lambe, in Waterloo street, city), to Mr. Hugh Osler, of Winnipeg, son of Mr. E. B. Osler, of Craigleigh, Toronto. Mr. Hugh Osler is a graduate of the R. M. C., Kingston, and has the congratulations of many London friends.

Mr. Edward Harris, of Eldon House, is happily able to be about again and on all sides is being welcomed home.

Miss Helen Gibbons is enjoying a delightful visit in Montreal, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Thomas, of the Bank of Montreal.

Miss Dora Labatt is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. (Dr.) Brown, in Montreal.

Mrs. George Macbeth's tea at Bleak House was the chief event of social interest on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Macbeth welcomed her guests in a very handsome black silk gown, and was assisted by her daughter, Miss Annie Macbeth, gowned in white. Mrs. Niven and Mrs. M. D. Fraser, assisted by the Misses Emily Belton and Frances Macbeth, served the usual dainty tea fare, and among those to enjoy the ever-delightful hospitality of the charming mistress of Bleak House House were Mrs. (Col.) Peters, Mrs. George C. Gibbons, Mrs. John Carling, Mrs. Becher, Mrs. Walter Brough, Mrs. Beddome, Mrs. Frank Leonard, Mrs. David Williams, Mrs. Hume Cronyn, Mrs. John Labatt, Mrs. J. D. Wilson, Mrs. W. J. Reid, Mrs. T. H. Smallman, Mrs. Pringle, Mrs. C. S. Moore, Mrs. Talbot Macbeth, Mrs. Eccles, Mrs. Shanly, Mrs. Bayly, Mrs. E. H. Anderson and others.

Mrs. (Dr.) Drake and Miss Tabby Moore were the very delightful hostesses of the afternoon tea at the Armories on Friday last. Several sets of badminton were played, and among the participants and onlookers were noted: Mesdames Harley Brown, Hume Cronyn, Frank Reid, Frederick Harper, Miss Zimmerman, and the Misses Ismena Labatt, Edna Kent, Helen Gibbons, Emily Belton, Ina Pringle, Nita Hunt, Annie Scatcherd, Mary Meredith, Mr. W. R. Meredith, Col. MacDougal, Mr. Harold Lambe, Mr. and Mrs. Raikes, Mr. Victor Kent, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Coulson and Major Mills.

Last Saturday afternoon Miss Hamilton and Miss Florence Hamilton gave a delightful euchre party of eight tables. Mrs. Hamilton received her daughters' guests, wearing a black silk and lace toilette, Miss Hamilton was in graceful black velvet gown, with white chiffon yoke, and garnitures of chiffon roses, and Miss Florence Hamilton wore a pretty reseda green costume. Miss Allson Dickison and Miss Eva Munro were the happy recipients of prizes for points, and lone hands. The guests included among others, Mrs. Wm. Hamilton, Mrs. (Dr.) Stone, Mrs. John Dromgole, Mrs. Coleridge, Mrs. Jarvis, Mrs. Harper, Mrs. J. P. Cook, Mrs. D. S. Clark (nee Munro), Miss Munro (England), Miss Margaret Burns, Miss Watt (Scotland), Miss Isabel Love, and with her, Miss Beatrice Cattanach, of Sarnia; Miss May Hodge, Miss Payne, Miss Edith Craig, Miss Mabel Reid, Miss Harkness, Miss Green and Miss McMahen.

Preparations for the military subscription ball to be held in the Armories on Friday, Feb. 16, are well under way, and the officers of the Seventh Regiment, under whose auspices the ball is to be held are meeting with great success, as the lists are already well filled with names of subscribers, and it is expected the subscription list will be closed very soon. Special attention is being directed towards the floor, which is being planed over and put in excellent shape for dancing. All those who have not already subscribed should lose no time in giving their names to any of the officers of the Seventh, or mailing their subscription card to Innes Carling, secretary of the subscription committee.

Miss Helen Marshall's tea on Wednesday afternoon, in honor of Miss Dorothy Bullen, of Petrolea, was a very pretty affair. It was a very delightful sensation to step from the sharp and penetrating atmosphere into the cosy drawing-room, softly lighted by candles and redolent with the fragrance of spring blossoms, where Mrs. Marshall welcomed her daughter's guests, wearing black chantilly lace over black silk. Miss Helen Macbeth was prettily gowned in pale blue muslin de soie, with insettings of cream lace. The honors of the tea-table, artistically arranged with vivid red tulips and chiffon scarfs of the same shade, were charmingly performed by Miss Allie Marshall, who wore green silk, with relief of white. Miss Edith Scatcherd and Miss Mary Meredith were attentive assistants, the former wearing blue silk, and black picture hat, and Miss Meredith, white silk, with white French felt hat, with white plumes and ties. Among the coterie of smartly gowned guests were noted: Miss Ina Pringle, Miss Morgan, Miss Allie Hyman, Miss Hoodless (Hamilton), Miss Harris, Misses Patti and Marian MacLaren, Miss Tabby Moore, Miss Annie Scatcherd, Miss Geraldine Beddome, Miss Anita Hunt, Miss Madeline Pavey, and others. One of the prettiest of the many smart toilettes worn on this occasion was of pale mouse-gray velvet, with which a pale blue chapeau harmonized most effectively.

Mrs. (Dr.) Cl. T. Campbell, in Queen's avenue, was the hostess of a delightful little card party last evening.

On Thursday afternoon Miss Edith Scatcherd was hostess of the regular weekly ensemble of the young girls' bridge club.

Miss Nenone Carling went to New York on Thursday to visit Miss Dorothy Glass.

The first Badminton tournament resulted in a victory for Miss Ismena Labatt, the finals being splendidly contested by Miss Labatt and Miss Edna Kent on Monday last. The semi-finals were played on Saturday morning last, Miss Kent vs. Miss Enid Morgan, and Miss Labatt vs. Miss Beddome.

Lord Strathcona has purchased the famous Black Corries estate of Glencoe, one of the finest grouse and deer preserves in the Highlands, and—for quite other reasons, however—described by Macaulay as the "very valley of the shadow of death."

Black Corries formerly belonged to the chiefs of Glencoe, but passed from the representatives of the massacred Macdonalds after the rising of '45. It extends to Rannoch and Black Mount, a distance of some 25 miles, and adjoins the estates of Sir John Stirling Maxwell, M. P., Sir N. Menzies, Lord Breadalbane and others. The famous massacre that inspired Macaulay's reference took place in 1691. That the character of the scenery suggests dark deeds is shown by the fact that Charles Dickens described this part of Argyllshire as "perfectly terrible."

In anticipation of the fourth annual carnation day florists on the other side have been devoting their attention to carnations, almost to the exclusion of all other blooms. They know from past experience that on Monday, Jan. 29, the sixty-third anniversary of the birth of the late President Wm. McKinley, their resources will be taxed to the utmost to supply his favorite flower.

Ven. Archdeacon Richardson, of St. John's Rectory, has returned home from Toronto where he was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigmore, Bedford road.

Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Magee were among the guests at a dinner party given by the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Mortimer Clark last Thursday evening.

Miss Beatrice Cattanach, of Sarnia, is a guest in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Love, Wellington street. Miss Cattanach is receiving many good wishes upon the announcement of her engagement to Mr. John McIntyre, of Port Huron. The marriage is arranged to take place in March.

Miss Norah Niven, who has been visiting in the home of Mrs. Arnoldi, Toronto, is now the guest of her aunt, Mrs. W. Worthington, in Huron street, Toronto.

All Canadians will welcome the little book from the pen of Mr. W. L. M. King, deputy minister of labor, which the Revell press is about to publish in the United States and Canada. The book is entitled, "The Secret of Heroism," and is a memorial of his young assistant, Mr. H. A. Harper, whose tragic death in an attempt to save the life of Miss Blair will be well remembered throughout Canada. Mr. Harper had done excellent work at the department of labor, and had started on what seemed a most promising career. The volume is written biographically, with extracts from Mr. Harper's writings, and is intended to be an inspiration to young manhood everywhere.

Miss Ethel Millar, in St. James street, a visit with Miss Cameron, Sarnia.

Miss Orpha Guillemont is spending a week in Niagara Falls, N. Y., the guest of her brother, Dr. Frank Guillemont.

Mr. and Mrs. George White (nee Grant), returned to London this week after a month's wedding tour in the west, and stopped over a few days before leaving for Ottawa.

GAL ONE—SOALIC xzfiiff fiiffff ff
Last evening, Mr. and Mrs. Jeffery Hale entertained at dinner.

Dr. and Mrs. Niven gave a very smart dinner party last evening.

Miss Mollie Wade, of Orillia, always a welcome visitor to London, is the guest of Ms. MacCallum, The Asylum.

Hon. Charles S. Hyman returns home to London next week and with him, Hon. Mr. Aylesworth, who will spend a few days the guest of Hon. and Mrs. Hyman at Idlewylde. Mr. Aylesworth will also be a guest at St. Andrew's dinner next Friday evening.

Mrs. Ridley Davis was the hostess of a very informal tea yesterday afternoon, given in honor of Miss Nora Niven of London. She was assisted by her mother, Mrs. Mackinnon, and her cousin, Mrs. Burns. The tea table was prettily decorated with yellow tulips and had a handsome centerpiece of gold embroidery. Some of the guests were: Lady Meredith, Mrs. Peters, Mrs. Bosworth, Miss Strathy, Mrs. Worthington, Miss Wrinch, Miss McGee, Mrs. Charles Macdonald.—Globe.

Lieut. George Macbeth's promotion to the captaincy of No. 2 Company, R. C. R. I. has been a source of pleasure to his many friends who will regret that his promotion will necessitate his departure for Halifax early next week. Capt. Macbeth is a genuine favorite and many could say as Burns did:

"Had we never loved sae kindly
Had we never loved sae blindly
Never met, or never parted
We had ne'er been broken-hearted."

Miss Ina Pringle, whose charm of manner makes her a great social favorite, has also endeared herself to musical circles, her violin selections at the Music Club on Wednesday being especially well rendered.

Miss Ida Weldon in South London, gave a very merry tea for her girl friends on Thursday afternoon.

Miss Mary Puddicombe's illness has occasioned many anxious inquiries, and her friends are all happy to know that she continues to convalesce, although she has not yet returned to The Beeches.

Miss Helen Harris' bridge party last Saturday afternoon was a very bright and happy event given in honor of Miss Dorothy Bullen of Petrolea. Miss Allie Hyman carried off the honors of the afternoon and was the happy recipient of two pretty silver hat pins. Among the players who surrounded the four tables and were augmented by a few who dropped in for the afternoon tea were the Missea Ina Pringle, Enid Morgan, Allie Hyman, Hoodless of Hamilton, Madeline Pavey, Meredith, Ismena Labatt, Helen Marshall, Lillian Puddicombe, Helen Richardson, Nita Hunt, MacCallum, Miss Marian MacCallum, Miss Molly Wade of Orillia and a few others.

Miss Kate Ferguson in the Wortley Road has sent out invitation cards for Friday evening next.

Mr. Richard Southam, Maple street, is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Wylie, Winnipeg.

Mrs. Beck, Headley, spent a brief visit in Toronto this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Reaves, of Toronto, sailed via the Steamship Republic from New York for Italy on Wednesday last. Miss Annis Kingsmill who recently spent a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kingsmill, St. Thomas, sailed via the same vessel to join Mr. Nicol Kingsmill, K. C., and her sisters in Algiers.

Miss Mary Love has returned home from a very bright visit in Stratford, the guest of Miss Beatrice King.

A wedding scheduled for early summer is that of a King street young lady to a recent Torontonian, now of this city.

Mrs. Charles W. Nichols (nee Dent), in the Wharncliffe road, was the bright hostess of a charming little musicale and afternoon tea on Thursday, given complimentary to her sister, Mrs. Jones, of Stratford, and Miss Mackie, of Sault Ste. Marie, who is spending a short visit with Mrs. Nichols before leaving next week to study vocal music in Toronto.

Dr. George Wilson returned home on Wednesday from a most interesting and enjoyable two months' visit to Mexico.

Miss Ethel McKillop entertained this week in honor of Miss Hoodless, of Hamilton, and Miss Wade, of Orillia.

Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin Bayly, in Queen's avenue, entertained at cards on Friday evening.

Miss Norah Dann is enjoying a very gay visit in Montreal.

A Hamilton wedding of especial interest to Londoners this week was that of Miss Jessie Gartshore (niece of Col. Gartshore, Beechwood), to Mr. Andrew White Crookston, of Glasgow, Scotland. Mr. Alexander Gartshore gave his sister away, the Rev. Dr. Lyle conducted the ceremony, and the bride was attended by Miss Beatrice Tandy, of Kingston; Miss Crookston, of Scotland; Miss Mary Wylie, of Toronto; Miss Agnes Sovereign, of Waterford, and little Dorothy Gartshore. The groom was atended by his nephew, Mr. James Crookston, of Glasgow. The guest list included several Londoners.

Mrs. Will Falls, Mrs. Percy Millman and Mrs. Will Robeson have kindly consented to act as patronesses for a little dance to be given on the evening of Feb. 6 in the Masonic Temple building. A couple of young bachelors will act as hosts.

Ratrucker

Corn Is Dear.

The loss of time and comfort caused by a corn makes it dear to keep. Better invest in Putnam's Corn Extractor and cure that corn. Putnam's is painless and acts in 24 hours; use no other than "Putnam's."

The biggest cannon ball ever made weighed 2,600 pounds and was manufactured at the Krupp works, Essen, for the government of the Czar.

BABY'S TONGUE TELLS.

Little tongues that cannot talk tell mothers just as plainly that their owners are not well. When baby's tongue is white, or coated, or yellow, especially toward the root, it is a sign of stomach trouble, indigestion, cold or feverishness. Baby's Own Tablets act like magic in curing these and the other minor ills of babyhood and childhood. They are as good for the newborn baby as for the well-grown child. Absolutely safe and absolutely harmless. Mrs. C. F. Kerr, Elgin, Ont., says: "Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine I have ever used for stomach and bowel troubles and destroying worms. I could hardly feel safe without the tablets in the house." Sold by all medicine dealers, or by mail, at 25 cents a box, by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

HIGH OLD TIME IN CHINATOWN

Toronto Celestials Celebrate Feast of New Year.

BIZARRE ORIENTAL CUSTOMS

Everybody Is Supposed to Settle His Debts—Blood of a Rooster Sprinkled Over the House.

Toronto, Jan. 25.—Over 800 Chinamen and half a dozen Chinese women celebrated New Year's in Toronto today.

Cheery greetings of "Gung hay sun neen! Gung hay fawt choy!" which in English would be equivalent to "I wish you a happy New Year! I wish you may make money!" can be heard on all sides, and everywhere visiting- cards of brilliant crimson, down the length of which their names are painted in broad black Chinese characters, are exchanged.

In the tea stores stand tables, across the front of which hang heavy crimson cloth drapes, embroidered with silk and gold bullion and embossed with bits of looking glass about the size of a quarter.

On these tables are spread Chinese delicacies of which all visitors are invited to partake. The shredded cocoanut, preserved ginger, rock candy, lichee nuts and tiny Chinese oranges are really delicious, but let the unwary stranger beware the inviting-looking cake shaped like a ball and of doughnutty complexion. It has been boiled in something akin to linseed oil and rolled in small seeds, for which a taste must be cultivated.

Cigars and a mild grape wine, imported from China, as well as tea in handleless cups and without milk or sugar, is also proffered.

Over the tables are hung from the ceiling elaborate ornaments of coins and silk cord, suspended from which are festoons of tinsel and paper.

Chop Stick Dexterity.

But it is at night that these tea stores really dispense hospitality. All their customers are invited to a feast, and large numbers, who are not having family suppers at their own homes, attend.

Oyster soup, chickens, ducks, roast pork, chickens, chop-suey, boiled rice, and oranges and grapes are served at every table.

The meat and fowl are cut into pieces less than an inch square before being brought to the table and from seven to eight o'clock till late in the evening the chop-stick handlers rival in dexterity the work of any snare drum artist.

New Year's is the most important holiday in China, but unlike ours, the anniversary is not stationary, being regulated by the date of the first new moon, after the sun enters Aquarius. It is never before January 21st, or after February 19th.

In China all debts must, theoretically at least, be settled before the year runs out.

Consequently a great deal of trouble arises over financial affairs. Quarrels are frequent and also suicides, for the Chinaman believes that after death by his own hand his spirit will return to punish his enemy—a thing much dreaded by them all.

The incoming year must be begun with a clear sheet. Many are the preparations made to wipe out all past offenses.

On the 23rd of the last month fragrant incense is burned, candles lighted, and fruit and confectionery offered at the shrine of the "Kitchen" god, who, all the year, from this household point of vantage is supposed to have been watching the members of the family and jotting down their actions, good and bad.

On the evening of this day the "Kitchen" god is thought to ascend to the pearly emperor, the king of the gods, so, besides their more substantial offerings, the Chinese burn at each "Kitchen" altar a sheet of yellow paper on which has been written a prayer to the god imploring him to mention only their good deeds.

Sprinkle the Blood.

On the last day of the old year in every home a rooster is killed and its blood sprinkled over "money paper" and over the picture of a horse printed on red paper and called "Large Money Horse"—the thought or wish being that wealth will, in the approaching year, come to the house in horse loads.

Then the blood-sprinkled paper is burned, and, it is believed, changed by this purifying process into the currency of the spirit world.

On this same New Year's eve are placed on the "god's table" nine large bowls of meat and vegetables and several cups filled with boiled rice.

All the members of the family do obeisance before the ancestral tablet in the house, carry the viands from the table to the nearest street temple, offer them to the tutelar deity and carry them home again, where they are demolished by the family at the "yearly feast," which is immediately partaken of.

This over, the junior members of the family make a profound bow to their seniors, whereupon the latter must return the compliment with a present of money.

Next day (New Year's) presents are exchanged among all, much as we do at Christmas time, and long strips of red paper, inviting the door gods to bring them "good luck for this year," are hung outside of each house.

Many of the Chinese of Toronto are Christians, so that these idolatrous rites are not observed. But they send to China their cards in time to reach the home circle on New Year's day. They exchange gifts here at Christmas, but every Chinese New Year's eve they congregate at each other's homes in groups of eight and ten, and have an elaborate "yearly meal," with menu much the same as will be provided at the feasts tonight.

The largest islands in the world are Greenland, New Guinea, Borneo, Madagascar, Sumatra, Nipon, Great Britain and Celebes.

Newbro's Herpicide



Your hairs will talk! It doesn't matter how much you try to silence them with heavy veils and broad hats, the ends of the hair will stick out and call to every passerby, "See how dull and brittle we are! She neglects us shamefully."

Every woman should have beautiful and abundant hair, for nature lavishly rewards those who labor intelligently to preserve and beautify it.

Is your hair oily or sticky? Is it dull or lusterless? Have you dandruff? If so, you should use Newbro's Herpicide at once. It kills the germ or microbe that causes dandruff and falling hair, after which the hair will grow as nature intended. It stops itching of the scalp almost instantly, and gives the assurance of a cure from the very first application. It contains no oil or grease, and is unsurpassed for its daintiness. It makes the hair light and fluffy and gives it a silken gloss.

Send 10c in stamps for sample to the HERPICIDE CO., Dept. L, Windsor, Ont.

See Window Display at C. McCALLUM & CO.'S, Special Agents

Real Estate Changes.

The Western Real Estate Exchange reports the sale of the following properties during the past two weeks:

Cheese factory, in the town of Welland, county of Welland, owned by A. McGregor; sold.

House and lot in the village of Byron, county of Middlesex; sold.

House and 9 acres of land, in the township of Westminster, county of Middlesex, owned by Clarke Sutton; sold.

100 acres, in the township of West Luther, county of Wellington, owned by Charles Boys; sold.

50 acres, in the township of Dawn, county of Lambton, owned by Julius Arnold; sold.

Mrs. M. A. Damude's 100-acre farm in the township of Thorold, county of Welland; sold.

House and lot, in the village of Brigden, county of Lambton, owned by John Ettles; sold.

50 acres, in the township of Moore, county of Lambton; sold.

House and lot, in the town of Sarnia, county of Lambton, owned by C. Hays; sold.

105 acres in the township of Mosa, county of Middlesex, owned by E. L. Franklin; sold.

90 acres, in the township of Mosa, county of Middlesex, lately owned by Charles King; sold.

Dwelling and blacksmith shop, in the village of Allendale, county of Simcoe; sold.

House and lot No. 158, Simcoe street, city of London; sold.

House and lot No 53, Clarence street, city of London.

Two houses and lots in the town of Niagara Falls, county of Welland; sold.

Vacant lot on the corner of Stanley street, city of London; sold.

House and lot No. 293 South street; sold.

80 acres, in the township of Canboro, county of Haldimand, owned by Thos. Finch; sold.

100 acres in the township of Brooke, county of Lambton, owned by L. McNeil; sold.

50 acres, in the township of Chatham Gore, county of Kent; sold.

100 acres, in London Township, east half of lot 6, and south 25 acres of lot 5, concession 16, owned by Isaac Taylor; sold.

90 acres, in the township of Dawn, county of Lambton, owned by Wallace Bigham; sold.

Dr. Coyne's house and lot, in the town of Ridgetown; sold.

Watkin Mills Talks

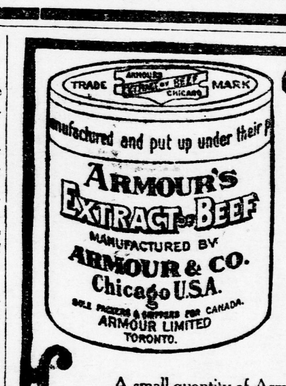
of his ideas concerning the New Scale Williams Piano.

Perhaps no one in the musical world is so particular or critical in regard to a piano as Mr. Watkin Mills, the great English baritone. The following letter received from him by the Williams Piano Co., May 26, 1904, tells its own story:

The Williams Piano Co., Oshawa, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—I have heard your New Scale Williams Piano, and consider it a very fine instrument. Its tone is most satisfying and of beautiful quality, both for solo work and ordinary use. It will hold its own with the very best pianos made on this continent. Faithfully yours, (Signed) R. WATKIN MILLS.

Intending purchasers would do well to see the New Scale Williams Piano at 183 Dundas sareet, London, Anderson's Book Store.



ARMOUR'S
Extract of Beef.

It is far stronger than any other Beef Extract or Fluid Beef and is, therefore, less expensive.

Armour's Extract of Beef is a concentrated Soup Stock. To make anything similar would necessitate long boiling of prime fresh beef and the work of a culinary artist.

A small quantity of Armour's Extract of Beef added to gravies, sauces, or any chafing dish preparation gives a delicious color and flavor and aids in their digestion. It make excellent Beef Tea.

Be sure of two things—get ARMOUR'S—and follow the directions around each jar. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

ARMOUR LIMITED - TORONTO.

SAVOY SOUPS. 12 Varieties. Delicious, wholesome appetizing. One tin will make 6 portions. Sold by all Grocers.

Special line of Hand Purses, regular 45c, sale price 25c.

Wood's Fair

Comic Postcards, price 1c each, or 3 for 5c, and 2 for 5c

VALENTINES. VALENTINES.

Something new and very attractive in this season's Valentines. We have just received a large shipment direct from the manufacturers, ranging in price from 1c up to each 25c

BIG VALUES IN ODD PAPETERIES BOXES.

We have about 3 dozen very fine linen paper and envelopes in fancy boxes. They are the balance of a big lot we sold at 25c each, but to clear them out we will offer them at the special price of box 15c

SOME EVERY DAY ARTICLES TO BE FOUND IN OUR STORE

Large package of Powdered Ammonia, 2 for	15c	Talcum Powders, box 5c and	10c
Pyle's Pearline	5c	Florida Waters, bottle 10c and	15c
Best Wax Tapers, 2 for	5c	Army and Navy China Cement, 5c and	10c
Sapolio	10c	Vaseline	4c
Parlor Matches, box	5c	Camphor Ice, 5c and	10c
Glycerine Shoe Dressing, box	15c	Ironing Wax, 2 for	5c
Armour's Shaving Soap	15c	Black Lead, 3 for	5c
Big cake Tar Soap	5c	Stove Enamel, box	5c
Best English Pins, 2 papers for	5c	X-Rays Metal Polish, box 10c and	15c
Pearl Buttons, dozen, 5c, 7c,	10c	Dingman's Ideal Blue, cake	5c

HANDKERCHIEF SPECIAL FOR MONDAY.

45 dozen Fine Handkerchiefs, a great many in the lot are linen, and any of them are worth from 5c to 10c each, Monday price 3 for 10c

See our fine Line of Fancy Waste Paper Baskets.

WOODS' FAIR

The balance of our Ladies' Winter Underwear at Special Prices

The other day in London, 500,000 bottles of wine, the stock of a dead wine merchant were sold by auction. Three thousand bottles were consumed in preliminary tasting operations.

THERE ARE a number of varieties of corns. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Call on your druggist and get a bottle at once.

In Austria field labor is still largely done by women, who also thresh the grain with flails.

KEEP MINARD'S LINIMENT IN THE HOUSE.

A woman isn't really afraid of burglars, but she knows that men expect her to be afraid and she doesn't like to disappoint them.

SNAP-SHOTS AT VARIOUS SPORTS

The O. R. F. U. caps will not fit the Hamilton football players' heads. We suspected as much. We scarcely thought they would acknowledge it, however.

The racers and spectators are all leaving Ormond Beach, and the auto races are a frost. This ought to be a terrible warning to college football authorities. When the game is not dangerous, it's not popular. Still, professional hockey does not draw. Where are we at?

Anxious Inquirer—Where is the most popular winter resort in Ontario? Why, Woodstock, of course. You see, it's this way: Since that Woodstock-Stratford hockey match, the inhabitants went outside and talked such hot stuff that they were able to play baseball there. Hockey is played some, you know, but Woodstock is geting it so regularly that they are pining for their good ball team of last summer, and can't wait until the swallows return. Yes, warm, high winds are prevalent at Woodstock.

Joe Letter is trimming them a few on the Detroit speedway, and Thursday won a match race from Marvin, another fast "paster" of that city. The gray horse is going fast, 'tis said.

Joe Gans naively admits that he has been crooked, but that he now intends turning over a few beautiful white pages, and being good. We guess we won't bet on Joe's next fight. Something is liable to drop.

Napoleon Lajoie, whose four-year contract with the Clevelands expired recently, has just re-signed for the coming season for the largest salary, it is said, paid to a player in the big leagues. The great player will draw between $8,000 and $10,000 for covering second base and managing the Clevelands this year, and is worth every cent of this amount, according to good baseball judges. In the National League, Barney Dreyfuss insists that Hans Wagner is the highest salaried player, as the big Dutchman receives more than $7,000 for his services. It is generally believed that Mathewson, of the New York Nationals, gets close to this sum, while John McGraw's salary is said to be at least $10,000.

Instead of giving badges or sweaters to the winners of the 1905 championships, the O. R. F. U. has furnished a cap for each player on the three championship teams—Tigers, Peterboro and Torontos. The Tigers' caps have arrived. They are dinky little affairs and look better suited to a lot of school boys than to a bunch of husky athletes. They are not large enough to cover one ear on heads like Barron's, Bickford's, McKeand's, McCarthy's and some of the other heavyweights of the team. As long as the O. R. F. U. sticks to the purchasing of caps there is no danger of its being accused of professionalizing the players by its reckless extravagance in purchasing presents. However, the caps are emblematic of the championship and as soon as the club can get a few extra ones—only twelve having been furnished by the union to cover about 20 heads—they will be distributed. They are in the club colors and that is the one redeeming feature about them.—Hamilton Spectator.

It's mighty hard to suit the Tigers since they got those diamond rings and things. Maybe they wanted the O. R. F. U. to give them 100-acre farms.

Golf, the national winter pastime, is now on for 1906. "Gulf" is all right at this time of year. It affords a splendid excuse for imbibing that stuff that warms, and also makes us holler.

Alf Sheere has a bowling average of 174 2-5 for 27 games on local alleys. That's going some.

What do you think of it, a constable fined for being at a cock fight at Grimsby? Plenty of sport at his season of the year.

The Seventh Regiment have finished their schedule of home games, and will be out of town for the rest. If there is ice, some good games ought to result.

Cy Young, re-signed with the Boston Americans last week for next season. It will be Young's sixteenth straight year in major league company, the record for a pitcher. Cy struck out fifteen of the Boston Nationals the last game he pitched in 1905.

Havers James, of this city, is wintering a string of good ones this year. In the stable are Maud Keswick, 2:03½; Blackbird, 2:11¼, Ida Bars, 2:23¼; Joe S., 2:21¼; Deltic, a green pacing mare by Arbuteskan, and Minnie A., a green mare by Black Mack. Maud Keswick is looked upon as good in the 2:04 class for next summer, while Blackbird is thought to be capable of getting a share of the money in the 2:10 and 2:12 classes, as he trained below 2:07 last season.

That Argonaut team seems to be going some, and is the dark horse in the senior O. H. A. It is the only Toronto team worth shouting for, and may win.

The Stratford-Woodstock game has been ordered played over again, which proves conclusively that Stratford is right. They always are. Being in senior company is too much for that town. They simply cannot stand it.

COVERPOINT.

LONDON BOWLERS LOSE TO SAINTS

Beaten by 112 Points Last Night, But Still Lead on the Two Games.

A team of five London bowlers played the return match with the St. Thomas team last night, and were defeated by 112 points. The London team has still a lead of 145 from last week's game.

The scores made last night were:

ST. THOMAS.

McGregor 159	162	167—	514
Swift 150	139	159—	448
McPherson ... ... .149	138	137—	424
Metler 152	164	176—	492
Bowsher 167	191	232—	590
Total 778	767		871—2,476

LONDON.

Bell 173	162	179—	514
Ellis 133	181	162—	476
Primeau 168	157	178—	503
McIntosh ... .128	121	161—	410
Sheere 172	140	149—	461
Totals 774	761		829—2,364

The St. Thomas Y. M. C. A. bowling team will play the local Y. M. C. A. at the local alleys next week.

THE RING.

FITZ BUYS HOTEL.

Chicago, Jan. 26. — Robert Fitzsimmons, according to a well authenticated report circulated in local sporting circles yesterday, has bought a half-interest in a big Chicago hotel and restaurant, and will make his future home here. He is declared positively to have secured one of the widely-known places near the loop in Wabash avenue, to which he will give his personal attention.

ANOTHER FOOTBALL GAME AT BARRACKS

Royal Engineers Take the R. C. R. Into Camp by Score of 4 to 1.

Football at the barracks grounds is the favorite pastime these days.

Last evening the Royal Engineers defeated the Royal Canadian Regiment by a score of 4 to 1. The Engineers played the same team that defeated the Attached Company the evening before.

The game was fast from start to finish. The Engineers lost the toss, and played with the sun in their eyes. Sapper Hall scored the first goal after ten minutes play with a rasping shot. The ball traveled from end to end, and with teams showed good combination. Sapper Chambers, captain of the Engineers, made a neat pass that Hall took cleverly and scored. The first half ended 2 to 0 in favor of the Engineers.

The second half found the R. C. R. team on the aggressive, and Sergt. Gilhorn beat the Engineers' goalkeeper by a tricky shot. Sappers Hamilton and Harris scored two for the Engineers by neat passing.

Pte. Smith, of the R. C. R. was a tower of strength to the R. C. R., and his splendid work prevented a larger score. He is an old Acton Villa man, and plays the game from the ground up. The teams lined up as follows:

Royal Engineers (4)—Goal, Kingston; backs, Gasken and Edwards; halves, Ward, Chambers and Baker; forwards, Hamilton, Harris, Hall, McColin.

R. C. R. (1)—Goal, McIntosh; backs, Smith, Nixon; halves, Hart, Snyder, Lane; forwards, Oakley, Price, Gilmour, Adams, Large.

SEVENTH TOO MUCH FOR CLINTON; NORTHERN BOYS LOSE BY 7 TO 4

Latter Start Off at Lightning Pace, But Very Soon Fade Away.

The Seventh Regiment hockey team defeated the Clinton intermediate team at the Princess Rink last night by a score of 7 to 4, in a good game, considering the poor ice. A good crowd was present.

The ice was very bad, and fast work was an impossibility. When the game started there was considerable water on the ice, and quick, accurate passing was out of the question. It took the London forwards some time to get into their stride, but when they did, some pretty work was shown. The game dragged much at times, however.

The Clinton team is a good one, and should improve. They are heavier than London, and check harder. The forwards are all fast skaters, and very pretty stick-handlers. The star of the forwards is young Sheppard. He's good. Very small in size, he handles a stick almost perfectly, shoots hard and fast from any angle, and is hard to stop. He made some beautiful rushes last night, and he was responsible for the major portion of the scoring. He looked to be the best forward on the ice. He has a little tendency to play too much individual. Doherty, at right wing, is a good man, and plays well. Forrester, at rover, is strong and shoots well. He could not stand the pace and faded away considerably. He loafed offside a great deal. Moore, at left, is just fair.

The Clinton defense is a good one, big and strong. It did not play up to the London standard, but nevertheless they played well. Their condition was not the best, and they seemed tired at the end. Johnston, in goal, is all to the good, and his stops were splendid.

Some Smooth Tricks.

The northern chaps were inclined to rough it, and pulled off some smooth tricks. Three of their men were ruled off, and during their idleness London scored a couple of goals. It must be said, however, that the referee did not get all London's smooth work.

The Seventh Regiment team was without the services of McLennan, who has been moved out of town by the bank, and Percy Canfield was sick. Walter Little played cover, and played a good game after he got his bearings. He has not been on the ice in some time, and his showing was creditable. Young Powell deserves considerable credit for his showing. The youngster was badly handicapped at the start, and was up against a strong check. He improved as the game wore on, and at the end was going as fast as any of the forwards. He shot well and was always ready for a combination. Abram, at rover, checked back in good style, especially in the second half. He and McMahen pulled off some neat work together. Carrothers followed up fast and played his best game of the season.

Ken Casselman at point was steady and reliable. His defensive work was splendid, but his offensive work was not so good as usual. The heavy going bothered him. He was watched closely and was stopped at all costs. Reynolds, in goal, was as sure as ever, and made some hair-raising stops.

The referee was W. W. Muir, of Toronto, and his work was the best of the season. Very few offsides got away from him, and he got most of the rough work. He did not give London any the worst of it.

The Game in Detail.

The game started with Clinton on the aggressive. They started fast, and had the Seventh team guessing. Doherty got away, and shot a beauty from the side that beat Reynolds completely.

The next goal came in short order, when Sheppard corkscrewed and beat the kid by a wicked shot.

The London boys were completely played off their feet for a couple of minutes. Then Carrothers got busy for London, and shot a beauty that Johnston stopped, but Powell got it on the rebound, and shoved it in. Clinton had two men on the fence for a period, but London could not score. They got the goal that tied the score just before the whistle blew, on a pretty piece of combination work by Powell and McMahen.

Doherty got a crack on the head that laid him up. Powell went off with him. He was not badly hurt, and was only off a few minutes.

The second half started a little rougher. McRae cross-checked Casselman and was benched. His absence completely demoralized Clinton, and Mickey McMahen and Abram ripped a pair in while he was resting. Three more were counted before they got going right again. They came strong at the end, however, and shot two goals just before time was up.

The line-up was:

Seventh Regiment (7) — Reynolds, goal; Casselman, point; Little, cover; Abram, rover; McMahen, center; Powell, left wing; Carrothers, right wing.

Clinton (4)—Johnston, goal; Dayment, point; McRae, cover; Forrester, rover; Sheppard, center; Moore, left wing; Doherty, right wing.

Referee—W. W. Muir, Toronto.

SUMMARY.

First half—
1. Clinton—Doherty, 3 minutes.
2. Clinton—Sheppard, 1 minute.
3. London—Powell, 2 minutes.
4. London—McMahen, 16 minutes.

Second half—
5. London—Abram, 5 minutes.
6. London—Abram, 30 seconds.
7. London—McMahen, 5 minutes.
8. London—Abram, 1 minute.
9. London—McMahen, 7 minutes.
10. Clinton—Sheppard, 1 minute.
11. Clinton—Moore, 1 minute.

BERLIN HAD TO PLAY OVERTIME TO BEAT THE GALT TEAM

Senior Game Went to the Germans 4 to 3—Paris Blanks Ingersoll.

Galt, Jan. 26. — After playing ten minutes' overtime, 4 to 3 in favor of the visitors was the result of the senior O. H. A. game played here tonight between Berlin and Galt.

The Dutchmen came down confident of winning by at least three goals, and many bets were wagered accordingly.

The first half was all Berlin and ended 2 to 0 in their favor. In the second half, however, the locals played rings around their opponents, and only difficult shooting on account of the soft ice prevented a win.

When time was called the score stood 2 to 2.

Five minutes each way was decided on, and in the first five Berlin got one. From a scrimmage they got another in the second five, while Galt added one. Score, 4 to 3.

It was the belief of most of the spectators that on hard ice Galt is too good for Berlin. The teams:

Galt — Goal, Lane; point, Codling; cover, Dennis; rover, Twaits; center, Kent; right wing, Munn; left wing, Brady.

Berlin—Goal, Mickus; point, Charlton; cover, Gross; rover, G. Cochrane; center, Knell; right wing, McGinnis; left wing, Schmidt.

Referee, F. H. Waghorne.

KENORAS SCALP VICS.

Winnipeg, Jan. 26.—In the game between the Kenoras and Victorias here tonight the visitors were victorious by a score of 4 to 3.

MUST BE PLAYED OVER.

Toronto, Jan. 26.—The executive of the O. H. A. tonight decided that the protested Stratford-Woodstock game is to be played over against at Stratford.

TOO MUCH FOR McGILL.

Toronto, Jan. 26. — McGill's puck chasers went down before 'Varsity seven tonight by a score of 10 to 6.

A LISTLESS GAME.

Simcoe, Jan. 26.—In the intermediate series of the O. H. A. the Brantford and Simcoe teams played a listless game. The home team won by a score of 9 to 5. This win makes Simcoe a tie with Stratford for first place in group seven.

SEAFORTH LOSES TO GODERICH.

Goderich, Jan. 26. — Goderich defeated the Seaforth septette here this evening by a score of 14 goals to 4.

In the first half the game lacked interest, the half ending 9 to 2.

In the second half the Seaforth team attempted to rush things and put up better hockey.

Referee Crooks, of Clinton, was too lax and allowed numerous offsides to pass. Several cases of tripping and body-checking were unpunished.

PARIS BLANKS INGERSOLL.

Ingersoll, Jan. 26.—In the intermediate series Paris defeated Ingersoll tonight by a score of 2 to 0 in a game that was fast and furious all the way. The Parisians secured their first goal after about two minutes of play. The Ingersoll team was not the same as defeated Stratford a week ago, being minus Woolson.

In the second half both teams pressed desperately, and goal No. 2 was scored by Kuhlman. The heavy ice was decidedly against the Ingersoll seven, who are unusually light. Several players were penalized for too strenuous checking.

Peebles, in goal, played a great game for the winners. The line-up:

Paris (2)—Goal, Peebles; point, Tinc-Knell; cover, Kuhlman; center, Kempthorne; rover, Fraser; right wing, Lovett; left wing, Atkins.

Ingersoll (0)—Goal, D. Barrow; point, Bloor; cover, F. Barrow; center, Gregory; rover, Dominey; right wing, Montgomery; left wing, Kelley.

WOODSTOCK WALLOPS WATFORD

Woodstock, Jan. 26. — In the first home game of the season of the junior O. H. A. here tonight Watford was defeated by the score of 4 to 1. At half time the score stood 2 to 0 in favor of Woodstock.

The game was fast, considering the ice, which was in bad condition on account of the recent warm weather.

This win gives Woodstock the championship of their district.

Rogers, of Watford, was referee. The line-up:

Woodstock (4).		Watford (1).
Childs	Goal	Ferguson
Scott	Point	C. Dodds
Thompson	Cover	Mathers
Sutherland	Rover	Elliott
Laflamme	Center	Abbott
Schermerhorn	Left	Roche
Henry	Right	R. Dodds

ONE-SIDED GAME.

Wingham, Jan. 26. — The Northern League game played on the rink here tonight between Palmerston and Wingham, resulted in a victory for the home team by a score of 16 goals to 5.

CADETS TRIM QUEEN'S.

Kingston, Jan. 26. — Tonight a fair crowd witnessed the intermediate O. H. A. match between R. M. C. Cadets and Queen's II., resulting in a score of 8 to 5 in favor of the cadets. The game was fast, with good ice.

WENT DOWN BEFORE BARRIE.

Barrie, Jan. 26.—Barrie intermediates won from Newmarket here tonight by the close score of 6 to 5.

POOR ICE AT AMHERSTBURG.

Amherstburg, Jan. 26. — The Border League hockey game scheduled for Chatham and Amherstburg tonight was postponed until tomorrow night. Ice in bad condition.

AYR DEFEATS PLATTSVILLE.

Ayr, Jan. 26.—In a Waterloo-Oxford League hockey game played here tonight, Ayr defeated Plattsville by a score of 8 to 7.

WRESTLING.

OLSEN STILL UNDEFEATED.

Asheville, N. C., Jan. 25.—Chas. Olsen, the undefeated champion wrestler of the south, last night, in a hard contest defeated Dan McDonald, of Vancouver, B. C., in the presence of 1,200 spectators. Olsen won two straight falls, the first in 48 minutes, and the second in 20 minutes.

More than $:0,000 changed hands on the result of the match.

LADY TRAVELS MILE IN 31 SECONDS IN AUTO

Ormond Beach, Jan. 26.—The fastest mile ever traveled by a woman was made by Mrs. M. B. Claussen, of New York, in F. E. Stanley's steam racing machine driven by Fred Marriott, on the Ormond-Dayton beach. Mrs. Claussen is the daughter of a railroad magnate, and like all American women, has plenty of pluck. She was viewing the trial heats of the cars entered in the races from her touring car on the beach.

The Stanley steamer went by like a streak of lightning out of the light haze that hung over the shore. "How I wish I could ride in that car," remarked Mrs. Claussen. An elderly gentleman in the next touring car spoke up. "Pardon me, madam, I am afraid you would not care to go that fast." "Oh, yes I would, and if I knew Mr. Stanley I would ask him." "Well, I declare!" exclaimed Mr. Stanley, for it was he. "You will have your wish," The car was sent for.

Mrs. Claussen took her seat beside Fred Marriott, Mr. Stanley instructed him to go down the beach and try a mile, but to slow down if Mrs. Claussen said so. Down the beach past the flagman at the starting point went the car. Marriott raised the steam pressure till the indicator showed seven hunderd pounds.

