

Dr. Wm. Birchall's Institute for Nervous Diseases, Philadelphia. Massage and Gymnastics. 147 King Street, London. Phone 202.

For Constipation

USE

Hunyadi János
NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
AND BE
Sure
YOU GET THE
GENUINE

VOLCANOES
IN AFRICASituating in the Central Portion
in the Kivu District.News From a British Expedition
Which Traversed Virgin Territory
Peopled by Strange Cannibals.

[London Times.]

There has just returned to England one of two members of an expedition to Central Africa, partly sporting, partly exploring, of which we may expect to hear more when the other member returns. Mr. Arthur Sharp and Mr. E. S. Crogan arrived at Belra early in 1898, and after making a trial expedition into Masailand and the neighboring region they proceeded to Chinde, at the mouth of the Zambezi, with the view of getting into the heart of the continent. Starting from Chinde in October, 1898, and proceeding up the Shire to Lake Nyassa, they reached the south end of Lake Tanganyika after various delays. The Stevenson road between Lake Nyassa and Lake Tanganyika was at that time in a rather unsatisfactory condition, though since then, we believe, the transport service has been very much improved and the telegraph had been laid to the south end of Lake Tanganyika. While Mr. Sharp, who has just returned to England, looked after the baggage and the people forming the caravan, Mr. Crogan was able to get excellent sport on the plateau to the south of the lake. When Mr. Crogan returned to England, he will be able to give interesting details of the numerous side excursions which he made, while Mr. Sharp kept along the main route. Some of the most interesting information which Mr. Sharp has to give concerns the regions lying between Lake Tanganyika and Lake Albert Edward, which, so far as we are aware, he and his friend were the first to traverse from south to north.

POINT OF DEPARTURE.

Ujiji, on the east shore of Lake Tanganyika, in German territory, was their point of departure for what was considered as comparatively new ground. When they arrived there it was found that the Germans had "commandeered" it if we may use the term, nearly all the Arab boats, and the only available steamer was being used by the Congo Free State officials. Mr. Sharp speaks in the highest terms of the courtesy and hospitality of the German officials whom he met on the shores of Lake Tanganyika and of Lake Kivu, to the north. They are energetic in exploring the geography and resources of their territory, and the natives have a wholesome respect and fear for their authority, trade is encouraged, and in every respect their presence is beneficial. The shows of which the German authorities at Ujiji had taken possession were to be used in case of an attack which was expected, mainly due to the utter disorganization of the country on the Congo Free State side of the boundary. There are numerous German stations all up the east shore of Lake Tanganyika, and as far north as the east shore of Lake Kivu, which, on the maps, is represented as within the Congo Free State limit. But Mr. Sharp saw no sign of any Congo Free State stations or officers between the middle of the Tanganyika shore and Lake Albert Edward, a distance of some 400 miles. All the country on the west of the German boundary, along the shore of Lake Tanganyika, and north nearly to Lake Albert Edward, was overrun by cannibal hordes, who, it would seem from observations made by Mr. Crogan, had followed in the wake of the Free State forces, devastating

the country and literally eating up the inhabitants.

RELICS OF CANNIBALISM.

While endeavoring to cross the lava-covered region to the north of Lake Kivu, Mr. Crogan was witness of the relics of cannibal horrors which he describes with details which we hesitate to reproduce in these columns. It is terrible to think that all these abominations are going on under the aegis of a civilized European government. Fortunately, as we said, Germany has established stations on Lake Kivu, and we have no doubt her officials will do their best to establish order.

Lake Kivu discharges its waters into Tanganyika by the Rusizi River, which Mr. Sharp and Mr. Crogan thought they had been the first to trace and to map; but when they reached Lake Kivu they found that they had been anticipated by a German explorer, Dr. Kandt, who had been about the lake for three years exploring, surveying and investigating its geology, its flora and its fauna in the thorough way in which Germans are in the habit of doing their work. Dr. Kandt had walked all round the lake, taking four observations every minute (of latitude and longitude, we presume), the result being that the lake is found to be a totally different shape from that which appears on our maps, and no wonder, for the only explorer who had been there before Dr. Kandt was Count Goetzen, who had only seen a few miles on the northwest. The lake, Mr. Sharp states, is believed to be extremely deep, it is surrounded by lofty and precipitous shores, studded everywhere with old volcanic craters, and has numerous islands rising from its surface. The water is brackish and unpalatable, and there is abundance of fish, which seem to differ considerably in character from those which inhabit Lake Tanganyika.

AN ACTIVE VOLCANO.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature in the Kivu region is the volcanoes, which lie around it at some little distance to the north. Rising from the lofty plateau there seem to be three main volcanic mountains, on one of which are two craters, both in a state of greater or less activity. One of these craters is distinctively active, and, according to native report, there was a violent eruption some 3 years ago. However this may be, the whole country is covered with lava, and both Mr. Sharp and Mr. Crogan, in their notes which have reached us, describe it as the most horrible and impassable country that they have ever been in, a combination of broken-up lava, of bush, the latter swarming with elephants which it is impossible to get at. Mr. Sharp states that the Mount Mumbiro, which played a somewhat sentimental part in the Anglo-German boundary agreement, does not exist.

After some stay about Lake Kivu and its volcanoes, the party proceeded north to Lake Albert Edward, through a country as difficult to traverse as may be imagined, difficult throughout owing to a variety of troubles with the native porters and askaris who accompanied them. It was found that the east shore of Lake Albert Edward is quite erroneously laid down on our maps. The old bed of the lake extends far to the east of the present shore line, in the form mainly of a swamp, on the outer margin of which Mr. Sharp reports that he saw numerous steam jets, or "bubbling geysers," as he calls them. In Toro, on the east of Lake Albert Edward, the travelers were in British territory. Here they parted. Mr. Sharp to return home and Mr. Crogan to make his way down the shore line. Until Mr. Crogan returns with the maps, which, we understand, were made by the care of Mr. Sharp, and with the notes of his own side excursion, we must await a full account of the results of this interesting expedition.

A black enamel brooch containing a lock of Oliver Goldsmith's hair, for which his coffin was specially prepared, was sold for ten guineas at Christie's, in London.

SNAKES IN
DEADLY COMBATMethods of the Rattler and the King
Snake in a Duel to the Death.

[From the Youths' Companion.]

If the rattlesnake is justly called the king of America's woods and rocks, yet his crown is not held without danger, since he is hunted diligently and successfully. His fangs are, indeed, deadly, and he wears a fine suit of armor, but the deer and the wild hog never fall to attack him, and he has an enemy of his own kind still more dangerous to him.