Three-quarters of a mile below the line he turned. The car fairly flew towards the starting point, gaining speed every second as Marriott opened the throttle.

Faster, exclaimed Mrs. Claussen, and he opened the throttle wide. The flash of a flag as the starter dropped it, a feeling of sailing through the air with beach and sky blending in one great blur were lasting impressions of the first woman to ride a mile in thirty-one and two-fifths seconds, as two stop watches caught it at the mile post.

MICHIGAN WILL FIGHT NEW RULES

Wolverine University Objects to Clause Re Professional Football Coaches.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 26.—Michigan is preparing to lead the fight against the new rules laid down by the faculty representatives who outlined a brand new football system for the "Big Nine." Regents of the Wolverine University are threatening to "turn down" the new propositions, especially that section which relates to the abolition of professional coaches.

Michigan's lead will probably be followed by several other members of the "Big Nine," principally Minnesota, though the gopher institution will not need to do it for the same reason, as Dr. Williams is already a member of the faculty.

Henry S. Dean, of Ann Arbor, one of the regents of Michigan, is leading the movement in that school for the defeat of the proposed new system, and he has prophesied that Coach Yost will either be made a member of the faculty or that section in the new rules abolishing professional coaches will be vetoed by the board of regents.

"Let no one imagine for a moment that nine men are going to dictate to this university if the board of regents elected by the people has anything to say in the matter," says Mr. Dean. "We are not going to give in to Chicago, especially when I have in my pocket a letter written by the secretary of the Chicago law department inviting Michigan senior "Laws" to finish their work at Chicago.

"That letter was sent out from Chicago just after Professor Mechem went from here to Chicago, and it urged our students to come to Chicago to finish under the celebrated Professor Mechem. We notified the secretary that such a letter had been received, and he answered that it must be a mistake. We sent him one of the letters and have heard no more of it since. On account of that it is not likely the board of regents will give up to Chicago in this football matter, which would mean the elevation of Chicago to permanent leadership in the middle west."

THE TURF.

YESTERDAY'S WINNERS.

At New Orleans—Fair Grounds—Salvira 10 to 1, Hollaway 12 to 1. First Premium 2 to 1, Rather Royal 7 to 5, Southern Cross 22 to 5, Los Angeleno 12 to 1.

HAD A SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

Galt, Jan. 26. — The annual meeting of the Galt Horse Show Association was held tonight, with a large attendance. The report of the directors showed the most successful year in the history of the society. The balance on hand after the large expenses have been paid, including $2,531 prize money, amounted to $531 21. The gate receipts were $1,578 95. The dates for the next show are May 31, June 1 and 2. The officers elected are M. N. Todd, president; Dr. Radford, vice-president; C. R. H. Warneck, treasurer; George E. Goldie, secretary; T. T. Atkin, assistant secretary. All of the old directors were reappointed. A committee was named to determine on a testimonial to be given to R. O. McCulloch, the retiring president, to whose efforts during the past six years the success of the show are largely due.

DECLARED OFF.

Belleville, Jan. 26. — The Belleville ice races, which were to have been held on the 29th and 30th inst., have been declared off.

GOLF.

CONSOLATION TO JONES.

Mexico City, Jan. 26.—In the second round of the amateur golf championship yesterday, Rowland Jones won the consolation match for professionals with 74; runner-up, Alexander Campbell, 76.

BOWLING.

LAWN BOWLING IN MIDWINTER.

Wingham, Jan. 26.—Wingham bowlers indulged in a game on the green here this afternoon, and were photographed after the game. This is very unusual for January.

SIX RINKS LEFT TO WRESTLE FOR THE GLENN CURLING TROPHY

Not a London Four Remains in Play—Second Day at St. Thomas Bonspiel.

St. Thomas, Jan. 26. — The second day of the Granite Club's big bonspiel was as plendid success. The ice was in good condition this morning, although it got sticky during the day. A majority of the games were close and exciting, several of them resulting in extra ends being played.

The Glenn trophy match has narrowed down to six rinks—Nickle, of Thamesville; Walley, of Ingersoll; Sinclair, of St. Thomas; Steele, of Stratford; McDowell, of Hensall, and McAuley, of Southampton.

In the Stone match, five rinks were left—McAuley, of Southampton; Andrews, of St. Marys; Kerr, of Bright; Nickle, of Thamesville, and McKenzie, of Sarnia.

The only St. Thomas rink left in the trophy match is Sinclair's colts. They have surprised their friends by their brilliant play, and have defeated some strong rinks.

The scores today are:

GLEN TROPHY MATCH.

First Round.

Sarnia.		Glencoe.
Gilchrist, skip	14	Stevenson, skip 16
Sarnia.		Bright.
McKenzie	9	Kerr 19
St. Thomas.		Ingersoll.
McCorkell	8	Walley 16
St. Thomas.		London.
Cameron	11	Purdom 9
St. Thomas.		Preston.
Perry	12	Hagey 9
St. Thomas.		St. Thomas.
Sinclair	10	Perry 6

Second Round.

Ingersoll.		Chatham.
Walley	8	Gillies 7
London.		Ingersoll.
Swift	14	Edgar 12
Southampton.		St. Thomas.
McAuley	13	Drake 12
London.		St. Thomas.
Evans	11	Sutherland 7
Bright.		Thamesville.
Kerr	10	Stewart 7
Windsor.		London.
Ashbaugh	18	Backus 8
St. Thomas.		Brampton.
Cameron	8	Burns 5
Plattsville.		St. Thomas.
Milne	12	Doggett 10
Hensall.		Stratford.
McDonald	17	Stewart 9
Fergus.		Ingersoll.
Hamilton	10	Henderson 12
Ingersoll.		London Thistles.
Laird	9	Graham 12

Third Round.

London.		Plattsville.
Evans	9	Milne 12
Windsor.		Thamesville.
Ashbaugh	5	Nickle 12
Bright.		Southampton.
Kerr	12	McAuley 14
London.		St. Thomas.
Graham (won)	—	Wheeler —
Hensall.		St. Thomas.
McDonald	14	Cameron 4
Ingersoll.		London.
Walley	13	Swift 7

Fourth Round.

Hensall.		Plattsville.
McDonald	6	Milne 2
London.		Stratford.
Graham	7	Steele 13

STONE COMPETITION.

First Round.

St. Thomas.		Glencoe.
Farley	13	Stevenson 10
St. Thomas.		Seaforth.
Perry	14	Ament 6
Stratford.		Brampton.
Stevenson	9	Thauburn 7
London Thistles.		Ingersoll.
Graham	—	Laird (won) —
London.		St. Thomas.
Swift	11	Doggett 6

Second Round.

Thamesville.		Chatham.
Nickle	13	Gillies 5
Petrolea.		London.
McCreary	12	Backus 10
St. Thomas.		Ridgetown.
Sutherland	12	Truax 13
St. Thomas.		St. Marys.
McCorkell	5	Andrews 12
Ingersoll.		Ingersoll.
Waley	6	Edgar 13
London.		Bright.
Stevenson	10	Kerr 15
Southampton.		St. Thomas.
McAuley	12	Farley 0
Ingersoll.		Windsor.
Laird	12	Ellis 0
London.		St. Thomas.
Evans	0	Perry 12
Sarnia.		London.
McGibbon	19	Swift 11

Third Round.

Sarnia.		St. Thomas.
McKenzie	11	Drake 9
London.		Fergus.
Purdom	5	Hamilton 14
Thamesville.		St. Thomas.
Nickle	2	Graham 8
Southampton.		Petrolea.
McAuley	12	McCreery 8
St. Thomas		Ingersoll.
Sutherland	11	Edgar 12
Ingersoll.		St. Marys.
Henderson	6	Andrews 14

Fourth Round.

Fergus.		Sarnia.
Hamilton	9	McKenzie 10
Thamesville.		Ingersoll.
Nickle	13	Laird 7

CONSOLATION MATCH.

Sarnia.		Seaforth.
Gilchrist	11	Ament 10
Thamesville.		Hensall.
Stewart	6	Steacy 7
St. Thomas.		Bright.
Doggett	7	Riesberry 12

BASEBALL YARN FROM BALTIMORE

Hints Vaguely at Dropping Montreal From Eastern—Taylor Sees Jennings.

This weird bit of baseball dope is taken from the Baltimore News:

President Harry Taylor of the Eastern League spent all day yesterday in this city. As he is an old chum of Manager Jennings, it may be that his visit was of a purely social nature, and then, again, it may have had something to do with baseball. Local rooters can choose whichever theory they may feel inclined, for the local magnates have nothing to say about the visit.

Indeed, they did not wish it known that he had been here at all, by request of the president himself, who feared that his visit would be connected with the schedule which is being made up, Baltimore, Toronto and Providence are on the schedule committee, but that President Taylor's visit had nothing to do with its work can be asserted positively.

As has been said, local magnates decline to make any official announcement even of President Taylor's presence here. Judging from intimations that have reached this city from Montreal, and of facts that are no secrets, it may be guessed that the franchise now vested in that city was mentioned once or twice during the day. The fact is, the course of the owner, Mr. Kreitner, of Buffalo, is not altogether pleasing to the heads of the Eastern League, nor has it been for some time.

It is now known that he has given an option on the club to certain parties who have been dealing through Mr. Barrow. This option makes a rather large sum for the assets, and expires within a few days.

Now, President Taylor naturally has much confidence in advice he might get from Baltimore people. With his friendship for Mr. Jennings, his admiration for the experience and expertness of Mr. Hanlon, in all things baseball and his knowledge that Baltimore is not only the biggest city in his circuit, but the city that has the most money invested, it is not at all wonderful that he should come to Baltimore once in a while to talk over matters for the good of the league.

Montreal must take the place demanded of any club in the Eastern League, or there will be something doing. And that's all that need be said at present.

BASEBALL.

ZIMMER TO PLAY AGAIN.

Cleveland, Jan. 26.—After 22 years of professional ball playing and two years of umpiring Charley Zimmer, the well-known catcher, who was Cleveland's mainstay behind the bat for so many years, will quit umpiring this season and go back to playing. Ten days ago it was announced that Zimmer had an offer to catch for Arthur Irwin's team of the Outlaw League, but at that time he had not fully decided whether he would don the mask and glove again or not. Zimmer is the recipient of numerous offers to catch and manage teams this year.

BID FOR BEANEATERS.

New York, Jan. 26.—George "Honeyboy" Evans has organized a syndicate of theatrical players to purchase the Boston National League Club franchise, players and real estate. He and 49 others of his profession offer $225,000 for the property. A. H. Sodens and W. B. Conaut, the owners of the club, recently refused an offer of $250,000 for their holdings, tendered by a syndicate of wealthy Boston enthusiasts.

THE RING.

PAT, DON'T GET TOO GAY.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 26.—Pat Callahan, who broke into the pugilistic calcium recently by flooring Marvin Hart in a four round bout in this city, wants to meet any heavyweight or light heavyweight in the world for a side bet of $1,000. The new star issued this defi today. In his challenge he named Jack O'Brien, Marvin Hart, George Gardner, Mike Schreck, Gus Ruhlin, and several others prominent in the heavier classes. Callahan also adds that he will agree to make a better showing than Jack Munroe and that he may surprise some of the skeptical ones with his knowledge and ability at the fighting game.

You never know how much you look like your kin till you have your picture taken.

A return coupon rarely goes with a ticket to oblivion.

Many a girl has found that marrying money and marrying for money are two different propositions.

The average man is liberal with one thing—giving his word.

We would like to know which batch is higher socially, the active pallbearers at a funeral or the honorary.

THREE YEARS OF BRONCHITIS

After Four Doctors Failed, Catarrhozone Cured Mrs. Boyd of Bronchitis and Throat Trouble.

Among the large number of New Brunswick people who have recently been cured by Catarrhozone, is Mrs. H. R. Boyd, of Leonardville, whose case baffled four good physicians. It was finally cured by the healing vapor of Catarrhozone.

Mrs. Boyd writes: "With the least change in temperature, I was attacked with bronchial discomfort, wheezing, hoarseness, sore throat, partial loss of voice and stuffiness of the head. I was treated without benefit by four doctors.

"Catarrhozone was recommended by several persons it had cured. It quickly relieved my difficult breathing and in a few days the huskiness and hoarseness disappeared. My voice became stronger. The running of the nose, feverishness and difficult breathing were all done away with. Six weeks Catarrhozone treatment helped me more than four doctors did in three years' time. I don't believe there is another remedy so good for Bronchitis on earth as Catarrhozone. Its action is speedy, pleasant and permanent."

Complete outfit to last two months, costs only one dollar; sample size 25c. Sold by druggists or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., or Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

$1.00
$1.25
$1.50

will buy a good Razor, one that will shave smooth and clean and that will stay sharp.

Good Razor Strops, 25c to $1 50

Pleased to show them.

GURD'S GOOD GUNS

185 DUNDAS ST.

HUGHES IS NAMED HIGH CONSTABLE

Caretaker of County Buildings Succeeds Wm. McLoud—Many Applicants.

John A. Hughes, at present janitor of the county buildings, and who has been a county constable for some years, was appointed high constable by the county council at their session last night. His salary will be $200 per annum, with a mileage of 10 cents a mile one way. Mr. Hughes still retains his present position as janitor at a salary of $500 per annum.

The question of the appointment was discussed at some length by the council, and it was thought that Mr. Hughes could do the work in addition to his present duties, and save the county a considerable sum of money.

The bylaw to be submitted for ratification by the Ontario Government, taking over the county roads, and appropriating a sum of money annually for their maintenance was brought up, and discussed in committee of the whole. The allotments for different municipalities was considered, but the bylaw was not amended to any great extent.

The village of Thorndale was made a police village.

The finance committee brought in their second report yesterday afternoon, naming the salaries for the coming year. The only change was in the salary of the high constable. Last year the salary was $300 and mileage and expenses, with "pickings." It amounted to nearly $500. The council figure that a large saving will be effected.

THOUSAND AT BALL

That Number Expected for the Big Event at Armories.

The military ball to be held at the armories on Friday, Feb. 16, under the auspices of the officers of the Seventh Regiment, is likely to be attended by a larger number of guests than was the case a year ago. In 1905 the ball attracted about nine hundred; this year it is expected that the attendance will exceed the thousand mark.

At the last meeting of the general committee, the reports submitted indicated that the ball will be an unqualified success. There is an exceptional demand for tickets from outside places, including Toronto, Hamilton, Woodstock, St. Thomas, Windsor, Sarnia, and a number of other Ontario cities and towns.

The invitations will be issued at the close of next week, and parties desirous of securing them should hand in their names to Capt. McCrimmon, the honorary secretary of the committee, or any officers of the Seventh. The list will be closed at the earliest possible date.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL

Mr. Aylesworth to Speak at St Audrew's Society Dinner.

The St. Andrew's Society annual banquet to be held on Friday evening next promises to be one of the most successful social functions of the season. The citizens will have a rare opportunity of hearing several of the most prominent Canadian orators. The Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, K. C., postmaster-general, will respond to "The British Empire," and Mr. F. D. Monk, K.C., M. P., one of the most eloquent French Canadian speakers, will reply to "Canada."

Rev. W. J. Clark, than whom no after dinner speaker in Ontario is more acceptable, will respond to one of the principal toasts.

The demand for tickets has been so great that the number has been limited to 200. Those desiring to attend should secure tickets at once.

THEY WERE SEVEN

Drunks in the Police Court Fined for Their Folly.

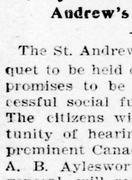
The drunks in the police court this morning were seven in number. They carried different qualities of jags yesterday, brought on by the consumption of varying quantities of booze. Magistrate Love handed out cold chunks of justice, the fines being $16 in all. Most of the drunks will take it out in time.

Sid Sare was fined $5 or 20 days. Frank Clare and William Johnston were also disorderly. They were taxed $3 each or 10 days in jail. John Brophy was fined $2 or 5 days and Joseph Leonard's package only cost him a sore head and what he or his friends paid the barkeep. He had a ticket for Detroit.

Arthur Jackson was remanded another week. Arthur thinks he has a considerable sum of money, whereas he is well nigh penniless and is not thought to be responsible entirely for his actions.

One of the drunks who was let go had the appearance of a clergyman. He wore a long coat closely buttoned at the neck.

A young man who had an altercation with his brother at his home the other evening, and to insure that nothing of a serious nature should happen he was locked up. On promising to live peaceably with his relatives, the offender was allowed to go.



DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

HENRY B. ASHPLANT'S CHALLENGE TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE WAS PUBLISHED ON THURSDAY, 25TH. READ IT!

MINARD'S LINIMENT LUMBERMAN'S FRIEND.

LONDON'S SHOWING RE TAXATION

Debt Per Head Much Lower Than That of Many Canadian Cities..

Assessment Commissioner Grant has in his possession a hand book issued by a firm of Canadian brokers, which gives some interesting information in regard to the taxation and debt per head of the Canadian municipalities. It shows that in these matters there are no places in the Dominion which have the better of London. It will be seen from the list given below that such places as Hamilton are taxed to the eyes, as the commissioner puts it, the per capita debt being exactly double what it is in London. In fact, it appears that Hamilton and a few other places are paying very dearly for the industries they have attracted their way of late. In the table are given the population, assessment per head, and the debt per head in a number of representative places.

	Population.	Assessment Per head.	Debt Per head.
London	41,742	$467 67	$21 49
Hamilton ...	51,561	505 79	42 35
Ottawa	62,320	521 44	30 05
St. Thomas.	13,000	421 55	21 61
Brantford ..	19,743	494 50	19 85
Halifax	44,000	614 38	54 42
Toronto	250,000	596 55	41 13
Guelph	12,240	357 93	28 44
Woodstock .	9,397	342 15	15 45
Winnipeg ..	79,795	786 11	39 83

WOMEN STAYED AWAY FROM POLLS

Of 1661 Entitled to Vote on License Law but 587 Did So.

City Clerk Baker has concluded his review of the recent election results, and he has secured some very interesting information.

For example, despite the statement which has been often made that the ladies proved a very important factor in the reducing of the number of liquor licenses in London, only 35 per cent of the women on the list voted. Thus Mr. Baker finds that there are 1,661 women voters in the city, and that only 587 voted.

Thirty-eight per cent of those in ward 1 voted, 26 per cent in ward 2, 40 per cent in ward 3, and 37 per cent in ward 4.

Of the 9,750 male voters, only 5,043, or 52 per cent, voted.

Over 1,000 men and women were entitled to vote for school trustee only, as the law states that any one who is assessed for any sum whatever, no matter how small it is, may vote for schol trustee, but only 22 men took advantage of the franchise. It is quite evident that the people did not understand the law in this regard.

WANTS BYLAW ENFORCED

Too Much Spitting in Cars and on Walks, Says Engineer.

City Engineer Graydon has notified the chief of police that it is advisable that the officers should be instructed to make examples of a few of those people who have apparently forgotten that there is such a thing as an anti-spitting bylaw in London.

The engineer says that the sidewalks these days are a disgrace to the city, and he intends to see that some people shall be properly punished.

Mr. Graydon has notified Manager King, of the street railway, that the habit of spitting must be stopped in the cars. In his letter he points out that the dangers from expectorating are very great, and that in the interests of the public health the company should prosecute all offenders.

UNSIGHTLY BILL BOARDS

Some Ordered To Be Removed Already—Others to Disappear.

Complaint is being made in many quarters of the unsightly billboards, which are allowed to stand against the walls of quite a few public buildings, and not a few private ones. Today the custom house authorities ordered the removal of the huge boards which have been placed against the walls of that building without any authority whatever.

The law states that if a billboard is to be displayed anywhere, it must be nailed to the building, but the great majority of those to be seen around town are simply allowed to lean against the buildings.

The billboard, which has been an eyesore at the corner of Dundas and Richmond streets, is soon to be removed, as the architect has agreed to take down the fence as soon as the cement floor is put in the building, which will be within a few days.

City Engineer Graydon has been pretty freely criticised in certain quarters because this fence has been allowed to remain, but he states that if the board of works would give him orders to remove it, he would have the fence down in an hour. However, the fence will soon be a thing of the past, and the merchants who declare the fence is injuring their business will have their grievance remedied.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over THIRTY 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."

A rule that is used to graft with has to work any old way.

WILL NOT DISMISS THE JAIL MATRON

County Council Goes Back On Its Previous Decision—Toll Road Trouble.

The county council concluded its January session this morning, but before doing so it rescinded a motion passed on Friday to dismiss Miss Doyle, jail matron, on the score of economy. It was shown to the committee in charge of jail affairs that one matron could not do the work. Miss Doyle's salary was fixed at $300 a year. Miss Harris was retained as assistant matron at $300 a year, with $50 extra for house rent, Miss Doyle taking the matron's quarters at the jail and the house formerly used by her going to the night watchman.

The petitioning committee presented its first report, and it was adopted. It was recommended that the memorial asking the Government to establish a telephone system throughout the province be sent to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

A committee consisting of Councillors Robotham, Cousins, Graham, Young and Hutchinson was named to meet other county councils to protest against any radical change in the present municipal act.

Mr. J. M. McEvoy met the petitioning committee, on behalf of a large number of petitioners, asking that the council take some step with regard to the Proof Line toll roads. The petitioners asked that either the company in control of the road should put it in proper repair, or else the road be taken over and made a county highway.

The matter was taken up by the petitioning committee, who recommended that the committee meet any committees appointed for a like purpose by the township of London and the city of London to remedy the evils now complained of in connection with the Proof Line toll road.

The report recommended that no action be taken in regard to the petition from the townships of Mosa and Ekfrid in regard to the free peddler's license to Mr. McRae, of Strathburn.

The special committee appointed to confer with a similar committee from Oxford County in regard to the Shannon bridge between Dereham and Dorchester Townships, recommended that the present bridge and road be abandoned, and that a new road be made on the Dorchester side, each county to pay half the cost. The report was adopted.

The first report of the educational committee recommended the payment of $132, the difference in the accounts of the St. Marys Collegiate, and the council in the matter of county pupils.

FLOOD AT CHATHAM

The Thames Rising at Rapid Rate—Damage Done to Stores.

Yesterday's Chatham Planet says: The river and creek continued to rise at a rapid rate. Almost every store on King street has several inches of water in the basement. Timber and ice continue to come down, but not in such great quantities as yesterday. The water is threatening local timber yards, and booms are being hurriedly got ready to save all the timber which may be washed from the different piles on the river banks. Hundreds of new railway ties came down the river yesterday, and many were caught by local log-raisers. Finders of these wavesons are in doubt as to whether they should take any more of them from the water or not, as there is almost certain to be some litigation over them in a short time.

CONDENSED LOCAL NEWS

—Mrs. Wm. Moore, Stratford, is visiting her brother, Mr. John Elgie, in this city.

—Mrs. E. Pierce and children, of Port Huron, have come to London for a month's visit.

—The York Street Mission concert last night was well attended and much enjoyed. A beautiful patch quilt was sold to Mrs. Belcher for $10.

—Mr. George A. Gregg, of New York city, will deliver an illustrated address on "Dollars and Sense" in the Auditorium at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Mr. Gregg is associated with the work of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A.

—Miss Amy L. Doty, directress of Sabbath school concerts, is spending a few weeks at the home of Mr. James H. Herrick, Albany, N. Y., having completed a series of engagements in Ontario. Miss Doty returns in March to fulfill engagements at Sparta, Aylmer, Orangeville and Acton.

—The Imperial Male Quartet of this city, having completed an extended tour with the Point Breeze Bureau, through Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, left Lisbon, Ohio, on Jan. 25 for the Western States, where they will sing for several months under the direction of the Chicago Lyceum Bureau.

—The funeral of the late Thomas Alder was held this afternoon from his residence at Melrose to the Methodist Church, and thence to the Melrose cemeter. The attendance was very large and showed the esteem in which the deceased was held. Rev. Mr. Nethercott conducted the burial services. Mr. Alder was one of the oldest residents of the county, and for nearly 50 years was superintendent of the Methodist Sunday school in Melrose. Mr. Alder is survived by his widow and a grown-up family.

SAM JONES COMING.

The anniversary of the Y. M. C. A. is to be celebrated on Feb. 11. Sam Jones, the celebrated evangelist, has been secured to deliver an address on the occasion.

JUDGMENT WAS RESERVED.

The argument in the appeal in Lancaster vs. Shaw was concluded at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, yesterday. Judgment was reserved. The appeal was brought by Postmaster Shaw, of South London, to have a $2,000 penalty imposed by Mr. Justice Meredith under the Ontario election act, set aside.

A LONDONER CHOSEN.

A Toronto special to The Advertiser says: Among the officers appointed to the official staff of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons by M. E. Comp. Wm. Roaf, K.C., of Toronto, appears the name of V. E. Comp. U. A. Buchner, of London, as grand master of the first veil.

BARTENDER APPEALS.

At the adjourned sitting of the December sessions this morning, before Judge Macbeth, the appeal against the conviction of William Burrows, bartender at the Metropolitan Hotel, for selling cigars on Sunday, was argued at some length, but the case was not disposed of at 3 o'clock. Mr. Haverson, counsel for the Licensed Victuallers Association, appeared on behalf of the appellant Mr. T. G. Meredith, city solicitor, appeared for Chief Williams.

SILVER ANNIVERSARY.

The silver anniversary of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church in Canada was celebrated in the Dundas Center Church on Wednesday evening. Under the auspices of the church auxiliary, a very successful meeting was held. A brief review of the years since organization shows that the society has made rapid progress. At the present time there are 24,332 members, 56 missionaries are at work in the home and foreign fields, while the total income for the year amounted to $85,421. Miss Brimston, superintendent of the Jennie Ford Orphanage, Chentu, China, was present and gave an address, which was listened to with the deepest interest. A solo by Master Teddy Williamson brought a pleasant and profitable evening to a close.

DR. MERCHANT'S LECTURE.

The First Presbyterian Lecture Hall was well filled last night when Principal Merchant, of the Normal School, gave a most interesting and instructive address upon radium and radio-activity. The lecture was under the auspices of tre Ladies' Aid Society of the church. Dr. Merchant explained the nature of radium, as far as has been discovered, and its wonderful force. During the evening Miss McLennan rendered an instrumental solo, and Miss Green rendered a solo. Rev. Dr. Ross moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Merchant, which was enthusiastically adopted.

WEDDED AT BUFFALO.

A very pretty wedding of local interest was solemnized in Buffalo on Monday, when Miss Ethel May Charnock, daughter of Mr. W. Charnock (formerly of this city) became the bride of Mr. W. Devitt, of the U. S. M. C. Rev. Edwin M. Duff performed the ceremony, after which a wedding breakfast was served to the guests, who included only the immediately friends and relatives. The bride was beautifully gowned in her traveling dress of dark green cloth, and wore a picture hat with plume and white roses. She was attended by Miss Alice Planker, and Mr. Daniel Maley supported the groom. Mr. and Mrs. Devitt left for New York, where they will spend their honeymoon. The bride is a granddaughter of Mr. George Medhurst, of 586 Princess avenue, and is well known in this city.

BANQUET TO EX-LONDONER.

The Weyburn Herald, of Saskatoon, has this to say of W. M. Little, son of the late Rev. James Little, of the Proof Line, London Township, and who is a graduate of the London Collegiate Institute: "About 60 of our citizens assembled at the Royal Hotel urday evening at a banquet tendered to W. M. Little, manager of the Weyburn Security Company, previous to his deserting the ranks of the bachelors. The banquet was the best ever given in Weyburn; the service could not be beaten and the cuisine would have been creditable to Winnipeg. After the banquet, Mayor McKinnon and the gathering drank to the toast of the King. 'The Guest of the Evening' was the next toast, and on Mr. Little rising to respond he was presented with a beautiful chair and an address, carrying the heartiest good wishes to him. The affair was one of the most enjoyable occasions spent in Weyburn."

WILL FARE BETTER THAN EXPECTED.

A Hamilton dispatch says: E. J. Dawson, of London, liquidator of the Canadian Tin Plate Decorating Company, is rapidly getting the affairs of the company into shape, and expects before very long to be ready to settle with the creditors. The last of the actions in connection with the fixing of the list of contributories is being considered by Judge Monck, in his capacity as local master. The liquidator is trying to have J. W. Thompson, former president and manager of the company, placed on the list for $890. Mr. Thompson is now a resident of Toronto. The liquidator says there may be other claims against him before the affairs of the company are wound up. As a result of the actions against stock subscribers, the assets of the company have already been increased by over $5,000. The liabilities amount to about $23,000, and the liquidator says that the creditors will not fare as badly as was at first thought. J. M. McEvoy, of London, is acting for the liquidator.

STOCK MARKETS.

H. C. Becher, stock broker, next Free Press building, received the following by private wire from Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington today:

New York, Jan. 27. — Noon. — The bank statement showed a decrease in reserves of less than one million; a selling movement was begun in the market after the publication of the statement, which caused a substantial reaction in a number of stocks, and notably in Union Pacific. Of course, the bank statement was the veriest excuse for the selling, and no support was extended, chiefly because those bullish on the stock are willing to play out rope enough for the short interest to hang itself. The selling of Reading was also a feature, but as we have little sympathy with the recent advance in Reading we believe that every reaction in that stock is beneficial to the general market. Reading, as a matter of fact, has been more or less of a menace to the market for some time, and a reaction of 20 points is likely to work good eventually for other stocks. The bank statement was disappointing in that it showed a decrease in surplus reserves of $934,000. Loans increased $15,517,000, which was the item that brought about reduction in reserves.

The increase in cash also was less than had been expected, being about $3,500,000. Deposits increased $17,743,000, reflecting the increase in loans and cash. The market was more active after the bank statement than at any time during the session, although there was a fair volume during the first hour. Reading broke nearly seven points from the high point of the day and the selling was regarded as significant. It was a remarkable fact that the rest of the market did not sustain a greater reaction. Copper showed considerable steadiness and acted well throughout the trading. The break in Reading was evidently a raid and with the elimination of this species of trading the market should do better. Colorado Fuel reacted sharply from the high point and was traded in heavily. The tone at the close was feverish. The tractions showed considerable strength, but it is impossible to figure out yet how the new plan will be received. Relative to U. P. we believe that if the market generally holds strong it will sell at 175 within a comparatively short time, but we believe that it will sell there in any event and irrespective of the general market. Money rates were merely nominal. London was not a factor in the situation.

NEW YORK.

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

New York, Jan. 27.

	Open	High	Low	2 p.m.
Amal. Copper	111½	112¼	110¾	111⅛
American Sugar	151½	151½	149⅜	149⅜
Amer. Locomotive	75¾	76⅞	74½	74⅝
American Foundry	47	47	45¾	45¾
American Refining	170	170⅜	169½	169½
Atchison, com.	94⅞	96	93⅝	93¾
Baltimore & Ohio	116¾	117	116	116⅜
Brooklyn Transit	93⅞	94	91	91⅜
C. P. R.	174¼	174¼	173	173¾
Ches. & Ohio	62¼	62¼	61¼	61¼
Chicago G. Western	22⅞	22⅞	22½	22½
Col. Fuel & Iron	82¼	82⅞	77¼	78¼
Erie	49⅛	50	49	49½
Erie, pfd.	82½	82⅝	82¼	82½
Illinois Central	177¾	177¾	177½	177½
Kan. & Tex., com.	39¾	39⅞	38⅝	38⅞
Kan. & Tex., pfd.	72½	72⅝	71⅞	71⅞
Louisville & Nash.	154¼	154¼	152	152½
Metropolitan St. Ry.	125¼	126	124⅝	124⅝
Met. Securities	72½	72⅝	72	73¼
Mexican Central	25⅞	25⅞	25¼	25¼
Missouri Pacific	104⅛	104⅜	103¾	103¾
N. Y. Central	153¼	153¼	151½	151¾
Norfolk & Western	93⅜	93⅜	91⅝	91⅜
Ontario & Western	56⅜	57¼	55⅜	56¼
Pennsylvania	146	146	145¼	145¼
People's Gas	100	100¼	99⅞	99⅞
Reading	152¾	152⅞	145⅜	146
Rock Island	24⅞	25¼	24⅝	24⅝
Southern Railway	42⅞	42⅞	41⅝	41⅜
Southern Pacific	70⅜	70⅜	69¼	69¼
St. Paul	189¼	189¾	187½	187½
Texas	38½	38½	37½	37½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	159	...	...	...
Union Pacific	157½	157⅝	155⅞	155⅞
U. S. Rubber	55⅝	55⅝	55⅛	55⅛
U. S. Steel	45	45¼	44¼	44⅜
U. S. Steel, pfd.	113	113	112	112
Wabash, com.	26	26⅛	25½	25½
Wabash, pfd.	47	47⅜	46¾	46⅝

SALES: Pacific, 150 at 174 1-4, 15 at 173 7-8; Street, 85 at 253, 85 at 252½, 50 at 251½; Havana, preferred, 25 at 82; Laurentide, preferred, 25 at 113 1-4, 25 at 113½, 25 at 113, 295 at 113½, 25 at 113 3-4, 5 at 113½, 30 at 114; Ogilvie, preferred, 25 at 129½, 15 at 128½, 5 at 128, 55 at 139; Switch, preferred, 25 at 113; Scotia com., 75 at 73; Twin City, 25 at 119 1-8, 100 at 119 3-4, 100 at 119½; Toronto Railway, 50 at 114½, 50 at 114 1-4, 100 at 114, 10 at 114 3-8; Woods, preferred, 33 at 112; MacKay, common, 75 at 62 7-8; Mexican, 25 at 68 5-8, 15 at 68; Textile, preferred, 2,500 at 132, 5,000 at 105; Switch, common, 100 at 114; Ohio Traction, 50 at 33, 50 at 33 1-8; Power, 15 at 94½, 200 at 94 1-4, 100 at 94, 175 at 94 1-4, 125 at 94 3-8, 250 at 94 1-4; Laurentide, 250 at 170; Detroit, 100 at 98½, 925 at 99, 133 at 99, 10 at 99, 10 at 99 1-8, 100 at 98 7-8, 200 at 98 3-4, 100 at 98 7-8, 300 at 98 3-4, 100 at 98 7-8, 300 at 98 3-4; Toledo, 210 at 35½, 25 at 36, 25 at 35½; Mexican Power Bonds, 10,000 at 88 1-4, 14,000 at 88 1-8; Iron, preferred, 500 at 78½; Woods, bonds, 4,000 at 110; Halifax Railway, 4 at 108; Mexican Electric Bonds, 15,000 at 88 1-4; Merchants' Bank, 7 at 167, 1 at 166; Sovereign Bank, 6 at 144, 14 at 145; Bank of Nova Scotia, 25 at 290; Bank of Commerce, 47 at 173½; Coal common, 50 at 80½; Iron common, 30 at 28 3-4.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 27—12:30 p.m.

	Ask.	Off.
Ontario Bank	135	134
Bank of Toronto	..	241
Bank of Commerce	..	173
Imperial Bank	241	...
Dominion Bank	273	271
Standard Bank	..	228
Bank of Hamilton	224	...
Bank of Nova Scotia	..	289
Ottawa Bank	..	226
Traders' Bank	135	...
British American	..	98
Western Assurance	..	98
Imperial Life	..	149
Consumers' Gas	..	207
Ontario & Qu'Appelle Land.	..	100
Northwest Land, pfd.	..	99
Sovereign Bank	144	...
Montreal Power	..	94¼
Toronto Electric Light	161	160
Canadian General Electric	147	146½
Dominion Telegraph	125	...
Bell Telephone	..	156¾
R. & O. Navigation	..	80
Niagara Navigation	122½	...
Northern Navigation	89	88
St. L. & C. Navigation	131	...
Toronto Railway	114	113
Twin City Railway	120	119
Sao Paulo Railway	144	143
Crow's Nest Coal	..	300
Mackay, com.	62½	62¼
Mackay, pfd.	75	74¼
Northern Ohio	..	33
Mexican	68½	68¼
Canada Landed	..	118
Canada Permanent	127½	...
Dominion S. & I.	..	70
Mexican Electric, bonds	..	88¼
Sao Paulo, bonds	96	...
Hamilton Provident	..	120
Huron & Erie L. & I.	188	183
Imperial L. & I.	..	70
Landed Banking & Loan	..	121
London & Canada L. & A.	..	105
Manitoba Loan	..	95
London Loan	..	110½
Ontario Loan & Debenture	..	128
Toronto Savings & Loan	..	130
Nova Scotia Steel, bonds	..	107

SALES: Bank of Commerce, 13 at 172¼, 55, 10 and 40 at 173, 30 at 173½; Dominion Bank, 50, 50 and 200 at 272; Sovereign Bank, 4 at 143; Western Assurance, 25 at 98; Mackay, common, 25 and 25 at 62¼, do, preferred, 12 at 74¾; Toronto Railway, 9 at 113¾; Northern Ohio, 25 at 33; Northern Navigation, 25 and 10 at 88, 10, 15, 10 and 30 at 88½, 25 and 20 at 89; Traders' Bank, 5 at 153½, 10 at 154; C. P. R., 25 at 172¼; R. and O., 50 and 18 at 80⅛, 50 at 80¼, 100 at 80; Sao Paulo, 75 and 50 at 143¼; Mexican Electric, bonds, 3,000 at 82½; Nova Scotia Steel, 15 at 73, 50 and 25 at 73½; Coal, 10 at 81½, 3 at 80½; do, preferred, 25 at 119; Mexican Stock, 20 and 25 at 68¼, 25 at 68¾; Crow's Nest Coal, 7 at 300; British Canadian, 174 at 98¼; Twin City, 75 and 50 at 119½, 100 at 119⅝, 50 at 119; London and Canada, 21 at 106¼.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Jan. 27—Close.

	Ask.	Off.
Canadian Pacific	173½	173
Duluth, pfd.	43	41
Minneapolis & St. Paul	160	157½
Montreal Railway	261½	261½
Toronto Railway, bc	114	113⅝
Twin City Railway	119⅝	119½
Detroit Railway	98⅞	98⅝
Halifax Railway	110	106
Toledo Railway	35½	35¼
R. & O. Navigation	81	80
Montreal Power	94½	94¼
Dominion Steel, com.	29¼	28⅞
Dominion Steel, pfd.	78¾	78⅜
Dominion Coal, com.	81¾	80½
Mexican	68½	68
Nova Scotia Steel	74	73
Montreal Telegraph	167	164
Bell Telephone	159	157
Ogilvie Milling, pfd.	130	128
Mackay, com.	63¾	62⅝
Mackay, pfd.	75¼	74½
Lake of Woods, pfd.	112½	110
Laurentide Paper, pfd.	114	113¾
Ohio Traction	33¼	33
Lake of Woods, com.	92¼	91
Colored Cotton	50	45
Montreal Cotton	132	128
Dominion Textile, pfd.	106½	106
Bank of Montreal	260	259
Sovereign Bank	144¼	143
Bank of B. N. A.	142	140
Molsons Bank	227½	225
Bank of Toronto	..	241
Merchants' Bank	167	166
Royal Bank	..	225
Nova Scotia Bank	290	288
Eastern Townships Bank	..	100
Quebec Bank	145	141
Bank Nationale	112	108
Union Bank	144¾	143
Bank of Commerce	175	173¼
Dominion Bank	274	268¾
Imperial Bank	242	240½
Hochelaga Bank	153	152¼
Ottawa Bank	227	225
Havana, com.	36	33½
Havana, pfd.	84	82½
Textile bonds, A	..	96½
Textile bonds, B	..	96½
Textile bonds, C	..	96½
Dominion Cotton, bonds	100	97
Mexican Electric, bonds	..	82
Mexican Power, bonds	..	88⅛
Dominion Coal	101¼	100
Winnipeg Electric, bonds	108	107
Dominion Steel, bonds	85	84½

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

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

Chicago, Jan. 27.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	$ 85⅝	85⅝	84½	84⅞
July	83⅞	83⅞	83¼	83¼
Corn—				
May	44¼	44⅜	44	44⅛
July	44½	44½	44⅛	44⅛
Oats—				
May	31⅛	31⅛	30½	30⅝
July	30⅛	30¼	29⅞	29⅞
Pork—				
May	14 05	14 10	14 05	14 05
July	14 17	14 20	14 17	14 17
Lard—				
May	7 52	7 55	7 52	7 55
July	7 67	....	....	....
Short Ribs—				
May	7 50	7 55	7 52	7 55
July	7 52	....	....	....

The Druggist's Help

When sick you want the best physician, and the best physician requires the aid of the best druggist. This store exemplifies all that is latest and best on the professional side of pharmacy. Those who are careful in their drug buying, who want to feel secure, can find good reasons for bringing us their prescriptions.

Strong's Drug Store
184 Dundas Street.

Strong's Baking Powder is made for those that want the best.
Strong's Cook Book has some new recipes you'll like. Free. Get one.



Get a Mop Wringer, $1.25

Keeps the hands dry and clean, as you do not need to touch the water.

COWAN'S HARDWARE
127 DUNDAS STREET.

The Commercial Trunk Co.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Sample
Trunks and Cases
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
280 Dundas Street, London, Ont.
Opposite McCormick's. Phone 1856.

Satisfy Ambition

The dressmaker who is ambitious to better her present position should take a course in Ladies' Garment Cutting. Write for full particulars today. Lessons can be arranged for any hour. MRS. FRANKS, 243½ Dundas Street, Permanent Cutting School.

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STOCK BROKERS
Members Toronto Stock Exchange.
Direct private wire to New York.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold on Commission.
Investment securities a specialty
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CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

GRAND TRUNK
Shares bought and sold. Private wire system of Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington, members New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, etc.
H. C. BECHER
Bond and Stock Broker. Free Press Bldg.

"THE FAKER AND THE CARELESS INVESTOR"
Being a booklet of Common Sense Talks on mining which will help the investor to find for himself the way to dividends. Regular price, 25c. Free copy to those who mention this paper. Write today.
MARSHALL, ELLIS & CO:
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EVENING DRESS SUITS
The season of social functions is now at hand. You cannot appear correctly without the regular full dress suit. We don't charge high prices, but we certainly do give you high-class materials and style.
H. M. PETERMAN
IMPORTING TAILOR,
393 RICHMOND.
Next City Hall.

GOOD WOOD.
I have a very large stock of the best Maple Wood. Cut or split to your order. Do you want any?
John M. Daly
19 YORK STREET.
Phone 348.

Eyes Tested and Glasses Fitted.
To suit any condition of eye.
To relieve eyestrain completely.
To straighten cross eyes.
To save wasting vitality.
Five years established here. Hundreds of cases in the city for reference.
W. R. BISHOP, N.D.
212 DUNDAS ST. (UPSTAIRS).

LOOK
HERE'S THE Shur-on
HAVE YOU INVESTIGATED the advantages and the superior methods of examination of your eyes for glasses used by us?
YOU WILL SAY, What a difference and how much more accurate and reliable.
Your glasses are ground by us, are perfect and must accord with our examination.
The Tait Optical Co
PERMANENT RELIABLE
London's Leading Exclusive Opticians
237 Dundas St.

The Bank of Toronto
Capital, - - $3,500,000
Reserve, - - $3,900,000
We aim to make it an easy matter to open a Savings Account with this Bank, and convenient for you to add to your balance at any time.
YOUR FIRST DEPOSIT may be a small one (One Dollar, or more), and a few minutes with our Teller will secure you a Savings Pass Book.
We have a SEPARATE BANKING ROOM for Women.
the only one of its kind in London. Privacy and Convenience are the distinct features of this service.
OFFICES IN LONDON.
Corner King and Richmond—JOHN PRINGLE, Manager.
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WHO TAKES CARE

of the free and easy ones after they have spent all?

There is only one sane way—save money as you earn it.

Let your savings work, too. Three per cent interest at

DOMINION

Savings and Investment Society,

MASONIC TEMPLE, LONDON.



Hogs are dear, and C. P. C. meats cheap in comparison. Unexcelled for quality. THE CANADA PACKING CO. Stores, Richmond St. and Market Square.

LOCAL MARKET.

London, Saturday, Jan. 27.

While there was a good-sized crowd at the market this forenoon, it was not as large as was excepted, considering the unusually fine weather for this time of the year, and the fact that the roads are in pretty good shape; sales were moderately brisk. Prices were steady to easier.

Grain—Oats were the chief supply in this line; sales were brisk, at $1 05 to $1 08 per cwt; nearly all the sales were made at $1 06 per cwt. Very little wheat offered; sales were made at 80c per bu. Several bags of choice Marrowfat beans sold at $1 90 and $2 per bu; they were extra good. Barley sold at $1 to $1 02 per cwt.

A couple of loads of hay were brought in that had been bargained for on the previous day, selling at $8 per ton.

Butter and Eggs—There was a large supply of butter offered today; while there was no change in prices, there seemed to be an easier feeling. Eggs were freely offered; there have been a large number of crates shipped the past couple of days, which were purchased at 18c per dozen; they were gathered during the last two weeks, and were apparently as fresh as those that were on sale in the dairy hall and from the farmers' wagons, for which the holders asked from 22c to 25c per dozen.

Vegetables and Roots—Potatoes were well represented; sales were fair, at 80c to 90c per bag, mostly at the first-named figure; cabbages were plentiful, at 40c to 50c per dozen, according to size; turnips, 35c per bag; parsnips, 40c to 50c per bag; carrots, 40c per bag; lettuce and radishes, 30c to 40c per dozen; rhubarb, $1 per dozen.

Poultry—There was a considerable number of turkeys offered, which sold at 14c to 16c per lb; geese sold at 10c per lb, or $1 to $1 25 each; ducks, dressed, sold at 90c to $1 25 per pair; chickens, dressed, sold at 75c to $1 20 per pair; the supply was light.

Dressed Hogs—There were about 80 carcases offered; sales were brisk, at $6 25 per cwt.

Live Hogs—Prices have again advanced, and 25c more will be paid next Monday than was paid last Monday; the price will be $7 per cwt for selects; only a couple of pens of small pigs on sale, which brought $6 to $6 50 per pair.

Butchers' Meats—Beef was a drug on the market today; the supply was large; prices were easier, at $5 to $7 per cwt; lamb was higher, at 11½c to 12c per lb by the carcass; veal was in fair demand, at $7 to $8 50 per cwt.

GRAIN, PER CENTAL.			
Oats	$1 05	@	$1 07
Wheat	1 35	@	1 35
Corn	95	@	1 10
Peas	1 00	@	1 10
Barley	1 00	@	1 05
Buckwheat	1 00	@	1 00
GRAIN, PER BUSHEL.			
Oats	35 7-10	@	36⅗
Wheat	80	@	80
Corn	51	@	56
Barley	38	@	40
Peas	60	@	66
Buckwheat	52	@	53
DAIRY PRODUCE.			
Eggs, per doz, wholesale	20	@	22
Eggs, per doz., re ail	22	@	23
MEATS.			
Dressed hogs, per cwt	9 00	@	9 30
Beef, per cwt	5 00	@	7 00
Veal, per cwt	7 00	@	8 00
Lamb, per cwt	10 00	@	11 00
Mutton, per cwt	6 00	@	8 00
Butter, rolls, wholesale	20	@	22
Dressed hogs, per cwt	9 00	@	9 50
Honey, strained, per lb	8½	@	9
Honey, comb, per doz	1 50	@	1 75
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, per bag	80	@	90
Cabbages, per doz	25	@	40
Turnips, per bag	25	@	35
Onions, per bu	75	@	80
Carrots, per bu	20	@	25
Parsnips, per bu	25	@	30
Celery, per doz	30	@	40
LIVE STOCK.			
Hogs, per cwt	7 00	@	7 00
Sows, per cwt	4 00	@	4 00
Sows, per cwt	4 00	@	4 00
Stags, per cwt	1 50	@	2 00
Export cattle, per cwt	4 25	@	4 50
Milch cows, each	40 00	@	50 00
FARM PRODUCE.			
Hay, per ton	7 00	@	8 50
Straw, per ton	5 00	@	5 50
Straw, per load	3 00	@	3 50
HIDES AND SKINS.			
Wool, washed, per lb	25	@	26
Wool, unwashed, per lb	15	@	17
Hides, No. 1, per lb	10	@	10
Hides, No. 2, per lb	9	@	9
Hides, No. 3, per lb	8	@	8
Calfskins, No. 1, per lb	12	@	12
Calfskins, No. 2, per lb	10	@	10
Tallow, rendered, per lb	4	@	4
Tallow, rough, per lb	2¼	@	2¼

T. A. Faulds, PROVISION MERCHANT

Strictly new-laid eggs, 25c a dozen. Good, fresh eggs (not small), 20c a dozen. Choice, large roll butter, 23c a pound. Kerwood cheese, old and new, 15c a pound.

'Phone 151. 13 Market House

Creator of a Trust

He may select the original Trustees with the greatest care, but he cannot control the selection of their successors.

The London and Western Trusts Company is a continuous Trustee—it never dies. It devotes its whole energy to the preservation of estates. It is cheaper than private executorship.

Write for Booklet "Law of Descent and Distribution of Property."

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London Canada

C. N. SPENCER

STOCK BROKER.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margins. Phone 180. Office, Market Lane.

POULTRY, DRESSED.			
Chickens, per pair	55	@	90
Hens, per lb	6	@	7
Hens, per pair	60	@	75
Hens, per lb	8	@	8
Ducks, per pair	90	@	1 10
Ducks, per lb	9	@	10
Geese, each	75	@	1 10
FRUITS.			
Apples, per bag	70	@	1 20
Apples, per bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Pears, per bu	1 00	@	1 00
POULTRY, ALIVE.			
Chickens, per pair	45	@	60
Chickens, per lb	7½	@	8
Hens, per pair	50	@	60
Hens, per lb	5	@	6½
Ducks, per lb	7	@	7½
Turkeys, per lb	12	@	13

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, Jan. 26.—Cattle are quoted at 10½c to 11¾c per lb; refrigerator beef, 7¾c to 8¼c.

COTTON.

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 26.—Cotton— Spot closed quiet, 10 points lower; middling uplands, $10 70; middling gulf, $10 95; sales, 112 bales. Futures closed steady. Closing bids: January, $11 10; February, $11 10; March, $11 21; April, $11 25; May, $11 34; June, $11 36; July, $11 42; August, $11 24; September, $10 67; October, $10 55.

SUGAR MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 26.—Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 3c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3½c; molasses sugar, 2¾c; refined steady. Molasses—Firm.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 26.—Sugar—Following a weak market in New York, prices here declined 10c per cwt for all grades of refined. We quote: Extra granulated, $4 18; Acadia, $4 08; yellow, $3 78; bags, 5c less; Ontario, $4 08; bags, 15c less.

DAIRY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 26.—Butter—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 2,075 packages.

Cheese—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 722 boxes.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—Butter—Easy; creameries, 18c to 25½c; dairies, 18c to 22c.

Cheese—Steady, 11¾c to 13c.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Jan. 27.—Wheat—Spot nominal. Futures quiet; March, 6s 11½d; May, 6s 9¾d.

Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed, new, 4s 3d; do, old, 4s 8½d. Futures quiet; January, 4s 2¾d; March, 4s 2¼d; May, 4s 3¼d.

Peas—Canadian steady, 6s 10½d.

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

Hops (in London)—Pacific coast steady, £2 10s to £3 10s.

Beef—Quiet; extra India mess, 76s 3d.

Pork—Prime mess western, 67s 6d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, quiet, 43s 6d.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, quiet, 44s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, quiet, 43s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, quiet, 45s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, quiet, 45s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, quiet, 42s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, quiet, 46s 6d; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, firm, 40s.

Lard—Quiet; prime western, in tierces, 38s 9d; American refined, in pails, 39s 6d.

Butter—Steady; finest United States, 100s; good United States, 90s.

Cheese—Firm; American finest white, 62s 6d; do, colored, 64s 6d.

Tallow—Prime city firm, 24s 6d; Australian (in London) firm, 29s 3d.

Turpentine Spirits—Quiet, 48s 6d.

Rosin—Common firm, 10s.

Petroleum—Refined quiet, 6½d.

OIL MARKETS.

LONDON.

London, Jan. 26.—Petroleum, American refined, 6¼d; spirits, 8¼d.

ANTWERP.

Antwerp, Jan. 26.—Petroleum, 19 francs 50 centimes.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 26.—Oil opened and closed at $1 58.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., Jan. 26.—Credit balances, $1 58; shipments, 78,691 barrels.

FLAXSEED.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—Flaxseed—Northwest, $1 14; southwest, $1 07½; May, $1 16.

BEAN MARKET.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Jan. 26.—Beans—January, $1 55, nominal; March, $1 60 bid, $1 62 asked; May, $1 61 bid.

HAY MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 26.—Baled Hay—Offering freely; quotations are unchanged, at $8 per ton for No. 1 timothy in car lots here, and $6 for No. 2.

Baled Straw—The market is about steady, at $6 per ton for car lots on track here.

COTTON.

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 27.—Cotton—Futures opened steady; January, $11 20 offered; February, $11 20 offered; March, $11 30; May, $11 41; June $11 40 bid; July, $11 47; August, $11 28 bid; September, $10 65 bid; October, $10 60; November, $10 50 bid.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

TORONTO

Toronto, Jan. 27.—Wheat—Ontario, No. 2 white, 79c; red, 78½c; mixed, 78c; goose, 75c; spring, 74c to 75c, at outside points; Manitoba, No. 1 hard, 89c, on track at lake ports; No. 1 northern, 87c; No. 2 northern, 84½c; No. 3, 82½c; all-rail quotations via North Bay are 3c higher.

Flour—Steady; Ontario, $3 10 to $3 15 bid for export for 90 per cent patents, at outside points, in buyers' bags; high patents, bags included, at Toronto, $4; 90 per cent patents, $3 60; Manitoba, first patents, $4 30; second patents, $4 10.

Millfeed—Bran, $15 50 to $16 50, outside; shorts, $16 50 to $17.

Oats—Firm, at 35c to 36c, outside.

Barley—No. 2, 48c to 49c; No. 3 extra, 45c to 46c; No. 3, 42c to 43c, all outside.

Peas—79c outside.

Rye—70c outside.

Corn—Easier, at 44c, Chatham freights; American, ½c lower; No. 3 yellow, 50c; mixed, 49½c.

Butter—Still easy in tone; prices unchanged; creamery, 24c to 25c; solids, 23c to 24c; dairy pound rolls, good to choice, 21c to 22c; large rolls, 19c to 20c; tubs, 21c to 22c; medium, 19c to 20c; inferior, 18c to 20c per lb.

Cheese—Firm, at 13c for large and 13½c for twins.

Eggs—Steadier, at 22c to 23c for new-laid, 17c for storage and 15c for limed.

Hogs—Alive, $6 75 to $7; car lots, dressed, $8 75; farmers' lots, dressed, $9 to $9 50.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c. yrwt

A pretty girl says it is really embarrassing to know how to cook; it seems so much like rubbing it in on the other girls.

The publisher of the best farmers' paper in the Maritime Provinces, in writing to us, says:

"I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has been an unfailing remedy in our household ever since I can remember, and has outlived dozens of would-be competitors and imitators."

SOME FIGURES OF THE BIG REVIVAL

Penitents, Adults and Children Were 3,605.

TOTAL ATTENDANCE, 211,259

Thousands of Excursionists From All Points of Ontario—Hymn Books Carried Off.

Toronto, Jan. 26.—From a statistical point of view the Massey Hall mission is of interest, especially in the large figures of the combined attendance, the number of "Get Right With God" cards that have been distributed, the penitents, and the number of hymn books bought and carried off. Some of the figures covering various points in connection with the mission are as follows:

Meetings in Massey Hall	44
With business men	8
With ministers	1
At Yonge Street Mission	14
Overflow	19
Conferences	3
Total number of meetings	89
Attendance in hall	191,600
Total attendance	211,259
Ushers	300
Choir	700
Workers	600
Sheet music distributed	25,000
"Get Right With God" cards	400,000
Penitents — Adults, 2,405; children, 1,200	3,605

In addition a large number of special meetings for prayer preceding and during the mission.

Comparisons in Attandance.

The total attendance at the meetings reaches a very high figure. On the opening day, Sunday, Massey Hall was packed at both services. On Monday the hall was nearly filled. By Thursday all could not get in to the evening gatherings and early the following week the same was true of the afternoon meetings. Since that time the capacity of Massey Hall has been taxed at every meeting. A fair estimate of the hall's capacity is 4,750, though on four occasions, two of them the children's meetings, fully 5,000 were present.

The attendance at the evening meetings now foots up to 103,000, with the afternoon about 15,000 behind, at 88,100, a total for the hall of 191,600, which by this (Friday) evening will have passed the 200,000 mark; still less, however, than the total population of the city in which the meetings are held.

The overflow meetings, including the two children's overflow gatherings, amount to 8,150, while adding the meetings at St. James school house and the conferences with ministers and workers on Tuesday and Wednesday, the total would be 15,150.

The grand total is thus brought up to 211,250, which should almost reach the quarter million by next Sunday night.

The membership of the various committees is close on 70. The choir numbers nearly 700, while the ushers are set down at 200. These last were divided into relays of 40 for an evening meeting and 20 for the afternoon, but lately the afternoon meeting has received more attention.

The workers, who are also in relays, number 600.

The Collections.

A definite statement of the finances will be made public as soon as a complete report has been submitted to the executive committee. The treasurer, Mr. J. N. Shenstone, reports that it is difficult at present to make an estimate of the total expenses, as the accounts have not all been received yet from the various committees. Outside of the gifts to the two evangelists the expenses will be over $5,000, but the receipts from the collections at the meetings will cover this amount. These average about $200. One went as low as $130, while the highest was $340, received at the Sunday evening meeting two weeks ago.

A guarantee fund of $1,200 was raised before the revival started, but it may not be necessary to make a call upon this.

Number of Excursionists.

The extended reports given in the Toronto press have stirred up a great interest in other parts of the Province, and up to yesterday seven special excursions had been held. The figures furnished for there are as follows, the name of the places sometimes including intermediate points: London 500, Guelph 300, Barrie 200, Belleville 175, Brantford 250, Owen Sound 300, Teeswater 450; a total of 2,175.

This, however, gives but a very small percentage of those from outside Toronto attending the meetings, who came in on the regular trains. Latterly this has reached hundreds a day.

Hymn Books Carried Off.

One phase of the meetings that has been brought home to the music committee, and even more so to those in charge of finances, is the large number of hymn books that have been carried off. The voice of conscience seems to have whispered very low in regard to these five-cent books, and "What we have we hold" won the day, or night, as the case might be.

Of the 4,000 in the committee's first order, which were distributed on the opening day, 2,500 accompanied the public from the hall, to return probably at the next meeting, but not now as the property of the music committee.

At the first meeting for women only, on the afternoon of the second Sunday, 647 more went the way of the other 2,500.

This may seem a strong argument against the honesty of women, but they have at least justification for holding up the parable of the "mote and the beam" before the eyes of men; of 500 books distributed at the business men's meetings, 300 were left and 200 carried off.

The grand total missing is approximately 4,100, and, in addition, a considerable number of the 25-cent books.

The present attempt to eliminate graft looks about like taking sulphur and molasses for smallpox.

DRESSMAKERS LURE

How Clever and Beautiful Women Secure Patronage.

Monte Carlo, Jan. 26.—A new form of employment on the Riviera for pretty, tactful women has been discovered by certain enterprising Paris dressmakers.

These women, who are, as a rule, excellent linguists, are sent to the most fashionable hotels, where they live in luxurious style and entertain freely. They are dressed with exquisite taste.

Their business is, of course, to introduce clients to their employers, and they do this in such a way that the victim does not suspect what is happening.

The fair model courts the society of wealthy women staying in the hotel, and at a favorable moment turns the conversation deftly upon the question of dress.

She gathers round her small parties at afternoon teas, private dinners and motor excursions, at which she appears as hostess, and soon becomes on intimate terms with the most likely subjects for her schemes.

The association ends almost invariably in the victim being informed where the model has her clothes made.

TEN MINUTES TO CLEAR HAPGOOD

Jury Say Criticism of Town Topics Man Not Criminal Libel.

New York, Jan. 26. — An unusually sensational trial came to and end today when a jury in the criminal branch of the supreme court reported that Norman Hapgood, editor of Collier's Weekly, was not guilty of criminal libel.

The verdict was rendered ten minutes after the case had been given to the jury.

The charge against Mr. Hapgood was brought at the instigation of Justice Joseph M. Deuel, of the court of special session, and was based upon an editorial article in which the editor criticised Justice Deuel for his connection with Town Topics.

The real interest in the case was due to the fact that the names of scores of persons of the highest social and financial standing became involved through the efforts of the defense to prove that the statements contained in the alleged libel were correct, and therefore justified.

To attain this end some of the inner workings of Town Topics, a weekly publication which circulates extensively in social circles, were laid bare.

It was in this connection, and also through testimony concerning a limited edition book which bore the title of "Fads and Fancies," that the names of prominent persons became involved.

"Fads and Fancies" was sold to subscribers at $1,500 or more per copy.

Col. Mann, editor of Town Topics, who was present when the verdict was announced, would not discuss it, but said he had brought a civil suit against the Colliers.

As Mr. Hapgood left the room District Attorney Jerome, who conducted the case against him, slapped him on the shoulder saying:

"My dear old man, I'm very much pleased that it turned out as it did."

They left the courtroom together.

That Norman Hapgood performed a manly and public service — a service that he was bound to perform as an editor — when he attacked Justice Joseph M. Deuel, of special sessions in Collier's Weekly, for his connection with Town Topics was the pith of Edward M. Shepard's argument to the jury.

In a speech that lasted two hours and a half Mr. Shepard contended that the alleged libel was not only excusable but justified. He pictured Justice Deuel in a Jekyll-Hyde role, performing the duties of a justice and the functions of an editor of a "vile paper" at the same time — a violator of the law, a corrupt judge, sharing in the blackmail profits of Town Topics, of which "the master craftsman of blackmail" was Col. William D. Mann.

Opened the Switch.

Burlington, Vt., Jan. 26. — The New England State Limited, an express bound from Boston for Montreal, was wrecked tonight at Bolton, 20 miles southeast of here, by running into a switch which is thought to have been opened with malicious intent.

Six cars left the rails and were practically demolished, but none of the passengers or trainmen were seriously hurt, although several persons received severe injuries.

The accident occurred at 7:10 o'clock tonight on the Central Vermont Railway.

Good nature is a good thing to have about the house. Some men make the mistake of leaving theirs downtown.

DOES THINGS

You don't suspect—

That's Coffee!

POSTUM

FOOD COFFEE

is a pleasant change and builds back

HEALTH.



Stolen Pleasure

The children will show you the merits of Mooney's biscuits if you give them the chance.

Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas

have made themselves famous all over Canada in a very short time. Crisp, inviting, tasty. Different from any other cracker you have ever eaten.

Say "Mooney's" to your grocer.

JOTTINGS FROM NEAR-BY PLACES

Furnished by the Special and Occasional Correspondents of the Advertiser.

HENSALL.

Hensall, Jan. 25.—The W. C. T. U. are circulating a local option petition and have secured about 100 voters' names. The matter is expected to come before the council on the first Monday in February.

The "Jolly Fifteen Club" are making preparations for an extra good time at their dance on Friday evening.

The farmers were very busy last week, while the sleighing lasted.

Mr. Fred Manns has consolidated the barber business by purchasing the business and outfit of Mr. C. Fraser, and has secured his services for one year. Mr. Fraser has moved into Mr. J. Coulter's house.

Mr. Cudmore is making preparations to build a brick house on the lot he bought from the D. Robinson estate. Building operations will against be lively in the spring.

Rev. Mr. Ousterhouse, B.D., will preach in the Methodist Church on Sunday. Rev. Dr. Medd will preach Epworth League services in Mr. Ousterhouse's church.

Three rinks of our curlers went to Seaforth on Thursday last, but were defeated, as they had several beginners; but they expect to have no trouble in defeating Seaforth at the return match.

Yesterday two rinks went to St. Thomas to take part in the bonspiel.

Mr. H. Cook, we are sorry to say, is still confined to his home through sickness. His daughter, Mrs. Johns, of Guelph, is now visiting her home.

Our hockey players have had a hard time of it through sickness and removals. The players have to be changed from one position to another, having had three or four goal keepers.

Mr. J. Ellis and Mr. D. Cantelon returned this morning from a trip to Buffalo.

Mrs. Cameron, who has been suffering with typhoid-pneumonia, is now reported out of danger. Her son John and his wife are visiting her.

Our new doctor, W. H. McFadden, came to town when there was a great amount of sickness, so he will soon get acquainted. Dr. Ferguson has not yet decided where he will locate.

On Wednesday evening Rev. Dr. Medd addresses the Young People's Society of St. Paul's Church.

CLANDEBOYE.

Clandeboye, Jan. 25.—Mr. Urt Cunningham, of Strathcona, Alberta, who for the past month was visiting his parents in the village, has returned home.

Mr. Willie Yager, of North Dakota, is visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Mr. Robertson, of North Dakota, is visiting in this neighborhood.

Mr. Thomas Scell, of Brandon, Man., is visiting friends here.

Mrs. Dan Cunningham spent a few days in London this week.

Dr. Sutton spent Tuesday in Parkhill.

Mr. Bruce, of Blyth, recently spent a few days with friends here.

Mr. Ward, of London, called on friends here on Tuesday.

Mr. Joseph Seales, of St. Thomas, spent a few days with his mother in this place.

Mr. Patrick Egan has been visiting friends in St. Thomas this week.

Mr. Jell will soon be able to resume duty.

Mrs. F. Cunningham spent a few days in Belmont this week.

SUBMARINE IN PERIL

Little Craft Unable to Dive Tossed by Terrific Gale.

Paris, Jan. 26.—The new French submarine Anguille has narrowly escaped disaster outside Toulon harbor, according to information just received at the ministry of marine.

She made her first venture out of the harbor while heavy seas were running, and when large vessels were being buffeted a good deal by the gale.

She had not gone far, when she was badly strained by the force of the waves. As she was about to plunge to avoid the storm the motor suddenly stopped and refused to work again.

There was no alternative then but to remain on the surface—a matter of the gravest danger owing to the condition of the sea. The submarine tossed about helplessly.

The crew were powerless, and it was simply a question of waiting to see whether help would come before the vessel smashed up or drifted ashore.

The crew behaved with admirable coolness, and were eventually rescued by a torpedo boat, which put out from the harbor and tossed the submarine ashore. She was greatly damaged and has been docked for repairs.

Wingham Wants High School.

Wingham, Jan. 26. — Mayor Bell, Dr. A. J. Irwin and Principal A. H. Musgrove, of the public school, are in Goderich this week laying before the county council the matter of setting Wingham apart as a high school center.

The request will in all probability be granted, in view of the favorable vote of the ratepayers in January.

Material is now arriving for the addition to the Union furniture factory, and work will be commenced at an early date.

SELLING OUT

21-Jeweled Hamilton Works, $26

Solid Nickel Case, Best Make.

Lady's Silver Watch, jointed case, good timer	$2.50
17-jeweled, Bartlett works, adjusted, 20-year case	$10.75
Eight-Day Watch, gunmetal case, guaranteed	$4.75
Famous Longine Nurse's Watch, sweep second	$10.75
Boys' Gunmetal Watch, was $3.00, now	$1.75
Calendar Watch, accurate time keeper	$4.00
Gent's 20-year case, with Waltham works	$6.65
17-jeweled, Waltham works, nickel, in a 20-year case	$9.50
Waltham Watch, best solid nickel case	$4.00
Lady's 15-jeweled Waltham Watch, in a 25-year case	$9.50
Boy's Non-magnetic Watch, warranted	$2.65
Waltham Watch, nickel works, 17-jewels, nickel case	$6.50
Chatelaine Watches, good timers	$2.00
Boy's Nickel Watch, extra good value	$1.00

Name any case and works Waltham or Elgin Watches and we will quote prices.

8-Day Clock, 22 inches, ½-hour strike	$2.00
Repeating Alarm Clock, was $1.50, now	$1.00
1847 Rogers Bros.' A1 Tea Spoons, per doz	$2.25
Roger's Fancy Teaspoons, good quality	$1.50
Solid Sterling Silver Spoons, per dozen	$4.00
75c Handbags [all others in proportion]	50c
50c Scarf Pin	25c
$1.00 Brooch	50c

Best quality Brass Kettles and Chafing Dishes.

Lovely Candelabras, with shades and candles.

Ebony Goods cheaper than anyone in the country.

P. BIRTWISTLE

116 Dundas Street.

A RELIC OF DICKENS

Strange Find in Watch Once Owned by the Great Novelist.

Toronto, Jan. 26.—E. S. Williamson has discovered a relic of Dickens. He has been carrying it around for a few years without knowing it. He has possessed since 1901 the first gold watch carried by Dickens, which was brought to this country by Francis Jeffery Dickens, the third son of the author, who came to Canada shortly after his father's death, and became inspector in the Northwest Mounted Police. His father gave him the watch as a keepsake. Recently Mr. Williamson sent the timepiece to a local jeweler to be cleaned, and the latter discovered in the back case a secret recess. In this was a lock of dark hair, a man's, evidently, tied with thread. Whose is it? That is the question Mr. Williamson and others interested would like to solve.

ATE POISONOUS ROOT

Little Windsor Girl Eats Blue Flag and Dies in Agony.

Windsor Jan. 26.—Henrietta, the 6-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hines, of Gosfield North, met her death by eating part of a root of the blue flag.

The girl and her brother were on their way home from school and saw the root, which protruded in the ditch.

With childlike innocence, the two broke off a piece of the root and started eating.

When they arrived home they were seized with violent convulsions.

The girl was in such agony that she mangled her lips in biting them and knocked her teeth out.

Dr. Doyle, of Essex, was summoned, but before he arrived death relieved the girl of her awful sufferings.

The physician gave the boy an emetic and has hopes of the lad's recovery.

TENTS FOR CONSUMPTIVES

Stratford Does Not Favor Sanatorium Run by Counties.

Stratford, Jan. 26. — At the county council this afternoon the committee on consumption recommended that the county purchase four more tents which will be leased to patients at nominal rent. The committee reported that in their opinion the time had not yet arrived for establishing a sanatorium within and by a group of counties. Such an undertaking, to be successful, must be conducted on a large scale, and be attended by a large number of patients, and must possess a full and complete staff of specialists and nurses. To successfully carry on such a hospital would impose financial burdens on the group of counties out of all proportion to the benefits to be derived. This fact is demonstrated by the experience of the sanatoriums at Gravenhurst, both of which have their financial difficulties, notwithstanding the numerous contributions from time to time made to these beneficent institutions.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County.

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

FRANK J. CHENEY.

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

(Seal.) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A coward is a man who knows he is wrong and refuses to admit it.

TO KILL OFF SPARROWS

Kent County Offers Prizes to Get Rid of Pests.

Chatham, Jan. 26. — The county council are after the sparrows. It's no sparrow shoot with customary oyster supper attached either, for after mature deliberation, the fathers of some of the people, and the guardians of all the rest, decided to offer a reward for the persons who brought the most English sparrows to the county clerk, said sparrows having been taken, captured, snared, shot, poisoned or in other manners and means secured, between the 15th day of March of this year and next. The first prize will be $25, then in order $15 and $10.

Quite a tidy little amount, and, as they are to be delivered in a nice, fresh condition to the clerk, so that he can count them without any effects calculated to interfere with his digestion or his appreciation of a good smoke, it is highly probable that there will be keen competition.

Don't Have a Sun-Worn Drawing-Room

Must have the sun, of course, to brighten up the room and clear away disease.

But when the portieres and drapes get faded, don't let them stay so.

Dye them warm, bright colors, with DY-O-LA—the new dye, which sun and washing don't dim down.

No matter what they're made of—the same package of DY-O-LA will color all perfectly.

Quickly done. Hardly any trouble.

Mrs. R. C. McGillvray, Glen Road, Antigonish, N. S., says: "DY-O-LA worked beautifully. I believe it to be the best dye I ever used, and much easier than other dyes."

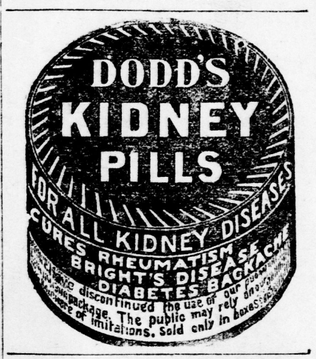
ONE 10c PACKAGE DYES FROM ONE-AND-ONE-HALF TO THREE POUNDS OF MATERIAL.

The druggist has DY-O-LA.

Crushed by a Tree.

Wingham, Jan. 26. — Robert Woods, a farmer of the township of Turnberry, was accidentally killed this forenoon while felling a tree in the bush of Mrs. John Hardie, of the same township, a few miles from here.

The unfortunate man lived only a short time after the accident.



For Mardi Gras Festivities, New Orleans, La., February 22nd to 27th.

The Wabash will sell round trip tickets at single first-class fare, plus $2 25. Tickets on sale February 21 to 26 inclusive, good to return until March 3. On payment of 50 cents tickets can be extended until March 17.

Special round trip rates to Cuba, Old Mexico, and California on sale daily.

Sweeping reductions in the one-way colonist rates to Pacific Coast points from February 15 to April 7. For full particulars address any railroad agent or J. A. Richardson, District Passenger Agent, northeast corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont.

Your Success or Failure
depends upon the kind of teaching you receive along the line of your profession. The

F.C.B.C.

(Y. M. C. A. - - - LONDON)
aims at principles in all its teaching, hence the success of its students. Seating capacity is almost at a premium.
J. W. WESTERVELT.
Principal.

$5.00
See what we want to offer you in
TROUSERS
O. LABELLE, 220 DUNDAS STREET.



OLAUSS' ALL-STEEL BARBER SHEARS.
Fully guaranteed. Exchanged if not satisfactory. Only $1 a pair; by mail, 5c extra.
We carry a full line of shears of every description; also the best razors and pocket knives that money can buy.
Brock's Gun Store,
192 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.
Sporting Goods of Every Description.

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

CHINESE
Try a meal at the New York Chinese Cafe, 356 Richmond street. Something new in London. The meals are first-class.
CAFE

London Institute of Physical Culture
619 Richmond Street.
R. C. BARKLIE, PRINCIPAL.
SPECIALTY:
CURATIVE PHYSICAL CULTURE
Fencing and boxing, shower baths.
Office hours, 10 to 11 a.m., 7 to 8 p.m. wty

The Quality That Wins
We know that we have to hold fast to quality to hold fast to trade. This causes us to exercise the greatest care in the selection of wheat used in the manufacture of our family flour—"STAR." The quality is supported by reasonable prices and the best of service.
Ask your grocer for STAR flour.
HARVEY BROS.
Exeter. Ontario,

SMITH, SON & CLARKE
Undertakers and Embalmers.
Lady assistant. Night calls personally attended. Rubber-tired funeral cars.
113 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 586.
629 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 678.
Residence on premises.

ELLIOTT & OLMSTED,
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Lady assistant when desired.
Day phone 1775; night phone 1907.
238 Dundas. Residence, 368 King.

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(Successor to John T. Stephenson)
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.
Reasonable charges. Best equipments.
Open day and night. Residence on premises.
104 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 459.
GEO. E. LOGAN, Assistant Mgr.

Daisy Flour
is not a one-sided flour. The bread, rolls, biscuits, cakes and pastries are always pure and delicious. Use Daisy Flour and be happy.

London Conservatory of Music and School of Elocution, Limited
EXAMINATIONS.
The midwinter examination of the London Conservatory will be held Jan. 30, 31, Feb. 1, both at London and local centers. Write for curriculum and any other information desired.
Sample examination papers in harmony may be had on application.

R. H. SMITH Contractor and Builder, 15 Brighton Street. Manufacturer of Cement Blocks and Sills. Phone 1,849. ywt

Wall Paper Painting Picture Framing
COLERICK BROS.
212 DUNDAS STREET.

Purity and Excellence
Try the old favorite ALES AND PORTER, made by Joseph Hamilton. A capital tonic and body and brain builder.

First-Class Set of Teeth, $5.00
Dr. Fred L. Wood,
181½ DUNDAS STREET.

Thos. Wilson
MERCHANT TAILOR
212 Dundas Street
Higgins Block. Telephone 596

Dr. R. Jarvis, Dentist

Always Ready in Advance of Your Wants.
We are showing some beautiful, new lines, bought especially for the spring weddings.
THOS. GILLEAN,
402 RICHMOND STREET.

The Users.
The users of JOHNSTON BROS.' XXX BREAD are the particular housekeepers, who know the importance of pure, wholesome bread. At your grocer's, or delivered. 'Phone 818. JOHNSTON BROS.

LONDON AND DISTRICT

—Miss Edith Treleaven, of York street, is the guest of friends in Montreal.

—Mrs. F. C. Dulmage will receive third and fourth Mondays, 646 Richmond street.

—Mrs. Ross, of this city, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. George Claxton, Ridgetown.

—Miss Harriet Bonner, of this city, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. C. Orton, Port Huron.

—Miss Thomas, of this city, is in Port Huron, visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. J. Redmond.

—Mr. George Farnsworth, of Ridgetown, brother of Mrs. James Anderson, this city, is in Detroit Hospital with appendicitis.

—Mr. Wm. Wagner, of this city, is confined to his home on Kensington street because of slight injuries in a recent accident.

—Mr. Leonard Edmonson, of Winnipeg, and Mr. Will McKellar, of Starbuck, Man., are back among relatives again in this city.

—A number of sergeants from the Seventh Regiment will be the guests of the Brantford sergeants in their quarters this evening.

—Mrs. Christie, Winnipeg, spent a few days this week with her sister, Mrs. Francis Love, before going on her way to New York, last evening.

—Mr. T. H. Race, editor of the Mitchell Recorder, has been appointed by the Dominion Government a commissioner to the New Zealand Exhibition, which is to be held next fall.

—Mr. Hodge Duncan, of 461 Philip street, received a telegram from Peoria, Ill., yesterday, announcing the death of his brother-in-law, Mr. Jean Thompson. The remains will be brought here for interment.

—At a recent meeting of the directors of the Mount Pleasant Cemetery Company, Mr. J. H. Adams was appointed secretary of the company, and will be found at the office of the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company, or 795 Richmond street.

—At its meeting in Toronto the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons granted a regular warrant of constitution to the new London chapter, which has been working under dispensation for the past six months. The chapter will be known as the London Royal Arch Chapter, No. 150, G. R. C.

ANOTHER DROP IN SUGAR.

The Grocers' Guild of Canada has announced another reduction of 10 cents per hundredweight. This makes a total reduction of 20 cents in less than one month.

TURBILLION'S LAST APPEARANCE

Tonight will be the last occasion upon which the marvelous Turbillion may be seen at Bennett's Vaudeville, in his daring ride on a bicycle above a den of lions. The act is one of great daring, and should not be missed by those who delight in a really exciting act.

Western Dental Office
For Modern Methods And Careful Attention.
Over C. P. R. Ticket Office.
S.W. Cor. Dundas & Richmond Sts.
Phone 15.

NOT A NOTE
In the whole range of the keyboard of a Gerhard Heintzman Piano but rings true and clear.
GERHARD HEINTZMAN PIANOS
Have earned the praise of the leading tone masters of modern times.
Our stock embraces all the newest styles. Call and select one.
W. McPhillips
189 DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

COAL
Veribest
Is Our Motto
Try Us
JOHN MANN & SONS
401 CLARENCE ST.
425 YORK ST. 470 Phone.

Wear our Dollar Faultless White Shirts and
YOU'LL HAVE A FIT
Your shirt will fit, your collar will fit. Made open back or front, or both. Sold here only—one dollar.
Boughner

Fruit Bread
Have you tried it yet?
Order one for Saturday.
Parnell's Sanitary Bakery
'Phone 929.

DRAMATIC CLUB ENTERTAINED.

St. Mary's Dramatic Club was on Thursday night entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Murray, of Westminster. The evening proved most pleasant, all sorts of games being indulged in by the guests after the luncheon had been served. The Murray home has frequently been the scene of such gatherings, and each and every member of the club voted Mr. and Mrs. Murray ideal entertainers.

A SIGN OF SPRING.

A sure sign of spring was seen yesterday. In front of the O. B. Graves Store, Limited, on Dundas street, a mountain of wall-papers was piled on the sidewalk, bringing to the mind of the observer the fact that the housekeeper would shortly be renovating, and the paperhanger would be a most important man in the community.

ODDFELLOWS' GATHERING.

Loyal London Lodge, Manchester Unity, I. O. O. F., held a very successful and enjoyable social gathering on Thursday evening. There was a good turnout of members and their friends. Games were indulged in during the early part of the evening. Bro. J. Tapper, G. M., occupied the chair. Bros. Collins, Tapper, Simpson, Johnston, Youngman, Messrs. Cummins, Spratt and Dr. Banghart helped to make a very excellent programme. Bro. Dixon, P. G., gave a short and interesting address in which he gave a short history of the order. It is intended to hold another in a few weeks and to continue them throughout the year.

MACCABEES INSTALLED.

At the last reunion of London Tent, No. 17, K. O. T. M., Sir Knight Past Commander Henderson installed the following officers: Past commander, Sir Knight A. J. Wilkins; commander, Sir Knight M. Morran; lieutenant-commander, Sir Knight B. J. O'Neil; recordkeeper, Sir Knight John Ballantyne; financekeeper, Sir Knight A. R. Allan; chaplain, Sir Knight H. A. Houston; sergeant, Sir Knight W. T. Harney; M. at A., Sir Knight J. R. Mitchell; first M. of G., Sir Knight A. A. Ballantine; second M. of G., Sir Knight G. G. Summers; sentinal, Sir Knight J. R. Tranelle; picket, Sir Knight T. H. Hutchinson.

McGILLIVRAY PIONEER DEAD.

Mr. Wm. Fraser, an old and very highly respected resident of McGillivray, passed away on Wednesday morning at his residence in that township. Mr. Fraser was 73 years of age, but notwithstanding his old age he was in splendid health on Tuesday night when he retired. He became ill during the night and died at 5 o'clock in the morning. Fifty years have elapsed since Mr. Fraser came to Canada, and he had during that time been a resident of Middlesex. He farmed for a while, and then took up storekeeping at Max Corners, afterwards known as West McGillivray. He was a cabinetmaker in Paisley, Scotland, and was born in that city. He married Miss Jane Peterson, of McGillivray, over forty years ago, and his wife still survives him, as do one daughter and one son, the former Mrs. John Dixon, of con. 4, and the latter, William, at home. The late Mr. Fraser had occupied several public positions in the county, and served in these positions conscientiously and well. He was the postmaster at West McGillivray for many years, had held the position of clerk of the township for 43 years, and in him the county loses one of its most valuable residents.

STUDENTS' APPOINTMENTS.

The Sunday appointments for Huron College students are as follows:
St. James' Church, Stratford—Rev. Principal Waller.
Oil Springs—H. Shore.
Bayfield—T. J. Hamilton.
Alvinston—H. Millar.
Melbourne—J. Horton.
Home for Incurables—W. R. Westby.

APPOINTMENT PLEASES.

A Paisley (Bruce County) correspondent writes: The community here are overjoyed to learn that the county commissioners, in session at Walkerton, have appointed Mr. John McCool, of London Collegiate Institute, to the position of inspector of public schools for East Bruce. We know Mr. McCool. He is a self-made man, earning every dollar of the money for his education himself. Mr. McCool, your Paisley friends offer you their warmest congratulations upon your appointment, and trust you may live long to enjoy it and be a great credit to the work.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

At the last regular meeting of Court Hope, No. 1, I. O. F., the following officers were duly installed by Bro. C. H. Merryfield, P. H. C. R., assisted by Bro. Wand, D. S. C. R.:
I. P. S. C. R.—J. Y. Cutler.
C. R.—Charles H. Peacock.
V. C. R.—A. E. Garden.
Recording Secretary—H. E. Stiles.
Financial Secretary—J. H. Hambly.
Treasurer—Thomas G. Davis.
C. D. H. C. R.—W. Tackaberry.
Chaplain—W. M. Stewart.
S. W.—Thomas K. Stiles.
J. W.—Fred Mason.
S. B.—Fred Anstie.
J. B.—William Prust.

WORKMEN INSTALLED.

The following officers were duly installed at the last regular meeting of Nicholls Lodge, 466, A. O. U. W., by Past Masters Bros. David Tripp, Wm. Corcoran, Wm. Robinson (of Star Lodge), and John Collins (of Nicholls Lodge): M. W., Bro A. M. Trick; foreman, Bro. Joseph Goode; overseer, Bro. George Hodgins; guide, Bros Jas. Dewar; I. W., Bro. H. Clark; O. W., Bro. James Padfield; recorder, Bro. F. G. Copp; treasurer, Bro. Hugh McPherson; financier, Bro. Wm. Nicholls; representative to Grand Lodge, Bro. Wm. Nicholls; alternate, John Collins.

Subsequent to the election and initiation a very pleasant social time was spent and a game of carpetball indulged in.