Snakes may be divided into three classes, those which are venomous, the constrictors and those which are neither. Unless the second of these are wonderful for their size, they are little of our attention, and yet they are generally beautiful in colors, most graceful in action, and often among our best friends.

In Florida we have two constrictors especially noticeable, the black racer, which grows to a length of twelve feet and makes a business of warping on rats and other small deer the farmer hates; and the king snake, whose mission seems to be the extermination of the rattler.

One day I was returning from a day's hunt, at peace with the world and myself, when I heard a squirrel scolding as if he were a ward politician the night before election. The noise he made I could not resist, and I turned out of my way to see what could be the matter.

I found the little fellow on the trunk of a pine about ten feet from the ground, jumping about as if in convulsions. He would flourish his tail wildly, scold in anger, threaten an assault, run back a little way up the trunk, and then return and scold again.

I looked carefully and saw that his anger was directed at a rattlesnake that lay coiled at the foot of the tree. The snake was compressed into a ball, from the middle of which the rattler's eyes were fixed unchangingly upon those of the squirrel.

The buzz, buzz, buzzed on the summer air with a sleepy effect, but the squirrel scolded in an ever ascending key. But for the hint of the squirrel's eyes I could not have located the rattler. His color and his variegated markings offered but little contrast to his surroundings. His monotone of noise was indefinite, and to sight as well as to sound, he seemed only a blur on the background of dark sand on which he lay.

Was the squirrel only curious to satisfy himself as to the character of that strange object, or was he hypnotized? I have often asked myself by exciting the violent curiosity of the little animal, but never did a waving or jumping object awaken such intense and painful emotion as the rattler always does.

I knew what must follow soon; that the squirrel's cries would grow weak, that he would grow dizzy, and finally tumble from the tree, hang a moment by his tail, and then fall to the jaws of the living death that lay in wait. I had raised my rifle to save the little fellow, when the tragedy was interrupted by another quarter.

Swift as light, a form raced on the stage. It was clothed in a gleaming coat of beautiful white and black spots; it shifted and shone like a necklace of precious stones, and I knew the king snake claimed a victim.

The newcomer was smaller than the rattler, its ground color was a greenish gray, and the spots scintillated in the sunlight which sifted down from the scene from the tangled branches overhead.

At the first rattle of its approach the rattler lost all interest in the squirrel, which came back into the tree.

The king snake held his head high and raced round the rattler in a wide circle while the rattler tried to slink away. The king snake dashed forward as if to attack, and the rattler threw himself into a coil. The king was again away and racing around, with a swiftness the rattler seemed unable to follow. With a line of a boy I had seen already; his crest was lowered, his buzz, buzz was jerky and uneven, and although he presented a very different appearance from the self-confident ruler of the woods which he had seen when I first saw him, I could think of nothing but some human bully surprised in the act of torturing his helpless victim, and suddenly compelled to face an adversary worthy of his strength. The king snake seemed to enjoy the situation as a cat does her cruel dallying with a mouse.

Round and round went the king snake, and the rattler followed the movement till his neck was twisted. Whenever it attempted to turn the king would spring forward and it was that that the first failure of the rattler in swiftness would be the signal for muscle to clinch with venom.

The king would race from left to right and then reverse, and if the rattler failed to follow that would be the end of him. This happened, and I saw the king in the air, but could not catch the strike, so instantaneous was it.

There was a confusion of flying pine needles in a cloud of white dust, and I saw that two inches of the king's coil was about the throat of the rattler. Over and over they went, the king's head above that of his enemy, and a curve of his body acting as a buffer to keep up the body of his vanquished him to take another turn and still another.

And so the struggle continued, till the rattler could not writhe freely, and he was held as a vine wraps a tree.

When he lay still the king snake began to uncoil himself slowly, and at every motion his enemy the constrictor's folds contracted and crushed with killing effect. Even when there was only a quiver of the tail, the king still gripped the throat. It was plain he had a wholesome respect for the fangs, that were still terrible.

As a last precaution the king applied his nostrils tenderly to those of the rattler, and repeated that several times as if to detect the faintest breath. Satisfied at last, it released its enemy, but still watched, ready to resume its hold at the slightest sign of life.

Then I left him, keeping a grim guard over the body of his vanquished foe. As I turned away, the voice of the squirrel in the tree broke out again, saucy and defiant as it always is, but not longer filled with agony and terror, as at first.

100-STORY
SKY-SCRAPERSThe Building of the Twentieth Century
May Be 1,000 Feet High.Mr. R. H. Robertson, architect of
several of New York's tall buildings,
writing in the New York World, says:

How much higher will be the skyscraper of the twentieth century than that of the nineteenth century? So far as the work of the builder is concerned, an office structure 200x500 feet and 800 to 1,000 feet high could easily be erected.

Given unlimited capital and sufficient area, there is no limit to the height of a building, so far as engineering is concerned, but from an economic point of view a different decision would probably be reached. The higher a building within a given area the larger will be the supporting columns have to be in area until a point is reached where the area of the lower stories sacrificed to the support of the upper ones will be so great as to make it uneconomical to add any more stories. The same holds good for the space taken up for the elevators.

The unit of pressure on the foundations need not be any greater than that exerted by the ordinary building. We would simply have to spread out the lower part of the building by means of distributing girders and grillage, and then, to exceed the limits of pressure which the law allows. We have today an infinite number of shapes in steel material with which we can construct a building to obtain any desired strength.

If a reliable firm were to give a modern architect an order to erect a building of 100 stories he would undertake it as a simple problem in engineering.

There is almost anywhere in Manhattan an underlying stratum of rock which would afford the most solid foundation that it is possible to secure, and with sufficient capital there is no reason why story after story should not be added until the rarefaction of the air compelled the builders to stop.

A KRUGER STORY.

A South African correspondent of the London Daily News says of President Kruger: "I have often enough heard him quote passages to prove his points, but his quotations have been misquotations. When I was a boy I had learned my Bible very thoroughly, so I could tell his errors. Sir Bartle Frere found him out, too. Did you ever hear the story? When Sir Bartle Frere came from Zululand, at the time the Transvaal was British territory, and just before the breaking out of the rebellion, he and Kruger had a conference. He did not know how a race would turn out. He was mounted on one of the best horses in the country, for a man needed one in those days. He knew that the bear would not fight unless wounded or cornered, and he wanted to see how he would run against his horse. He was pretty certain that the bear would run from him if he could once get him started in the opposite direction, and so he gave a regular cowboy yell. The bear looked up, and started shuffling off toward the mountain, about a mile and a half away. My brother spurred his horse and lit out after grizzly, at the same time keeping up the piercing 'Yeeep-yeeep' of the cowboy. The bear soon got into the running, and the way he got over that ground was a caution. My brother saw that the brute was getting away from him, and he urged his horse to the utmost, but he did not gain ten yards on the whole mile and a half. The bear lumbered along with leaps equal to a greyhound, and his pursuer did not have a chance to cut him out from his retreat. I went over the course the next day to verify the story, for it seemed fishy to me. I found that the bear had made jumps from fifteen to twenty feet in length, and that the ground had been cut up by his claws so that it looked as if a harrow had been run over it. For that reason I would advise no man to try a foot race with a grizzly."