NO CANTEEN IN CAMP

Officers of Twenty-Sixth Regiment Decide to Abolish It.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment of Light Infantry held its annual meeting last evening at Strathroy, in the parlors of the Queen's Hotel. Those present were: Lieut.-Col. Welch, Surgeon Berdan, Major B. Robson, Capts. Stevenson, Garnet, Mullens, Lindsay, H. Graham, McKay and Orr, and Lieuts. Morgan, Turner, Graham and A. Elliott.

After a lengthy discussion it was decided to abolish the regimental canteen in camp so far as the Twenty-sixth is concerned. All the reports presented were satisfactory, the finances being in a flourishing condition.

When the business of the meeting had been concluded the officers residing in Strathroy tendered the visiting officers a banquet, at which the following toast list was introduced:

"The Militia in Canada," Lieut. A. Elliott.
"The Reserve Force," Capt. Mullins, Col. Irwin, Col. McEwen.
"The Professions," Capt. Graham, Rev. F. Robinson, Lieut. H. A. Stevenson, (London).
"The Twenty-sixth Regiment," Capt. McKay, Col. Welch.
"South Africa Veterans," Capts. McKay, Garnet and Lindsay.
"The Ladies," Major Robson, Lieut. Morgan and Elliott.
Col. Welch favored with solos.

HOTELS ARE PRAISED

Improvement in London's Hosteiries Attracts Widespread Attention.

"The improvement in London hotels is most remarkable," said a traveler to The Advertiser today. "All over the Province the traveling public is speaking a good word for London's hostelries, and as a traveler who frequently depends upon London for accommodation, I know that what is being said is right."

In this connection it might be said that one of the coolest, most comfortable and convenient hotels to be found in this city is "The Savoy," the lately remodeled hostelry, formerly known as "The Oriental," and now in the hands of Messrs. Stewart & Bernard.

"The Savoy" contains 25 bedrooms, each furnished in modern style, the carpets and hangings being appropriate. There is running water in many of the rooms, and each and every room is heated.

Upstairs the hotel is very cosy, being equipped with sitting-rooms, prettily furnished, for the accommodation of guests. Throughout the hotel is finished in weathered oak, the effect being very pleasing. The office and sitting-rooms downstairs are furnished in leather. The bar, which is also located on the first floor, is one of the handsomest in Canada, and is equipped with the choicest liquors and cigars. Those who appreciate being able to secure what they pay for will find the Savoy's bar up to the standard they demand. Special care is being taken by the proprietors to make the meals first-class in all particulars. The rates are $1 50 per day.

Mr. Bernard is a competent hotelman, having been manager of the Bernard House for a number of years, while Mr. Stewart is well known to London and the traveling public as the former treasurer of the Grand Opera House here.

The Savoy is located on Clarence street, just south of Dundas.

RAJAH—The new King. Hand-made, home-smoked, clear Havana filler, 10c.

FAY CONTINUES TO ASTONISH

The Wonder-Worker Gives Her Second Performance Before Full House.

Anna Eva Fay, the wonder-worker, was greeted again by a large house at the Auditorium last night, many people finding it impossible to gain admission. As was the case on the night previous, the telepathic demonstration given by Miss Fay was simply wonderful.

The questions asked were answered without hesitation. Some of these questions related to missing relatives and friends, lost articles, deeds of property, and so on.

Dr. Alexander asked if the hygienic institute was coming to London, and Miss Fay immediately tickled the medical fraternity present by answering that London would be sure to secure the institute.

The questions of love and marriage appear to be uppermost in the minds of London audiences, because a large number of queries of this character were last night put to the wonder-worker.

Miss Fay located a number of missing relatives, while she was called upon to trace dozens of lost articles, such as money, jewelry, papers, trinkets, etc. In on instance, last evening, she gave the number of the pawn ticket of a stolen watch. Many persons are now busily engaged in following out Miss Fay's instructions and already several successful searches have been reported. For this part of her exhibition Miss Fay is blindfolded. She is seated in a chair, near the footlights, and a heavy sheet is thrown over her, enveloping the entire body. Presently, a tiny bejeweled hand is thrust from under the sheet, whereupon Miss Fay begins her marvelous work. Fatiguing as it must be to her, last evening she remained on the stage for nearly an hour, during which time she answered perhaps one hundred questions.

Miss Fay will give her wonderful exhibitions of mind-reading at the Auditorium tonight.

IN EVERYBODY'S MOUTH—
BRUCE CARRUTHERS CIGAR, 5c.

FROM BRITISH ELECTIONS

How the Candidates Appeal to the British Voter.

London, Jan. 26. — Every vote polled will cost the country half a sovereign.

In 1880 the candidates spent over $8,500,000 on the general election.

The total cost of this election will be over $5,000,000.

On canvasser will be employed for every ten votes, and each vote will mean one day's work for every canvasser.

Speeches of Arnold Herbert are reproduced by the phonograph in rural parts of his constituency — South Bucks.

Being heckled as to whether on tariff reform he would follow Mr. Balfour or Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Evelyn Cecil, Unionist, Aston Manor, replied: "I am going to follow them both unitedly."

Ireland is so assured that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will grant her claims to home rule, says Mr. William O'Brien, that a wide-spread peace, begotten of a contented expectancy, has settled over the land.

A farmer of Newport, Salop, who had to move a vote of confidence in the Unionist member, said: "The colonel has had twenty years' work in the House of Commons. Now, there is a saying, 'Experience makes even fools wise.'"

A million and a half poster cartoons will be used — about one for every three votes polled.

This will be a motor car election, thousands of automobiles being used all over the country.

Winston Churchill in Manchester is using larger posters than any other candidate. His name is printed upon them in letters five feet high.

Thirty songs have been specially composed for the contest.

Ireland has one member to every 7,000 electors, Romford one to 45,500.

The total number of speeches made in the election will probably exceed 800,000.

Lady Warwick made a speech at Northampton in support of the Socialist candidates.

It was estimated that the total Unionist strength at the last general election was 3,300,000 against their opponents' 2,250,000.

Illiterate voters in England at the last election numbered 25,610, those in Ireland 40,357. This represents respectively 1 in 116, and 1 in 17 of the total number of voters. In Scotland the proportion was 1 to 110.

A parliamentary return issued yesterday shows that the total number of electors on the register for the present years is: England and Wales, 5,824,884; Scotland, 750,401; Ireland, 691,423; a grand total of 7,266,708. Last year the grand total was 7,194,975.

Love usually consults an oculist before he considers the business end of the matrimonial deal.

Need a Watch?
You run no risk whatever in buying a Watch here. We guarantee perfect satisfaction with whatever Watch you buy from us. We know all about the Watches we sell. They are in thorough order when they leave our hands, and bound to give satisfaction.
WARD THE JEWELER 374 Richmond

Catarrh is Curable with
Japanese Catarrh Cure
We say it with all the force at our command—Japanese Catarrh Cure completely, permanently cures catarrh. We want you to have confidence in our word, and our well earned business reputation, to buy just one 50c. box of Japanese Catarrh Cure. We ask only a trial, for we know that when you have experienced the cleansing, healing, soothing powers of Japanese Catarrh Cure, you will realize that at last you have the one certain cure for Catarrh.
"I was troubled with catarrh and deafness for a number of years. I doctored with specialists and spent much money on advertised remedies, but became no better. About a year ago, I procured Japanese Catarrh Cure. Shortly, I found my hearing completely restored, and the catarrh does not trouble me now in the least. I can conscientiously recommend it to any person troubled with catarrh."
D. N. SPENCER, Toronto, Ont.
Your druggist will supply you, 50c. a bottle.
The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Limited, Toronto, Canada.

co-operation—results
The sun said to the farmer, "Work with me and we will produce something good for mankind to rejoice over."
In similar spirit, the Mason and Risch Piano Company said to their skilled artisans, "Work with us and we will plan and fashion and make a glorious instrument over which all music lovers shall rejoice."
As a result the
Mason & Risch
The Piano with a Soul
with its refinement of tone and its elastic velvety touch was created.
To this instrument, as a standard and criterion of musical excellence, we cordially invite your inspection and solicit your patronage.
To those contemplating the purchase of a piano, we shall be pleased to mail literature bearing on the special characteristics of the Mason and Risch Piano Call or write.
The Mason & Risch Piano Co., Limited
32 West King Street, Toronto.
London Warerooms, 211 Dundas St.

THE T. E. MARA CO.
134 Dundas Street, Through to Carling Street, Opposite Market Lane, Late Screaton Premises

Tremendous Slaughter for Monday and Tuesday
KNIFE GOES DEEPER IN

All Pure Wool Carpet Ends, 1 yard square, 2 and 3 ply; regular 75c and $1 00, for
17½c each

CHILDREN'S BLACK TIGHTS
25c pair

Men's Heavy Wool Sox, rib and plain top
2 pairs for 25c

Best Spool Cotton, guaranteed 6 cord and 200 yards, all numbers,
2 for 5c

Circular Pillow Cotton, 46 inches wide, very fine and soft; regular 25c, for
15c yard

Men's Extra Heavy Moleskin pants (pants style), lots of pockets regular $1 00, for
75c pair

All Pure Wool Voile, 46 inches wide, in black and blue; regular 37½c, for
25c each

40-inch extra heavy material for aprons and skirts, with and without borders; regular 15c, for
11c yard

Black Tights for ladies and misses, A1 quality, fine and heavy; regular 75c and $1 00, for
49c pair

Chambray Finish Flannelette, in stripes and checks, wide width; regular 10c. Special
yard 8c

All pure wool tweed effect, 54 inches wide, correct thing for spring suits and skirts: regular $1 00, for
49c yard

Flannelette Wrappers, lined, double waist with flounce, guaranteed to wash; regular 75c and 90c, for
50c each

Tapestry Carpet Ends, 1½ yards long; regular 75c and 90c, for
47c each

Ladies' Tweed Walking Skirts, all pure wool material, correct style, regular $3 00,
for $1.99

Men's Lined Moleskin Gloves, with cuff; regular 50c, for
29c pair

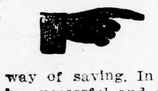
Extra Heavy Cotton Elderdown, for kimonos, in blue, gray; regular 25c, for
17½c yard

Men's Wool Fleece-lined Undershirts, will not knot in washing; regular 50c, for
37½c each

Boys' Fancy Tweed Caps, in light and dark patterns; regular 25c and 35c, for
10c each

White Canvas Gloves for housecleaning, all classes of work; regular 10c, for
5c pair

MEN'S GRAY LAMB CAPERINES, EXTRA LARGE SIZE, A1 QUALITY, SATIN LINED, REGULAR $8 00 FOR **$4.99**

Watch this space Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Ready Money
Never Save, Never Have,

is one of the greatest factors in helping to accomplish anything — to be successful means persistent work — self-denial, and a regular, systematic way of saving. In proportion as you have money, you will be successful and care-free. Best way to have it is to open a savings banks account now, and add to it regularly.
At this bank we give you the advantage of having the interest credited to your account
EVERY THREE MONTHS.
The Sovereign Bank of Canada
LONDON BRANCH, Opposite City Hall, F. E. KARN, Manager.
LONDON EAST BRANCH, 635 Dundas Street, W. J. HILL, Manager.

The Family Ale
The only GOLD MEDAL awarded at the St. Louis Exposition for Ale and Stout was won by JOHN LABATT. Purchasers can always get Labatt's Ale and Porter in prime condition from P. J. WATT, Market Square, Molsons Bank Building.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

High-class comic valentines for sale by The Red Star News Company, 8 market lane, city.

Credit is something that it is more blessed to receive than to give.

BUSINESS BOOKKEEPING
Our business course is something more than arithmetical acrobatics.
It's a common sense course. It's a business man's course in a business man's language. It deals with hard, fast facts—employs methods that are used in business offices, not fine-spun impractical theories. That young man or that young woman who attends
Forest City Business & Shorthand College
gets actual practice. The course makes that pupil open, conduct, close and balance the books of a business that that pupil is conducting. The pupil is not being taught Bookkeeping. He is learning how to run a business correctly, smoothly and profitably.
Our course is a business education, not a superficial study of Bookkeeping text books, which is the cause of the wail of the unsuccessful—"A bookkeeper has no chance."
FOREST CITY BUSINESS & SHORTHAND COLLEGE.
J. W. Westervelt, Principal,
London, Ontario.

Individual Instruction
ATTEND
The Western Ontario Shorthand and Business College,
74 and 76 Dundas Street.
We make a specialty of each pupil, give individual instruction and place every graduate in a situation. Pupils may join classes at any time.
W. C. COO, C. S. R., Principal.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.

The Adventures of Captain Kettle

By CUTCLIFFE HYNE

No. 7—

THE LINER AND THE ICEBERG.



Capt. Kettle had been thanking Carnforth for getting him command of the Atlantic liner Armenia. "But," he went on, "qualifications, sir, are all in my eye. Interest's the thing that shoves a shipmaster along. Yes, Mr. Carnforth, interest and luck. I've got qualifications by the fathom, and you know pretty well what they've ever done for me. But you're a rich man and an M.P.; you've got interest; you come up and give me a good word with an owner, and look. The thing's done."

"Well, I sincerely wish you a long reign," said Carnforth. "The Armenia's the slowest and oldest ship on the line, but she was the best I could get the firm to give you. It's seldom they change their captains, and they promote from the bottom upward. You've got all the line before you, Kettle, and the rest must depend on yourself. I'd sincerely like to see you commodore of the firm's fleet, but you'll have to do the climbing to that berth by your own wit. I've done all I can."

"You've done more for me, sir, than any other creature living's done, and believe me, I'm a very grateful fellow. And you can bet I shall do my best to stick to a snug berth now I've got it. I'm a married man, Mr. Carnforth, with children; I've them always at the back of my memory, and I've known what it is to try all the wretched jobs that the knockabout shipmaster's put to if he doesn't choose his belongings to starve. The only thing I've got to be frightened of now, is luck, and that's a thing which is outside my hands, and outside yours, and outside the hands of every one else on this earth. I guess that God above keeps the engineering of luck as his own private department; and he deals it out according to his good pleasure; and we get what's best for us."

Now the SS. Armenia or the old Atrocity, as she was more familiarly named, with other qualifying adjectives according to taste, was more known than respected in the western ocean passenger trade. In her day she had been a flier and had cut a record; but her day was past. Ship-building and engine building are forever on the improve, and with competition and the rush of trade the older vessels are constantly getting outclassed in speed and economy.

So heavy stoke-hold crews and extravagant coal consumption no longer made the Armenia tremble along at her topmost speed. The firm had built newer and faster boats to do the showy trips which got spoken about in the newspapers; and in these they carried the actresses, and the drummers and the other people who run up heavy wine bills and insist on expensive state-rooms; and they had lengthened the Armenia's scheduled time of passage between ports to what was most economical for coal consumption, and made her other arrangements to match. They advertised first-class bookings from Liverpool to New York for £11 and upward, and passengers who economized and bought £11 tickets, fondly imagining that they were going to cross in one of the show boats, were wont to find themselves consigned to berths in inside cabins on the Armenia.

The present writer (before Capt. Kettle took over command) knew the Armenia well. A certain class of passengers had grown native to her. On outward trips she was a favorite boat for Mormon missionaries and their converts. The saints themselves voyaged first-class, and made a very nasty exhibition of manners; their wives were in the second cabin; and the rock of the converts—Poles, Slavs, Armenians and other noisome riff-raff—reposed in stuffy barracks far below the water line, and got the best that could be given them for their contract transport price of three-pound-ten a head. Besides the Mormons (and shunning them as oil does water there were civilized passengers who shipped by the Armenia either because the cheap tariff suited their purses, or because an extra couple of days at sea do not matter to them, and they preferred her quiet regime to the hurry, and noise, and dazzle, and vibration of the crowded and more popular greyhounds.

On to the head of this queer family party, then, Capt. Owen Kettle was pitchforked by the fates and Mr. Carnforth, and at first he found the position bewilderingly strange. He was thirty-seven years of age, and it was his debut as an officer on a passenger boat. The whole routine was new to him. Even the deck-hands were of a class strange to his experience, and did as they were bidden smartly and efficiently, and showed no disposition to simmer to a state of constant mutiny. But, newest of all, he came for the first time in contact with an official called a purser (in the person of one Mr. Reginald Horrocks), at whose powers and position he was inclined to look very much askance.

It was Mr. Horrocks who welcomed him on board, and the pair of them sized one another up with diligence. Kettle was suspicious, brusque and inclined to assert his position. But the purser was more a man of the world, and, besides, he was by profession urbane, and a cultivator of other people's likings. He made it his boast that he could in ten minutes get on terms of civility with the sourest passenger who was ever put into an undesirable room; and he was resolved to get on a footing of geniality with the new skipper, if his art could manage it. Mr. Horrocks had sailed on bad terms with a captain once in the days of his novitiate, and he did not wish to repeat the experience.

But Kettle was by nature an autocrat, and could not shake down into the new order of things all at once. The Armenia was in dock, noisy with stevedores working cargo, when the new captain paid his first preliminary visit of inspection. Horrocks was in attendance, voluble and friendly, and they went through every part of her, from the sodden shaft-tunnel to the glory-hole where the stewards live. The purser was all affability, but Kettle resented his tone, and at last, when they had ended their excursion, and walked together into the chart-house on the lower bridge, the little sailor turned round and faced the other, and put the case to him significantly.

"You will kindly remember that I am captain of the ferry," he said.

"You're captain all the way, sir," said Horrocks genially. "My department is the care of the passengers as your deputy, and the receiving in of stores from the superintendent purser ashore; and I wish to handle them all according to your orders."

"Oh," said Kettle, "you'll have a pretty free hand here. I don't mind telling you I'm new to this hotel-keeping business. I've been in cargo boats up to now."

"Well, of course, captain, a purser's work is a profession to itself, and the details are not likely to have come in your way. I suppose I'd better run things on much as before to start with and when you see a detail you want changed, you tell me, and I'll see it changed right away. That's where I come in; I'm a very capable man at carrying out orders. And there's another thing, captain; I know my place; I'm just your assistant."

Captain Kettle pressed the bell. "Purser," said he, "I believe we shall get on well. I hope we shall; it's most comfortable that way." A bareheaded man in a short jacket knocked and came in through the chart-house door. "Steward, bring a bottle of whiskey and put my name on it and keep it in the rack yonder,and bring some fresh water and two glasses—purser, you'll have a drink with me?"

"Well, here's plenty of cargo," said Kettle, when the whiskey came.

"Here's plenty of passengers and a popular ship," said the purser.

But if Mr. Horrocks was civil and submissive in words on the Armenia, it was because he had mastered the art of only saying those things which are profitable and keeping his private thoughts for disclosure on more fitting occasions. When he sat at tea that night with his wife across in their little house in New Brighton he mentioned that the new captain did not altogether meet with his august approval. "He's a queer savage they've got hold of and no mistake this time" said he, "a fellow that's lived on freighters all his life and never seen a serviette and doesn't know what to do with his entertainment money."

"Tell the firm," suggested Mrs. Horrocks.

"Not much. At least not yet. He's new, and so naturally they think he's a jewel. I'm not going to make myself unpopular by complaining too soon. Give this new old man string enough and he'll hang himself neatly without my help."

"Like the last?"

"O, this one's worse than him. In fact, I'm beginning to be sorry I ever did get our last old man the push. He was all right so long as I didn't make my perquisites too big. But as for this one, I don't suppose he'll understand I've a right to perquisites at all."

"But," said Mrs. Horrocks "you're purser. What does he suppose you live on? He must know that the pay don't go far."

"Well, he didn't seem to know what a purser was, and when I tried to hint it to him, he just snapped out that he was captain of this blooming ship."

"And then?"

Mr. Horrocks shrugged his shoulders. "O, I agreed right away. May as well tickle a fool as tease him, my dear. He thinks because he's a splendid seaman—and he may be that, I'll admit—he's fit to skipper a western ocean passenger boat. He's a lot to learn yet, and I'm the man that's going to educate him."

Now the exasperating part of it was that not only did this process of "education" promptly begin, but Capt. Kettle knew it. Never before had he had anyone beneath him on board ship who had dared to dispute his imperial will and done it successfully. There was no holding this affable purser, no pinning him down to a specific offence. If he mapped out a plan of action and Capt. Kettle objected to it, he was all civility, and would give it up with out argument: "Certainly, sir," he would say. "You're captain on this boat, as you say, and I'm purser, and I just know my place." And then afterward would invariably come a back thrust which Capt. Kettle could never parry.

There were three long tables in the saloon, headed by the captain, the purser and the doctor, and when the passengers come on board at Liverpool or New York, it was Mr. Herrocks who arranged their meal places. He had a nice discrimination, this purser, and from long habit could sum up a passenger's general conversational qualities at a glance. He knew also Capt. Kettle tastes and limitations, and when that redoubtable mariner had been making things unpleasant he rewarded him with dinner companions for the next run who kept him in a state of subdued frenzy. It was quite an easy thing to do, and managed craftily, it was a species of torture impossible to resent.

In fact it may be owned at once that as a conversational head to a liner's table, Capt. Kettle did not shine. The situation was new and strange to him. Up till then he had fought his way about the seas in cargo tramps, with only here and there a stray passenger; and, at table, professional topics had made up the talk, or what was more common, glum, scowling silence had prevailed.

Here, on this steam hotel, he suddenly found himself looked up to as a head of society. His own real reminiscences of the sea he kept back; he felt them vastly impolite; he never dreamed that they might be interesting.

His power of extracting sweet music from the accordion he kept rigidly in the background. Accordions seemed out of place somehow with these finicking passengers. He felt that his one genteel taste was for poetry, but only once did he let it slip out. It was halfway across the Atlantic on a homeward trip, and conversation had lagged. The purser's and the doctor's tables were in a rattle of cheerful talk. Kettle's was in a state of boredom. In desperation he brought out his sacred topic.

At once every ear within range started to listen; he saw that at once. But he mistook the motive. The men around him—they were mostly Americans—thought that the whole thing was an effort of humor. It never occurred to them that this vinegary-faced little sailor actually himself made the sentimental rhymes he quoted to them; and when it dawned upon them that this was no joke, and the man was speaking in sober, solemn earnest, the funniness of it swept over them like a wave. The table yelped with inextinguishable laughter.

Of a sudden Capt. Kettle realized that he was his passengers' butt, and sat back in his chair as though he was getting ready for a spring.

In his first torrent of rage he could with gusto have shot the lot of them, but to begin with he was unarmed and in the second place, passengers are not crew; and moreover, after the first explosion, the laughter began to die away. One by one the diners looked at the grim, savage, little face glaring at them from the end of the table, and their mirth seemed to chill. The laughter ended, and an uncomfortable silence grew, and remained to the finish of the meal.

During the succeeding meals, moreover, up till the end of the voyage, that silence was very little encroached upon at the captain's end of the middle table. Anyone who ventured to speak had the benefit of Capt. Kettle's full gaze, and found it disconcerting. Even to passengers on a modern steam ferry, the captain is a person of some majesty, and this one had a look about him that did not invite further liberties.

That batch of passengers dispersed to the four corners of the earth from Queenstown and Liverpool, and the Armenia saw them no more; but news of the fracas somehow or another reached the headquarter's office, and a kindly hint was given to Capt. Kettle that such scenes would be better avoided for the future.

"I quite know that passengers are awkward cattle to deal with," said the partner who put it to him, "but you see, captain, we make our living by carrying them, and we can't afford to have our boats made unpopular. You should use more tact, my dear skipper. Tact; that's what you want, stand 'em champagne out of your entertainment allowance, and they'll stand it back, and run up bigger bills with the wine steward. It all means profit, captain, and those are the ways you must get it for us. We aren't asking you to drum round for cargo now. Your game is to make the boat cheery and comfortable for passengers, so that they'll spend a lot of money on board, and like it and come again and spend some more. Tumble?"

The captain of the Armenia heard, and intended to conform. But, admirer of his though I must conscientiously write myself, I cannot even hope that in time he would have shaken down fitly into the berth; for to tell the truth, I do not think a more unsuitable man to govern one of these modern steam hotels could be found on the seas of either hemisphere. However, as it happened, the concession was not demanded of him. His luck, that cruel, evil fortune, got up and hit him again, and his ship was cast away and he saw himself once more that painful thing, a shipmaster without employ. More cruel still, he found himself at the same time in intimate touch with a great temptation.

The fatal voyage was from New York home, and it was in the cold, raw spring time, when passenger lists are thin. The day before sailing a letter addressed "Captain Kettle, SS. Armenia," made its appearance on the charthouse table. How it got there no one seemed to know, but with the crowd of stevedores and others working cargo, it would have been very easy for a messenger from the wharf to slip it on board unobserved. The letter was typewritten, and carried the address of an obscure saloon in the Bowery. It said.

"There is a matter of $50,000 (£10,000) waiting for you to earn with a little pluck and exertion. You can either take the game or leave it, but if you conclude to hear more, come here and ask the barman for a five-dollar cocktail and he will show you right inside. If you are frightened don't come. We got no use for frightened men, we can easy find a man with more sand in him somewhere else."

The little sailor considered over this precious document for the full of an hour. "Some smuggling lay," was his first conclusion, but the sum of money appeared too big for this; then he was half minded to put down the whole thing as a joke; then as a lure to rob him. The final paragraph and the address given, which was in the worst part of New York city, seemed to point shrewdly to this last. And I believe the prospect of a scrimmage was really the thing that in the end sent him off. But any way, that evening he went, and after some difficulty found the ruffianly drinking shop to which he had been directed.

He went inside and looked enquiringly across the bar.

The shirt-sleeved barman shifted his cigar. "Well, mister, what can I set up for you?"

"You're a bit proud of your $5 cocktails here, aren't you?"

The man lowered his voice. "Say, are you Capt. Cuttle?"

"Kettle, confound you!"

"Same thing, I guess. Walk right through that door yonder and up the stair."

Capt. Kettle patted a jacket pocket that bulged with the outline of a revolver. "If anyone thinks they are going to play larks on me here, I pity 'em."

The barman shrugged his shoulders. "Don't blame you for coming 'heeled, boss. Guess a gun sometimes chips in handy round here. But I think the gents upstairs mean square biz."

"Well," said Kettle. "I'm going to see," and opened the door and stumped briskly up the stairway.

He stepped into a room, barely furnished, and lit by one grimy window. here was no one to receive him, so he drummed the table to make his presence known.

Promptly a voice said to him. "Howdy, captain? Will ye mind shuttin' the door?"

Now Kettle was not a man given to starting, but he started then. The place was in the worst slum in New York. Except for a flimsy table and two battered chairs the room was stark empty and this voice seemed to come from close beside him. Instinctively his fingers gripped on the weapon in his jacket pocket.

He slewed sharply round to make sure he was alone, and even kicked his foot under the table to see that there was no jugglery about that, and then the voice spoke to him again, with Irish brogue and Yankee idiom quaintly intermingled.

"Sure captain, I have to ask your pardon for keeping a brick wall right here between us. But i've me health to consider, an' I reckon our biz will be safest done this way."

The little sailor's grim face relaxed into a smile. His eye had caught the end of a funnel which lay flush with the wall.

"Ho!" he said. "That's your game, is it? A speaking tube. Then I suppose you've got something to say you're ashamed of."

"Faith I'm proud of it. A pathriot is never ashamed of his cause."

"Get to business," said Kettle, "My time's short and this waiting room of your's is not over savory."

"It's just a little removal we wish you to undertake for us, Captain. You have gotten a Mr. Grimshaw on your passenger list for this run to Liverpool."

"Have I?"

"It's so. He's one of the big bosses of your British government."

"Well, supposing I have."

"He's been out here as a sort of commission, and he's found out more than is good for him. He sails by the Armenia to-morrow, and if you can—well—so contrive that he does'nt land at the other side it means that you are set up fr life."

Capt. Kettle's face stiffened, and he was about to break out with something sharp. But he restrained himself, and asked instead:

"What's the figure?"

"$50,000— say ten thousand of your English sovereigns.'

"And how do I know that I should get paid?"

The answer was somewhat astounding.

"You can pocket the money here, right now," said the voice.

"And once I got paid what hold would you have on me? How do you know I'd shove this Grimshaw over the side? That I suppose is what you want."

The voice chuckled. "We've agents everywhere, Captain. We'd have you removed pretty sharp if pou tried to fool us."

"O, would you," snapped Kettle, "I've bucked against some tolerably ugly toughs in my time and come out top side, and shouldn't mind tackling your crowd for the sheer sport of the thing. But look here, Mr. Paddy Fenian, you have got hold of the wrong man when you came to me. By James, yes, you skulking, cowardly swine! You face behind a wall! Come out here and talk. I won't lift my hands. I'll use my feet to you and kick your backbone through your hat. You'd dare to ask me to murder a man, would you?"

Captain Kettle's eloquence had an unlooked for effect. The voice from the speaking tube laughed.

The sailor went on afresh and spoke of the unseen one's ancestors on both sides of the house, his personal habits and probable future. He had acquired a goodly flow of this kind of vituperation during his professional career and had been obliged to keep it bottled up before the passengers on a liner. He felt a kind of gusto in letting his tongue run loose again, and had the proud consciousness of each of his phrases would cut like the lash of a whip.

But the unseen man apparently heard him unruffled. "Blow off steam, skipper," said he; don't mind me."

Kettle looked around the empty room dejectedly. "You thing!" he said. "I could make a man with more spirit than you out of putty."

"Of course you could, skipper," said the voice with the brogue; "of course you could. I don't really exist. I'm only a name as your beastly Saxon paper say when they abuse me. But I can hit, as they know, and I can draw checks, as you can find out if you choose. You can have your pay yet if you see fit to change your mind, and 'remove' spy Grimshaw between here and Liverpool. We've plenty of money and you may as well have it as any one else. It's got to be spent somehow."

"I'd give a lot to wring your neck," said Kettle. He tapped the wall to test its thickness.

"You tire me," said the voice. "Why can't you drop that? You can't get at me; and if you go outside and set on all the police in New York city, you'll do no good. The police on this side know on which side their bread's margarined. I'm the man with the check book, sonny, and you bet they're not the sample of fools that would go and try to snuff me out."

"This is no place for me," said Kettle. "It seems I can't lug you out of the drain where you live, and if I stay in touch of your breath any longer I shall be poisoned. I've told you who I consider your mother to be. Don't forget."—And the little bearded sailor strode off down the stair again and into the street. He had no inclination to go to the police, having a pious horror of the law, and so he got a trolley car which took him down to the East river, and a ferry which carried him across to his ship.

The time was 2 a.m. and the glow of the arc lamps and the rattle of winch chains, and the roar of working cargo, went up far into the night. But noise made little difference to him, and even the episode he had just gone through was not sufficient to keep him awake.

The master of a western ocean ferry gets little enough of sleep when he is on the voyage, so on the night before sailing he stores up as much as he may.

As it chanced Mr. Grimshaw took steps to impress himself on Captain Kettle's notice at an early stage of the next day's proceedings. The ship was warping out of dock with the help of a walking beam tug, and a passenger attempted to pass the quartermaster at the foot of the upper bridge ladder. The sailor was stubborn, but the passenger was imperative, and at last pushed his way up, and was met by Kettle himself at the head of the ladder.

"Well, sir?" said that official.

"I've come to see you take your steamer out into New York bay, captain."

"O, have you," said Kettle. "Are you the Emperor of Germany, by any chance?"

"I am Mr. Robert Grimshaw."

"Same thing. Neither you nor he is captain here. I am. So I'll trouble you to get to Halifax out of this before you're put. Quartermaster, I'll log you for neglect of duty."

Grimshaw turned and went down the ladder with a flushed cheek. "Thank you, captain," he said over his shoulder. "I've got influence with your owners. I'll not neglect to use it."

It chanced also that Captain Kettle had been cutting down his purser's perquisites more ruthlessly than usual in New York, and that worthy man thirsted for revenge. He had taken Mr. Grimshaw's measure pretty accurately at first sight, and was tolerably sure that eight days of his conversation would irritate his skipper into a state approaching frenzy. So he portioned off the commissioner to the end right-hand chair at the captain's table, and promised himself pleasant revenge in overlooking the result.

Capt. Kettle worked the Armenia outside the bar and came down to dinner. Horrocks whispered in his ear as he came down the companion, "Mr. Grimshaw's the man on your right, sir. Had to give him to you. He's some sort of a big bug in the Government at home; been over in New York inquiring into the organization of those Pat-lander rebels."

Ketttle nodded curtly and went on to his seat. The meal began and went on. Mr. Grimshaw made no allusion to the previous encounter. He had made up his mind to exact retaliation in full, and started at once to procure it. He had the reputation in London of being a "most superior person," and he possessed in a high degree the art of being courteously offensive. He was a clever man with his tongue, and never overstepped the bounds of suavity.

How the wretched Kettle sat through that meal he did not know. Under his polished attack he was impotent of defence. Not a chance was given him for retort. And all the thrusts went home. He retired from the dinner table with a moist prespiration on his face, and an earnest prayer that the Armenia would carry foul weather with her all the way up to Prince's landing stage, so that he might be forced to spend the next seven or eight days on the chilly eminence of the upper bridge.

And now we come to the story of how Capt. Owen Kettle's luck again buffeted him.

The Armenia was steaming along through the night, to the accompaniment of deep and dismal hootings from the syren. A fog spread over the Atlantic and the bridge telegraph pointed to "Half speed ahead" as the board of trade directs. The engine room, however, had private instructions, as usual, and kept up the normal speed.

On the forecastle head four lookout men peered solemnly into the fog and knew that for all the practical good they were doing they might just as well be in their bunks.

On the bridge, in glistening oilskins, Kettle and two mates stared before them into the thickness, but could not see as far as the foremast. And the Armenia surged along at her comfortable fourteen knots, with 500 people asleep beneath her deck. The landsman fancies that on these occasions steamships slow down or stop; the liner captain knows that if he once did so, he would have little chance of taking his ship across the Atlantic again. A day lost to one of these ocean ferries means in coal, and food, and wages, and so on, a matter of £1,000 or so out of the pockets of her owners, and this is a little sum they do not care to forfelt without strong reason. They expect their captain to drive the boats along as usual and make up for the added risk by increased watchfulness and precaution, and a keen noting of the thermometer for any sudden fall which should foretell the neighborhood of ice.

Now the Armenia was skirting the edge of the banks, on the recognized steam lane to the eastward, which differs from that leading west; and by all the laws of navigation there should have been nothing in the way. Nothing, that is, except fishing schooners,which do not matter, as they are the only sufferers if they haven't the sense to get out of the way.

But, suddenly through the fog ahead there loomed out a vast shape, and almost before the telegraph rung its message to the engine room, and certainly before steam could be shut off, the Armenia's bow was clashing into and clanging and ripping and bucking as though it had charged full tilt against a solid cliff.

The engines stopped and the awful tearing noises ceased save for a tinkling rattle as of a cascade of glass, and. "There goes my blooming ticket," said Ketttle bitterly. "Who'd have thought of an iceberg as far south as here this time of year." But he was prompt to act on the emergency.

"Now, Mr. Mate, away forward with you, and get the carpenter, and go down and find out how big the damage is." The crew were crowding out on deck. "All hands to boat stations. See all clear for lowering away, and then hold on'all. Now keep your heads men. There's no damage, and if there was damage, there's no hurry. Put a couple of hands at each of the companion-ways and keep all passengers below. We can't have them messing round here yet awhile."

The purser was standing at the bottom of the upper bridge ladder half-clad, cool and expectant. "Ah, Mr. Horrocks, come here."

The Armenia had slipped back from the berg by this time and lay still, with the fog dense all around her. "Now it's all up with the old Atrocity, purser; look how she's by the head already. Get your crew of stewards together and victual the boats. Keep 'em in hand well, or else we shall have a stampede and a lot of drowning. I'll have the boats in the water by the time you're ready, and then you must hand up the passengers, women first."

"Aye, aye, sir."

"Wait a minute. If any one won't do as he's bid, shoot. We must keep order."

The purser showed a pistol. "I put that in my pocket," said he "when I heard her hit. Good-by, skipper, I'm sorry I haven't been a better shipmate to you."

"Good by, purser," said Kettle, "you aren't a bad sort."

Mr. Horrocks ran off below, and the chief officer came back with his report, which he whispered quietly in the shipmaster's ear. "It's fairly scratched the bottom off her. There's 60 feet gone, clean. Collision bulkhead's nowhere. There's half the Atlantic on board already."

"How long will she swim?"

"The carpenter said 20 minutes, but I doubt it."

"Well, away with you, Mr. Mate and stand by your boat. Take plenty of rockets and distress lights, and if the fog lifts we ought to get picked up by the Georgic before morning. She's close on our heels somewhere. If you miss her and get separated make for St. John's."

"Aye, aye, sir."

"So long, Mr. Mate. Good luck to you."

"Goodby, skipper. Get to the inquiry if you can. I'll swear till all is blue that it wasn't your fault, and you may save your ticket yet."

"All right, Matey, I see what you mean. But I'm not going to shoot myself this morning. I've got the missis and the kids to think about."

The mate ran off down the ladder, and Kettle had the upper bridge to himself. The decks of the steamer glowed with flares and blue lights. A continuous stream of rockets spouted from her superstructure far into the inky sky. The main foredeck was already flush with the water, and on the hurricane deck, aft, thrust up high into the air, frightened human being bustled about like the inhabitants of some disturbed anthill.

Pair by pair, the davit tackles screamed out, and the liner's boats kissed the water, rode there for a minute to their painters as they were loaded with the dense human freight, and then pushed off out of suction reach, and lay to. Dozen by dozen the passengers left the luxurious steam hotel and got into the frail, open craft which danced so dangerously in the clammy fog of that Atlantic night. Deeper the Armenia's fore part sank beneath the cold waters as her forward compartments swamped.

From far beneath him in the hull, Kettle could hear the hum of the bilge pumps as they fought the incoming sluices; and then at last those stopped, and a gush of steam burred from the twin funnels to tell that the engineers had been forced to blow off their boilers to save an explosion.

A knot of three men stood at the head of the port gangway ladder shouting for Kettle. They were the purser, the second mate and Mr. Grimshaw.

Kettle turned with a blaze of fury on his suave tormentor. "Into the boat with you. How do you dare to disobey my orders and stay behind, when the passengers were ordered to go." Into the boat with you, or by James, I'll throw you there."

Mr. Robert Grimshaw opened his lips for speech.

"If you answer me back," said Kettle "I'll shoot you dead."

Mr. Grimshaw went. He had a tolerable knowledge of men, and he understoood that this ruined shipmaster would be as good as his word. He picked his way down the swaying ladder to where the white-painted lifeboat plunged beneath, finding footsteps with clumsy landsman's diffidence. He reached the grating at the foot of the ladder, and paused. The lifeboat surged violently toward him over the sea, and then swooped down again in the trough.

"Jump, you blame fool," the second mate yelled in his ear, "or the steamer will be down under us." And Grimshaw jumped, cannoned heavily against the boat's white gunwale and sank like a stone under the black water.

At a gallop there flashed through Capt. Kettle's brain a string of facts. He was offered £10,000 if this man did not reach Liverpool; he himself would be out of employ and back on the streets again; his wife and children would go hungry. Moreover, he had endured cruel humiliation from this man, and hated him poisonously, even by letting him passively down he would procure revenge and future financial easement. But then the memory of that Irish-American at the speaking-tube in the Bowery came back to him, and the thought of obliging a cowardly assassin like that, drove all other thoughts from his mind. He thrust Horrocks and the second mate aside, and dived into the waters after this passenger.

It is no easy thing to find a man in a rough sea and an inky night like that, and for long enough neither returned to the surface. The men in the lifeboat fearing that the Armenia would founder and drag them down in her wash, were beginning to shove off when the two bodies showed on the waves, and were dragged on board with boat-hooks.

Both were insensible and in the press of the moment were allowed to remain so on the bottom gratings of the boat. Oars straggled out from her sides, frantically laboring, and the boat fled over the seas like some uncouth insect.

But they were not without a mark to steer for. Rockets were streaming up out of another part of the night, and presently as they rowed on over that bleak watery desert, the outline of a great steamer shone out lit up like some vast stage picture. The other boats had delivered up their freights and been sent adrift. The second mate's boat rowed to the foot of her gangway ladder.

"This is the Georgic," said a smart officer who received them. "You are the last boat. We've got all your other people, unless you've lost any."

"No," said the second mate. "We're all right. That's the old man down there with his fingers in that passenger's hair."

"Dead?"

"No, I saw 'em both move as we came alongside."

"Well, pass 'em up and lets get 'em down to our doctor. Hurry now. We wanted to break the record this passage, and we've lost a lot of time already over you."

"Right-o," said the Armenia's second mate drearily, "though I don't suppose our poor old skipper will thank us for keeping him alive. After piling up the old Atrocity, he isn't likely to ever get another berth."

"Man has to take luck as he finds it at sea," said the Georgic's officer, and shouted to the rail above him. "All aboard, sir."

"Cast off that boat! "Up gangway," came the orders, and the Georgic continued her race to the east.

BATTLE SEARED WALLS CIRCLE MR. ASTOR'S NEW ENGLISH HOME

"Historic Hever" and its Battlemented Castle Breathe of the Days of Twelfth Century and Recall Many a Story of the Tudor Despots.

Kentish antiquaries, says the London (Eng.) Express, entertain a passionate fondness for Hever—"Historic Hever," as Mr. Eastman, the parish clerk and village schoolmaster, styles it in his interesting brochure. They have revelled in its venerable relics, and read history into every stone of its ancient inn, centuries-old church, and battlemented castle.

The date of church and castle are probably contemporaneous. Their records and their architecture indicate an origin somewhere about the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Both have heroically weathered the gales of centuries, and have hardened under the trials of time's effacing fingers. The inn cannot reckon so many decades. Probably it looks back to Tudor times, whence its suggestive name—King Henry the Eighth. One outstanding peculiarity that strikes the stranger is the presence of a pump, over a perennial stream, in the saloon bar.

The site of the castle was scarcely a wise choice. It rises from a kind of cup, or hollow, in the ground, and in the good old days of knights errant and bad barons, its stragetical weakness must have proved tempting to the marauder. Its history has certainly been eventful. There are not wanting evidences that many a hard fought battle has been waged around its walls. But that was before the days of cordite and shrapnel; consequently the noble pile, still remains to show us, of the twentieth century how strongly and how well our forefathers of eight hundred years ago could build.

UNKNOWN ARCHITECT.

The identity of the architect whose skilfull brain planned, and of the master mason, whose ready hands carried out the castle building are unrecorded. The first occupant probably received his license to hold a "battlemented castle" from King Stephen. But it is chiefly from the inscribed tablets in the church that the history of the castle—a full quarter of a mile distant—may be traced.

Ancient document and tradition do not go much further back than the stirring times of Sir Thomas Boleyn, whose family is immortalised by the tragedy of Lady Anne, who, for a period all too brief, retained the fickle fancy of bluff King Hal. In point of time it was not a far cry from Hever Castle to the headsman of Tower Hill. There is an apartment in one of the upper storeys of the castle that is known as Anne Boleyn's bedroom. Steps communicate thence with the long gallery.

Tradition says that King Henry VIII. visited the castle—the birthplace of his ill-fated consort. He wooed and won her there declares this time-honored tale. There is another story, that, with a refinement of cruelty, Henry caused his discarded wife to languish in the dungeons of her home castle before her dedication to the executioner.

KING HENRY'S WAY

After disposing of his consort in his own effective fashion, King Henry laid claim to the estate, and there was none to say him nay. The stout Tudor monarch had his own way in imposing his august will and ensuring his dread designs. Anne of Cleves was the next holder of the castle, and subsequently it passed into the possession of a family bearing the name of Humphrey.

In still more recent times the sword was turned into the ploughshare; the battlemented castle served the excellent purpose of a modern farmhouse. Then it was that useful, if primitive, cowsheds, humble piggeries, capacious barns, and enormous hop and oats houses sprang up round the venerable pile. Antiquaries stood aghast at the "sacri'ege," utilitarians smiled approval the few villagers were unconcerned.

There was one advantage in the transformation which even the worshippers of graven stone acknowledge gratefully—the castle was thrown open to the public. There were the customary consequences. "Sightseers and iconoclasts," said an aggrieved owner of one of our "places of historic interest." "There is nothing so delightful to the vagrant tourist as to tear ferns up by the roots, break ruthlessly into flowerbeds, and chip little pieces out of the frame of your grandfather's clock."

Visitors certainly did more real harm to Hever Castle than had centuries of wear and tear. Names unknown to history or to fame found lasting record in the still uncrumbling stone; hearts pierced by arrows and centred by the initials of lovesick pairs became as plentiful as dewdrops. The chunks of oak panneling were triumphantly borne away to provide private peepshows. The ravages of vandal hands were unsparing enough to make our less trivial ancestors rise from their graves in protesting indignation. The castle is labelled "strictly private" now.

STRANGE COINCIDENCE

It is a strange co-incidence that among the tennant farmers who occupied the castle was a Mr. Humphrey, who was in no way related to the former owner of the same name.

There is a weird story associated with this Mr. Humphrey. One fatal night, while on his way home from Westerham Hill, he was shot and then robbed. He managed to crawl painfully back to his farm and there died. The superstitious villagers announced that his spirit haunted the castle. A shrouded figure has been seen wandering from room to room, and again peering into the sullen waters of the river that, close at hand, flows east to west.

The rector of the time, after due thought and deliberation, determined to exorcise the unwelcome visitor from beyond. Armed with a candle, Prayer book and a bowl of "Red River" water, he muttered his incantations. His pious offices prevailed. The "spook" of the murdered Humphreys returned to its rightful sphere, and troubled Hever no more. There is still another ghost, which no family priest seems well and solemnly to have layed—the unhappy Anne Boleyn.

The antiquaries of Kent are not altogether dissatisfied that this historic old castle has passed into the hands of the American millionaire. They regret, of course, that it is likely to be closed to them at least for many years to come. They are assured, however, that Mr. Astor will regard its battle-seared walls and its far-flung traditions with veneration.

"The old place hasn't been nursed as it should have been," said one. And, for myself, I rejo'ce that even American dollars will preserve it for all time."

A striking illustration has just been furnished at Parracombe, in Devonshire, of canine fidelity.

The day after his master's funeral a sheepdog wandered about the churchyard showing signs of the greatest melancholy, and was seen afterwards lying by the graveside of his former owner.

Subsequently he disappeared and his dead body was discovered quite by accident a day or two ago near a mill which was sometimes frequented by the shepperd.

FAMOUS PEOPLE

BY FANNIE M. LOTHROP

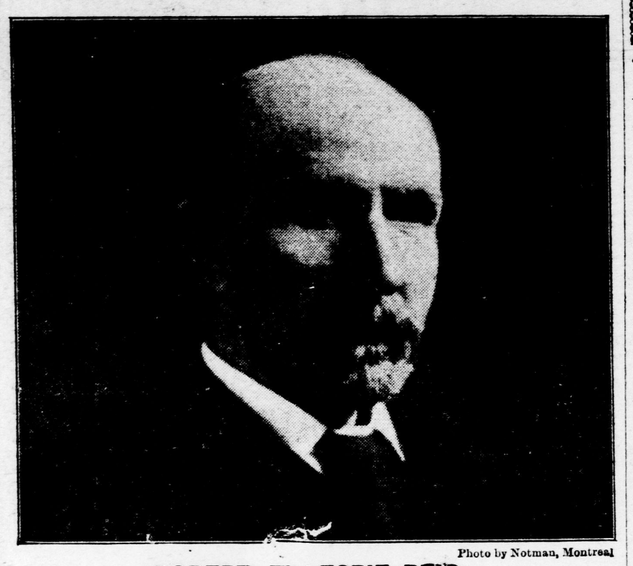


Photo by Notman, Montreal

ROBERT GILLESPIE REID

The Uncrowned Czar of Newfoundland.

The largest landowner in the world, a short time ago, was Robert G. Reid, the Czar of Newfoundland, who owned one-sixth of the island which is nearly as large as England, and held the welfare of the colony with its two hundred thousand people, in the hollow of his hand. A most remarkable and romantic story is the history of this man of Monte Cristo dreams. Unparalleled concessions and monopolies came to him from a people who practically mortgaged their island for his ready money and help in hours of need, and in recognition of his saving the country in its emergency they made him an uncrowned autocrat.

Born in Coupar, Angus, Scotland, sixty-three years ago, he went as a young man to Australia in the gold-fever days, and while there built some public works and acquired the foundation of his knowledge of constructing and contracting which led to his great fortune. In 1871 he came to America and made his first hit in engineering work with his splendid bridge over the Niagara river. Then he bridged the Rio Grande, and won a national reputation for a long string of other engineering triumphs. Bold, audacious and resourceful, he performed impossible work with a certainty and ease that were appalling. He went into railroad work and whatever his hand touched blossomed into success. One of the most difficult sections of the Canadian Pacific Railway was entrusted to him, and the obstacles that Nature had put in his way were brushed aside as if they were cobwebs.

In 1890 came the dawn of his greatest success. Newfoundland was nearly bankrupt. This colony with ambition was struggling with political corruption complicated with chaotic chicanery and mismanagement. The government was crying for a railroad—steel tracks through the wilderness. They made a proposition to Reid to build 200 miles; this he did and did it well. Three years later they called on him again for more building; they had little money but they had land privileges, concessions, franchises, rights and monopolies—these were placed on a silver platter which they implored Reid to accept. In later emergencies he repeatedly came to their rescue till the books of his wealth showed to his credit 7,000 square miles of the most arable sections, forest areas, mineral belts, lakes and rivers, the railways of the colony, its telegraph system, 8,000 miles of coast docks, and other monopolies too lengthy to catalogue.

He did great things for the people and the country, but despite his enterprise, his generosity, his kindly rule and his wise administration, and that of his three sons while he was absent, the grumbling of the people swelled into rebellion, and four years ago his power was greatly lessened by the Bond régime.

Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year 1905, by W. C. Mack, at the Department of Agriculture.

THE PATHETIC STORY OF BURNS' HIGHLAND MARY

DR. E. D. PIERCE, IN MILWAUKEE SENTINEL.

"Thou ling'ring star, with less'ning ray,
That lov'st to greet the early morn,
Again thou usher'st in the day
My Mary from my soul was torn.
O, Mary! Dear departed shade!
Where is thy place of blissful rest?
See'st thou thy lover lowly laid?
Hear'st thou the groans that rend his breast?"

Robert Burns, the great lyric poet of Scotland, was born at Alloway, in Ayrshire, Jan. 25, 1759. He died July 21, 1796. No more pathetic chapter in his career is found than his affection for Mary Campbell, who died of a fever and was commemorated in some of his tenderest poems, notably "To Mary in Heaven" and "Highland Mary." Eben D. Pierce, of Arcadia, Wis., has gathered and written for the Sentinel the facts available concerning this Scotch maiden and her beautiful character, which are appropriate at the recently celebrated anniversary of the poet's birth.

The poetry of Burns has thrown around Highland Mary an immortal wreath of ever green laurels, and as long as the human heart beats warm with love and tender affection it will thrill to hear the story of the Scotch bard and his highland lassie.

This sweet girl aroused in Burns the deepest passion he ever knew, and his love for her was constant and enduring, ever gleaming forth during his checkered life with a celestial light, and inspiring some of his noblest poems.

Mary Campbell was of Highland parentage and was born in the neighborhood of Dunoon, on the Firth of Clyde. Her father was a sailor in a revenue cutter, and his family resided at Campbell town, in Kintyre. She spent some of her youthful years in the family of the Rev. David Campbell, a relative of her mother, who resided at Lock Ranza, in Aaran. Mary came to Ayrshire in the summer of 1785 to obtain a situation, and was employed as child's maid in Mauchline at the home of Gavan Hamilton, the great friend of Burns, and it was there that the poet first met her.

During the early part of 1786 she was employed as dairy maid or byres woman at Coilsfield, on the banks of the Fail, between Mauchline and Tarbolton. After his trouble with the Armours, Burns renewed his love with Mary; he then resided at Mossgiel, but belonged to the Masonic lodge at Tarbolton and spent many evenings at that place and at Coilsfield in the mansion which he celebrated in one of his poems as Montgomery Castle.

This castle was situated in a deep forest on the banks of a rippling "burnie." Large forest trees grew around it and offered their shade with outstretched arms. The birk and hawthorne blossoms filled the air with sweetness, while through the limbs darted the green-crested lapwing, whose notes filled the woodlands in the long summer days. Nearby flowed the "clear, winding Ayr," with the green hills rolling down to its pebbly bands.

Under a large spreading hawthorne tree the lovers would meet, and oft of a spring evening, when the long twilight was creeping on and shedding its pink glow over forest and stream, they would meet and wander out among the shades to live life's love dream. Then would the "golden hours on angel wings" fly by until the bright stars of night alone saw the parting and the murmuring Fail and the sighing of the midnight wind would steal the smothered words of love, and waft them into oblivion where music sinks on its couch of dreamless quietude. Burns has pictured the sacred meetings in his poem "Highland Mary."

Ye banks, and braes, and streams around
The castle o' Montgomery!
Green be your woods, and fair your flowers,
Your waters never drumlie:
Their summer first unfauld her robes,
And there the langest tarry;
For there I took the last fareweel
O' my sweet Highland Mary.

Not far from Montgomery castle, where the Fail and River Ayr meet Mary's betrothal to Robert Burns took place. It was on a Sabbath morning, May 14, 1786. The two lovers stood on opposite sides of a stream and after dipping their hands in the water, exchanged Bibles, and pronounced their vows to be faithful to each other.

The following verses current among the Scotch peasants today describe this meeting and parting on the banks of the Ayr:

"'Twas on a May day when the flowers of the summer
Were blooming in grandeur sae lovely and fair,
That our two lovers met in a grove of green bowers,
That grew on the banks of the clear winding Ayr.

"And O, tae them baith 'twas a meeting full tender,
For it was the last for a while they would hae,
Saying love's purest rapture they tasted together,
Till the red, setting sun shone the close of the day.

"O, Mary, dear Mary! exclaimed her fond lover,
You'll carry my heart to the highlands with thee;
Every burnie and bank, every grove and green bower,
May tell of my love, my dear Mary, for thee.

"Dinna bide long in the Highlands, my Mary,
O, dinna bide long in the Highlands fra me
I love thee sincerely, I love thee owre dearly
To be happy sae far my dear lassie fra thee."

"I winna bide long in the Highlands, my laddie,
I canna bide long for you widna be there;
Although I hae friends I like weel in the Highlands
The ane I lo'e best is on the banks of the Ayr."

And so they parted on that beautiful May day forever. Mary departed for the Highlands to visit her friends at Campbelltown and to prepare for the marriage, or possibly even for leaving the country with her espoused lover as he seems to have invited her to do, being then fully resolved to pursue his fortune in the West Indies. She returned again to Greenoch, however, on her way to Glasgow, where she had accepted a situation in the meantime, but with the intention of taking a farewell of Burns also if she could not accompany him on his departure. Her brother was taken sick with malignant fever while she was in Greenoch and she remained to attend him during his illness. He recovered, but Mary took the disease, and died during the latter part of October, and was buried in West Churchyard, near the river Clyde.

When she was taken sick some of her friends informed her father that she was under the influence of evil spirits and he most firmly believed in them. To banish the spell of evil influence he went to a place where two streams met and from the waters took seven pebbles. He put them into a basin of fresh milk and boiled it for a certain length of time and then gave his daughter a drink of the spell-banishing remedy. Such was the treatment given this heroine of the sweetest love songs the world has ever heard, or is likely to hear.

Highland Mary's father did not approve of Burns, and did not notify the poet of her sickness or death. He destroyed all the letters that Burns had written and did all in his power to obliterate the memory of this episode. Thus the world lost some of the best letters that Burns ever wrote, letters that would throw a flood of light on this interesting romance.

Burns was at Mossgiel when information regarding Mary's death reached him. He went to the window to read the letter and the family noticed that of a sudden his face became pale and he went out without speaking. He remained singularly silent about her death, but years after he burst forth into song and some of his deepest, saddest and tenderest verse was written in memory of his "dear departed shade."

He made a tour of the Highlands alone some time after her death during the month of June, and many believe he was drawn there by the memory of her whose home had been among these heather hills.

In after years he refers to her "as a warm-hearted charming young creature as ever blessed a man with a generous love," and in one of his dreamy, melancholy letters to Mrs. Dunlap, he makes his first reference to "Mary in Heaven." He pictured those he would love to meet in the hereafter and concludes "There should I, with speechless agony of rapture, again recognize my lost, my ever dear Mary, whose bosom was fraught with truth, honor, constancy and love."

*"Bonnie Jean" has told of the circumstances under which he composed "To Mary in Heaven"—"As the twilight deepened he grew sad about something and wandered into the barnyard, to which she followed him entreating him in vain to observe that frost had set in, and to return to the fireside. She finally found him stretched on a mass of straw with his eyes fixed on a beautiful planet which shone like another moon." When he came to the fireside he called for his pen and paper and wrote this immortal poem.

Chambers says in the Edinburgh Journal: "It fully appears that the planet Venus is the one referred to by the poet for the description applies only to it."

Burns has celebrated Highland Mary in the following poems: "To Mary in Heaven," "Highland Lassie," "Highland Mary," "Will Ye Go to the Indies My Mary," and "Afton Waters," the last being doubtful.

A monument was erected to this amiable and unfortunate young woman by private subscription in West churchyard of Greenoch, Jan. 25, 1842.

She came from the common walks of life; from the humble cottage, and was schooled in the domestic toils of every day life. With her simple, homely accomplishments she went cheerfully forth to her work with willing hands and the reward she received was the conscientious pleasure of duty well done. Her true loving nature; her native grace, and her noble womanly feelings together with her domestic culture made her highly capable of becoming the good wife in a happy home.

Looking back over her life we see her toiling as a servant, a child's maid, a dairy maid, and then we see her among the golden sheaves in the harvest fields, and at evening resting under the hawthorne boughs with her lover, who picked the cruel thistles from her hand and told her in accents low and musical of his dreams of the future when their hopes should be realized. And then we see her nursing her brother through his sickness with a devotion seldom equaled. And at last she gave her life while faithfully doing her duty and while yet the morning sun shone warm in the heavens.

Love is her monument, and it is the grandest, noblest, and most sublime the world can give, for it is built among the tenderest feelings of the human heart.

*"Burns Jean" the wife of Burns.

The Tartan.

Gordon tartan has always been worn by the Gordon Highlanders, raised by the gallant young marquis, who appeared before the king, and it has been more popular perhaps than any other tartan. Thirty years ago a Scots bard wrote the following lines which have become the locus classicus of the tartan:

My heart aye warms whene'er I see,
The tartan waving o'er the knee,
And tho' I'm fond o' a' the rest,
I like the Gordon tartan best.

It is rather appropriate that the great mass of the woolen tartans made in this country come from Bannockburn, which in this way keeps on fighting the battle of the Bruce. Considerable ingenuity is shown in the designs adopted, and designers have spent much ingenuity in inventing patterns. By far the most striking kind of tartan is that which has green as the dominant background in opposition to the red so dominant in the Scott, the Sinclair, and Stuart tartans, and the awful yellow of the MacLeods and Macmillans.

The tartan as worn in kilts is cut to hang in squares. This method tends to shorten the figure, and bears out the criticism that a short woman wears a tartan skirt at her peril; but it will be found that she does so with impunity by cutting it so that the squares hang in diamond shape. In any case, a tartan has to be extremely well made to look well. It is scarcely a material that a woman with only one dress to spare should use, for it is undoubtedly "ken speckle." But the present fashion is welcome as tending to bring a touch of color into the needlessly somber garments of our London winter.—London Chronicle.

Wearing a Monocle.

The single eyeglass, or monocle, is worn by only two Philadelphians. A half-dozen New Yorkers wear it, and, even in Chicago, it has a couple of votaries. An oculist talked about it the other day:

"Dr. Kitchener, back in 1824, thought it a good thing," he said. "Kitchener advised its alternate use, now in the right eye, now in the left one. He said in his book that he had cultivated the habit of picking up the glass, each time he wanted to use it, with a different hand. Of course, picked up with the right hand it had to go into the right eye, and vice versa.

"As a matter of fact, the single eyeglass is injurious. It throws all the work on one eye. It destroys the harmony of the optic muscles and nerves. I know an Englishman who has worn, for a myopic affection, a monocle in his left eye for twelve years. The left eye is all right, but with the other the man can see practically nothing.

"Joseph Chamberlain wears his monocle in either eye alternately and his son does the same thing. The habit of the monocle continues to live among the English swells.—Philadelphia Record.

Mark Twain's Mistake.

Mark Twain tells thus the story of his first great London banquet, at which, by the way, there were 800 or 900 guests. He admits that, not having been used to that kind of dinner, he felt somewhat lonesome.

"The Lord Mayor or somebody, read out a list of the chief guests before we began to eat. When he came to prominent names, the other guests would applaud.

"I found the man next to me rather a good talker. Just as we got up an interesting subject, there was a tremendous clapping of hands. I had hardly ever heard such applause before. I straightened up and set to clapping with the rest, and I noticed a good many people around me fixing their attention on me and laughing in a friendly and encouraging way. I moved about in my chair and clapped louder than ever.

"'Who is it?' I asked the gentleman on my right.

"'Samuel Clemens, better known in England as Mark Twain,' he replied.

"I stopped clapping. The life seemed to go out of me. I never was in such a fix in all my days."—Exchange.

WORK-WORN MEN

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Mr. Edgard Martel, 98 St. Peter street, Quebec, is one of the thousands of workingmen throughout Canada who cheerfully admit that they are kept in health and strength through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. To a reporter who interviewed him, Mr. Martel said: "The present condition of my health contrasts strikingly with what it was nine months ago. Then I felt that I was almost at death's door, while now I am strong and well. This happy change is entirely due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I am a workingman, and it is little wonder that after years of diligent toil my system was gradually run down. My blood got as thin as water, and I grew so poorly that the least exertion would leave me weak and trembling. I consulted a doctor, who said that I was run down through hard work, but his medicine did not help me any. A few weeks later I was forced to quit work, and shortly after that had to remain in bed most of the time. One day a fellow workman called to see me, and induced me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before the second box was finished I had a better appetite and relished my meals, and with this came new strength. In a few weeks I was able to go out again, and in about six weeks from the time I began using the pills I was able to return to work, my health completely restored and my strength as vigorous as it ever had been. I attribute my complete recovery entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I think every hard working man would be better for using a box of these pills occasionally.

Mr. Martel's advice should be taken by every workingman. The only way to have health and strength is to keep the blood rich and pure, and the only way to get rich, strength producing blood is through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, because they actually make new blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make tired, wornout men and women vigorous and strong. Sold by all medicine dealers, or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2 50, by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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A GUIDE FOR TRAVELERS

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

MAIN LINE—SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the east—4 a.m., 10:43 a.m. (except Sunday), 11 a.m., 11:20 a.m., 6:35 p.m., 7:43 p.m., 10 p.m. (except Sunday).

Arrive from the west—12:15 a.m., 3:20 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 1:25 p.m., 4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.

Depart for the east—12:20 a.m., 3:25 a.m., 8:10 a.m. (except Sunday), 11:20 a.m., 2:05 p.m. (except Sunday), 4:25 p.m., 6:55 p.m. (Eastern Flyer).

The trains leaving at 8:10 a.m. and 2:05 p.m. stop at all stations. The 8:10 a.m. local, and the 11:20 a.m. and 4:25 p.m. expresses have through coach for Toronto, while the 3:25 a.m. express makes close connections at Hamilton for Toronto. The Eastern Flyer stops only at Ingersoll, Woodstock, Brantford and Hamilton, and goes to Toronto.

Depart for the west—4:15 a.m., 7:40 a.m. (except Sunday), 11:10 a.m., 11:32 a.m., 1:55 p.m. (except Sunday), 8:10 p.m.

The 7:40 a.m. and the 1:55 p.m. trains stop at all stations. The 4:15 a.m., 11:32 a.m. and 8:10 p.m. expresses run through to Chicago without change. The 11:10 a.m. express amalgamates with the 11:32 express at Port Huron.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Arrive—10:40 a.m. (except Sunday), 4 p.m., 6:50 p.m. Eastern Flyer, stops only at Chatham and Glencoe), 11 p.m.

Depart—6:35 a.m. (except Sunday), 11:25 a.m., 2:20 p.m. (except Sunday), 7:50 p.m. (International Limited, stops only at Glencoe and Chatham).

STRATFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—10:40 a.m., 10:55 a.m., 1:25 p.m., 6:35 p.m., 10:55 p.m.

Depart—6:20 a.m., 10:45 a.m., 2:50 p.m., 5 p.m.

Passenger trains do not run on this branch on Sundays.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.

Arrive—9:45 a.m., 6:10 p.m.

Depart—8:15 a.m., 4:50 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive—From the east—11:30 a.m., 8 p.m., 11:30 p.m. From the west—5 a.m., 8:35 a.m.,* 5:20 p.m.

Depart—For the east—5:05 a.m., 8:40 a.m., 5:28 p.m. For the west—11:38 a.m., 8:10 p.m.,** 11:35 p.m.

*From Chatham only.

**Runs only to Chatham.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Arrive—6:55 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m., 9:45 p.m.

Depart—7:15 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m., 10:25 p.m.

FERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Arrive—8:45 a.m., 12:15 p.m.,* 2 p.m., 4:45 p.m., 10 p.m.*

*From Walkerville.

Depart—5:45 a.m.,* 9:45 a.m., 2:35 p.m. 4 p.m.,* 6:40 p.m.**

*To Walkerville, without change.

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Leave London 5:38 p.m., arrive Toledo 12:20, midnight.
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Interesting Gossip About Notable Men and Women.

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

Books written for private circulation invariably end by reaching the public, despite the fact that they were not intended for the latter, and this seems to have been the fate of the present Earl of Lovelace's book assailing the memory of his celebrated grandfather, the poet, Lord Byron. Lord Lovelace is one of the three children of Ada, the only legitimate daughter of Lord Byron, by her marriage with the first Earl of Lovelace, and when one recalls to mind the love lavished by Byron upon that child to whom some of his most beautiful verses are addressed, and whom he describes in "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," in the touching lines which begin—

Ada, sole daughter of my house and heart,

it certainly seems strange that her son should consider it necessary, near four score years after the death of his famous grandfather, not merely to revive the appalling accusations made in 1870 by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" renown, but to justify them by producing in print what he declares to be irrefutable evidence of their truth.

These charges, printed 35 years ago by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who was caricatured at the time in London Punch as a tipsy fish wife, slinging mud and offal at the statue of one of the greatest, if not the greatest of English poets, affect the memory of Mrs. Leigh, the half sister of the sixth Lord Byron, and one of the arguments which the champions of the bard have always put forward in support of his innocence of the shocking accusations was that his widow, Lady Byron, who survived until 1860, remained on the most affectionate and friendly terms with her sister-in-law, Augusta Byron, Mrs. Leigh, up to the day of the latter's demise in 1857.

Lord Lovelace claims that he has been prompted to print his book in order to defend his grandmother. But the worst charge ever made against Lady Byron is to the effect that she was harsh and unsympathetic towards her husband, and surely it would have been better for Lord Lovelace to leave her resting under this imputation than to endeavor to relieve her thereof by the revival and the placing upon record, with all the authority of his name, the frightful charges against his grandfather, first brought by Mrs. Beecher Stowe in 1870, and which have been forgotten by the present generation.

Lord Lovelace, now 66 years of age, is an extremely gifted but at the same time eccentric man, who holds aloof from society and has consequently acquired the reputation of being morose. Like his elder brother, who died as Lord Wentworth, in 1862, he is a radical, and he was among the small number of peers who voted in favor of Gladstone's home rule bill. While at the university he gave expression to opinions of a socialistic order analogous to those professed by Count Tolstoi, and attracted a good deal of attention by insisting upon doing all sorts of arduous manual labor with pick and shovel. His elder brother was even still more peculiar in this respect. For he on leaving college suddenly disappeared altogether from London society, and when at length found, several years later, he was working as a carpenter at Deptford, living among the most humble surroundings in relative poverty, with no one of his neighbors possessing the slightest idea of the fact that he was a peer of the realm, or possessed of a considerable fortune. At his death, which occurred at Deptford, he was succeeded in the ancient barony of Wentworth, which he had inherited from his grandmother, Lady Byron, by his only brother, who, taking his seat in the House of Lords as Lord Wentworth, was wont invariably to vote against his father, the late Lord Lovelace, on every conceivable issue.

Lord Wentworth, the present Earl of Lovelace, married a Miss Heriot, the daughter of a clergyman, and had by her a daughter who on his death will become a peeress in her own right as Lady Wentworth, and who will transmit the barony of Wentworth on her own demise to any son or daughter that she may have. The marriage was of relatively brief duration and about a year after his first wife's death Lord Wentworth became engaged to an American lady, a Miss Fletcher, well known as a playwright and novelist. For some reason or other, which has always remained more or less of a mystery, the marriage, which was to have taken place at Rome on Christmas day 1879, was broken off on the eve of the wedding and a year afterward Lord Wentworth married Miss Stuart Wortley, daughter of the Rt. Hon. James Stuart Wortley, and a cousin of Lord Wharncliffe. In 1893 Lord Wentworth succeeded his father as Earl of Lovelace.

Lord Lovelace's only sister is Lady Ann Blunt, wife of Wilfred Blunt, champion of all sorts of odd causes and famous for his stud farm of pure bred Arab horses at Crabbet, his place in Sussex. He is brilliant but delightfully wrong headed, and since leaving the diplomatic service has been a source of no end of trouble to the English government, first of all by befriending Arabi Pasha, the author of that Egyptian insurrection, which led to the bombardment of Alexandria and to the military occupation of the Land of the Nile, by the British, and afterward by encouraging the natives in India to agitate for self-government. With Lady Ann he spends his winters in the orient, either at his place near Cairo or else camping out under canvas in the desert wearing the garb and leading the life of Arabs. Their daughter is married to a younger brother of Lord Lytton, who has inherited to a remarkable degree the poetic gifts of his father, who died as British ambassador at Paris, but who acquired greater fame as a bard than as a diplomat or statesman, under the pen name of "Owen Meredith."

Lord Lovelace is descended from Queen Ann's lord chancellor, Peter King, who was created first Lord King and who was a nephew of John Locke (he of the "Human Understanding".) Lord Chancellor King purchased Ockham Park in Surrey, a beautiful country seat which is today the home of his descendant, the present Earl of Lovelace, and will pass at his death to his half-brother, the Hon. Lionel King Noel.

The present Lord Byron has but little interest in the scandal provoked by Lord Lovelace. For he is not in any way descended from the poet, but is a grandson of the latter's first cousin and successor in the peerage, and not only does he bear no resemblance whatsoever to the poet, being a short, dapper man, who allowed himself to be landed in the bankruptcy court by foolish loans to Mrs. Howard Kingscote, now in America, but also has no connection with the Byron ancestral home, Newstead Abbey, which has long since passed out of the possession of the Byron family and is now owned by Lady Chermade, wife of Gen. Sir Herbert Chermside, formerly governor of Queensland, who inherited the place from her father, Col. Webb.

I may add that the Lord Byron known as the wicked Lord Byron, was not, as so many people seem to believe, the poet, but his cousin and predecessor in the title, who was tried for murder by the House of Lords and who is believed to have brought down the famous curse upon Newstead Abbey by violating the sepulcher of some of the old time abbots of Newstead and converting the skull of the most holy of them into a drinking cup, which he used for his mad carousals.

When one recalls the unfriendly sentiments which the late Lord Salisbury entertained with regard to the Turks, it is startling to find the most popular of his sons—namely, Lord Edward Cecil—holding the rank of pasha. It is only fair to add that, though Lord Edward holds his patent as pasha from the Sultan, he has won it in the service of Egypt, particularly in the Soudan. He has just been appointed under secretary of state of the department of the interior, which is equivalent to saying that he has become the principal representative of the English Government and of Lord Cromer's views in that particular department, which is responsible for the orderly administration of the country and in charge of all the provincial governors, of the police and of the constabulary.

Lord Edward is far and away the most popular, and certainly the best looking of all the sons of the late Lord Salisbury. He was Lord Kitchener's principal A. D. C. throughout the Soudan war, and was one of the heroes of the siege of Mafeking, and is married to a remarkably pretty woman, daughter of that Admiral Maxse, who was such a pronounced radical. I have told ere this in these columns how, by purchasing on his own account and responsibility immense quantities of stores at Cape Town and dispatching them to Mafeking long before the authorities dreamed of the possibility of a Boer siege, or of making any provision for such an eventuality, he had virtually rendered it possible for the beleaguered town to hold out during all those long, dreary weeks until relief arrived.

Isabel Jay, formerly of the Savoy Theater and of Daly's, is a footlight favorite who prefers her happiness and independence to the prospect of a coronet. For Harry Cavendish, the explorer, whom she has just divorced, is the second heir to his cousin, Lord Waterpark, the latter's only surviving son and first heir being an unmarried officer of the royal navy. The Waterparks are Cavendishes, but only remotely connected with the Cavendish family of which the Duke of Devonshire is the chief. The founder of the Irish branch, to which Lord Waterpark and Harry Cavendish belong, settled in Ireland in the early part of the eighteenth century, and through the influence of his kinsman, William, Duke of Devonshire, who was at the time viceroy, he was appointed to the extremely lucrative post of teller of the Irish exchequer. He also obtained for his son another immensely lucrative office—namely: that of receiver-general for Ireland. This son married the heiress of Richard Bradshaw, and she was subsequently created an Irish peeress of the realm in her own right, with the title of Lady Waterpark, with remainder to her male issue.

The present Lord Waterpark made a romantic marriage, which was kept secret for a number of years. His wife was a Miss Stenning and of humble origin. His principal country seat is at Doveridge, in Derbyshire, a large, plain, brick house, built in the early part of the reign of King George III., and commanding magnificent views of the Dove Valley.

Harry Cavendish's explorations have led him from Central Africa to the wilds of Patagonia, a country which he visited in search of a specimen of the mylodan, an animal which seems now to be practically extinct. With regard to Africa, his principal geographical services are in connection with the exploration of all that Somali country towards the south of Abyssinia. While Harry Cavendish displayed a considerable amount of cleverness in connection with these explorations and of resourcefulness and cleverness in confronting dangers in the form of fanatic natives and bandits and wild beasts—he had some extraordinary thrilling encounters with lions and elephants—yet he gave evidence of the most childish inexperience and foolishness in connection with the management of his affairs.

Of the large fortune inherited from his father he lost a considerable portion through the sensational failure of those family lawyers, Lake, Lake & Co., whose ruin and dishonesty wrecked the fortunes of so many members of the English aristocracy. In some way or another he managed to rescue about a quarter of a million dollars, but not long after this was induced, by means of spiritualistic seance and the planchette swindle, to settle nearly the whole of it upon some people who were able to make him believe that the transaction was indispensable for his protection. Unless I am much mistaken, but little remains today of his former fortune, and his wife, Miss Isabel Jay, has for some time past been back on the stage providing for her own maintenance and that of her child.

Lord Crewe is by no means pleased, I hear, with the office which he has received in the new cabinet, namely, that of lord president of the council, and would have preferred one carrying with it a larger salary. The lord president of the council only receives $10,000 a year, whereas most of the other important cabinet offices carry with them pay to the tune of $25,000 a year. That money considerations should weigh with Lord Crewe will doubtless cause surprise to those who are aware that he inherited an ample fortune from his father, the late Lord Houghton, that he subsequently inherited all the estates of his eccentric uncle, the late Earl of Crewe, yielding an income of at least $250,000, and that he married, as his second, the daughter of Lord Rosebery, one of the greatest heiresses in England. But the fact is that Lord Crewe has well nigh ruined himself by means of unfortunate speculations. Indeed, the arrangements which have been made for the liquidation of his liabilities will have the effect of tying up his inalienable property for many years to come, and meanwhile his resources are of the most straitened description. Perhaps it is fortunate under the circumstances that the late Lady Rosebery, who, as the only daughter of Baron Meyer de Rothschild, and as such the richest of all the heiresses of that famous financial dynasty, left her colossal fortune in such a way that her husband, to whom she was passionately devoted, will retain control thereof throughout his lifetime. It is not until his death that his children and hers will enter into their immense inheritance. Had her daughter, Lady Crewe, received her share of the property upon her marriage, it would probably have been ingulfed in the wreck of Lord Crewe's property. Meanwhile, Lord Rosebery keeps a tight hold on the purse strings, has been unwilling to satisfy the demands of Lord Crewe for money, and as the Crewes have been more or less dependent until now on what he was willing to allow them, there has been no end of bad blood between them and Lord Rosebery. For Lady Crewe is disposed to side with her husband against her father.

When old Lord de Montalt died last year at the age of 85, his earldom became extinct, but his viscounty of Hawarden passed to his distant kinsman, Col. Robert Henry Maude. The Hawarden from which he takes his title is not the Hawarden in Flintshire, which belongs to young Gladstone, but the Hawarden in County Tipperary, in Ireland. Yet there is a connection between the two Hawardens. For the Maude family, of which Viscount Hawarden is now the chief, came originally from Hawarden in Flintshire, and it was Robert Maude who, during the seign of Queen Elizabeth, settled in Ireland and gave the name of Hawarden to his place in Tipperary for the sake of recalling the ancestral home of his house, now in the possession of the Gladstones.

Old Lord de Montalt's only son was killed a quarter of a century ago in the Boer war of 1881, and the extensive property which he obtained, partly through inheritance and partly through his marriage to a great Scotch heiress, namely, Miss Clementina Elphinstone—has been since his death the subject of a lawsuit between his daughters, of whom no less than six survive. Three of them, the Ladies Kathleen Bushe, Leucha Warner, Elchingstone Sugden, and Antonia Maude, instituted proceedings against their sister, Lady Florence Maude, whom, in consequence of the manner in which she was favored in the will, they accused of having unduly influenced their father. The controversy has now been settled out of court by means of a compromise. All the charges against Lady Florence have been withdrawn, and she still remains one of the principal beneficiaries under the old earl's will.

Lionel Carden, who has just been promoted from the position of British minister resident in Cuba to represent his Government in the various Central American republics, and who was previously British consul and charge d'affaires in Mexico, belongs to an old Lincolnshire family, which since the reign of Queen Elizabeth has been settled in Ireland, where it has played a considerable role in the social and political history of the island, its baronetcy dating from 1787. It was one of its members who, about 60 years ago, was the hero of one of the most sensational romances of the nineteenth century. John Carden, popularly known as "Woodcock" Carden, owing to the number of times which he had been fired at by discontented tenants on his Barnane estate in Tipperay, fell violently in love with his aunt, the beautiful Miss Eleanor Arbuthnot, who was staying at the time with her sister, Viscountess Gough, at the latter's country seat, Rathronan House, near Clonmel. Miss Arbuthnot declined young Carden's offers of marriage. He conceived the foolish idea that she really returned his affections, but was prevented by her friends from accepting his proposals. So he planned an abduction on a Sunday when Lady Gough, her sister, Miss Eleanor Arbuthnot, and other members of the family were returning from church. The preparations which he made were on the most elaborate scale. He had arranged relays of horses between Templemore and Galway, 50 miles away, and in Galway bay he had a vessel with steam up ready to convey himself and his expected captive to the continet. The attempt, however, failed, thanks to the vigorous resistance of the ladies and of a couple of peasants who ran to their assistance. Carden took to flight, but was overtaken, captured, tried at the Tipperary assizes in 1854, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment under the old Irish law, passed in 1634, for punishing such as "carried away Maydens that be inheriters." Abductors in those days used to put the girl before them on the horse in order that they might claim that it was they who had been carried off by the damsel.

It is generally believed that Lady Randolph Churchill is far more devoted to her clever son, Winston Churchill, than to her still more youthful husband, Cornwallis West. At all events it is in furthering the former's interests that she finds her chief occupation. Her frequent appearance in the Bloomsburg district lent some color for a time to the story that she intended to set up a residence in that neighborhood, but the fact is it is the British Museum which has been the object of her frequent visits to that region in the last two years. She has sought this great storehouse of knowledge to look up historical facts and data for her son to enable him to carry on his literary labors while still attending closely to politics. She is convinced that Winston has sufficient ability and ambition to make him prime minister some day and in that view she is supported by the more dispassionate judgment of John Morley. "Honest John" is himself a frequent visitor to the British museum library and on more than one occasion has assisted Lady Randolph Churchill when in difficulties with regard to the selection of the right author for reference purposes. Meanwhile, Winston Churchill has made the pleasing discovery that the political prominence which he has achieved has greatly advanced the value of his literary products. Only a few weeks ago he was offered $250 for a thousand word article by a leading morning newspaper.

Stabling a Motor Car.

A young motorist, endeavoring to convince a country inn-keeper that the decay of coaching was more than compensated for by the spread of motoring as a pastime, exclaimed, as a final argument, that his car was of 40-horse-power, "the equal, sir, of ten relays of coach horses." The next morning he read in his bill: To feeding and stabling 80 shillings." He asked the landlord for an explanation. "The charge for 'osses is 2 shillin' a head, sir." was the reply. "That machine of yours is equal to 40 'osses, which is 80 shillin.".—St. James Gazette.

Success is like a dollar. To be appreciated it must be earned. It is like a dollar in several other ways, as you have noticed.

Faith

You cannot be expected to have faith in Shiloh's Consumption Cure, the Lung Tonic, as a cure for Colds, Coughs and all diseases of the air passages, if you have not tried it. We have faith in it, and we guarantee it. If it doesn't cure you it costs you nothing. If it does it costs you 25c. That's fair. Try it to-day.

Shiloh has cured many thousands of the most obstinate cases, and we do not hesitate to say that it will cure any Cold, Cough, Throat or Lung trouble. If we did not believe this we would not guarantee it. Shiloh has had an unbroken record of success for thirty years. It has stood every possible test without failure. Further

Proof

is found in the many testimonials of those who have tried Shiloh and been cured. Mrs. Archie Taylor, Asaph, Pa., writes:—"I bought a bottle of Shiloh's Consumption Cure and found it very beneficial. I have two children, and they had a terrible cough. I gave them everything I could think of, but they got no better, until one evening my husband bought a bottle of Shiloh. We gave it to the children when they went to bed, and they slept all night. It cured them completely. I shall always keep it in the house." 603

SHILOH

25c. with guarantee wherever medicine is sold.

Dye

With Maypole Soap.

Maypole! a cake of soap that dyes and washes at the same time. A household world in England. No mess, no trouble, no uncertain results, no streaks. The tired women's best friend—the *Economical Home Dye.*

MAYPOLE SOAP

Made in England, sold everywhere. 10c. for Colors—15c. for Black.

RELIEF FOR TOOTHACHE

Wonderful, when you consider what awful pain that tiny nerve causes. Bathe the gums with Nerviline, and plug the cavity with cotton wool saturated with Nerviline. This brings instant cure. Nothing so prompt, nothing so extraordinary good for any kind of nerve-pain as Polson's Nerviline. Get a 25c. bottle; it will save a doctor bill some day.

Does Your FOOD Digest Well?

When the food is imperfectly digested the full benefit is not derived from it by the body and the purpose of eating is defeated; no matter how good the food or how carefully adapted to the wants of the body it may be. Thus the dyspeptic often becomes thin, weak and debilitated, energy is lacking, brightness, snap and vim are lost, and in their place come dullness, lost appetite, depression and langour. It takes no great knowledge to know when one has indigestion, some of the following symptoms generally exist, viz.: constipation, sour stomach, variable appetite, headache, heartburn, gas in the stomach, etc.

The great point is to cure it, to get back bounding health and vigor.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

is constantly effecting cures of dyspepsia because it acts in a natural yet effective way upon all the organs involved in the process of digestion, removing all clogging impurities and making easy the work of digestion and assimilation.

Mr. R. G. Harvey, Ameliasburg, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled with dyspepsia for several years and after using three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters I was completely cured. I cannot praise B.B.B. enough for what it has done for me. I have not had a sign of dyspepsia since."

Do not accept a substitute for B.B.B. There is nothing "just as good."

PERFECT fit is necessary to long wear in rubbers.

Shoe shapes are followed carefully in "Canadian" Rubbers—there is a perfect fit for every shoe made.



This insures comfort as well as long wear.

Insist that your dealer gives you the correct shape and see that it bears "the mark of quality."

THE CANADIAN RUBBER CO OF MONTREAL LIMITED

THE MARK OF QUALITY.

"CANADIAN" RUBBERS

107

"Red Feather" Tea



Quoth John Bull to Jack Canuck,
"I'm proud of you and wish you luck.
RED FEATHER has the proper smack—
I'm glad you're in the Union, Jack,
For 40c. the lb.," says he,
"'Tis 60c. of quali-tea!"

A Treat from Ceylon

Black, Green or Mixed
One Price—40 Cents.



THE WATER THAT WE BUY AS SOLID FOOD

CHOICEST FISH CONTAINS 78 PER CENT OF WATER.

What we buy as solid food is not solid. It is partly water; some of the commonest foods are almost entirely composed of water.

Bought as food, water is a tolerably expensive luxury. In several instances it costs something like two dollars and fifty cents a glass.