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We cannot afford to have our Rolled Oats hang dead upon your hands. We want them to move quickly, and there is no reason why

Tillson's Pan-Dried Rolled Oats

should NOT sell quickly. Some of the most progressive grocers in Canada are selling our registered brand (Pan-Dried) today. Is their experience worth anything to you? We want to co-operate with you. If you haven't seen our advertisements write us. We've a proposition to make that will please you.

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"S.S. TEUTONIC, Jan. 31, Noon
"Excellent Second Cabin accommodation on these steamers."

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How many of us have spent a delicious hour with Dickens' little "Tiny Tim." He pleased us because he was for ever helping, or ready to help some unfortunate.

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FLEET-FOOTED
GRIZZLY BEAR

He Doesn't Look It, but It Takes a
Good Horse to Overtake Him.

"Some people think that a grizzly can't run," said A. J. Daggis, of Phoenix, Ariz., who is a visitor at the national capital. "I want to state right now that while the bear is a clumsy beast, he can cover as much ground as the average saddle horse, and a man should be sure that he has a good mount before he tries to get out of the way of one which is angry. My brother was out in the mountains of the territory among the sheep ranches one day when he saw about two hundred and fifty yards ahead of him, a big, awkward silver tip. My brother had a rifle, but he was not certain that it would kill the bear if he shot, and he did not know how a race would turn out. He was mounted on one of the best horses in the country, for a man needed one in those days. He knew that the bear would not fight unless wounded or cornered, and he wanted to see how he would run against his horse. He was pretty certain that the bear would run from him if he could once get him started in the opposite direction, and so he gave a regular cowboy yell. The bear looked up, and started shuffling off toward the mountain, about a mile and a half away. My brother spurred his horse and lit out after grizzly, at the same time keeping up the piercing 'Yeeep-yeeep' of the cowboy. The bear soon got into the running, and the way he got over that ground was a caution. My brother saw that the brute was getting away from him, and he urged his horse to the utmost, but he did not gain ten yards on the whole mile and a half. The bear lumbered along with leaps equal to a greyhound, and his pursuer did not have a chance to cut him out from his retreat. I went over the course the next day to verify the story, for it seemed fishy to me. I found that the bear had made jumps from fifteen to twenty feet in length, and that the ground had been cut up by his claws so that it looked as if a harrow had been run over it. For that reason I would advise no man to try a foot race with a grizzly."

CALLOUS.

Reporter—"And he laughed while they were tying the rope around his neck? He must have been a hardened wretch."

Leader of Regulators—"Hardened? Say, when we cut him down, after letting him hang for half an hour, he said it hadn't been even uncomfortable. He'd been wearing these stiff collars for ten years."

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Regiments and the general public direct with every description of
HOUSEHOLD LINENS From the
Least Expensive to the
Finest in the World.

Which being woven by hand, wear longer and retain the rich satin appearance to the last.
By obtaining direct, all intermediate profits are saved, and the cost is no more
than that usually charged for common-power goods.

Irish Linen Real Irish Sheet, fully bleached, two yards wide, 46c per yard
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Special Soft Finished Long Cloth from 60c per yard.

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\$1.35 per doz. Table Cloths 2 yards square, \$1.50 each. Kitchen Table
Cloths, 3 1/2 yards by 3 yards, \$1.25 each. Monogram, Crests, Coats
of Arms, Initials, &c., woven or embroidered. (Special attention to Club, Hotel or
Mass Orders.)

Matchless Shirts Fine quality Longcloth Bodies, with 4-fold pure linen fronts
and cuffs, \$3.50 the half-dozen (10 measure 48c extra). New de-
signs in our special Irish Linen Gauze Oxford and Unbreakable
Flannels for the season. Old shirts made good as new, with best materials in neck-
bands, cuffs and fronts, for \$2.30 the half-dozen.

Irish Cambric Pocket-Handkerchiefs "The Cambrics of Robinson and
Cleaver have a world-wide
fame."—The Queen. "Cheapest
and best in the world."—The
Ladies' \$4c per doz.; Gentlemen's, 70c per doz. HEMSTITCHED—Ladies', 60c per doz.;
Gentlemen's, 94c per doz.

Irish Linen Collars and Cuffs COLLARS—Ladies', from 84c per doz.; Gent
lemen's, 4-fold all newest shapes, \$1.50 per
doz. CUFFS—For Ladies or Gentlemen,
from \$1.45 per doz. "Superior makers to Westminster Abbey," and the Cathedral and
Churches in the Kingdom. Their Irish Linen Collars, Cuffs, Shirts, &c., have the
merits of excellence and cheapness.—Court Circular.

Irish Underclothing A luxury now within the reach of all ladies. Chemises,
trains, embroidery, &c. Nightdresses, Combs,
tights, &c. India or Colonial Outfits, \$40.32; Bridal
Trousseau, \$25.80; Infants' Layettes, \$12.00. (See list.)

To prevent delay, all Letter Orders and inquiries for samples should be addressed

ROBINSON & CLEAVER, Belfast, Ireland.

Please mention this paper.

The Face Behind the Mask

A Romance.

"Enough!" broke in the dwarf, with a
look and tone of an exultant demon.
"That is all we want! My lord duke,
give me the death warrant, and while
her majesty signs it, I will pronounce
his doom!"

The duke handed him a roll of
parliament, which he glanced critically
over, and handed to the queen for her
autograph. That royal lady spread
the vellum on her knee, took the pen
and affixed her signature as coolly as
if she were inditing a sonnet in an
album. Then his highness, with a
face that fairly scintillated with de-
moniac delight, stood up and fixed his
eyes on the ghastly prisoner, and spoke
in a voice that reverberated like the
tolling of a death-bell through the
room.

"My Lord of Gloucester, you have
been tried by a council of your fellow
peers, presided over by your
royal self, and found guilty of trea-
son. Your sentence is that you be
taken hence, immediately, to the block,
and there beheaded in punishment of
your crime."

His highness wound up this some-
what solemn speech rather inconsis-
tently, by bursting into one of his
shrillest peals of laughter; and the
miserable Earl of Gloucester, with a
gasping, unheeding cry, fell back into
the arms of the attendants. Dead and
oppressive silence reigned; and Sir
Norman, who half believed all along
the whole thing was a farce, began to
feel an uncomfortable sense of chill
creeping over him, and to think that,
though practical jokes were excellent
things in their way, there was yet a
possibility of carrying them a little
too far. The disagreeable silence was
first broken by the dwarf, who, after
glancing over his victim's convulsive
spasms, sprang nimbly from the chair
of dignity and held out his arm for the
queen.

The queen arose, which seemed
to be a sign for everybody else to
do the same, and all began forming
themselves in a line of march.
"What is to be done with this other
prisoner, your highness?" inquired the
duke, making a poke with his forefinger
at Sir Norman. "Is he to stay
here, or is he to accompany us?"

His highness turned round, and put-
ting his face close up to Sir Norman's,
favored him with a malignant grin.
"Would you like to come, wouldn't you,
my dear young friend?"

"Really," said Sir Norman, drawing
back and returning the dwarf's stare
with compound interest, "that de-
pends altogether on the nature of the
entertainment; but, at the same time,
I'm much obliged to you for consulting
my inclinations."

This reply upset his high-
ness's gravity once more, but he check-
ed his mirth after the first irresistible
sneal; and finding the company were
all arranged in the order of going, and
awaiting his sovereign pleasure, he
turned.

"Let him come," he said, with his
countenance still distorted by in-
ward merriment, "it will do him good
to see how we punish offenders here,
and teach him what he is to expect
himself. Is your majesty ready?"



**TAYLOR'S
CLUB
GLYCERINE SOAP**
FOR THE TOILET
Manufactured by
JOHN TAYLOR & CO.
TORONTO

"My majesty has been ready and
waiting for the last five minutes," re-
plied the lady, over-looking his proffer-
ed hand with grand disdain, and
stepping lightly down from the throne.
His rising was the signal for the un-
seen band to strike up a grand tri-
umphant "Io paean," though, had the
"Rogue's March" been a popular me-
lody in those times, it would have
sounded the procession much more ad-
mirably. The queen and the dwarf
went first, and a vivid contrast they
were—she so young, so beautiful, so
proud, so disdainfully cold, he so ugly,
so stunted, so deformed, so fiendish.
After them went the band of sylphs in
white, then the chancellor, archbishop,
and ambassadors; next the whole
silent and dumb household staff, and
after them Sir Norman, in the custody
of two of the soldiers. The condemned
earl came last, or rather allowed him-
self to be dragged by his for-
guards; for he seemed to have become
perfectly palsied and dumb with
fear. Keeping time to the triumphant
march, and preserving dismal silence,
the procession wound itself along the
room and through a great archway
heretofore hidden by the tapestry now
lifted lightly by the nymphs. A long
stone passage, carpeted with crimson
and gold, and brilliantly illumined
like the grand salon they had left, was
thus revealed, and three similar arch-
ways appeared at the extremity, one
to the right and left, and one directly
before them. The procession passed
through the one to the left, and Sir
Norman started in dismay to find him-
self in the most gloomy apartment he
had ever beheld in his life. It was
all covered with black-walls, ceiling,
floor were draped in black, and re-
minded him forcibly of La Masque's
chamber of horrors, only this was more
repellent, it was lighter, or rather the
gloom was troubled, by a few spectral
tapers of black wax in ebony candle-
sticks, that seemed absolutely to turn
black, and make the horrible places
more horrible. There was no furniture
—neither couch, chair nor table—no
thing but a sort of stage at the upper
end of the room, with something that
looked like a seat upon it, and he
was shrouded with the same dismal
drapery. But it was no seat; for
everybody stood, arranging themselves
silently and noiselessly around the
walls, with the queen and the dwarf
at their head, and near this elevation
stood a tall, black statue, wearing a
mask, and leaning on a bright, dread-
ful, glittering axe. The music charged
on to an unearthly dirge, so weird and
blood-curdling that Sir Norman could
have put his hands over his ears, and
to shut out the ghastly sound. The
dismal room, the voiceless spectators,
the black spectre with the glittering
axe, the fearful music, struck a chill
to his inmost heart.

Could it be possible they were really
going to murder the unhappy wretch?
and could all those beautiful ladies—
could that surpassingly beautiful
queen, stand there serenely unmoved,
to witness such a crime? While he
looked round in horror, the doomed
man, already apparently almost dead
with fear, was dragged forward by his
guards. Paralyzed as he was, at
sight of the stage which he knew to be
the scaffold, he uttered a shriek after
shriek of frenzied despair, and struggl-
ed like a man to get free. But as
well might Lacedaemon have struggled
in the folds of the serpent; they pulled
him on, bound him hand and foot, and
held his head forcibly down on the
block.

The black spectre moved—the dwarf
made a signal—the glittering axe was
raised—fell—a scream was cut in two
—a bright jet of blood spouted up in the
soldiers' faces, blinding them; the axe
fell again, and the Earl of Gloucester
was minus that useful and ornamental
appendage, a head.

It was all over so quickly that Sir
Norman could scarcely believe his horri-
fied senses until the deed was done.
The executioner threw a black cloth
over the bleeding trunk, and held up
the grizzly head by the hair; and Sir
Norman could have sworn the features
moved and the dead eyes rolled round
the room.

"Behold!" cried the executioner,
striking the convulsed face with the
palm of his open hand, "the fate of
all traitors!"

And of all spies," exclaimed the
dwarf, glancing with his fiendish eyes
upon the appalled Sir Norman. "Keep
your axe sharp and bright, Mr. Exe-
cutioner, for before morning dawns
there another gentleman here to be
made shorter by a head!"

CHAPTER XII.
"Let us go," said the queen, glancing
at the revolting sight, and turning
away with a shudder of repulsion.
"Fudge! The sight of blood has made
me sick."

"And taken away my appetite for
supper," added a youthful and elegant
beauty beside her. "My Lord Glouc-
ester was hideous enough when liv-
ing, but, mon Dieu! he is ten times
more so when dead!"

"Your ladyship will not have the
same story to tell of yonder stranger,

when he shares the same fate, in an
hour or two!" said the dwarf, with a
malicious grin; "for I heard you re-
marking upon his extreme beauty
when he first appeared."

The lady laughed and bowed, and
turned her bright eyes upon Sir Nor-
man.

"True! It is almost a pity to cut
such a handsome head off—is it not?
I wish I had a voice in your highness's
council, and I know what I should do."
"What, Lady Mountjoy?"