Let us begin with breakfast.

Look at that loaf of bread. To all appearance it is solid enough. But it is not. When it came into the hands of the baker as wheat flour it contained water only to the extent of 17 per cent. In working up the materials into dough by kneading and other manipulation, and in baking, a great change takes place, and the quantity of water has more than doubled. The wheat-flour loaf contains nearly 40 per cent of water. Curiously enough, its value as a food is increased thereby. The percentage of water in the crust is about half that in the soft inside.

"Cured" pork does not contain a large porportion of water; in fact, wherever there is a good deal of fatty matter, there is also a scarcity of moisture. So the man who enjoys his slice of breakfast bacon may comfort himself with the reflection that he is getting fairly solid value for his money, because bacon contains only 22 per cent of water.

Fresh eggs, on the other hand, are composed of no less than 65 per cent of water.

The best dairy-made butter, no matter how carefully prepared, contains a comparatively regal percentage of water. Out of 1,500 samples of butter examined by well-known authorities, a small number contained over 16 per cent of water, the larger number contained between 11 and 13 per cent. Carelessly manufactured or adulterated butter often contains much more water than is permissible by law, and the breakfast table may include a supply of butter containing as much as 20 per cent of water.

It is only to be expected that milk, owing to its origin, should vary considerably in its composition. Much depends on the health and surroundings of the animal yielding it.

It is interesting to know that morning milk, as it comes from the cow, is by no means as nourishing as the evening supply; there is more water in the former. The daily quart of milk even in its purest state contains an average of 87.6 per cent of water.

The choicest fish contain the largest percentage of water. Thus, turbot and sole are credited with 78 per cent; salmon 75 per cent; while the commoner inhabitants of the deep blue sea are content with from 40 to 60 per cent., as in the case of the homely herring.

"As cool as a cucumber" is a household term. The coolness is easily explained. Cucumbers are almost entirely composed of water—that is, 95 per cent, or over 7.4 per cent more than isn contained in milk, which is itself a liquid. Lettuce must not be forgotten. Here is a further instance of how little substance may be in an apparent solid, for the cabbage lettuce holds 92 per cent of water.

It will be seen that most of the good things of life are largely composed of water; but it is better for us that this is so. Nature knows more about our digestive powers than we know ourselves, and she has designed her products—fish, flesh, fowl and fruit—with so cunning a hand that the water contained in each is essential.

Food containing very little water in its composition is not, as a rule good to eat until a suitable process of cooking has rendered it safe by adding a further supply of water to it, and boiling, as is well known, is the process that renders our food most wholesome and easy of digestion.—Pearson's Magazine.

The Still Small Voice



of quality can always be heard above the noise and din of flashy pretension. Quietly but surely

Granby Rubbers

have gone on piling up their great majority of solid abiding friendship amongst consumers and dealers.

Granby and Quality

have always been synonymous terms in *Rubber Footwear*, and what our twenty years have joined together no man can put asunder.



Use for Old Shoes.

Janitors collect the shoes cast away by tenants and send them to auction rooms, where they are sorted into piles marked Men, Women, Children.

Several poor people made fair bids, but the auctioneer did not seem eager to sell. Finally a red-faced man pushed his way through the crowd and offered 10 cents apiece for the whole lot. His bid was successful.

"I was killing time with talk waiting for that fellow," said the auctioneer afterward. "He always pays high for these shoes, and he does not want them for wearing, either."

"He wants to beat them out for the leather in them. He gets what material there is, puts it through a process and makes stamped imitation leather novelties, such as picture frames, bags, pocketbooks, penknife holders and even chair backs and seats. He finds a ready sale for these novelties and gets a good price for them."—Shoe Retailer.

The man who will usually forms a matrimonial alliance with the woman who won't.

LEATHER BELTING

OUR

"EXTRA OAK"

The J. C. McLaren Belting Co.

(SINCE 1856)

MONTREAL TORONTO

Sold by A. Westman, 121 Dundas St.

SANTAL-MIDY

Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhœa and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

PROVOKING WAYS OF THE LAGGERS

THOSE VOYAGERS WHO ARE SURE TO BE TOO LATE FOR THE OUTGOING OCEAN STEAMERS.

How They Give Vent to Their Feelings—Always Some Who Reach the Dock After the Ship Has Started.

While over in New York a while ago the writer accompanied a Washington friend, a man who had entered the United States consular service, to the pier of a famous line of steamers, to give him godspeed on his departure for his European post. When the "All ashore!" warning was sounded I hustled down the gangway of the steamer to the pier, just as a hansom cab that seemed to be in a heap of a hurry clattered circuitously through the jam of wagons and trucks. There was a "hot-up" looking man in the cab. He was wriggling around in his seat and bawling at the driver of the cab to make some more haste, and the jehu was in his turn howling at the truckmen under the pier shed to turn out and give him some more room. The unshipping of the gangways was by this time in progress, and the steamer was ready to move out.

"Well, I was waiting for that one," growled the old pier watchman, who was standing close to the main gangway, watching these proceedings. "I knew he'd be along. I wouldn't ha' felt comfortable if he hadn't showed up. I don't think a ship could have any luck on her passage if there was not at least one of 'em. Sometimes there are several of 'em."

"Several what?" the old pier watchman was asked.

"Laggers, I call 'em," replied the old pier watchman. "Folks that stop on their way to a steamer to play marbles or jacks or peg-top—the ones that come a-scrambling along when the chief engineer's standing by to get his first bells from the bridge. I've been standing watch along the fronts of these docks since the days when the sidewheel packets had the passenger trade of the western ocean, and not once have I ever seen a ship all ready to slide out without one or more of these laggers bouncing and banging up at the last minute.

"They're about equally divided between men and women. And when they're left they always make a noise like Pelee blowing off her head. If the lagger is a man he'll like as not dance around on the end of the pier and shake his fist at the ship out in the stream, and bawl about the thing being a put-up job, and threaten to sue the company for four billion dollars and then burn down the pier, and keep up a cussin' like Awful Bill, abuse the agent and all the rest of the employes on the dock, and act in general like a 'longshoreman with two quarts of the barrel-house stuff under his belt-strap.

HOWLED LIKE A HYENA.

"A little lagger with specs and pink hair and with no more chin on his face than an ant-eater got along here about three weeks ago when the ship was out in the stream and headed for the Hook. He didn't look like there was a good yelp in him, but he sure fooled us all up a lot. He just threw his round hat down on the dock and howled like a hyena with the toothache. He cussed out everybody connected with the line down to the third galley cooks on the freighters, and he foamed at the mouth like a bull calf that's been eating new clover. His specs dropped off while he was ripping around, but he was too mad to pick 'em up. Finally he had an idea.

"'Gimme a tug!' he yelled at me.

"I informed him, polite like, that there didn't happen to be any tug around at the moment that could be lassoed into his service.

"'Then build one, blast it, build one!' he came at me, and when I grinned—couldn't help it—I thought the little lagger was going to grab a cotton hook and pull me all apart.

"He finally left the pier, after tearing around for three-quarters of an hour, and he walked straight as a chalk line to one of the groggeries across the street. He became what you'd call sniffilcated over there, and about half an hour later he bore down upon me and begged me to accept his gold watch and chain as a small token of his affection and esteem. I got him into a hack and had him driven home. But they're always sure to take on something scandalous, these laggers.

PERFORMANCE OF THE WOMEN

"When the lagger that's left is a woman she acts differently, of course, but she always gives us a run for our money at that. She generally stands on the dock, and, after handling her bag and parasol and other gear to her maid, yanks out her handkerchief and begins to weep a lot. Then, when she sees that the weeps aren't getting her anything, she gets mad and begins to say things. She always declares that the ship has got under way at least two hours ahead of its advertised schedule time, and the more she talks the madder she gets. When she at length suddenly remembers that most of her clothes and jewelry are on the ship that's away down the harbor by this time she gets plumb hysterical, and when a woman gets hysterical on a steamship dock you can go it that there's some business on that dock for all hands fore and aft.

"Funny thing about the woman lagger who's left, and whose clothes are aboard the steamer that's gone off without her, is that she wants to send about nine dozen cable dispatches right away from the dock before the steamer's got more than three knots away about what's to be done with her trunks when the boat reaches the other side. There's no use trying to tell her that she'd better think it over during the six or seven days that it takes the steamer to cross. But, nope, she's got the idea firmly fixed in her mind that the steamship company is going to try to rob her of her gear and that the ship's due in Europe some time before lunch, and if she doesn't do a lot of cabling before she quits the dock she's scheduled to lose her wardrobe and gig lamps.

AN OPERA SINGER'S DECLAMATION.

"Some of the women laggers that get left, though, don't become weepy a little bit, but the conversation that they work off when they see the steamer belching black smoke out in the channel is some sultry and no mistake. One of these women that sings in grand opera, a foreign woman of some kind she was—French, or Ginney, or something like that—came racing down in an automobile a few weeks ago, only two minutes after the ship had set out down the bay. You can take if from me that I was glad, then, that I didn't know any foreign languages, for if I'd ha' known what she was saying I'll bet a hat I'd have shriveled up. She just stood on the end of the dock and talked at the state of New Jersey over the way. She was a big, fine handsome woman, and they tell me that on the stage she sings like a bird on an apple bough, but there wasn't any sing in her voice that morning. You'd ha' thought she was tearing up the old man for coming home on a Saturday night with a bun on, and breaking up the crockery in the cupboard. I'm telling you right that she swept up and down this pier for a full thirty minutes without taking what seemed like even a short breath to me, and I saw all the Dago and other Ginney truckmen on the dock crossing themselves and sticking their fingers in their ears, so that she sure must ha' been going some as to her language.

"She tossed her head round so much that all of her combs and hatpins came out of her hair, and the fine black, glossy bunch tumbled down below her waist without her knowing even a little bit about it. She certainly made a fine picture, but her maid didn't appear to be enjoying herself any. The maid was dead careful to circle around her mistress at an average distance of about fourteen feet. I guess the maid was thinking about her own hair. She may've been able to sing like a bird on an apple bough, all right, like they told me, but I wouldn't care to have to go home to her, as a wife, with a ballad-and-waltz as to where I got it and what kept me out so late.

HUSBAND SHOWED WISDOM.

"Another woman lagger that took on something vicious got down to the pier a few minutes late for the boat one forenoon in November. I found out afterward what made her act so sore over being left. It seems that she was living apart from her husband and that they had entered into an arrangement to live all the time with an ocean between them. The husband spent six months in Europe and the other six in the States, and so did she. He paid her a good many thousand dollars a year for consenting to this deal, and the stipulation was that this allowance should cease if, through her fault, they should ever find themselves on the same continent at the same time. Well, she missed the steamer by a nose on this morning and her husband was due on the ship arriving from Europe on the following morning. So you'll see that she sure enough had something to kick about. Oh, she kicked, all right. When she got through with the agent on the dock he walked into his office, removed his office coat in a tired kind of way and remarked that he thought he'd knock off for a day or so and go home and lie down. He looked and acted like he hadn't any further zest in life.

"'That husband of hers,' he observed, 'is the wise guy to keep the raging main between him and her. He's the crafty dog if ever there was one. Theirs must have been a peaceful home.'

"This woman managed to stick to her bargain with her husband by shooting up to Boston and catching a steamer from there that left early on the following morning. She was a pretty young woman with a pair of eyes like a gazelle's and a babyish look in her lamps; but if she didn't make this shed seem as if a typhoon had hit it broadside, then I never heard a soused bo'sun's mate explaining things to a shiftless crew with a belaying pin.

"One of the hardest luck laggers that I ever saw was a man, who rattled down here in a caloosh at 4 o'clock in the morning, pretty well edged up, for he'd been around with the gang making some farewell visits.

"'Bound to catch her, eh?' I said to him when he wabbled out of his cab.'

"'You bet your nose ring I'm bound to catch her,' he came back. 'Stayed up all night to catch her. I've been left panting on these docks just four times in the last nine years, and this time I'm going to climb over the side and get myself boarded up in my cabin and clinch the situation seven hours ahead of time. My name's Willie Wisdom from Wakeeta, and I've done my last little stunt hornpiping around on a steamship dock and hating the bunch leaning over the rail out in the middle of Mr. Hudson's river.'

HARD LUCK PURSUED HIM.

"So Willie Wisdom of Wakeeta clambers over the gangway and turns into his little white bunk. Along toward 9 in the morning a gang of his Indian friends from up the line swooped down on the pier with rattles and horns and things, and they went aboard and hauled him out of his bunk and yanked him down to the pier. They all went over the way to envelop a few parting hip bones, and while they were doing that the boat began to move out. Just as she began to move the man who should've been on board of her came loping across the street without any hat—his pals had corralled his lid—and started to race down the pier. I yelled at him that there was nothing doing in the shape of a ride for him on that packet, and he came to a halt. His friends were right after him, and they danced the ring-around-rosy with him in the center. He looked mad at first, but he finally grinned and took his fifth dose of the lagger's medicine good naturedly enough.

"You don't want to take too seriously all this stuff that you read about people being carried over to Europe accidentally. There was a chap who was written up a good deal last summer as having been accidentally cargoed over to the other side, but he wasn't, so's you could notice it. He just wanted to get over there for a little whizz, without any domestic incumbrances, and he got by with it. He didn't let on to anybody that he had the whole thing framed up to be carried off while busy bidding a friend on board good-by. His wife, who wasn't particularly good-looking, was down at the pier to meet him when he got back about a month later.

"'So they took you across without your wanting to go?' I said to him when his wife was out of hearing for a moment.

"The wink that he handed me out of his left orb put me wise all right. He'd lost about fifteen pounds, had circles under his eyes and looked in general as if he'd enjoyed himself a heap.

TOO BAD HE MISSED IT.

"'Last September a middle-aged man with a kind of left-over jag and a cigar stuck very much offside in his face poked his head out of a carriage that rumbled up about half an hour after the ship had gone and called me over to him.

"'Is she gone?' he whispered to me.

"'Half an hour ago,' said I:

"'But,' said he, smiling at me amiably, 'my wife was aboard of her, and I've missed her.'

"'Too bad,' said I.

"'Uh-huh,' said he, still grinning at a great rate and handing me a fistful of cigars. 'So it is. Too bad,' and he gave me a poke in the ribs with a pudgy forefinger. 'Horrible, that's what I call it. Distressing, durned if it isn't,' and he gave me another poke in the blouse. 'Worst thing that ever happened to me,' and he went right on grinning. "Mine is sure enough a sad story,' and then with one parting poke he directed his grinning coachman to drive him to a certain uptown tavern that's a heap well-known for liveliness. Now, wasn't that odd?" and the old watchman waved a truckman into the shed with his hand and chuckled.

Just then a tired-looking messenger boy plodded up to the pier entrance, carrying a magnificent basket of the choicest fruits.

"She gone yit?" the messenger boy asked the old watchman.

"Nope, son," replied the watchman—the steamer had departed about half an hour before. "Hand it over and I'll get it aboard."

The boy passed the fine basket of fruit over to the old watchman and shambled away.

"If there's any one thing that me and my old woman likes this kind of raw weather," observed the old watchman of the pier, holding up the basket and eyeing its contents admiringly, "it's hot-house fruit."—Washington Star.

'TIS WELL TO KNOW A GOOD THING.—Said Mrs. Surface to Mrs. Know-well, when they met in the street, "Why, where have you been for a week back?" "Oh, just down to the store for a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil," and Mrs. Surface, who hates puns, walked on. But she remembered, and when she contracted a weak back there was another customer for Eclectric Oil.

According to the eternal fitness of things, a contortionist should draw a double salary.

BICKLE'S Anti-Consumptive Syrup is an unparalleled remedy for colds, coughs, influenza and diseases of the throat and lungs. The fame of the medicine rests upon years of successful use in eradicating these affections, and in protecting mankind from the fatal ravages of consumption, and as a neglected cold leads to consumption, one cannot be too careful to fight it in its early stages. Bickle's Syrup is the weapon; use it.

MINARD'S LINIMENT USED BY PHYSICIANS.

The British ship William Mitchell took recently 35 days to make the trip from San Francisco to Tacoma, which is the record for slowness. In five days she made five miles. The captain declares that some San Francisco seagulls swam ahead of or beside the ship all the way.

Our Women

Are Too Often Wronged by Manufacturers of Weak and Adulterated Package Dyes.

The Story of One Dye Being Equally Good and Effective for All Materials Is Intended to Mislead and Deceive.

Diamond Dyes

Are the Only Package Dyes Providing Special Dyes for Wool and Silk and for Cotton and All Mixed Goods.

Ladies, do not for one moment be deceived by the false statements of some dye manufacturers. REMEMBER THIS FACT—It is impossible to make a dye that will color Silk and Wool (animal materials), and Cotton and Linen (vegetable materials), equally well. Any able and competent color chemist will tell you this is true.

During the past year the manufacturers of DIAMOND DYES have received letters from hundreds of deceived and disappointed women who had unfortunately used the one dye for all materials, and as a consequence, had their goods spoiled. These disappointed women in many instances sent money for the DIAMOND DYES to redye the blurred, muddy and ugly colors obtained from the weak and adulterated dyes they unfortunately used. In every case submitted to us, we gave the advice and counsel of our expect dyer, and have done our best to save the women of Canada frou loss caused by worthless dyes, better adapted to color farm fences than to dye valuable dress goods and other materials.

When buying dyes for home coloring, please REMEMBER THIS FACT—That DIAMOND DYES are the only guaranteed package dyes in the world, every color giving perfect results when the simple directions are followed.

Ask your druggist or dealer for DIAMOND DYES and refuse all substitutes and imitations. If you cannot get the colors you need from your dealer, send to Wells & Richardson Company, Limited, Montreal, P. Q., and your wants will have careful attention.

All colors of DIAMOND DYES 10 cents per package mailed to any part of Canada. 23-c-t

A DIMPLE MAKER.

Find a child with dimples and chubby arms and legs and you find a healthy child. Find one with drawn face and poor, thin body and you see one that needs Scott's Emulsion. Your doctor will no doubt tell you the child is fat-starved—its food is not nourishing it.

Nothing helps these thin, pale children like Scott's Emulsion. It contains the very element of fat they need. It supplies them with a perfect and quickly digested nourishment. Scott's Emulsion brings dimples and rounded limbs.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

FOLKLORE OF BRIDES AND BRIDESMAIDS

SALT AS A CHARM—THROWING THE BRIDE'S SHOE.

According to a Sussex piece of folklore, writes Thistelton Dyer, a bride on her return home from church is often at once robbed of all the pins about her dress by her single friends around her, from the belief that whoever possesses one of them will be married in the course of a year.

Similarly, the Germans have a custom of throwing a bride's shoe among the guests at a wedding, the person who succeeds in getting it being considered to have every prospect of a speedy marriage, and among the many other customs associated with the bride's shoe may be mentioned the German practice for the mother of the bride to strew salt and dill in her shoes prior to her going to the church, repeating at the same time this charm:

"Dill cease not from Will,
Salt relax not."

It is also customary for both bride and bridegroom to strew dill and salt in their shoes as a charm against every kind of malignant influence.

In the northern countries a bride is expressly warned, "be sure when you go to get married that you don't go in at one door and out at another, or you will be always unlucky."

An instance of a similar piece of folklore is recorded by the late Cuthbert Bede in "Notes and Queries," as having occurred at a wedding that took place in a Worcestershire village in October, 1877.

He thus writes: "The bride and bridegroom at the conclusion of the ceremony left the church by the chancel door, instead of following the usual custom of walking down the church and through the nave door. One of the oldest inhabitants, in mentioning this to me, said that it betokened bad luck, and that she had never known a like instance but once in her life, when the married couple went out of the church by the chancel door, and the bride was a widow before the twelve months' were out."

There is, too, a widespread notion that when the bride retires her bridesmaids should lay her stocking across the bed, as this act is supposed to guarantee her future prosperity in the marriage state, says Thistelton Dyer.

Turning to the bridesmaids, it appears that as far back as the days of the Anglo-Saxon they attended the bride at the wedding ceremony, although in later times they seem to have escorted the bridegroom, his friends waiting on the bride. As recently, for instance, as the last century this was the popular mode of procedure, an illustration of which is given in the "Collier's Wedding":

Two lusty lads, well dressed and strong
Stept out to lead the bride along:
And two young maids of equal size,
As soon the bridegroom's hands surprise.

Instead of being so many graceful ornaments at the marriage ceremony as nowadays, the bridesmaids in days of old had various duties assigned to them—one of their principal tasks having been to dress the bride, when any omission in her toilet was laid to their charge. It was the first bridesmaid's duty, too, to see that each of the bridesmaids was not only provided with a sprig of rosemary or a floral posy, but had a symbolical chaplet in her hand.

A survival of this practice may still be seen in Germany, where it is customary for the bridesmaids to carry the myrtle wreath—which they have subscribed together to purchase on the nuptial eve—to the house of the bride and to remove it from her head at the close of the wedding day. After this has been done the bride is blindfolded, and the myrtle wreath having been put into her hand, she tries to place it on the head of one of her bridesmaids as they dance round her, for, in accordance with an old belief, whoever she crowns is sure to be married within a year from that date.

Again, much importance was formerly attached to the colors which the bride wore on her wedding day. In an old book entitled "The Fifteen Comforts of Marriage" a bride and her bridesmaids are represented conversing together respecting the colors to be used for the decoration of the bridal dress. It was finally decided, after various colors had been rejected, "to mingle a gold tissue with grass green," this combination being considered symbolical of youth and jollity.

In Scotland the bridesmaid is popularly known as the "best maid," and in past years one of her principal duties was to carry the bride's presents on the wedding day to her future home. The first article generally taken into the house was a vessel of salt, a portion of which was sprinkled over the floor as a protection against the malignant influence of the "evil eye." And Mr. W. Gregor, describing an old Scotch wedding, tells us the bridesmaid's position was not unattended with certain risks.

After the church had been opened the beadle or bellman was in attendance to lead the bridegroom to the bridal steel—that is, the pew that was set apart for the use of those who were to be married. The bride was now led forth and placed beside him, and great care was used to have her placed at the proper side. To have placed her improperly would have been unlucky in the extreme. Next to the bride stood her "best maid," this office, though accounted an honor, not being unattended with risk. Three times the bridesmaid was the inevitable prelude of remaining unmarried.

Lastly, it was one of the duties of the bridesmaid to remind the bride of guarding against certain omens which are supposed to be attended with fatal results. In making a wedding trip, for instance, she was enjoined to be sure and always go up against the stream, as it was most uncanny to go down the waters.

One of the most interesting antiquities of Jarrow Church, Northumberland, is the chair of the Venerable Bede, kept in the vestry, whither brides, conducted by their bridesmaids, at once repair, after marriage service, to seat themselves upon it. According to the general belief this act will in due time make them the joyous mothers of children, and no wedding ceremony is considered complete until the bride has been duly enthroned.

But, on the other hand, in past years every precaution was taken to prevent a bride sitting down on the left seat at the gateway of the entrance to Great Yarmouth Parish Church—popularly designated the "Devil's Seat"—as such an act, it was said, would in days to follow render her specially liable to misfortune.

According to another popular item of folklore if a horse stood and looked through a gateway or along a road where a bride or bridegroom dwelt it was considered to be a bad omen for that future couple.—London Mail.

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE.—Everyone wishes to be successful in any undertaking in which he may engage. It is, therefore, extremely gratifying to the proprietors of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills to know that their efforts to compound a medicine which would prove a blessing to mankind have been successful beyond their expectations. The indorsation of these Pills by the public is a guarantee that a pill has been produced which will fulfill everything claimed for it.

USED UP AND TIRED OUT

MEN AT THE OFFICE
WOMEN IN THE HOME
CHILDREN AT SCHOOL

Every day in the week and every week in the year men, women and children feel all used up and tired out.

The strain of business, the cares of home and social life and the task of study cause terrible suffering from heart and nerve troubles. The efforts put forth to keep up to the modern "high pressure" mode of life in this age soon wears out the strongest system, shatters the nerves and weakens the heart.

Thousands find life a burden and others an early grave. The strain on the system causes nervousness, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, faint and dizzy spells, skip beats, weak and irregular pulse, smothering and sinking spells, etc. The blood becomes weak and watery and eventually causes decline.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills

are indicated for all diseases arising from a weak and debilitated condition of the heart or of the nerve centres. Mrs. Thos. Hall, Keldon, Ont., writes: "For the past two or three years I have been troubled with nervousness and heart failure, and the doctors failed to give me any relief. I decided at last to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial, and I would not now be without them if they cost twice as much. I have recommended them to my neighbors and friends.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills 50 cts. per box or 3 for $1.25, all dealers, or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Wagner and the Nobleman.

Alfred Reisenauer, the pianist, tells an amusing incident of Wagner's experiences in London. Wagner was requested to be especially amiable to Lord Pitkin, a most unmusical man, but of high social position. In due season the two were presented.

"Where is your entertainment to be?" asked his lordship after the introduction, when Wagner's forthcoming concert was mentioned.

"At St. James' Hall," replied the composer. "I trust your lordship will be able to come."

"I may, I may," replied the great personage.

The concert took place as scheduled, and a week or more later a patron of Wagner gave a soiree in honor of the composer. Lord Pitkin was prominent among the guests, and he seized the first opportunity to walk over to Wagner and congratulate him.

"I was at your entertainment," he said, "and I don't know when I've enjoyed anything more. I laughed till I cried. You are very funny, Herr Wagner."

The company stopped talking, and an amazed look spread over Wagner's face.

"But, you know," continued the affable lord, "it was almost half an hour before I recognized you, with your black face and crinkly hair.

When Lord Pitkin stopped laughing he saw that he was alone in his merriment.

"Why—what—. I hope I haven't. It was St. James' Hall, wasn't it? I—er."

Some one then explained that St. James' Hall consisted of an upper and a lower auditorium, and that his 'ordship had evidently wandered into the one where a troup of minstrels were giving a jubilee entertainment.—Harpers' Weekly.

The Weather Sharps.

Probably the most remarkable of all anomalous facts is that the weather should be the most universal topic of conversation and comment and meteorology the least developed and least understood of all sciences.

The ordinary salutations of the day are almost invariably accompanied by a reference to the state of the weather. To bid an acquaintance "Good-morning," and pass him without calling his attention to the fact that "it is a fine day," or that it "looks like rain," or that "it is pretty cool," or propounding the abused interrogatory, "Is this hot enough for you?" is seemingly as discourteous as to fail to make inquiry concerning the state of his health.

The most charitable light in which such an omission can be viewed is to assume that the one at fault is preoccupied or in haste or the unfortunate possessor of an eccentricity of manner commonly defined as curt, or is altogether lacking in punctilio and the fine amenities that prevail among people of culture or refinement.

Usually a reference to the existing state of the weather is accompanied by a prophecy in relation thereto utterly as though the prophet was a recognized savant in meteorological science.

It may be said in extenuation that the self-constituted weather prophet is not actuated by vanity to display knowledge of an abstruse science, but rather that he is obeying a natural impulse founded upon an intuitive knowledge acquired through heredity and the power of observation since primeval man first read the signs of atmospheric change indicated by gathering clouds, a rise or fall of temperature, the direction and velocity of the wind and the precipitation of moisture in the form of rain or snow. He may be wholly ignorant of the technique of meteorological science, and without any knowledge of barometer, the hygrometer, anemometer or anemoscope and other finely adjusted and highly sensitive instruments (excepting the thermometer) which register the atmospheric changes, and yet recognize the signs that foretell a change.

All of the affairs of the world are so intimately related to and so largely dependent upon the weather that it has become a sort of "second nature" or mankind to observe and comment upon meteorological phenomena.

THE FIRST DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN ALASKA

FOUND BY A RUSSIAN TRADER IN 1832.

Gold was first discovered in Alaska on the Anauk River, a tributary of the Kuskowim River, which joins the latter stream about twenty-five miles below the trading post of Kalamakoffsky, says the Ketchikan Mining Journal. The Anauk River was discovered by Ivan Simenson Lukeen in 1832, at which time he built a fort, called Lukeen's Fort, on the Kuskowim River, twenty-five miles above the mouth of the Anauk. It was partly destroyed by natives in 1841, and, rebuilt by Kalamakoff, a Russian trader, was afterward called Kalamakoff redoubt.

In 1832 the headquarters of the Russian-American Trading Company were at Sitka and supplies were transported thence to Lukeen's Fort by way of Nushagak River, Tic-chic River and lake and down the Anauk River to the Kuskowim Rjver, and thence up stream twenty-five miles to the fort. In 1837 the yearly supplies were sent by way of the mouth of the Kuskowim River and the old way abandoned as a summer route and used only for the purpose of sending out the mails during the winter by dog teams. It was the only winter route the Russians ever used from any point on the Yukon to the outside (Sitka) and was only abandoned for the purpose after they left the country.

It was while on one of these trips in 1832 that the Russians discovered gold on the Anauk, and it is known to-day as the Yellow River of the Russians. It is not known whether they ever attempted mining on any large scale or whether they found gold in paying quantities but it is thought to be the first time on record of gold being found in this country.

Lukeen was born of Russian and Spanish American Creole parents in the Ross colony in California. He was well educated at the Sitka school and proved to be an active, energetic and intelligent officer. In 1863 Lukeen ascended the Yukon River from St. Michael to Fort Gibbon, then a Hudson's Bay Company trading post, which was built by McMurray, who descended the Porcupine River in 1847. Lukeen was the first man who connected the Pelly River of Campbell and the sea. He returned to St. Michael that fall. In 1866 the Russian garrison at Kalamakoff redoubt, in charge of Dementoff, was withdrawn, the United States having purchased Alaska from the Russians.

DO NOT DELAY in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure. If you love your child why do you let it suffer when a remedy is so near at hand?

With the permission of the Russian Government an Italian company is trying to raise a British war vessel which sank in Balaklava Bay, Crimea, during the war of 1854-50. The wreck is believed to contain a large sum of gold.

Samaria Stopped His Drinking

A London Lady cures her husband permanently of the drink habit and without his knowledge.



"How glad I am that I overcame my hesitation about writing you for a Free Sample of Samaria. At that time my husband was drinking very hard, and I was in despair. The effect of your treatment was immediate, and now our home is entirely free from the Drink Curse. I gave my husband the tablets in his tea, and he never knew. As the taste for liquor left him, his general health improved and is now splendid—many, many thanks. I will be glad if you will tell others of my experience.

Free Package and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Address: THE SAMARIA REMEDY CO., 78 Jordan Chambers, Jordan St., Toronto, Canada.

Also for sale by W. T. Strong & Co.

YES—THEY ARE.

We have talked so strongly about "Fruit-a-tives" being a liver tonic, and curing Constipation and Biliousness, that some may think they are not for anything else. Well, they are. "Fruit-a-tives" are a grand, good tonic for the whole system. One "Fruit-a-tives" tablet three times a day, makes rich, red blood and firm flesh. The same daily treatment and a sensible diet takes away dyspepsia and gives you sound digestion, and good appetite. "Fruit-a-tives" clear the skin of pimples and blotches—make the complexion fresh and rosy. Get "Fruit-a-tives"—take them the right way—and see how you improve.

50c. a box. At all druggist.

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Full Size Dollar Package Man Medicine Free.

You can now obtain the large, full size, dollar package of **Man Medicine**, sent free to your address for the asking. **Man Medicine** gives you once more the full sense of man sensation—the pulse and throb of physical life-being; it makes men right, regular and responsive.



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Man Medicine cures early decay, discouraged manhood, nervous debility, functional failure, vital weakness, loss of power, brain fag, backache prostatitis, kidney trouble and nervousness.

You can cure yourself at home.

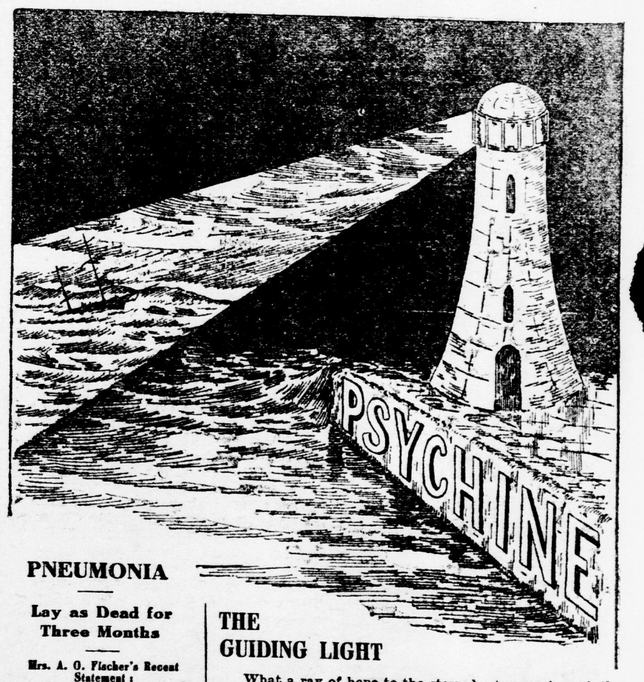
We ask no payment of any kind—no receipts—no promises. All we want to know is that you are not sending for Man Medicine out of idle curiosity. We want you to give the Medicine a fair trial and be your strong, natural self again.

This free Dollar Package is the proof of what Man Medicine will do for man. We send it to you in a plain wrapper, sealed, prepaid, delivered. Your name and address brings it. Interstate Remedy Co., 572 Lumber Bldg., Detroit, Mich. 5tf-t

TRUSSES FREE

—TO THE RUPTURED—

And a cure effected without an operation. Entirely new method, for home treatment. Send 2-cent stamp for circular. Write at once and cut this ad. out for reference, it may not appear again in this paper as this offer is limited in each section. Mention this paper. **Electrol Rupture Cure**, P. O. Box 201, Toronto, Ont.



PNEUMONIA

Lay as Dead for Three Months

Mrs. A. O. Fischer's Recent Statement:

November, 1903, my son Lauren was taken down with Pneumonia. Two physicians in town attended him. He lay for three months almost like a dead child. His lungs became so swollen that his heart was pressed over to the right side. Altogether I think we paid $140 to the doctors, and all the time he was getting worse. We commenced the Dr. Slocum treatment. The effect was wonderful. We saw a difference in two days. Our boy is well and strong now and able to enjoy life to the full and has not taken a drop of medicine since that time.

MRS. A. O. FISCHER.
Newmarket, Ont.

THE GUIDING LIGHT

What a ray of hope to the storm-beaten mariners is the pier-head light.

It tells them of safety and peace after being stormed and buffeted by the angry and cruel waves.

Perhaps in the darkness they are slowly drifting towards some **dangerous rock** when suddenly the light-house sends forth its friendly beam, saving them from death and destruction and **guiding them into the harbor.**

How many sufferers there are **drifting** through the **sea of sickness** and being buffeted by the **waves of ill-health.**

Yet if only they will look they can find the beam of knowledge shining to guide them into the harbor of **health** and **happiness.**

MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE has produced **PSYCHINE,** a sure and permanent cure for **Pneumonia, Pleurisy, La-Grippe, Consumption, Chills and Fevers, Bronchitis,** and all **Throat** and **Lung Troubles.**

PSYCHINE (Pronounced Si-keen)

Seek Safety in Psychine — The Greatest of all Tonics

All Druggists — One Dollar — Free Trial

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, Ltd., 179 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO, CANADA

NAVAL STRENGTH OF JAPANESE

HOW THE PLUCKY ISLAND EMPIRE'S SHIPS FIGURE UP AFTER THE RECENT WAR.

Increase in Tonnage—Coast Defense Vessels Augmented 178 Per Cent—Captured Russian Ships Utilized.

The task that confronted the little Japanese navy at the outbreak of the recent war was simply stupendous. By the book, and on paper, it was simply impossible of accomplishment. Theoretically, by all the laws of naval stategy, that navy should have been at least three times as large as it was to accomplish with certainty the work that confronted it. At the outbreak of the war the naval forces of Japan and Russia in eastern waters were approximately equal; but for Japan successfully to accomplish what she set out to do, what it was absolutely necessary she should do if she were to win on sea and land, required a navy, and this without any reference to the fleet in reserve in the Baltic, practically double the size which she had at command. To blockade a superior fleet of battleships in Port Arthur and a squadron of armored cruisers at Vladivostock; to provide transport for nearly three-quarters of a million of men from Japan to Manchuria, convoy that transport and maintain its lines of communication so secure that the fresh reserves, the wounded, the hundreds of tons of provisions, ammunition, guns and general army supplies, might pass to and fro without fear of interruption—all this was a task for which a navy double the size of that of Japan would have been considered by the naval strategist none too strong. Futhermore, the seemingly insuperable task (we are now weighing the question as it was weighed before the events of the war had opened our eyes) confronting the Japanese navy was rendered doubly discouraging by the fact that the waste of war in ships and general war material would be, for the Japanese, irreparable, whereas the enemy possessed in the Baltic reserves a fleet that was approximately equal in power, and in its principal units more modern in type than the one with which Japan had immediately to deal in eastern waters. So that it was necessary not merely to defeat and destroy an enemy who by virtue of his strategical position was stronger than themselves, but the victory must be accomplished with the minimum of loss of ships—that is, if the Japanese remnant was not to be overwhelmed when the Baltic fleet reached the scene of conflict.

It is easy to be wise after the event; but at the opening of the war of 1904 the naval strategists would have told us that if Japan won out "by the skin of her teeth," and with a pitiful remnant left of her own navy, it would be a most brilliant feat of arms. We doubt if even among the Japanese themselves, well informed as they were as to the actual efficiency of the enemy, it was expected that the successful termination of the war would leave their navy anything but sadly wrecked.

All the more splendid, then, are the results as they are recorded in the tabular statement which is herewith presented; for not only did the Japanese navy cheerfully accept and patiently bear the double burden imposed upon it, but has emerged from the struggle actually 50 per cent stronger than it was at the outset.

FAULTLESS PERSONNEL.

Of late, this oriental race has shown to the western world some new and better ways of doing certain things in which the western world supposed itself to be preeminent. Japan has proved that it is possible for the personnel of a navy to be so perfect in skill, discipline and dauntless courage that it can not only win out decisively against an enemy numerically superior, but that it may emerge from the conflit more powerful in ships and material than when the opening gun was fired. The Japanese navy performed many brilliant feats during the progress of the war; but none of them was, in its way, more remarkable than the skill with which they recovered a whole fleet of Russian warships from the mud at Port Arthur and Chemulpo, took it over sea to Japan, and pushed forward the repairs so successfully as to make it possible for every battleship and cruiser before many months to go into commission under the flag of the rising sun.

Interest in the conflict, at least in the United States, died out so quickly and absolutely with the signing of the treaty of Portsmouth, that the American people have failed to realize the profound significance of those occasional telegrams from Tokio which have appeared during the past few months, stating that this battleship or that cruiser had been refloated and taken to Japan. As a matter of fact, every such announcement meant that the Japanese navy was receiving an addition of strength and taking a higher stand among the navies of the world, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have required four or five years for its accomplishment. We are informed by the Japanese naval officials that the damage done to the sunken fleet by the Japanese mortar fire and by explosives applied by the Russians themselves is surprisingly small in comparison with what would naturally be expected. Every one of the eleven battleships and cruisers that has been captured or refloated is capable of repair. Although many of them are badly knocked about between wind and water, the amount of damage below the water line is unexpectedly small, and not one of the heavy blows struck by the mine or the torpedo or the large high-explosive shell has impaired the integrity of the structure of the ship as a whole. Protective decks and waterline belts have done their work most effectively. Instances of penetration of the vitals of the ship are few; and the shells that did enter have wrought no damage that cannot readily be made good.

TRIBUTE TO NAVAL ARCHITECT.

Without disparaging the skillful work done by the Japanese wrecking crews, it may be said that the salvage of the Port Arthur fleet is a splendid tribute to the genius of the naval architect. It is a complete verification of those theories of water-tight subdivision and the combination of belt and deck armor, which have produced the many compartmented modern warship. To be convinced of this, recall for a moment the prodigiously rough treatment to which this Port Arthur fleet has been exposed in the last two years. Torpedoed in the first night attack; pierced at the waterline in the offshore engagement next day; patched up temporarily by the use of wooden cofferdams; struck repeatedly by mines (in the case of one ship, twice in the same spot); again repaired under emergency conditions; taken to sea and put through a fleet engagement of seven hours' duration, brought back to Port Arthur, to be finally sunk after a four day's bombardment by eleven-inch shells; wrecked by heavy charges of gun cotton applied within and without by the Russian officers themselves—these ships, after spending six or eight months at the bottom of Port Arthur harbor, are floated, and some of them taken under their own steam across the stormy Sea of Japan to be repaired and put into first-class shape at Japanese dockyards.

That the ships were raised at all was due largely to the elaborate system of water-tight compartments. To illustrate how complete this is, we describe several views of that portion of the French battleship Charles Martel which lies below the protective deck. This vessel is selected because the later Russian ships are either of French construction or follow French designs. We do not know the total number of compartments in such a ship as the Probiedo, but how complete is the modern system of subdivision may be judged from our own battleship the Connecticut, now building at the Brooklyn navy yard, which has 71 separate water-tight compartments in the double bottom, 155 between the double bottom and the protective deck, and 191 above the protective deck, making a total of 327 in the whole ship.

SALVING METHODS.

In salving these vessels the Japanese divers first went down and closed all holes in the shell of the ship with timber, canvas and cement, or other material; shut all the water-tight doors that were accessible, and then put powerful pumps at work to empty the water from the hull. In the case, for instance, of the battleship Peresviet, two salvage steamers were placed one on each side, and their powerful pumps were assisted by a centrifugal pump and three pulsometers which were on board the ship itself. When all these pumps were working together the enormous amount of 12,000 tons of water per hour was pumped out of the ship. This is more than the total displacement of the ship at her normal draft. The Peresviet was immersed seven feet in mud, and as she lifted the divers, of whom there were twelve squads, went carefully around the ship, closing all openings in her hull. From June 30 to July 2 the ship lifted 3½ feet, on July 3 she lifted three feet more, at which time she was immersed only about three feet below her normal draft. In spite of the fact that twelve holes made by eleven-inch mortar shells were visible in the upper deck, of which four pierced the protective deck, and although four large holes were reported by the divers as existing below the armor deck, one of which was eighteen inches deep by seven feet long, it is evident that no vital injury was done to the ship, for after being raised she was taken to Sasebo, Japan, under her own steam.

The same feat was performed with the armored cruiser Bayan, and the battleship Poltava was also found to be navigable under her own engines.

As a matter of fact, the condition of these ships, as revealed by the Japanese, confirms the statement made to the editor of this paper by several Russian officers that the effect upon a warship of high explosives, whether exerted by the shell, the torpedo, or the submarine mine, is strictly local. The plating, framing or what-not that comes within the immediate radius of the explosive gases is blown in or torn asunder by the energy of the gases or the flying fragments; but the structure of the big ship as a whole is not affected.

Neither the vessel itself nor its engines are thrown out of line, or wrenched, or twisted; and hence the best answer to make to the increasing range of gun and torpedo, and to the hidden menace of the submarine and the mine, is to multiply the subdivision and still further localize the effect of the blow.

ENORMOUS GAIN.

In conclusion, we draw attention to the enormous gain in the strength of the Japanese navy, due to the inclusion of these captured and refloated Russian ships. The work of new construction was carried on during the war to an extent that more than offsets the Japanese losses. The battleships Kasuga and Katori, the most powerful afloat, each carrying four 12's and four 10's and twelve 6's, will be completed in the early spring of 1906, or say, two years from the beginning of the Russian war; and the Japanese themselves completed three 20-knot cruisers of about 3,000 ton's displacement. Five battleships, three coast-defense ships, and armored cruiser and two large protected cruisers of the late Russian fleet have been added to the navy; and it is probablethat in the case of the battleships the Russian armament will be replaced by much more powerful guns of the wire-wound type of Japanese manufacture. The speed of these ships is high, and they may be considered, when rearmed, as being well up-to-date. The increase of the Japanese navy by accretion, during and after the war is as follows: In battleships there is an increase of 67,456 tons, or 80 per cent; in coast defense vessels an increase of 16,624 tons or about 178 per cent; in armored cruisers there is an increase of 7,800 tons, equal to 10 per cent; and in protected cruisers there is an increase of 18,440 tons, or 30 per cent. The total increase of the whole navy in tonnage alone is 108,320 tons, which is an increase of 48 per cent on the total tonnage with which Japan went into the war. This places her ahead of Italy, and brings her into fifth place, or next in rank to the United States.—Scientific American.

You Can't Find One Dyspeptic

Who Has Used Dodd's Dyspeptic Tablets—No Case of Stomach Trouble Too Far Gone for Them to Cure.

"Yes, Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cured my dyspepsia. I was a sufferer for seven years. I could not eat without suffering intense agony. I doctored some, but to no avail, and I was given up to die. Five boxes of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cured me completely. Now I am well and strong."

This story of a terrible disease easily and completely cured, is told by Mrs. John F. Sellars, of Western Bay, Nfld. It teaches several lessons, the most important of which are that no case of dyspepsia is too far gone to be beyond the reach of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, and that if Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cure the most extreme cases of dyspepsia, they will easily dispose of your indigestion.

The fact remains that you can't find a dyspeptic who has used Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, but you can find thousands of healthy, happy people in Canada who were once dyspeptics but who have used Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

"Man Who Knows How."

Until the mints of earth stop turning there will be money to measure merit. When a lawyer can make $2,000,000 in a single fee; when a doctor can demand $50,000 for a twist of the wrist; when a violinist can get $1,000 for playing three tunes in a private parlor, and a cook can command $12,000 a year, it must be taken as an incontestable fact that man's earning power will reach no bounds, says Remsen Crawford, in Success Magazine.

Never before was the world so exacting in its demands, or so willing to pay for what it wants. Some of the fees that are paid for consummations so devoutly wished are large enough to send a blush to the cheek of the man who invented money. It is all for the "knowing how." "Pay me $5 for amputating your leg," said Dr. George F. Shrady, explaining large fees in the medical profession, "and $995 for knowing how." Another celebrated physician, a practitioner in Paris whose fee of $1,000 was questioned, was not so willing to explain. "I haven't time to discuss my fees," he said. "Pay!" Another surgeon in San Francisco, who had just successfully operated for appendicitis, was pleased to hear his patient say, on recovering from the effects of ether, "Doctor, accept my check for $20,000, with my congratulations upon your knowing how to do the job." The late Senator C. L. Magee said to Dr. Walter C. Browning, of Philadelphia, "I have made $1,000,000 while you kept the breath in my body, and I'm going to give you $150,000 as your fee." J. Pierpont Morgan once said, with characteristic emphasis, "Give me a man who will do this work, and there'll be no dispute about pay;" and it was the late Charles Broadway Rouss who stood ready, to the day he died, to pay $1,000,000 to the man who would cure him of blindness.

There is a dragnet out in all the varied walks of life for "the man who knows how." The world stands ready to enrich a person for doing one thing, if he does that one thing well.

The Darwinian Theory.

Miss Agns Mahony, a missionary to Liberia, was visiting Philadelphia with two African slave girls that she had bought for $15 a piece. Miss Mahony's pictures of Liberia were somber. She relieved the gloom of her narrative with an anecdote of an African coast pilot.

"This pilot," said Miss Mahony, "was once bringing a ship northward. The captain, toward sunset, bade him go below and help himself to a glass of cold tea.

"After taking the tea the pilot proceeded to munch a biscuit.

"Now, the captain owned a large monkey, and this creature sat drowsing in a dark corner of the gloomy cabin. The pilot said:

"'A gusty day, sir,' and the monkey shrugged its shoulders.

"The pilot with affable gruffness went on:

"'The south light is away on the port bow now, sir.'

"There was no answer.

"But the pilot was persistent. He continued:

"'We'll be over the bar, sir, in an hour.'

"Failing to get a reply even to this pleasant information, the pilot went up on deck again, and, taking his place beside the captain on the bridge, said:

"'What a quiet chap your father is.'"—New York Tribune.

SKI-MOUNTED SWEDISH TROOPS

WINTER MANEUVERS OF THE SOLDIERS OF NORWAY AND SWEDEN—CAMPED IN SNOW.

How the Men Are Clothed and Equipped—Speed of the Men on the March—Ambulance Sleds.

In defense, as in other matters, a nation usually adapts itself to climatic and other natural conditions imposed upon it, taking advantage of these wherever possible, and training its soldiers accordingly. For example, the troops of Holland go through intricate maneuvers on skates; the French, Italian and Swiss armies maintain battalions of Alpine infantry who are both crack shots and expert mountaineers, provided with ropes, ice axes, and alpenstocks; and the armies of Norway and Sweden have for ages been supplied with ski during the long Scandinavian winter.

As far back as the days of Magnus the Good, in the middle of the eleventh century, we hear how the Duke of Finmark, with his archers on ski, attacked and utterly defeated King Regner at his winter quarters in Bjarmeland—a defeat which astonished the northern nations, who could not conceive how a snow sliding rabble of bowmen could possibly vanquish trained soldiers who had overcome even the dreaded legions of imperial Rome.

The ski of Norway and Sweden are long slabs of wood, ranging, according to fancy or requirement, from six to ten feet in length and from two to four and a half inches in breadth. All are curved upward at the toe and to a lesser extent at the heel. They are attached to the foot, generally a few inches behind the center, with a toe strap and thongs. In former days each province—each district almost—had its own type of ski, but nowadays there is a tendency to adopt a universal pattern suitable for all requirements.

IN LANDS OF THE SNOWS.

Norway and Sweden being pre-eminently lands of the snows, it was but natural that the military authorities should turn their troops into skiers. For nearly two centuries the modern armies of Norway and Sweden as distinguished from medieval forces, have maintained permanent regiments of troops mounted upon ski, and stationed for service in regions where their presence would be most useful. Certainly the Norwegian ski troops had every advantage against the Swedes in the fighting that marked the early part of last century.

The wonderful dexterity, the swift marches and the holding of snowy positions thought to be impossible, so impressed the powers of Europe in those days that first Germany and then in turn Austria, Italy and France likewise mounted some of their Alpine troops on ski—though, of course, not on the same scale as is the case in Sweden and Norway. The armies of both these nations carry out extended maneuvers on ski during their long and very snowy winter.

Perhaps the most interesting occasion is the so-called "three days maneuvers," which take place annually in the neighborhood of Christiania. The troops proceed to a given rendezvous on ski and encamp in a suitable spot. From here scouting parties are often sent out on a ten days' march across the wildest and least frequented parts of the country, where the only living things met with are bears and wolves. This cross country march would be absolutely impossible to ordinary infantry—much less cavalry—no matter how light their equipment. Thus it will be seen that an enemy not carefully equipped and trained in the use of ski would be utterly helpless in this country and quite at the mercy of the native mounted troops.

NO PICNIC.

At the same time it must not be supposed that this work is a picnic for Norwegian or Swedish troops; very far from it. In fact, they endure discomforts, and even meet with serious accidents, such as would altogether discourage men from countries farther south. When mustered for the ski maneuvers the men appear in heavy marching order, but, one is surprised to see, without overcoats; an Iceland shirt—a very thick knitted woven garment—being provided instead. It is quite as warm as a great coat and does not impede the men's movements.

Their underclothing is of great thickness, and they wear special ski socks, which keep their feet very warm. When on the march a halt and a rest of from ten to fifteen minutes is allowed each hour; for, as the men are supposed to make good speed even over lose and heavy snow, the march is found most arduous.

On arrival at their destination the men are told to cut poles, gather fir branches, scoop away the snow from the propesed site of the tents, and, finally, to erect their temporary dwellings. The space being marked out by a non-commissioned officer, the snow is shoveled away to a certain depth and the cavity filled in with a kind of flooring or carpet of spruce branches. Four long poles, fastened together at a fixed height, are then raised slantwise from each corner, and these, with the exception of a space at the top, are completely covered with sheets of canvas laced together.

Inside the tent, suspended by wires from each pole is slung a wire grating eighteen inches above the ground, and on this the firewood is placed, so that ere long a merry blaze is started, and the swinging fire, fed with air from every direction, soon makes the tent interior warm and cosey, even though it may be zero weather outside.

The smoke escapes through the aperture at the top of the tent. In order to prevent any draught from entering, and to increase the warmth of the interior, the deep snow is heaped up outside the tent, and pressed against the sides.

Just before the icy northern dawn, the men are called forth with bugles, and it is well worth seeing when a whole regiment of men stoop to fasten on their ski. The thing is done in a moment, and the men line up as if by magic awaiting orders. Sometimes, if the maneuvers are near Christiania, one may see a large party of men suddenly shoulder their strange and apparently cumbersome footgear and march down to the palace over a hard road, on which it would be impossible to use the ski to advantage.

SHAM BATTLES.

As is the case with the Alpine troops of Italy, France and Switzerland, there are sham battles between the armies of the snows. A whole countryside may be attacked and defended, and often enough heavy field guns are brought into action, on which occasion deep tracks must be dug out of the snow to allow of the guns being placed in position. The gunners are directed in action by an officer, who may be watching the operations almost up to his middle in snow.

Parties of sharpshooters go gliding here and there over the treacherous snow crust; and the weird, unearthly-looking, silent landscape is suddenly torn, as it were, by the sharp volleying of musketry and the roar of field guns. It is an inspiring sight to see one side trying to maneuver for a better position than the enemy's, but the officers do not spare themselves, but work, if possible, even harder than the men.

FIFTY BELOW ZERO.

One may often see a party of officers at lunch or dinner in the open air in the deep snow, seated on boxes, and with a packing case for a table; while in the background their ski, up-ended in the snow, stick forth like a protective chevaux de frise. The soldiers are often under canvas for a fortnight at a time; but in the event of a winter campaign, they would, of course, have to go into regular winter quarters, for up in these northern latitudes the thermometer may sink often to 50 degrees below zero.

The speed attained by the men on ski has often been exaggerated no doubt owing to the rapidity with which a snow slope can be descended. When the troops are engaged in cross country maneuvers it is doubtful whether they will go more than five miles an hour. Of course, in races, scouting competitions and the like some of the best infantrymen, lightly clad and under special conditions of snow and weather, have done as much as eight and one half or nine miles an hour. The record long distance military ski runner is Lapp, who, at Sokkmokk, in Sweden, did 137 miles in 21 hours and 22 minutes, or an average of about six and a half miles an hour.

Last year a detachment of Norwegian guards accomplished a march of 125 ciles on ski in seven and a half days—an average of seventeen and a half miles a day—through very difficult snow. This must be considered a very good performance, considering that they carried canvas for the tents, as well as sleeping bags and a full supply of provisions. Moreover the country was exceedingly difficult and caused the men to glide up hill and down dale, ascending more than once a mountain height more than 4,000 feet above sea level.

In 1903, 115 officers and men of the Swedish Norbotten Regiment, after six days exhausting maneuvers on ski, made a forced march of more than 43 miles in 20 hours, although the men were extremely tired, and the snow was in a wretched condition. The great advantage of the ski, of course, is that great bodies of infantry are able to move across a snow-covered country where those not so provided would be entirely helpless and compelled to remain idle.

SKI-DRIVING.

Of late years ski have been put to another and very curious military use in both Sweden and Norway; for in cases where it has been found desirable for skouting parties of skiers to make high speed horses have been employed to drag men along. This "ski-driving," as it is called, is only practical, however, on roadways beaten down or else on very compact snow with a solid crust. Otherwise the horse cannot pass, or is greatly impeded. Under favorable conditions, however, two, four or six scouts will glide along with curious effect behind a galloping horse going ten miles an hour.

Much amusement was created in Christiania last season, when the "daughter of a regiment"—the little daughter of an infantry colonel—followed the troops upon ski, drawn merrily along by her own pet bulldog.

Much difficulty is experienced in Norway and Sweden in the matter of transport and the carrying of field guns and wheeled vehicles across snow clad ground. It seems that no satisfactory solution of this problem has yet been found, although it is a serious matter, for infantry on ski cannot be suported by artillery unless kept in close touch with the highways; nor can food, clothing or ammunition be dispatched to troops in remote regions, except in small quantities.

At present field artillery is transported bodily on sledges, so as to follow the army on ski; and the doctors, with their assistants, accompany the regiments with "first aid" necessaries, and ambulance sleds mounted on ski runners. It is a curious sight during the maneuvers to see prostrate "wounded" men being hauled swiftly over the frozen wastes to the nearest military post or camp.

The medical officers who haul these ambulance sleds are furnished with snow-shoes instead of ski, for it has been found that these enable them to drag the sled more evenly and with less risk to the sick and wounded. It should be borne in minde that while ski for speed and comfort are the superior of the two, they are in certain conditions more awkward to manage, and give less reliable foothold and grip on the surface than snow-shoes. Mounted on these latter, the ambulance men can haul the wounded up the steepest slopes without any risk of the sled and its helpless burden breaking away and slipping down a precipitous incline.—American Review of Reviews.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

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

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Clean White Teeth mean sound teeth, fit for their work, the condition they are kept in by the use of

CALVERT'S

Carbolic Tooth Powder.

(At all druggists, 15, 30, & 45 cents.)

It is made for cleaning the Teeth, and does it, too, thoroughly and pleasantly. That is why it has such a large sale in England. Our booklet tells more and is free for the asking.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., 807, Dorchester Street, MONTREAL.

About 100 years more will be required to complete the work of making a topographical map of the country, which was begun by the United States Government in 1882.

A CAREFULLY-PREPARED PILL.—Much time and attention were expended in the experimenting with the ingredients that enter into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills before they were brought to the state in which they were first offered to the public. Whatever other pills may be, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of much expert study, and all persons suffering from dyspepsia or disordered liver and kidneys may confidently accept them as being what they are represented to be.

A little girl likes to take care of a baby almost as well as a little boy doesn't.

STOMACH TROUBLES ARE THE WORLD'S BIG WORRY

GET ON TO THE TRAIL OF NINETY-NINE OF EVERY HUNDRED OF OUR EARTHLY ILLS AND YOU CAN TRACE THEM BACK TO THE STOMACH.—YOU CAN BANISH STOMACH TROUBLES FOREVER WITH

Dr. VonStan's Pine-apple Tablets

Doesn't it stand to reason that nature herself has in herself a cure for our ills—and doesn't it stand to reason that nature rebels at many of the nauseous so called remedies, that pass as cures for stomach ailments?—Dr. Von Stan's Pine-apple Tablets are nature's cure in very deed, because they're purely vegetable and are extracted from one of the most luscious fruits that grows—and what a boon they have proved themselves to be, is best expressed in the hundreds of unsolicited testimonials that could be printed here—and which will be produced if you're a bit credulous.

How is your stomach affected?—Do you have sour stomach—distress after eating—weight on the stomach—wind on the stomach—Loss of appetite—dizziness—nausea—sick headache and other uncomfortable derangements?—the first tablet will give you relief and persistance will cure—and there's no case of stomach trouble so stubborn as to baffle Dr. Von Stan's Pine-apple Tablets.

35 cents a box at all Druggist and medicine dealers. 7

USE DR. AGNEW'S OINTMENT for SKIN ERUPTIONS 35c
USE DR. AGNEW'S LIVER PILLS for CONSTIPATION 10c

Always Uniform
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BAKER'S CHOCOLATE & COCOA

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Directions for preparing more than one hundred dainty dishes in our Choice Recipe Book, sent free on request.

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OPERATIONS AVOIDED

Two Grateful Letters from Women Who Avoided Serious Operations.—Many Women Suffering from Like Conditions Will Be Interested.



When a physician tells a woman, suffering from ovarian or womb trouble, that an operation is necessary it, of course, frightens her.

The very thought of the operating table and the knife strikes terror to her heart. As one woman expressed it, when told by her physician that she must undergo an operation, she felt that her death knell had sounded.

Our hospitals are full of women who are there for ovarian or womb operations!

It is quite true that these troubles may reach a stage where an operation is the only resource, but such cases are much rarer than is generally supposed, because a great many women have been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound after the doctors had said an operation must be performed. In fact, up to the point where the knife must be used to secure instant relief, this medicine is certain to help.

The strongest and most grateful statements possible to make come from women who, by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, have escaped serious operations.

Mrs. Robert Glenn of 434 Marie St., Ottawa, Ont., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is so well and widely known that it does not need my recommendation, but I am pleased to add it to the many which you have in its favor. I have suffered untold agonies from ovarian troubles for nearly three years, and the doctors told me that I must undergo an operation, but as I was unwilling to do this, I tried your Vegetable Compound, and I am only too pleased that I did so, for it restored me to perfect health, saving me the pain of an operation and the immense bills attending the same. Pray accept my hearty thanks and best wishes."

Miss Margret Merkley of 275 3d Street, Milwaukee, Wis., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"Loss of strength, extreme nervousness, severe shooting pains through the pelvic organs, cramps, bearing down pains, and an irritable disposition compelled me to seek medical advice. The doctor, after making an examination, said that I had ovarian trouble and ulceration, and advised an operation as my only hope. To this I strongly objected—and I decided as a last resort to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"To my surprise the ulceration healed, all the bad symptoms disappeared, and I am once more strong, vigorous and well; and I cannot express my thanks for what it has done for me."

Ovarian and womb troubles are steadily on the increase among women—and before submitting to an operation every woman should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and write Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. for advice.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been curing the worst forms of female complaints, all ovarian troubles, inflammation, ulceration, falling and displacement of the womb, leucorrhœa, irregularities, indigestion and nervous prostration. Any woman who could read the many grateful letters on file in Mrs. Pinkham's office would be convinced of the efficiency of her advice and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman Best Understands a Woman's Ills.

FAMOUS PEOPLE

BY FANNIE M. LOTHROP



Copyright Photo, Marceau, New York

MRS. GEORGE GOULD
The Home-Life at Georgian Court.

One of the most magnificent country houses in the United States is Georgian Court, at the head of the beautiful lake Carasaljo, among the tall, straight kingly pines of Lakewood, N.J., and the wife and mother who makes this palace a home is Mrs. George J. Gould, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Kingdon, formerly of Toronto.

The beautiful Edith Kingdon, after completing her education in England, adopted the stage as a career, and her talent, grace, charm and presence were winning recognition when in 1886 she was married to George Gould, the millionaire railway owner, and son of Jay Gould, at one time America's leading financier. Mrs. Gould soon became one of the most popular of the younger society women of the country and a leader in the world of fashion. Beautiful is the house in which she lives, but far more beautiful is the atmosphere of love, sweetness and companionship that fills the home with sunshine and happiness. It is said that wealth often makes fair favorites of fortune forgetful of the privileges and joys of motherhood, sacrificing on the altar of fashion, time and attention that should be paid to loving watchfulness of the welfare of the children; but Mrs. Gould is a model mother to her six children, a devoted companion, confidant and friend.

The Goulds are practically the only members of the ultra-fashionable set who reside in the country the year round. Georgian Court, built of light gray brick and terra cotta in the style of the French Renaissance, lies in beautiful grounds rendered exclusive by a high fence of wrought iron with bases and interspersed posts of gray stone to match the house. The stables, harmonizing in architecture with the mansion itself, are stocked with horses of every description for the family and guests.

Over the stables is the theatre, a dainty, bijou play-house, complete in every detail, furnished in dark red and gold and seating about one hundred and twenty-five. The Casino, devoted primarily to sport, has a special race-track, a great plunge swimming tank, courts for all games, and about forty bed-rooms and half as many bath-rooms, to be used when a large house-party overtaxes the hospitality of the mansion. The Sunken Garden, which is sixty feet in width and 120 in length, is floored and walled with flawless marble, and fine sculpture peeping from a dark background of evergreen shrubs and bushes, is reflected in the clear waters of a lagoon. Near by, too, is the wonderful electric fountain, sixty feet in diameter, of white marble; the centre piece consisting of a colossal Nautilus shell of bronze, forming a chariot on which stands the heroic statue of a man driving a pair of purest marble sea-horses.

Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year 1905, by W. C. Mack, at the Department of Agriculture

THE PORTALS OF PRINT.

FROM T. P.'S WEEKLY.

The reading public is fast becoming a writing public. Every post brings some reminder of this fact. Thus a Presbyterian minister writes that he was impressed by a remark made in this journal concerning Sir Wemyss Reid. He had "that desire to write which is the power to do it." This correspondent says that he has always had a commanding desire to write, has, in fact, written a good deal, but he is still doubtful about the degree of his power because he has not yet discovered the way of acceptance by editors or publishers. He asks: "Does that prove that the real power is lacking though the desire remains as imperative as ever?" And he suggests that "some means might be devised by editors and publishers by which people with a desire to write could be helped to the power to use their pen with hope of themselves and for the benefit of their fellows." These inquiries are representative of so many that I will attempt to answer them at greater length than is usually possible under "Friends in Council."

THE MARKET.

The remark concerning Sir Wemyss Reid, which this correspondent quotes, contains much truth; but it has to be interpreted with care. It is not new. Robert Louis Stevenson said the same thing more expansively in one of his essays. He said that if a young man, looking back over a fair number of years, found that the love of writing had been persistent in his own case, and had survived all discouragements, he might, if other circumstances did not forbid, regard this as a true call to the literary life. When my correspondent speaks of "the power to write," he means the power to write for the market. In amateur writing, as in amateur farming, it is the market that ultimately counts. The bringing of pigs to market always was, and always will be, a matter of personal shrewdness and adaptability—qualities which cannot be imparted. What can be imparted is a correct idea of the position of the outside contributor. This, I think, is widely understood. In the nature of the case he is at a great disadvantage. No editor can run a paper on the chances of his letter-box. (Nor without them.) He must have a staff, whether inside or outside of the office. The ship must be worked by a crew. Thus, only certain portions or elements of a journal can be thrown open to unsolicited offerings. But because they are thrown open they are not therefore closed to nearer and more practiced pens. Nor can an editor limit his initiative in procuring articles by direct commission.

THE CONTRIBUTOR'S HANDICAP.

These facts, and others like them make the barrier between the contributor and print. They cannot be helped. The outside contributor may devote hours to an article, ignorant of the fact that the editor has already commissioned one on the same object. Many contributors appear to think that acceptance or rejection depends solely upon literary merit. This is not the case. An editor is constantly returning a better-written article than the one he accepts. He is not in a position of a judge awarding a prize, but is in that of a merchant procuring certain wares which he proposes to sell to regular customers, whose tastes and limitations he knows. An article, therefore, may be rejected for many reasons which the contributor cannot easily discover. Here are a few:

1. It is too good—that is to say, its thought and style would go over the heads of the readers.

2. Though excellent it is not in harmony with the usual contents of the paper. Thousands of MSS. are returned for this reason.

3. Though suitable in subject and correct in style, it lacks readability.

4. It is too long, and not good enough to be worth cutting. A great many contributors never ask themselves what is the probable space which an editor can afford, though the paper itself provides easy indications.

5. The article is returned simply because one on the same subject is at hand.

6. The contributor has failed to notice that the subject has been treated—very possibly in an inferior way.

7. The article, though excellent, would cause some special embarrassment.

THE NARROW WAY.

Such an array of obstacles may seem appalling, but it is precisely by realizing them that the contributor can hope to find that "way of acceptance" which he desires. The contributor should take himself less seriously and his editor more seriously. Generally speaking, the attack on a paper should begin with very short contributions. The paragraph is the unit of journalism, and the beginner's best introduction. Thousands of disappointed writers would have seen themselves in print long ago if they had written paragraphs about common things, instead of beating out long articles on hackneyed subjects, or soaring into self-expression. The character and architecture of a paper cannot be too carefully studied. When a good idea occurs, which will demand time and labor in the working out, it is well to write to the editor, shortly explaining the proposed article and offering to send it on approval. A final word of consolation: hardly any journal can maintain its interest without the help of the chance contribution. This is a maxim. The way may be barred—it cannot be otherwise—to the unsolicited contribution which has no compelling merit. But the right contribution—come from whom it may—goes to the printer by special messenger. I do not think that much more can be said.

WEAK KIDNEYS

It is of but little use to try to doctor the kidneys themselves. Such treatment is wrong. For the kidneys are not usually to blame for their weaknesses or irregularities. They have no power—no self-control. They are operated and actuated by a tiny shred of a nerve which is largely responsible for their condition. If the Kidney nerve is strong and healthy the kidneys are strong and healthy. If the Kidney nerve goes wrong you know it by the inevitable result—kidney trouble.

This tender nerve is only one of a great system of nerves. This system controls not only the kidneys, but the heart, and the liver, and the stomach. For simplicity's sake Dr. Shoop has called this great nerve system the "Inside Nerves." They are not the nerves of feeling—not the nerves that enable you to walk, to talk, to act, to think. They are the master nerves, and every vital organ is their slave. The common name for these nerves is the "sympathetic nerves"—because each set is in such close sympathy with the others that weakness anywhere usually results in weakness everywhere.

The one remedy which aims to treat, not the Kidneys themselves, but the nerves which are to blame, is known by physicians and druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative (Tablet or Liquid). This remedy is not a symptom remedy—it is strictly a cause remedy. While it usually brings speedy relief, its effects are also lasting.

If you would like to read an interesting book on inside nerve disease, write Dr. Shoop. With the book he will also send the "Health Token"—an intended passport to good health. Both the book and the "Health Token" are free.

For the free book and the "Health Token" you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 41, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.

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

Dr. Shoop's Restorative Tablets—give full three weeks' treatment. Each form—liquid or tablet—have equal merit. Druggists everywhere.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

The Mermaid.

The revival of the sea serpent tales and theories naturally brings to mind that other marine curiosity so often mentioned in connection with the sea serpent—namely, the mermaid. Many stories are told of this remarkable creature, not only by ancient, but by comparatively modern writers and travelers.

Of course, such superstitions were not to be let pass by those unscrupulous and scheming individuals who are every ready to use the credulity to their own benefit. Thus, to say nothing of the impostures constantly practiced at fairs and by traveling show people, a striking instance of this kind occurred not many years ago in London. A mermaid was exhibited in a leading street at the west end of the town. A pretty round fee was charged for admission, and the dupes were shown a strange-looking object in a glass case, which was unblushingly declared to be a mermaid. But the imposture was too gross to last long. As the result of a lawsuit which arose over the profits that accrued from the exhibition, it was ascertained to be the dried skin of the head and shoulders of a monkey, attached by a glutinous matter to the dried skin of a fish of the salmon kind, and the whole was stuffed and highly varnished, the better to deceive the eye.

In a pamphlet communicated to the Royal Society in 1676 by one Thomas Slover, "an ingenious chirurgeon," who had lived for some years in Virginia, Mr. Slover would seem to have reckoned the merman among the inhabitants of the colony, judging from the minute accuracy of his description of the creature, which is as follows: "A most prodigious creatpre, much resembling a man, only somewhat larger, standing upright in the water with his head, neck, shoulders and breast to the cubits of his arms above water; his skin was tawny, much like that of an Indian; the figure of his head was pyramidal and slick, without hair; his eyes large and black, and so were his eyebrows; his mouth very wide, with a broad black streak on the upper lip; his neck, shoulders, arms and breast were like those of a man; his hands, if he had any, were under water." The above is suggestive, as illustrating the creative powers of the mind of a person having faith in such superstitions, coupled with a vivid imagination.

Take Time to Be Loving.

Few of us mean to hide our love from the children or husband. It is only because we are so busy—so busy. We must do everything in the very quickest way, and at the same time keep planning and thinking of how all those other things are to be done—and so love is crowded out. I sometimes wonder, dear mothers, if we are not nearly all making a mistake—if it would not be better to let the children's clothes be not quite so fine, the dinner plainer—yes, if need be, even the sitting-room table go some day undusted—but so make time for the loving word and smile, the gentle, thoughtful deed, the lingering touch and caress, the something that will show the love in our hearts. Never a day passes but each one of us is near someone who is starving—not for food, nor wealth, nor fame, but for love. Even the little children in our homes are hungering for the loving word and smile. If we can but take time to give these, they will be remembered long after our elaborate dinners, our stylish dresses, our spotless houses, are forgotten.

Let us think the matter over carefully and look at it squarely. Do we, because of over-much sweeping and dusting in our homes, because of magnifying the importance of having each thing always in its proper place; and above all, of keeping the house nice for strangers to see—do we in any way lessen the joy for any of the dear ones in the home? Do we bake and dust and work to "keep house" for strangers and let "our own" go homeless? For where love is not uppermost, there can be no home, only a house.—Mothers' Magazine.

The smallest inhabited island in the world is that on which the Eddystone lighthouse stands, for at low water it is only 30 feet in diameter. At high water the base of the lighthouse, which has a diameter of only a little over twenty-eight feet is completely submerged.

The Postmaster Tells His Secret

His Health Mainly Due to the Use of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Postmaster Lee Looks Ten Years Younger Than His Seventy-Six Years and He Gives the Credit to the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Tabucintac, Cumberland Co., N. B., Jan. 26.—(Special.)—Horatio J. Lee, postmaster here, is now in his seventy-sixth year, but so bright and healthy does he look and so energetic is he in his movements that he would easily pass for ten years younger.

"How do I keep young looking," the postmaster says. "Well I attribute it largely to my good health and my health is mainly due to the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I first learned the value of this kidney remedy some years ago. I was then suffering from kidney disease. My feet and legs swelled and I had to rise eight or ten times in the night because of urinary troubles. Six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills restored my health at that time and I have used them at intervals since.

"To anyone afflicted with kidney trouble I say 'Dodd's Kidney Pills are all right.' Try them and you will be sure to find a benefit."

AMUSING STUNTS WITH A TALKING MACHINE

A FEW TRICKS THAT YOU MAY LEARN TO PERFORM.

Some interesting and amusing "stunts" that may be performed with a talking machine, graphophone or phonograph are described. In addition to the machine itself, the author notes, a recorder and a few blank records will be needed. The first trick, which he names the "Speech by Tom Thumb," is thus performed:

"The machine must be speeded up as high as possible, and an announcement recorded on a blank in a deep, loud voice. The machine should be quickly slowed down to 800 revolutions per minutes, and the speech or monologue recorded at that speed, care being taken to articulate distinctly. When the blank is full the reproducer may be substituted for the recorder, and the machine be brought up again to high speed at which the announcement was made. When the record is reproduced at this speed the result will be the loud voice of the announcement, followed by a rapid, pinched-up little voice making the speech.

The second trick described is the reproduction of a whistling duet, in which both parts are performed by the same person. This is effected as follows:

"Put on a blank, and after the speed is at about 160 revolutions whistle some popular piece of which you know the secod part. When the record is full set the recorder back to the beginning again without stopping the machine. When the recording point gets to the commencement of the piece the first part will sound faintly in the recorder, thus giving the cue and the pitch for the second, which should be recorded not quite so loudly as the first.

"Several modifications of this experiment will suggest themselves. The first may not be perfectly successful, but that need not be considered a drawback, as a spoiled record can be easily cleaned with a rag and a little kerosene. The rubbing should be lengthwise of the cylinder till the lines are all removed, after which a soft cloth is wrapped around the record to give a polish. Hard or gold-molded records may also be cleaned in this way, which fact suggests another amusing trick.

"This will call for two records, preferably talking selections, which are exact duplicates. One of these is 'doctored' by cleaning off the latter half, the rest being protected by a piece of writing paper wrapped around and secured by an elastic band. On this blank space various remarks should be recorded, which should be very different from those originally there. The good record is to be played through first. While saying that you will repeat it the second one is quickly substituted in the machine, and, of course, starts off exactly like the first one. When the 'doctored' portion is reached, however, a change will be noticed, but cannot be accounted for by the hearers.

"By taking two records of entirely different character, cutting each in two, and putting on a half of one and a half of the other, we can often jump from the sublime to the ridiculous by quickly flipping the reproducer across the gap from one to the other. With care the thinner half of one of these records may be slipped halfway on, in a reversed position, and when made to run true will produce everything backward. A curious thing about such records is that the voice one hears in the proper direction is instantly recognized when reversed, but is, of course, unintelligible."—Scientific American.

A Human Statue.

"He is a human statue," says the Carmarthen prison authorities concerning Schreiner, a German waiter, who is under arrest on a sensational charge of attempted murder of his mother and mistress at Aberayron.

Directly he was committed for trial and passed into the hands of the prison authorities, he adopted an attitude of impregnable listlessness.

When first received at the prison, Schreiner absolutely refused all kinds of food left in his cell, and matters became so serious that the doctor had to forcibly feed him by means of a tube.

This artificial device must have shown the man that voluntary starvation was impossible under the circumstances—provided, of course, that he does not really appreciate what is happening to him—and during the succeeding days he fed himself.

He would go for a whole day or more without touching his meals, and would then devour ravenously the whole of the accumulation of food in his cell.

Latterly, however, he has again developed his former obstinacy. Schreiner will lie on his stomach for a whole day without moving a muscle; sometimes he is stretched on his back; at other times he stands erect in a corner of his cell.

There are many ways known to prison officials whereby mere acting on the part of a prisoner, however clever and collected, can be detected, but all these devices have failed in the present case.

Schreiner has not been caught napping, and he remains a bag of mystery. He will not utter a word or sound, and never varies his vacant stare into space. Every little act of kindness and special attention goes unheeded, and he has to be dressed and undressed as if he were a bronze statue.

There is no rhyme or reason in his movements or absence of movement, as the case may be, and it is a fair inference that the officials of Carmarthen prison will be pleased to see the arrival of the judge at the October assizes, in order to put a closure on their present anxiety and worry.—London Mirror.

Feathered Cannibals.

In the highest point of the island in the lake of St. James' Park, two large gulls stood the other afternoon looking down with a kind of scornful, motionless dignity on the smaller members of their tribe wading at the water's edge or skimming to and fro on the wing.

The two gulls were said to be those who have taken to eating sparrows and who now regard their companions seeking a fishy diet with something like contempt. The Westminster Gazette told the story of how the two gulls were first seen at their deadly work with the sparrows.

It was on Bank Holiday when clusters of sparrows were everywhere in St. James' Park seeking the crumbs which fell from the holiday makers. The two gulls watched a group of tiny brown birds for some time, and then the larger bird, presumably the male, dashed no fewer than five consecutive times into the struggling and absorbed cluster of sparrows, emerging each time with a live bird in his beak. He shook his prey as a terrier shakes a rat, and then swallowed the sparrows feathers and all. Twice, however, his mate intervened, and took the sparrow from him for her own consumption.

The following day, when the majority of the 50 or 60 gulls in the park were engaged in looking for food in the lake or screaming their appreciation of the stormy weather, the two big gulls stood silent and detached, occasionally turning a thoughtful and melancholy eye to the bank, presumably the scene of the tragedy of Bank Holiday. More sparrows were gathered there.

A keeper could not understand the affair. "If," he said, "they've really swallowed sparrows and got a taste for poultry they'll probably give up fish altogether, and the next thing will be these two big gulls will be trying to swallow the little ones. The two of them have been watching the other gulls pretty keenly all the morning. I don't like the looks of them at all."—London Mail.

QUAINT MATRIMONIAL SCOTTISH CUSTOMS

PECULIAR TO THE RESIDENTS OF ST. CYRUS.

It is a very quaint matrimonial competition that prevails in the old-fashioned fishing and agricultural hamlet of St. Cyrus, on the northeast coast of Scotland.

It is an annual contest open only to brides, is judged and umpired by the parish minister in the parish church and has to do entirely with age and stature. Four money prizes of equal value are awarded every year. There is one each for the youngest, the oldest, the shortest and the tallest brides married during the course of the year in the parish church.

Candidates, if not resident in the parish, must take up residence there at least six weeks before the nuptial knot is tied.

The proceedure followed is the essence of simplicity. At the close of the wedding ceremony the bride retires to the vestry in order to sign the marriage register and to have her competitive qualifications ascertained. The "birth lines," as they are familiarly designated, show her age, but no documentary evidence of stature, however authoritatively attested, can be accepted. Proof must be forthcoming on the spot. For this purpose the candidate has to submit to an ordeal, the first part of which consists in removing her shoes. Then comes the undoing of her hair until the tresses, length permitting, hang loosely over her shoulders.

Thus temporarily bereft of her adornment, she steps on to the measuring stand provided for this special purpose, and always kept on the premises. Now comes the crux of the ceremony. The judge carefully wields the sliding indicator and in the gentlest possible manner checkmates any suspicion of unduly manipulating the head and feet.

Measuring completed, the pastor enters the particulars in the brides' register. The entries close with the end of each year, and it is an interesting group that wends its way to the manse on the first week day of the year to receive the dowries.

These marriages always take place on Friday, on which occasion there is invariably a good turnout of spectators, the union of a deaf and dumb couple having attracted a record attendance. The brides' register reveals some curious features. In one family three sisters and a brother's wife were successful in annexing the gift, and of two prize-taking sisters, one was the tallest and the other the shortest. In another instance only half a day separated one of the lucky brides from the next in turn.

The present minister of the parish has officiated at these contests for the last 21 years, during which perlod the value of the dowries has averaged a trifle over $50 each.

The origin of this droll competition is decidedly interesting. One boisterous winter day a wealthy local laird observed a young couple wending their way to church to be "made one." Curious to know their circumstances, he made inquiries and learned that the mutual love of the plowman and the ex-servant lass was their principal asset for setting up house. As a sequel the laird left at his death a legacy of $5,000, the interest of which he decreed was to be divided annually for all time coming, into five equal portions, four among brides, as already mentioned, and the fifth to provide oatmeal, tea, sugar, etc., for the poor of the parish.

This quaint custom, besides creating pleasurable excitement, does much material good to the humble participants. The fund, which is invested in government consols, at present stands at $5,650 and the next distribution—on Monday, Jan. 1.—will be the fifty-ninth.—Cassell's Journal.

A rich Frenchman died some time ago and willed his great steam yacht to the government to be used by French ambassadors. It could not be used by them, but at last has been turned over to the governor of French West Africa, who sails up and down the coast in it.

Removes Poison From the Blood

There's a need in every home of a medicine that will promptly cure biliousness, kidney derangements and constipation.

A medicine that by cleansing the filtering and excretory organs will remove all poisonous waste matter, and by so doing prevent fevers, colds and such deadly diseases as dropsy, diabetes and Bright's disease.

No medicine satisfies this need so well as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

This is no idle boast, but an absolute fact that is backed up by the testimony of a hundred thousand homes.

As a treatment for backaches, headaches, indigestion, aching limbs, liver derangements, kidney disorders and constipation, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are prompt, thorough and effective. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSIONS CAUSED BY COAL DUST

SMALL PARTICLES CAN CAUSE GREAT DISASTER.

Coal is the carbonized remains of tree mosses. Oddly enough, these mosses were the big forefathers of the moss we know as lycopodium, which in a powdered state is used to produce flash signals. This will help to give an idea of the intensely inflammable nature of coal dust.

Some of the best coal in the world is cut from what is known as the Merthyr four-foot seam, and this seam is one of the dustiest in the world. It is a terrible fact that over 1,000 men have lost their lives on this seam in the last half century.

Some years ago one of the inspectors of mines conducted a number of experiments on the explosive power of coal dust. A disused shaft 150 feet deep was chosen for the purpose. Samples of dust from different collieries were collected for the purpose. When two hundredweight of dust was emptied down a shaft and a charge of gunpowder fired the result was startling.

Huge tongues of flame 60 feet in height shot up from the mouth of the shaft and enormous columns of smoke rose high in the air, forming a great black pall over the scene of the explosion. On the other hand, when high explosives were used no effect at all was produced on the dust.

But colliers are not the only workers who have to dread dust dangers. Almost every kind of dust which is composed of inflammable material will explode when touched by a naked light. Maltsters are often heavy sufferers in this way, for malt dust is shockingly explosive. One of the biggest disasters of this kind in recent years was the complete destruction of the premises of the Ipswich Malting Company. These were six stories high, 700 feet long and 50 wide, and they were completely gutted by a malt explosion, which set fire to them. There were 70,000 quarters of grain in the building at the time, and the damage was estimated at £50,000.

Messrs. Whitbread suffered in a similar manner, a large building near the Barbican used for grinding malt having been badly damaged. In this case the cause of the fire is said to have been the spontaneous combustion of the malt dust which was suspended in the air.

The careless housemaid who uses the contents of the sugar basin to light the fire knows that nothing burns more easily than powdered sugar. Proprietors of large sweatmeat factories have learned that there is danger from this source.

In 1898 a serious sugar explosion took place in a Boston candy factory. It originated in a room where marshmallows were being made. These sweets are coated with finely-pulverized sugar, and the atmosphere was hot and dry, and laden with this finely divided dust. Two girls were badly hurt and the premises fired by the explosion.

In the manufacture of linoleum no unprotected lights are allowed in the mixing department. This is on account of the great danger of exploding the cork dust floating in the air. An additional danger in linoleum making is that the mixture of cement and cork dust has the unpleasant property of spontaneously igniting if left in a warm place. It is, therefore, customary to mix the material a sackful at a time in order to reduce the risks of an explosion.—Pearson's Weekly.

Esperanto.