"Entreat him to swear, fealty, and
become one of us; and—"
"And a bridegroom for your lady-
ship?" suggested the queen with a
curling lip. "I think if Sir Norman
Kingsley knew Lady Mountjoy as well
as I do, he would even prefer the
block to such a fate."

(To be Continued.)

The Poets.

The Grey Mother.

(To an old Gaelic air.)

[The Colonial Volunteers proceeded to
the front.—Public Press.]

Lo, how they come to me,
Long through the night I call them,
Ah, how they turn to me

East and South my children scatter,
North and West the world they
wander,

Yet they come back to me,
Come with their brave hearts beat-
ing,

Longing to die for me,

Me, the grey, old, weary mother,
Throned amid the Northern waters

Where they have died for me,
Died with their songs around me,
Girding my shores for me.

Narrow was my dwelling for them,
Homes they builded o'er the ocean

Yet they leave all for me,
Hearing their mother calling,
Bringing their lives for me.

Far from South seas swiftly sailing,
Out from under stars I know not.

Come they to fight for me,
Sons of the sons I nurtured,
God keep them safe for me.

Long ago their fathers saved me
Died for me among the heather.

Now they come back to me,
Come in their children's children
Brave of the brave for me.

In the wilds and waves they slumber,
Deep they slumber in the deserts,

Rise they from graves for me,
Graves where they lay forgotten,
Shades of the brave for me.

Yet my soul is veiled in sadness
For I see them fall and perish,

Strewing the hills for me,
Chaining me right in the end;
Brought with their blood for me.

Hear the grey, old, Northern Mother,
Blessing now her dying children—

God keep ye safe for me,
Christ watch ye in your sleeping,
Where ye have died for me.

And when God's own sultan soundeth,
All the dead world's dust awaking,

Al, will ye look for me?
Bravely we'll stand together
I and my sons with me.

—L. MacLean Watt.

We Muddle Out Right in the End.

[We must look out for incidents of
this kind. . . . We generally muddle
out right in the end.—Lord Rosebery.]

When Thomas Atkins Esquire, takes a
little job in hand,

He muddles out right in the end;
Though the party's rather meager, and
the penicils badly planned,

He muddles out right in the end;
The cooks may curse and squabble at
the way the dish was made—

Mr. Atkins gets his carving knife and
sharpens up the blade;

And the muddles out right in the end;
The campers, in khaki kit arrayed;
And muddles out right in the end.

The odds, perhaps, are two to one;
He's faced the odds before;

And muddles out right in the end;
Six hundred of his namesakes charged
a solid Army Corps,

And muddles out right in the end;
The Zulus thought they had him, when
they ate the Twenty-fourth;

The Fuzzy-Wuzzies made him work
for all that he was worth;

And the muddles out right in the end;
The Pathans guessed his goose was
cooked, when Thomas toddled
north;

But he muddled out right in the end.

A bit of contrariety may happen now
and then;

But he muddles out right in the end;
So what's the use of crying if a regi-
ment of

Gets carried, much against their will,
to where they want to go;

Say Au Revoir, but not Good-bye;
And muddles out right in the end.

—J. S. H. in Edinburgh Scotsman.

TUMORS

Are Readily Removed by Our Constitu-
tional Treatment Without the
Necessity of Operation.

Many people are afflicted with lumps
or tumors in parts of the body, that
do not seem to cause them much pain
or inconvenience. Tumors, it must not
be forgotten, are serious and should
not be neglected for several reasons.

In the first place their growth may in-
volve or impair some vital part of the
body, in the second place they consti-
tute a drain on the system, and in the
third place they frequently develop
into cancers, as any physician will
substantiate. Few people care to have
their growths removed by the surgeon
as they dread the pain of the opera-
tion. With our pleasant home treat-
ment it is different. You simply take
the remedy internally. It goes through
the system, searching out and neutral-
izing and destroying those poisons
from which tumors and cancers de-
velop. You have nothing to suffer,
nothing to dread. After a time you
will notice the tumor lessening in size,
and gradually disappearing, till it is
completely cured. Send two stamps
and we will mail you our treatise and
testimonial. Stott & Jure, Bowman-
ville, Ont.

"A pretty face is often made prettier
by good teeth. The teeth nature gave
you are the best you will ever have.
Andrews' Plugs are common sense
treatment for toothache. Price 10
cents per bottle. Andrews' Dental
Company, 34 Yonge street, Toronto, t

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

A Practical Philanthropy.

The Countess of Warwick, who is
known the world over for her atten-
tion to the wants of the poor and the
needs of the middle classes, has again
started experimental farms for "lady
gardeners," agriculturalists upon a
small scale. About 20 acres in the vi-
cinity of Reading are now devoted to
the project, and about thirty young
women of gentle birth are here taught
the care of small fruits, the rearing of
fowls, and such minor industries as
may be both possible to women and
reasonably remunerative. That Lady
Warwick does not exclude some play
may be inferred from the fact that "all
the lady gardeners are cyclists," and
a fine tennis lawn occupies a part of
the preserve. Mushrooms form an im-
portant part of the crops planted, and
in the greenhouses the favorite flowers
of England are all cultivated. The
young women have tools wherever
they make their own boxes and ship-
ping cases without the help of male as-
sistants, which seems the most re-
markable part of the story. Even the
digging for the celery beds is done
by the "students"; nevertheless visit-
ors find them not
"Daughters of the plow, stronger than
men,"
but no more tanned or robust than the
amateur golf players of their own sex,
pictures of health and vigor. Butter-
making forms an important part of the
course, and all forms of cheese are pro-
duced from the dairy. This is a form
of philanthropy that has not as yet
been copied in our own country, but
there are features about it that might
commend it to those who delight in
helping people to help themselves.

The Consumer's League.

Club women who go shopping for
white muslin underwear nowadays are
pretty apt to ask if it has a "con-
sumer's label." This is a stamp which
shows the approval of the National
Consumers' League, and bears the two
printed inscriptions, "Made under clean
and wholesome conditions," and "Li-
cense to use this label is granted after
investigation." Indeed, many club wo-
men have taken a large and important
no other muslin. Their attention has
been first directed to muslin because
both the producers and consumers of it
are largely women. They aim to down
the sweat-shop, and support the fact-
ory which, among other things, is both
sanitary and fireproof, employs no
child-labor, and has a reasonable limit
on hours of labor. This movement
started in Massachusetts several years
ago, and in that state today two thou-
sand women are organized for better
industrial conditions of women and chil-
dren. It has spread to New York,
Pennsylvania and Illinois. These four
states make up the National Consum-
ers' League. The women's clubs have
become actively interested because
"Industrial problems affecting women
and children" are now receiving atten-
tion from the General Federation of
Women's Clubs, and by individual
edgers and united effort to secure bet-
ter laws the fair ones of leisure are
doing a vast amount of good for their
unfortunate sisters of toil. In this
connection it is worth mentioning that
the feminine bazaar-hunter is partly
responsible for these bad industrial
conditions of women and children; for
the manufacturer, in an effort to put
bargains on the market, is obliged to
lessen in some way the expense of pro-
duction. The Consumers' League, there-
fore, not only aims to educate the mas-
culine producer, but the female con-
sumer as well—Bertha D. Knabe in
Women's Home Companion.