The yearning for a universal language or vocabulary which shall bridge the gulf of races and nations, reverse the judgment of Babel, and finally break down the barriers to commerce and universal brotherhood and peace, is strictly a modern development. Though the good Bishop Wilkins nearly 240 years ago essayed the solution of the problem, it was not until the last quarter of the nineteenth century that the knowledge of languages was sufficiently widespread to stimulate the inventive linguists again to attack the impossible. When the movement had once set in they seemed to work overtime at the production of systems which were to revolutionize the world.

Since Schleyer put forth his famous world speech in 1879 there have been a dozen or more like attempts, but only the names of the first—"Volapuk"—and of "Esperanto," which followed Volapuk after an interval of a decade, are remembered today. Volapuk is now classed in the list of abortive and abandoned experiments, together with "Kosmos," "Spelin," "Myrana," "Lingua international," "Universala," "Novilatin," "Idiom neutral," and the like, some of which were distinct attempts to correct the defects of Volapuk, but which shared in its general impotency. "Esperanto" alone has survived, and while it is too early to predict any future for it, the attention it is receiving in Europe makes it a subject of more than passing interest.

Without going into the broad question of the ultimate utility of an attempt to impose on the world another language as a means of dissipating the confusion of tongues, it may be admitted that Esperanto has avoided some of the pitfalls and defects of the systems which it has replaced, and that if too much be not claimed for it by its advocates it may attain to some measure of usefulness as a sort of common vocabulary along certain limited lines. It has at least the virtue of simplicity. Any well-educated person will find that he already knows a large portion of the vocabulary, as the words are selected from the living languages of the world, not manufactured so as to be different from any other. Moreover, the rules of grammar are so few and so simple that a few hours' study will be sufficient in most cases for their mastery.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Word "Gentleman."

It is difficult to talk much about being "a gentleman" and behaving like a gentleman, says an English writer, without betraying an inward and invisible want of breeding. The "grace" which is the true word for what we mean by gentlemanly qualities should never be dwelt upon, although its absence should be denounced. That grace of soul, of feeling, of habit, of manner, and of conduct which should attract no attention, no surprise, no eulogy, is born in a person, and can never be acquired, although a stratum of good manners, which is all that the majority mean by "gentlemanly," is often the result of education. "You have the grace of God," said Launcelot Gobbo when he meant to convey that Bassanio was a gentleman, and I wish that more of us were Gobbos in the art of expression.

This word "gentleman" is very English in its application. The French have no equivalent, although they are a nation of gallant men, a nation of cavaliers. The Spanish have no equivalent for gentleman, except, perhaps grandees. A prouder people does not exist, yet the distinctions between class and class in Spain are much less accentuated than in England. Through Spain we arrive at the paradox that the most aristocratic country in Europe is also the most democratic. One cannot imagine a Spaniard asking another "to behave like a gentleman," for there is only one standard of behavior in Spain. The omnibus conductor, exchanging cigarettes with the grandee, will exhibit as much mastery of the charming courtesies of life as his "superior," as we should call the grandee in England.

I cannot regret the misuse of the word gentleman, because its use seems to me, except on occasions of ceremony, utterly snobbish and meaningless. What a pity it is that we have no word like "monsieur!" You can address anyone by that title in Paris, from a cocher to a duke, and you are right. The French "gentleman," stepping into fiacre, will address the cocher as "monsieur" as readily as the cocher will so address him. In England we use "gentleman" officially, without implying any foolish class distinction; but we have no word for the interchange of courtesy. Our "sir" implies superiority; the last thing which "monsieur" does. We are a nation of snobs, and it is being brought home to us by the word "gentleman" being arrogated by precisely the class to which we would deny it.



OPINION OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT ANALYST.

I hereby certify that I have analyzed Wilson's Invalids' Port and find it contains the best of Natural Port Wine and Extract of Cinchona Bark as its chief principles. These active principles are blended in the proper proportion to act as an excellent appetizer and a most agreeable tonic and fortifier.

Provincial Government Analyst.

36a

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It's a Healing Ointment

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Why tax the system with drugs to cure a purely local blemish?

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Eruptions of the Skin,
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No matter how long standing the conditions may be.

ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN.
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Geo. Brown & Co., Toronto.

IF A COUGH makes your nights sleepless and weary, it will worry you a good deal, and with good cause. To dispel the worry and give yourself rest try Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It exerts a soothing influence on the air passages and allays the irritation that leads to inflammation. It will subdue the most stubborn cough or cold, and eventually eradicate it from the sysetem, as a trial of it will prove to you.

How to be Healthy and Beautiful

Cultivate the out-door habit in Winter.



For health and happiness



Skeeing makes the blood tingle

PRACTICAL, POINTED TALKS ON HEALTH AND BEAUTY SUBJECTS, AND CORRESPONDENTS' QUESTIONS ANSWERED EVERY WEEK BY MRS. HENRY SYMES



Cultivating the fresh air habit

MANY people, when cold weather comes, hide away in their windproof houses, thoroughly barricaded against fresh air. Under such circumstances, the power to make heat diminishes, and they are afraid to come in contact with cold air, because they have coddled themselves too much as the cold weather has come on. Coddling is a bad habit to form; it lowers the power of resistance and makes one an easy prey to disease.

On the other hand, cold is a vitalizer of tremendous consequence. There is no tonic better than contact with cold air. The body rallies its forces to repel the cold; and this is why one feels stronger and more full of energy after the application of cold.

Don't form the indoor habit in cold weather, but cultivate the outdoor habit to the fullest extent. The power of resistance can be gained by daily exposure to cold air. Go out of doors each day, no matter how cold and stormy the weather may be. At first you may find it trying, but fight it out—it is well worth while.

Those who live where there are snow and ice are to be envied, as this makes an opportunity for outdoor games that will beat any tonic in the world for making the eyes bright and the blood tingle through every portion of the body. Snowballing, skating, sledding, skeeing are all winter sports that old and young may participate in with the greatest benefit possible. They keep up the reactionary power of the body. The person who has excellent reactionary power has a veritable fountain of youth, and need not feel old, no matter what his or her years may be. This vigor in the body will furnish successful resistance against all the enemies that assail the health from within, and any one who can resist cold is well equipped to fight every disease.

If you have a veranda to your house, don't desert it as the winter days steal on. Just keep putting on extra wraps as the weather grows colder, and take your daily airing, and sunning, too, when it is possible. Reading, resting and chatting with one's friend may be just as comfortably done out-of-doors in winter as in summer, and with the happy knowledge that you are adding not only to your general health, but to the good looks all women instinctively yearn for.

Don't fail to have plenty of cold, fresh air in your sleeping room, else you will undo during the night all the good you have accomplished during the day. Pure air is a necessity night and day at all seasons of the year; but in winter gas jets, furnaces, stoves, kitchens, bath room plumbing, the breath and emanations from human bodies are all poisoning the indoor air, and if we do not have proper ventilation and plenty of good, fresh, outdoor air we are sure to suffer evil effects from it.



Snowballing better than any tonic

BEAUTY THROUGH HYGIENE—CLEANSING THE SYSTEM

By Dr. Emma E. Walker

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WITH all the attention that has recently been given to the subject of sewage and drainage in our houses and cities, how many girls stop to think how far more important is attention to their own eliminative functions?

The consequences of defects in the performance of digestive functions are far-reaching, and I believe are the cause of a large majority of the diseases which are so prevalent in modern times.

There are various causes of constipation, one of the chief being neglect of the calls of nature. The digestive apparatus is so closely associated with the nervous system that it is extremely susceptible to the influence of habit.

There is nothing more important for the proper performance of the eliminative functions than the faithful observance of a certain hour each day. Any deviation from this rule or irregularity in the time will most surely have its effect, as you all undoubtedly have observed. The nerves of the intestines, which are normally sensitive to the presence of a foreign body when it is ready to be thrown off, become dulled when attention is not given to this matter, and consequently fail to perform their work.

Then, again, one of the results of faulty posture is downward displacement of the bowels. This condition leads to catarrh of the intestines, and thus to intestinal indigestion, and so on to constipation and sometimes to diarrhoea. In such cases mucus is often seen in the feces.

Some girls indulge in the very bad habit of reading at this time. You cannot satisfactorily attend to two functions at the same time.

The mind and the will have a great deal to do with the proper performance of these duties. You probably have had the experience of becoming so absorbed in other matters that the desire for defecation which came on at the regular hour finally passed away.

Concentration on this part of the day's work is as necessary as it is in everything else that you do.

Any depressing influence, such as worry or prolonged work, will soon affect the nervous system and cause all of the physiological functions to become slowed.

Diet has often much to do with constipation. In certain girls the intestinal lining is so delicate and irritable that coarse foods, such as contain the woody fibre of fruits and vegetables, are irritating. In such persons diarrhoea and constipation sometimes alternate.

In other girls the intestines are less irritable than normal; consequently, coarse foods are necessary to stimulate them to their proper action. In this regard, as in so many others, one person differs widely from another, and each girl must become familiar with her own physical peculiarities.

We eat too much meat and white bread, too many eggs and potatoes, while we take comparatively few vegetables and coarse grains which are rich in woody fibre.

HOW A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL'S HAIR IS DRESSED



LITTLE girls' hairdressing plays as important a part and is just as carefully thought out as that of their proud parent. At present the vogue is for soft curls—always with a natural effect. Young ladies of 16 have their hair undulated and arranged in a pompadour, which they tie at the crown and nape with small bows of two-inch velvet, exactly matching their hair in color.

Girls of this age must look natural, so their pompadour, uncovered by hat or veil, is artistically ruffed, making a fluffy frame for their young faces (than which same fluff, by the way, there is nothing more fatal after the first youth). And such young "demoiselles" down to the little French girl have the most exquisite care lavished upon their hair; regular brushing and treatment, which certainly repays itself now and always, as every head in Paris bears witness. It is not so much the beautiful arrangement as that soft brilliancy of a French woman's hair that attracts one.

Little tots' curls are soft but glossy, with none of the dry brightness of too assiduous washing, which makes the hair so brittle that an otherwise harmless rolling on flannel or ribbon overnight is rendered a dangerous process, for straight hair, excepting the "Dutch cut" for little boys (called "Buster Brown fashion"), is not to be thought of.

Curls are apt to be arranged according to the hat worn; with a big flat it is usually the fashion of tying one curl, as a topknot, with a pretty ribbon. The ever-popular poke calls for a "rouleau" or puff over the forehead, a saucy fashion which stands in highest favor with "the belle of tomorrow"—as they have named her with true French graciousness.

EXACT PROPORTIONS FOR THE IDEAL BEAUTY

A FAMOUS German scientist, who has made a life study of the beauty of women of all nations, considers that he found the most perfect and harmonious development of form among the Japanese. His ideal proportions differ slightly from the standard of beauty left us by the Greeks, and he gives the following as his "normal proportions" of the perfect figure, from averaging the measurements of many:

"The height should be seven and a half times the length of the head, ten times the length of the face, nine times the length of the head, and the legs four times the length of the head. The shoulders should be two heads wide, and when standing erect perfectly developed legs should touch at the knees, the calves and the ankles."

Here, however, are some other measurements which artists generally recognize as a standard for beauty. The stretch of the thumb and middle finger should just measure the length of the face; the thumbs and second fingers should exactly circle the neck, while the thumbs and middle fingers should exactly circle the waist. With arms fully extended on a level with the shoulders, the perfect woman should measure exactly her height from the tip of one middle finger to the other, while the arm hanging down should reach exactly half-way down the side.

With regard to other features of ideal beauty, it is interesting to note that many painters consider that hair which is luxuriant, long and more or less glossy in appearance, will often transform an otherwise plain-looking girl into one of great attractiveness. On the other hand, eyes which are too small or too large, too close or too far apart, too round or that follow a slanting direction, detract from beauty. Well-formed eyes should be neither too widely opened nor too closed. Protuberance and sinking of the eyes are both imperfections that detract from the beauty of the countenance.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR

IF YOU WOULD GET RID OF RHEUMATISM DO THAT which will cause free perspiration without subsequent chilling. If you would get rid of gout, make your liver as active as possible.

ONE HALF THE WORLD FEMININE DRINK TOO little water. They do not know what a real, good, healthy thirst is, and should cultivate one by using plenty of salt both in their food and in its natural state. It will take the place of a tonic. If the woman who has flabby flesh and a hollow chest will form the habit of eating plenty of salt meats and fish, thereby creating a thirst for water, she will take on good, healthy flesh and round out her figure in an astonishingly short time.

NO TREATMENT FOR BRUISES IS MORE PROMPT and efficacious than fomentations as hot as can be borne. Firm compression immediately over the injured place will often prevent discoloration, but the hot application will have the same effect. The sooner the heat can be applied the better. Alternate applications of heat and cold are very effective. For all bruises, except those on the head, heat is the remedy, but for severe blows on the head cold is doubtless better. Fomentations may be used at intervals to lessen the soreness, but should not be continued more than five minutes at a time.

LETTERS OF INQUIRY AND SUGGESTIONS FOR EACH

caused by washing them in cold water, but I have been told that this was not the cause, that cold water was good for the hands; consequently, this has caused quite an argument, and for this reason I have sought your advice. Also please tell me how to keep them in a nice condition. M.

To improve the appearance of your hands, wash them night and morning with hot water and soap, rinsing afterward with cool water. Dry thoroughly. At night rub in a good cream or some olive oil, and draw on a loose pair of gloves. Do not wash your hands during the day any oftener than is absolutely necessary, as you say you cannot procure warm water. Cold water has absolutely no effect in cleaning them. It would be a very good plan, however, if you could keep a small jar of almond meal at your office. Use this as you would soap, and it will remove the dirt and leave the hands smooth. The camphor jelly for which I am giving you formula is excellent to rub in after the hands have been thoroughly dried.

Camphor Toilet Cream Jelly.

Quince seed, 60 grains; water, hot, 14 ounces; borax powder, 60 grains; glycerine, 2 ounces; spirits of camphor, 1 ounce; oil of bitter almonds, 10 drops.

Macerate the quince seed for several hours with the water, strain, add the glycerine, and in the mixture dissolve the borax. Dissolve the oil in the spirits of camphor and gradually add to it the mucilage, and mix thoroughly.

Big Pimples on Face

I have read your column, but have never tried any of the recipes. I am troubled with pimples all over my face; big red ones; some of them come to a head and some don't. I am also troubled with blackheads and an oily skin. My face is full of little scars and holes. I would be very grateful for any recipes which would help clear my skin. Thanking you in advance, I await your reply. P. M. G.

The pimples you describe are the outward indication of some inward disturbance, and until this is righted they will continue to disfigure your face. If they are caused by digestive troubles, careful diet will be necessary. Get plenty of fresh air, drink quantities of fresh water, eat simple, wholesome food, and refrain from all rich, greasy and highly seasoned dishes. The cream for which formula is given is an excellent healing agent, but it will not prevent the eruptions if the inward cause is not remedied.

Fossati Cream for Pimples.

Lanolin, 5 grams; sweet almond oil, 5 grams; sulphur precipitate, 5 grams; oxide of zinc, 2½ grams; extract of violet, 10 drops.

Apply a little to the pimples each night.

To Make the Hair Curl

My little girl's hair is very thick, but has not a bit of curl about it. Now, I would like to put it up in kids, and ask you to kindly publish something that will make it soft and curly by putting it in kids.

Mrs. K.

Solution to Keep Hair Curled.

Take of gum arabic, 1 ounce; good moist sugar, ½ an ounce; pure hot water, ½ pint. Dissolve. When this solution is cold, add alcohol, 2 fluid ounces; bichlorate of mercury and salammoniac, 4 grains each. The last two should be dissolved in the alcohol before admixture. Lastly, add enough water to make the whole measure one pint. Perfume with cologne or lavender water. Moisten the hair with the fluid before putting it in papers or kids.

To Improve the Neck

How can a woman of mature years improve her neck? Can a bony neck be developed after the age of 35? If so, how?

MISERNA.

To improve the appearance of your neck and throat, bathe them every night with warm water, and then rub a good skin food well into the pores, and let it remain on all night. In the morning massage with cold water and dry briskly with a coarse towel. This treatment will in a short time transform angles and leanness into plumpness.

Wants Plump Wrists

Can you recommend any treatment which will help to make invisible the wristbone? My wristbone is very prominent. How can I improve the appearance? FLORODORA.

You can make the wrist bones less noticeable by rubbing the wrists each day with a good skin food, which will make them so plump that the angles will disappear.

When to Use Stain

How often must I use the physician's prescription (hair dye) recommended by you so highly? I've used it every morning. Is that too often? J. D. R.

Use the stain several times a week until the color is restored to your hair. Then do not use it until the color needs renewing. This is usually in about six weeks' time.

To Keep the Hair Light

I have a girl 1 year old. She did have lovely hair, but now it's dry, falls out and breaks off around the back of the head. It snarls very easily.

Besides that, it was a pretty yellow color, but I know it is growing darker every day. Will you please tell me something good for it? Yours truly, L. W.

Use the following lotion on your child's hair and shampoo it once in two weeks with the shampoo given, which will help to keep it light:

Lotion for Dry Hair.

Glycerine, 1 ounce; eau de cologne, ¼ pint; liquid ammonia, 1 dram; oil of origanum, ½ dram; oil of rosemary, ½ dram; tincture of cantharides, 1 ounce.

Briskly agitate for ten minutes, then add camphor julep, ½ pint, and again mix well and stir. A few drops of essence of musk or other perfume can be added.

Good Shampoo for Light Hair.

Potassium carbonate, 1 ounce; ammonia water, 1½ ounces; tincture of cantharides, 6 drams; bay rum, 4 ounces; alcohol, 4 ounces; water, 6 ounces.

Dissolve the potassium carbonate in the water and add the remaining ingredients. Rub well into the roots. Rinse thoroughly in several waters. Then dry carefully.

Found Cream Delightful.

Just a line to ask you a few questions. Am much interested in your beauty column. Have tried the orange flower cream and it is just fine. I am taking Dr. Valleatre's remedy, and you say quicker results are obtained by drinking malt extract. Now, I don't seem to understand. Are there any special malts, or do you mean beer or ale? Am also using your premature wrinkle lotion, and want to know if you massage the eye well before you apply the lotion?

J. F. B.

Malt extract is a preparation which may be purchased from any drug shop. It is non-alcoholic. It is not necessary to massage the skin before applying the lotion for premature wrinkles.

Troubled With Freckled Face

I have read your column, but have never tried any of the recipes; but I wish you would help me now. I am troubled with light freckles all over my face. Will you please give me something that will take them away, and also a recipe for blackheads that will not cause hair to grow?

H. Q.

Lemon and Glycerine Lotion.

(For Light Freckles and Sunburn.)

Citric acid (lemon), 3 drams; hot water, 11 ounces; borax, 2 drams; red rose petals, 1 ounce; glycerine, 1 ounce.

Dissolve the acid and borax in the water; infuse the petals for an hour; strain through a jelly bag after twenty-four hours, decant the clear portion and add the glycerine. Apply as often as agreeable.

Blackheads of the Skin.

Boracic acid, 2 drams; alcohol, 2 ounces; rosewater, 4 ounces.

Use with friction twice a day on the skin affected.

To Reduce the Abdomen.

Please send me a remedy for a fleshy abdomen. I am a rather small woman but plump, and my abdomen is very fat—so much so that it makes my dress ill fitting. If you can help, I will appreciate it very much. L. B.

The following exercise, if persisted in, will reduce the superfluous flesh on the abdomen: Lie flat on the floor and with the feet held under some heavy piece of furniture that will keep them close to the floor, raise the body to a sitting posture. Do this about twenty-five times night and morning.

Large Pores Cause Annoyance

Last winter I had a very severe case of smallpox, which appears to have increased the number and size of the pores of my face, causing me a great deal of annoyance. If you can give me formula, or recommend a preparation that will eradicate this trouble, I will be under many obligations to you for the kindness, and will reciprocate in any manner possible. J. S.

Massage frequently with witch hazel cold cream and apply the following lotion:

Witch Hazel Cold Cream.

One ounce each of white wax and spermaceti; ¼ pint oil of almonds. Melt, pour into a mortar which has been heated by being immersed some time in boiling water. Very gradually add 3 ounces of rosewater and 1 ounce of witch hazel, and assiduously stir the mixture until an emulsion is formed, and afterward until the mixture is nearly cold.

Lotion for Enlarged Pores.

Boric acid, 1 dram; distilled witch hazel, 4 ounces. Apply with a piece of old linen or a bit of absorbent cotton.

MRS. SYMES' PRACTICAL ADVICE TO HEALTH AND BEAUTY SEEKERS

IN TROUBLE.—Hiccoughs are usually caused by eating too heartily, or drinking too freely of liquids. Breathing deeply and holding a full breath will sometimes remedy the trouble. Drinking ten small swallows of water is also recommended. Fastening a belt very tightly around the waist is another remedy that is said to be effective in some cases; but no matter what remedy you may try, it is advisable to try to divert the mind from your trouble.

C. H.—The pumice stone referred to may be purchased in cake form from any druggist for about 5 cents. It has not an unpleasant odor.

BESSIE R.—You should consult an oculist in regard to the growth on your eyelid. The eyes are very delicate organs, and should never be tampered with by an inexperienced person.

TROUBLED.—You should consult your family physician at once. No growth in the breast should ever be neglected. Serious consequences can often be avoided by prompt and proper treatment.

MARY M.—If you have a "sour taste" in your mouth, it is the result of a disordered stomach, and you should eat simple food. It is a good plan in the case of a delicate stomach to confine one's self to one or two kinds of food at a meal.

G. M.—I do not know the depilatory to which you refer, but am giving you formulas for two which have proved successful in the removal of superfluous hair:

Depilatories.

One of the oldest depilatories manufactured, and which has a very large sale, is as follows:

Sulphydrate of soda, 100 grains; chalk, 300 grains.

Mix thoroughly and keep dry in well-corked bottles until wanted for use. Take enough to make a paste and add warm water to it until the proper consistency is secured. Spread over the hairy surface, and allow to remain for from one to five minutes, according to the nature of the growth and the susceptibility of the skin, then scrape off with a blunt blade—a paper knife, for example. It should be removed, as in every case with a depilatory, when the burning sensation is produced. Too long contact with the skin should be avoided, and immediately after the hair has been removed the denuded surface should be gently washed with warm water and a cold cream, or a bland oil applied to prevent irritation.

Another good depilatory is made as follows:

Sulphide of soda, 100 grains; slaked lime, 80 grains; starch, 20 grains; lime water, 4 fluid drams. Apply as the preceding.

Barium sulphide is also used as a paste for depilatories. The standard formula is:

Barium sulphide, 80 grains; powdered chalk, 400 grains.

Mix with water. The barium sulphide must be absolutely dry to be effective when it is mixed with the chalk. Enough water should be afterward added to make a thin paste. Sulphide of strontium makes also an efficient depilatory. It is made as follows:

Sulphide of strontium, 2 drams; oxide of zinc, 3 drams; powdered starch, 3 drams.

Peroxide as a Face Bleach

Would you kindly let me know how long to leave peroxide hydrogen on the face after applying it, or should it be washed off after it dries? Am quite anxious, as I would like to use it as a face bleach. M. L.

Leave the peroxide on your face for an hour or two after it dries. Instead of washing it off with water, rub the skin with a good cold cream, and it will be much softer and smoother.

Shampoo for White Hair

My hair is silvery white, and I wish to keep it so. Please tell one of a good shampoo, also something to make my hair grow and keep it from falling out, as it is coming out very badly.

I have a switch made of my own combings, and it has a tendency to turn yellow after washing. Please tell me how to keep it white. BEVERLY.

Use the following shampoo and put a little bluing in the rinsing water. This treatment will also be good for the switch. I think you will find the quinine hair tonic beneficial for promoting growth of the hair.

Shampoo.

Dissolve half a cake of white floating soap in a quart of boiling water.

Let it simmer half an hour over a slow fire. Dissolve a tablespoonful of washing soda in a quart of boiling water. Add it to the soap mixture. Stir together and let cool. Use as a shampoo. Rinse the hair always in four or five clear waters after using a shampoo mixture.

Hands Rough Looking

Will you kindly inform me as to what is the cause of my hands becoming so rough and dirty looking during these cold days? I have been very careful always to wear gloves whenever I go out of doors, and also to rub them perfectly dry after washing them in cold water, as we have no warm water in the office where I am employed during the day. I have said that this was

Practical Aid & Pictorial Suggestion for Women

FIRE-SCREENS FOR HOME CARPENTERS



Tapestry Panels Make Artistic Screens



Embroidered with Gold and Silver



Printed Pillow Tops May Be Used



A Good Shape for a Wide Fire-place

WITH the open grates and gas logs, which are so frequent a detail of modern housebuilding, fire screens are almost necessary pieces of furniture. Some of them are quite gorgeous affairs, made with brass or copper frames, with a netting of fine wires, which is just enough to change the current of the heat waves. Upon the netting—which is usually apparently of threads of brass or copper—is often painted some sort of a scene or a decorative design of flowers, the open mesh of the netting mellowing colors and background into the softest, most illusive effect imaginable.

These metal ones show off their beauty points best of all when the lights are low and the firelight does its own illuminating of the screen, for then the design half reveals itself through a maze of glancing lights.

Japanese fire screens are among the easiest for home carpenters to undertake. The framework should be of bamboo, or of roots and stems artistically knotted and twisted in the way Japanese art sanctions. But bamboo is much more easily managed than the twisted stems.

Black silk, or one of the sturdy upholstery stuffs in plain black, makes the most satisfactory cover, unless you've a dominating color in the room which you want to repeat upon this screen. In that case use it for your cover.

If you can, embroider it with gold and silver in some purely Japanese design—chrysanthemums or cherry blossoms, or, if you're very ambitious, with the great dragon, making him of silver and outlining every scale with gold.

Do this, of course, before mounting upon your frame.

If embroidery is impossible, paint a design on in gold and silver, doing it in as sketchy a style as you can. Or a stencil may even be used, but it should be of designs which have plenty of fine lines in their make-up, for that is more like true Japanese work.

An odd tapestry panel can often be picked up for next to nothing, and, sunk into an antique frame, makes a mighty effective screen. The framework for this sort should be as plain as possible, and stained some one of the many dull "old" tones now in fashion for new as well as old furniture.

And pillow tops—some of those big squares, with a hunting scene portrayed in vivid colors on a dark background—can be mounted upon plain little frames, and are just right for dining room or den.

The making of the framework is the hardest part, for it must balance perfectly so that it isn't easily tipped over. Moulding—regular picture moulding—has been used to make some of these frames—and with very good effect, but it is in adjusting the supports which hold the screen up a little from the floor that the utmost care must be used.

Frames come made up in plain wood, ready to be transformed by burning and staining into artistic affairs. But if you treat the frame in a rather elaborate way, use the simplest of designs upon the cloth you mount upon it.

Whatever you use, back it up with some fireproof stuff, which can be got at any upholstery store for very little—you don't want stray sparks to undo all your work.

Hand Scallops for Lingerie

AS though the average bit of lingerie hadn't enough handwork lavished upon it, the prettiest petticoats of all the many Paris sends over have embroidery prominent upon the dust ruffle as upon the flounce.

Deep points make up the edge of the flounce of one stunning petticoat, the dust ruffle made very full and edged with a demure little scallop, and embroidered in between those deep points with dots.

Sometimes the dust ruffle is pleated—left almost scant under the points so as not to make them break in an ugly way, but pleated tightly so that it fans out between the points in a wonderfully attractive way. But those pleatings are hard to do up so that they are anything but creases.

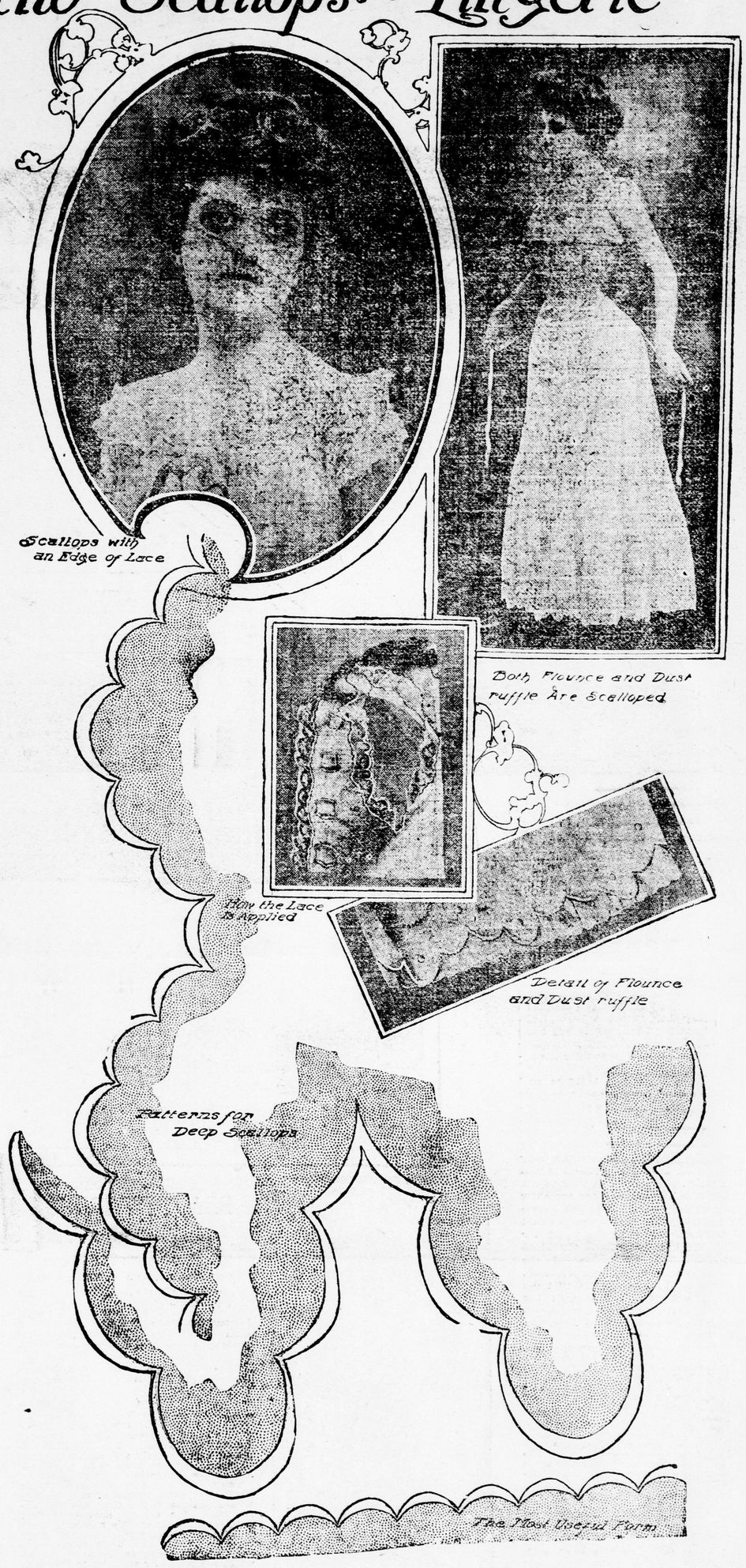
Setting a tiny edge of lace under the scallop of both flounce and dust ruffle makes a more frilly affair of the petticoat—without in the least breaking in upon the idea of simplicity which should characterize it. The edge should be narrow, not more than an inch in width, should be gathered very full and made to follow the outline of the scallop.

Two of the patterns shown are for the outer flounce, the third (the most useful form, for it is used on almost everything, from the tiniest baby dress to the most elaborate petticoat or chemise) for edging the dust ruffle. All three are shown in the exact size for applying to the material.

An even simpler way than tracing the pattern off for this dust ruffle is to mark the scallop around a coin, ruling a line first where the lower edge is to touch. Use a dime or a nickel or a quarter, according to the size you want the scallop to be. A dot in the middle of each scallop makes it still a little prettier, or an eyelet may be used instead of the dot, but the blind form is more like true French lingerie.

Pad the scallops a little with soft embroidery cotton, and buttonhole them.

For corset covers and chemises the treatment of scallops with an edge of lace is popular—that line of scallops is a little trying to some women, and a wee edge of lace does wonders toward softening the line. And in these days the fit and style and becomingness are all points carefully considered in the making of lingerie, as well as with outer clothes.



Odd Occupations

Ways in Which Women Can Earn Money

By Cynthia Westover Alden

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MANY women would not be so helpless if they had the courage to take up the business of the loved one who has been taken away from them by death. Just to give you courage to pick up the lines of support where they have been dropped by the one who has heretofore been your protector, I give some instances where the women, by their strength of determination, not by their knowledge at first, have succeeded.

The owner of a mine fell ill. His wife did not allow the mine to shut down, as everybody thought it must. She, aided by the employes, conducted the entire business, even to the shipment of the ore.

There is another woman in Arizona who, with her two daughters, at the death of her husband, assumed the responsibility of running three mines. They take charge of everything but the handling of the ore.

General Delivery.

A young girl of 18 awoke one morning to learn that she was the only one in the family who could work. There were a sick father, a helpless grandmother and a little brother 6 years old. They lived in the country not far from the station, so it occurred to her to make the horse and wagon earn a living for them all. She took the little brother along to hold the horse, should she leave the wagon. She went first to the station and told the agent there that she wanted some kind of work.

"Why, here is a trunk that ought to go to Mr. Martin's, two miles off. Their man was to call for it, but I heard he got kicked this morning and is laid up."

She took the trunk and did, with little Johnnie's aid, some other odd jobs that the Martins' hired man had intended doing. Then she called at the stores in the village and told the owners that she would stop every night and take any package they might like to have delivered at any of the houses she passed on her way home. The result was the establishing of the first general delivery in that town. She now has three wagons, one always at the station and two busy in the town.

Fishing Tackle and Flies.

A long time ago, when editor on a New York newspaper, I suggested to a woman who came to me, stranded, that she make "flies" for catching fish. I did not know of any one doing it then, but I did know that my father, who was fishing everywhere there was a fish to be caught, said that he knew he could make a living that way if he had to. She went direct to the sporting goods house nearby, got all the information she could there, got a promise of an order if her "flies" were good, and she still fills orders for this firm, so I understand. Her orders give her a good income. Should any one want to try this—I am told it is hard to do unless one is particularly apt with the fingers—there are books devoted to directions for fly making. Samples of materials are given with the books. Any sporting goods house can tell you the best works on the making of all fishing tackle.

Cards and Parliamentary Law.

Card playing is growing in favor. Whist and euchre clubs have made their way from the cities into the smaller towns, and classes in whist, euchre and cribbage, and even chess, are often heard of nowadays. If you are a successful card player there is pin money in store for you if you succeed in forming classes in three or four neighboring towns. Much amusement and great interest can be brought into the classes by having one town play against the other at the end of so many lessons. To get these classes one must be introduced into the best circles of these towns, as it is generally only the women of such circles who would have or could have the time to attend "card clubs" (as these classes would naturally be called).

Parliamentary law might be taught in conjunction. After the game of cards the players might drill for an hour, and while learning to preside and handle the gavel with ease and knowledge they would be spending a very jolly afternoon. There is nothing so lively as a class in parliamentary law, when conducted by a good, quick-witted parliamentarian.

The Chiropodist.

Almost everybody at times is troubled with corns, ingrowing nails, bruised or calloused feet. A bright woman could convert herself into a professional chiropodist in a very short time, but she should serve an apprenticeship with some large establishment where the feet are cared for. After you know the business thoroughly arm yourself with a satchel filled with the necessary tools, and make a house-to-house canvass. Have a letter of recommendation with you, so in case you are asked to show it you can. Women would much rather have their feet attended to by women, and in their own home.

PROPER CARDS FOR THE FASHIONABLE WEDDING

By Eleanor B. Clapp

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WHEN weddings take place in large city churches it is customary to inclose an engraved card of admission in the envelope with the invitations. This is of rather heavy white cardboard, about four and one-quarter inches long by three in breadth, and usually bears but the single engraved line:

Please present this card at the church.

Or it may be a little more elaborate and have a blank space at the top in which the name of a guest can be written in.

An "At Home" card is also often inclosed with the wedding invitation, if the bride and groom intend to give a series of receptions within a month or so after the marriage. These are worded:

AT HOME
on Wednesday, October the second and ninth
Seventeen Madison Square

Or, if no especial reception days have been decided upon, the card can be engraved simply:

After October the twentieth
Seventeen Madison Square

Still another card is inclosed with the invitations of the most favored guests. This is a notification that one's company is desired at the wedding reception or breakfast, as the case may be. A "breakfast" always follows a 12 o'clock wedding, but if the affair takes place in the afternoon or evening the entertainment is invariably called "a reception." The invitations for these functions are engraved on either large or medium-sized cards and worded to correspond with the wording of the wedding invitation. For instance, if the wedding invitation has a blank space in which the guest's name is written in ink, then the card should also be engraved in the same way, but the expression "pleasure of your company" is always used instead of the more formal "honour of your presence," which is used only on the invitation to the church. For a breakfast such an invitation reads:

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Hollingsworth
request the pleasure of the company of

at breakfast, on Thursday, June the third
at half after twelve o'clock
Eighteen Chestnut Street

R. S. V. P.

Or this invitation may read "Mr. and Mrs. Everett Hollingsworth request the pleasure of your company at breakfast," etc.

For a reception after the church ceremony the inclosed cards are usually engraved simply:

Reception at Nineteen Madison Square at five o'clock.

Another fashionable form, which, however, must be engraved on a much larger card, about five and one-half inches long by three and a quarter wide being the usual size, runs as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Hollingsworth
request of pleasure of

Company on Thursday, June the third, at five o'clock,
at Eighteen Chestnut Street.

Still another form of invitation to a wedding reception or breakfast is rapidly coming into fashion. This dispenses with the inclosed card and adds to the wedding invitation itself, immediately following the last line of engraving, the words, "and afterward at the breakfast (or "reception") at Nineteen Madison Square." The first part of this invitation follows either of the two forms given for church weddings. Of course, only a certain number of such invitations, intended for those guests who are to be bidden to the festivities at the house, are printed in this way.

At a home wedding the nuptial ceremony itself is, as a general thing, only witnessed by relatives and intimate friends, while the great majority of the guests are invited to the large reception that takes place immediately after the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wentworth
request the pleasure of your company
at the
wedding reception of their daughter
Margaret Louise
and
Doctor Grayson Edwards
on Monday afternoon, April second
at four o'clock
Twenty-seven Prospect Street

When such invitations are sent out, intimate friends are bidden to the ceremony itself, either by written notes from the bride's mother or by word of mouth. But if one desires to be a little more formal, a small card engraved as follows can be inclosed with the invitation: "Ceremony at half after 3 o'clock."

At a home wedding, at which it is desired to invite all the guests to the ceremony, no mention of the reception is made on the invitation, for a reception or breakfast always follows a home wedding. For such a wedding the invitation would follow closely the forms already given for the church ceremony, except that the words "pleasure of your company" would be substituted for "honor of your presence," the latter being only used when the couple are united in a sacred edifice, and naturally the house address takes the place of the name of the church.

The family of the bride always pays for all invitations, announcements, inclosed "At Home" cards, etc.

WHEN BABY SUFFERS WITH SCARLET FEVER

By Dr. Emelyn L. Coolidge

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WHILE babies under one year of age are not so likely to contract scarlet fever as older children, they do sometimes take the disease and should never be exposed to it, if it can be avoided.

Scarlet fever is one of the most serious contagious diseases. It is not only the disease itself that is dangerous, but the complications that are likely to occur are much to be dreaded.

Epidemics of scarlet fever are more likely to be seen in the fall and winter months than in the spring and summer. The germs are very easily carried, and a child may take the disease by means of a third person, by clothing, toys, books, etc.; by being in a room which has not been properly fumigated, even months after the person who has had the disease is well; or by direct contact with a case; hence the greatest precautions should be observed in handling a case of scarlet fever.

Scarlet fever generally begins suddenly with vomiting and sore throat, and sometimes with a general convulsion. The fever is usually quite high, and the child is very ill. The throat looks red and congested, and there may be some white spots on the tonsils. The tongue is usually coated white, with many little red dots, which gives it the name of "strawberry tongue," because it looks so much like a strawberry.

The rash generally makes its appearance within the first twenty-four or thirty-six hours, and is very different from that of measles. It is bright red and very fine, so close together that the whole skin has a scarlet appearance, and is often likened to that of a boiled lobster. The rash is usually seen on the neck and chest first, but it spreads rapidly. The length of time which the rash remains out varies greatly; sometimes it remains for a week, and again it fades in a few hours. In the average case it begins to fade after the fourth or fifth day, and then the skin begins to peel. The scales which peel off are sometimes very large, and it is at this stage of the disease that others are most likely to contract it. The patient should not be allowed to come in contact with other children until all signs of peeling have ceased. This usually takes two or three weeks, and may take six.

The treatment of scarlet fever depends a good deal upon the severity of the case and general symptoms, and must be left to the family physician.

The strictest isolation must be observed, and the mother or nurse who is taking care of the baby should not go near the rest of the family, nor should she go into rooms they are likely to enter.

A warm sponge bath given under cover of a blanket night and morning, or oftener, if the child is restless from a high fever, will often soothe him and make him much more comfortable. A little alcohol may be added to the water, if the fever is very high. A nice cap placed on the child's head will often help to reduce the temperature and quiet the restless patient. Great care should be taken of the baby's mouth; it should be washed out several times daily with an antiseptic solution, such as boric acid, and the throat sprayed or swabbed, if very sore. Rubbing the body with carbolized vaseline is also quite necessary in this disease, for it helps to keep the scales from scattering.

The child should have a movement from the bowels every day and the action of the kidneys should be most carefully watched; the urine should be saved and shown to the doctor frequently, as he may wish to take a specimen for examination. If the baby is a young one, a bottle or a cup may be fastened inside the diaper and the urine caught in this way. Kidney disease is one of the most dreadful complications of scarlet fever; even after the child has been apparently well for some time, at the first sign of scanty or discolored urine the mother should take a specimen of it for the doctor to see and examine, if he thinks best. The mother must be constantly on the alert for this trouble.

Another frequent complication is earache and abscesses in the ears. If the child screams as if in severe pain or puts his hand to the side of his head, heat should at once be applied to the ears, and the doctor should be asked to examine the drums and make an opening in them, if necessary. If this were more promptly done than it usually is, a great deal of deafness from scarlet fever would be obviated.

The child should not be allowed to be out of bed until the peeling has ceased, and all draughts should be carefully avoided, for a cold will often bring on the dread kidney disease.

At the close of the disease the child and nurse should take a bath such as was described in the article on measles, and all general rules for disinfection of the clothing, room, etc., should be rigidly enforced. Everything that is not too valuable should be burnt and the paper on the wall scraped off and fresh put on. One cannot be too careful in regard to the destruction of the scarlet fever germs.