The New Gown.

A feature of the new gown is, of
course, the sleeve, that has been going
through the same process of evolu-
tion, or rather revolution, on which
the skirts are just entering. There is
no question but that fashion has gone
back again to the tight sleeve, and that
there is just as much attention paid to
having the sleeve fit closely over the
upper part of the arm as there is to
having a skirt fit abnormally smooth
over the hips. There are great many
people to whom a close-fitting sleeve is
not becoming, and as yet fashion is
kind enough to allow a certain amount
of trimming—rows of buttons, or soft
folds, or even caps over the very top
of the sleeve—but the very smartest
coats and waists are quite plain. Cuffs
have come into fashion again, that is,
the cuffs of the same material as the
gown, or of fur or lace. They are turned
back from the hand and are flaring
in design, and even when the sleeve is
cut very long over the hand and in-
stead the points can be turned back
to look like flaring cuffs. The coats
trimmed with fur are much smarter
this way than they were with the plain
sleeve, and the sleeves of any waist
that has to be worn under a coat the
fashion is awkward.

A Korean Woman's Faith.

Everywhere through Korea the wo-
men seem to take hold of Christ with
a simpler, gladder faith than their bro-
thers, the testimonies they give and
their replies to questions when seek-
ing admission are often touching. One
of them, recently, when asked where
Christ is? replied, "He lives at our
house." "Does he live only at your
house?" was the question designed to
draw out her knowledge of his nature.
She answered, "I am only a poor, ig-
norant woman. I don't know all the
places where he lives, but I know he
lives at our house, because he is with
me all the time."

Brussels Sprouts.

Remove all the wilted leaves from
the outside of the sprouts and let them
stand in cold salted water for from
15 to 20 minutes, so that any insects
there may be in them may come out.
Put the sprouts in salted rapidly boil-
ing water and cook uncovered 15 or 20
minutes, or until tender, but not un-
til they lose their shape. Drain them
thoroughly in a colander, then place
them in a saucepan with butter, pep-
per and salt, and toss them until sear-
ed, or mix them lightly with just
enough white sauce to coat them.

The New Shirt.

The horse show has made a new
shirt fashionable which women are sure
to welcome with joy.
It is Faquin's box-plaited skirt. It
is a skirt of long lines and graceful
folds, and is the beginning of a decid-
ed change in women's fashions. The
skirt is fitted closely over the hips, and
shows the most correct models show
a double box-plait; it is a very flat,
much pressed plait, and does not open

Weak, Tired Women.



How many women there are that
get no refreshment from sleep.
They wake in the morning and feel
tired when they went to bed.
They have a dizzy sensation in the
head, the heart palpitates, there is
a miserable feeling of languor that
makes getting up in the morning a
torture, and the
lightest household
duties during the
day a drag and a
burden.

They are irri-
table and nervous,
weak and worn out,
and everything in
life looks dark and
gloomy.

Nature intended
women to be strong
and healthy and
happy as the day is
long, instead of
being sick and
wretched.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve
Pills are the very remedy that
nervous, tired out, weakly women
need to restore them the bless-
ing of good health.

They give sound, restful sleep, tone up the nerves, make
the heart beat regular and strong, create new red blood
corpuscles, and impart that sense of buoyancy to the spirits
that is the result of renewed mental and physical vigor.

Mrs. E. Fisher, Chief Companion, Maid Hope Circle No. 83, A.O.F.,
whose home is 95 McCaul St., Toronto, Ont., made the following statement:
"It was a fortunate thing for me I heard of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills
and I started using them, or to-day I might be in my grave instead of as I
now am, in perfect health."

For over six months I was greatly troubled with my heart and nerves. My
heart would palpitate and beat irregularly and sometimes seem to almost
stop. I felt tired and weary in the morning, and weak and miserable all day,
scarcely able to drag myself about. I was also greatly troubled with
spells of dizziness, which came over me at times and caused me much alarm.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have made a wonderful change in me.
My heart now beats strong and regular, I have had no more of those dizzy
spells, and am at present stronger and healthier in every way than I have
been in months.

I sleep well and my sleep is restful and refreshing.

I consider Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a grand remedy for people
having any heart trouble, or who are weak, run down and nervous."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. a box, three for
\$1.25, at all druggists or by mail. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto,
Ont. See that the red heart is on every box.

until some distance below the waist-
line.
The new skirt has sounded the death-
knell of the old-fashioned skirt, which for
some time has been the prevailing
mode, and though she would not admit
it, the fashionable woman has had her
own trials with this sheathlike skirt.
For it was uncomfortable to walk in,
impossible to sit in with any degree of
comfort, and to the fat woman it
brought out all her faults.

The new skirt is modest, graceful,
and comfortable, characteristics which
the old-fashioned skirt never possessed.

In addition to the box-plaited skirt,
gathered and tucked skirts also promise
to be the vogue.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT

Is unequalled as a remedy for Chafed Skin,
Piles, Scalds, Cuts, Sore Eyes, Chapped Hands,
Chilblains, Eczema, Neuralgia and Rheumatic
Pains, Throat Colds, Ringworm, and Skin All
ments generally.

Large Pots, 15c each, at chemists, eta
with instructions.

Illustrated Pamphlet of Calvert's Carbolic
Preparations sent post free on applications.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., Manchester.

FREE TO MEN.

THE writer will send, absolutely free the
formula which restored him to vigorous
health after suffering for years from the effects
of the follies of youth, which caused a failure
of the vital forces, and nervous exhaustion. If
you are really in need of treatment, I will
gladly send the formula free to weak, suffering
men. Geo. McIntyre, Box C-12, Fort Erie,
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DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVEST-
MENT SOCIETY.

CANADIAN SAVINGS AND

Guns of the Relief Column

Heard by the Beleaguered Garrison of Ladysmith.

Warren Clearing the Way--Gen. Buller's Advance Within Twelve Miles of the Town--Colenso Evacuated by the Enemy and the Torch Freely Applied--Buller's Wagon Train 19 Miles in Length.

General Engagement Expected Hourly--The Battle for the Relief of Ladysmith May Last Several Days--10,000 Boers Busy With Pick and Shovel Strengthening Their Position--Successful Reconnoissances--What the British War Balloons Reveal.

London, Saturday, Jan. 20--4:40 a.m. Every hour that Gen. Buller delays his combined attack makes his position stronger. The transports continue to arrive at Durban, and fresh troops are being sent up to the line to reinforce those in front of Colenso. It appears that Gen. Buller's troops north of the Tugela number at least 22,000, and possibly 25,000, with 60 guns. His total forces, forming a great out-curve south and west of Ladysmith, possibly number 40,000. While Gen. Buller's forward operations, which began on Jan. 10, develop rather slowly, the Boers appear to be aware that they must meet a STRENUOUS ASSAULT.

Balloon observers have roughly estimated that 10,000 Boers are using spade and pick in artificially strengthening positions which nature has rendered easy of defense. Military critics in touch with the war office think that news that general fighting has begun may be expected at any hour. It is not thought that one day's fighting will settle the fate of Ladysmith, but rather that there will be two or three days of continuous fighting.

HOURLY EXPLODING BATTLE. A dispatch from Spearman's camp, dated Friday evening, Jan. 19, says: Sir Charles Warren and Lord Dundonald are continuing a cautious advance, hourly expecting battle. There has been slight artillery firing here at Ladysmith and at Chieveley. The natives report that the kopjes are full of Boers.

A Ladysmith dispatch of the 16th, via Spearman's camp, says: Mr. George Warrington Stevens, special correspondent of the London Daily Mail, died yesterday of enteric fever, and was buried at midnight.

WARREN ADVANCING. Cape Town, Thursday, Jan. 20. A number of Canadians, including two experienced scouts, have arrived here and have offered their services for scouting purposes. They have paid their own expenses and say that there are hundreds of others anxious to follow them.

BOER CONVOY SMASHED. A Durban special, dated Thursday night, says: It is reported here that Lord Dundonald has smashed a Boer convoy.

Gen. Buller is said to be within twelve miles of Ladysmith, and Gen. Warren to be about six miles to the rear. The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch, dated Thursday, from Spearman's camp: It is rumored that the Boers have evacuated Colenso, in order to reinforce their corps here. Heavy gun fire was heard from Ladysmith this morning.

FALSE BUGLE CALLS. Gen. Buller's order instructs the men to heed the white flags of the Boers only when they lay down their arms. It also instructs them to beware of false bugle calls.

AT LADYSMITH. A dispatch dated Ladysmith, Wednesday, Jan. 17, via Spearman's camp, Jan. 18, says: Everything is quiet. The position is unchanged, and there is very little bombardment. The welcome sound of the guns of the relief columns was heard yesterday from Colenso and Springfield. The heat is intense, but there is no increase of sickness.

ENEMY SCATTERED. The Standard has the following, dated Thursday, from Spearman's camp: "It is reported that the Boers opposite Colenso, on finding that Gen. Buller had outmaneuvered them, crossed the south of the Tugela on Monday and set fire to all the houses in the village. As the force from Chieveley advanced the Boers retired before them to the trenches on a hill in line with Colenso. Our infantry advanced to the attack in skirmishing order, followed by supports and reserves, our cavalry scouting on the right close up to the river. The Boer force at Colenso must have been considerably weakened by the dispatch of large reinforcements westward to meet Gen. Buller's advance, and they now hurriedly evacuated the river trenches and the kopjes opposite the village and scattered before our advance. By evening none of the enemy was left within rifle shot of Colenso. The British force then retired to Chieveley."

BAD ROADS. A special to the Daily Telegraph, dated Thursday, from Spearman's Camp, describes the difficulties of the march owing to the unwieldy baggage column, including all the tents and hospital, over bad roads in wet weather. The correspondent then goes on to say some 10,000 Boers arrived in the vicinity of Potgieter's Drift on Thursday and Friday of last week, and began the erection of extensive and formidable lines of trenches, for their positions apparently could only be turned from the west by assailing the high ridges of the Spron Kop.

NO GUNS VISIBLE. A balloonist today reported that no guns were visible in the enemy's works, but that there was a large Boer camp in the direction of Brakfontein, a brown ridge four miles from Potgieter's Drift. Boers arrived in large numbers today from Colenso and Ladysmith. They have certainly run branches of the railway from Moddersburg around Mount Bulwaya. Nearly all the Boers have gone to attempt to check Gen. Warren's advance, but he made no sign today.

The Times has the following dispatch, dated Thursday, from Pietermaritzburg: "Gen. Buller's wagon train is 19 miles in length, and embraces 400 wagons and 5,000 animals. As some of the drifts are narrow and muddy, only one wagon is able to cross at a time. The officers are betting two to one that Ladysmith will be relieved tomorrow (Friday)."

SUCCESSFUL RECONNOISSANCE. London, Jan. 19. A Modder River dispatch says a general reconnoissance that was made yesterday met with entire success. The Boers evacuated their foremost trenches whenever the British dropped shrapnel into them. After the artillery fire, groups of Boers were seen carrying their dead and wounded off the field. The Highland brigade took possession of the position occupied by the Guards Tuesday. They expelled the Boers from their second position at the base of the kopje. The artillery meanwhile shelled the place where large laagers were situated on Tuesday, which is to the southeast near the river. The distance of the Boer position prevented any note being taken of the enemy's casualties. The British sustained no losses. A hospital train removed a number of soldiers suffering from enteric fever to Wynberg today.

CANADIAN SCOUTS. Cape Town, Thursday, Jan. 20. A number of Canadians, including two experienced scouts, have arrived here and have offered their services for scouting purposes. They have paid their own expenses and say that there are hundreds of others anxious to follow them.

BULLET-PROOF SHIELDS. London, Saturday, Jan. 20. Speaking yesterday at a Conservative meeting in Bradford, Mr. Williamson, a municipal councillor, said that it was within his personal knowledge that thousands of bullet-proof shields, weighing seven pounds each, were being manufactured in Sheffield for the British soldiers. These are designed to protect the vital parts at a range of 400 yards.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP. Mrs. Adair, who succeeded Lady Randolph Churchill as president of the American Hospital Ship Association, presided at a meeting of the executive committee yesterday. Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, wife of the secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Duchess of Marlborough were among those present. Plans for continuing the work and assisting both the British and Boer wounded were submitted. Encouraging responses with this end in view have already been received from America.

Boer Accounts.

CROSSING THE TUGELA. London, Jan. 20. Boer accounts of the passage of the Tugela River are given in the following two reports from Commandant Viljoen's camp, on the Upper Tugela, via Lorenzo Marquez, Jan. 18:

"Jan. 16. Buller's second move was a reconnoissance in force, with an armored train and a large body, supported by cannon, toward Colenso last night. A heavy bombardment ensued, and the British returned, having wounded one of our men. No reply was made. This move was a feint to cover extensive movements up the river. Kaffirs on this side of the Tugela have been warned by the British to leave their kraals, as the fight will commence shortly."

The second dispatch runs thus: "Jan. 17. The night was unbroken, save for slight rifle encounters between outposts, which led to nothing. At daybreak the enemy was located as before. He had not brought a single gun across the river. But from the ridges of Swartz Kop a battery and a half of siege guns opened on our positions at a.m. The bombardment was probably the most frightful ever witnessed or heard. Frequently five

heavy naval guns fired simultaneously at our schanze (entrenchment)."

Soldiers' Stories.

WHAT WOUNDED MEN HAVE TO SAY.

London, Jan. 19. A hundred and fifty sick and wounded from the western and the Ladysmith sides landed from the Aurania at Southampton, and several of them gave to a Daily Mail representative some interesting sidelights upon the campaigning in South Africa. Perhaps the most significant was the story of a private of the Gloucesters, who was wounded and captured at Nicholson's Nek. "After the battle," he said, "I was lying at the bottom of the hill with all the rest of the wounded. After a bit Gen. Joubert came by. He stopped and looked at us, and started talking to one of our officers. I was quite close and heard what he said. He told our officer that he never wanted to fight, but that he had to. He smiled, and he said us all lying there, and said that though it seemed a bad knock, he knew the loss of two regiments would not affect the English, as they could easily replace them; but that if they (the Boers) had lost all those men it would have been very bad, as there would have been nobody to replace them. Then, before he moved off, I heard him say, quite plainly, that in the end the English were bound to win and get the Transvaal. I must say," continued the Gloucester man, "the Boers were very good to us, and I reckon that Joubert is a first rate general and a real gentleman."

Some half dozen Grenadiers of the 3rd battalion landed from Belmont, Gras Pan and Modder River, for some of them had been in the latter. One spoke of the bravery of our officers. "They were always in front, cheering the men," he said. "Lord Methuen is a fine officer. Before we marched he addressed us, and said, 'What he did meant to do thoroughly, and he did, too. He was put in the same wagon as I was when he was wounded. He never said anything, but he kept looking around and moving his lips.'"

"I was by," said another man, "when Col. Stopford was shot. The Guards Brigade was marching on the Modder River village. On the highest place in the town the white flag was flying. Then a field officer brought word that the firing line--that was the Guards--was to retire. We began retreating, and Col. Stopford shouted, 'What are you retreating for?' when the Boers blazed away, the first shot, a shell, struck him fair in the chest. He was knocked over, but he got up on his knees and prayed, and then he fell back and died."

"At Belmont," he continued, "Col. Stopford captured a first-rate Mauser rifle off a Boer. He put his name and the date on it and laughed, and said, 'I will hang that in my ancestral hall when I get back.'"

"I was by," said another man, "when they shot Lieut. Blundell. He was bending over a wounded Boer. He said: 'All right, my man, our ambulance will be along directly.' Then the bullet turned round and shot him through the lungs."

LONDON VOLUNTEERS AT ST. PAUL'S.

London, Jan. 20. A special service was held in St. Paul's Cathedral last evening, at which 800 city of London volunteers--the second contingent to attend such a service--were present. Lord Mayor Newton and the sheriffs of London, with the Duke of Connaught, were also in attendance. Despite a drizzling rain, the line of march from the bar-

Good Common Sense

Common sense teaches that a debilitated system cannot be built up by continued purging, which reduces the strength of a body already weakened by disease. Most so-called blood builders are purgatives.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

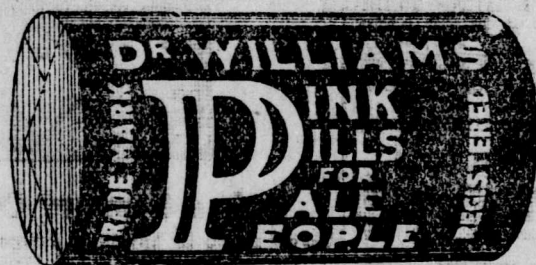
do NOT act upon the bowels. They renew and enrich the blood and make weak, tired nerves strong. They strengthen and only strengthen from the first dose to the last.

Most people find benefit from a tonic at this season, and thousands of authenticated cases prove Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to be the best tonic medicine known. That is why these pills have a larger sale than any other medicine in the world.

HEALTH BROKEN DOWN.

Mr. John Barley, Lachute Mills, Que., says: "Up to about seven years ago I had always been a healthy man. At that time my health began to give way, and at last I was left almost a physical wreck and for the last five years have not been able to do steady work the best part of the time, and as the many medicines I tried failed to help me, I had begun to look upon my case as hopeless. Finally a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and now after the use of only five boxes I am feeling well and strong. It is simply marvellous what they have done for me, and I shall always recommend them to my friends."

The same good sense that leads you to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial will prompt you to refuse any substitute an unscrupulous dealer offers. A druggist who says he has "something just as good," or "just the same except in name," is trying to mislead you for the sake of the extra profit the substitute gives him. The genuine packages bear the appearance of the engraving on the left, and may be had of all dealers or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.



THE CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS

At the Ontario Agricultural College--List of the Students Who Passed in All Subjects.

The results of the Christmas examinations at the Ontario Agricultural College were as follows: Passed in all subjects, and arranged in the order of general proficiency: First year--L. F. W. Race, Port Hope, Durham, Ont.; H. M. Weekes, Glencoe, Middlesex, Ont.; J. J. Ferguson, Spring Hill, Carleton, Ont.; J. O. Laird, Blenheim, Kent, Ont.; S. R. L. Elliott, Seaforth, Huron, Ont.; S. A. Atkinson, Egmond, Ont.; W. T. McDonald, Teeswater, Bruce, Ont.; S. B. C. Gilpin, Gorrie, Huron, Ont.; T. H. Sharpe, Spanish Town, Jamaica, W. I.; W. H. Gunn, Alisa Craig, Middlesex, Ont.; S. H. G. Tew, Washington, Oxford, Ont.; L. A. B. Cutting, Truro, N. S.; L. S. Kline, Victoria Square, York, Ont.; W. R. Carroll, Norwich, Oxford, Ont.; H. A. Craig, North Gower, Carleton, Ont.; P. E. Reed, Georgetown, Halton, Ont.; J. L. H. Newman, Andrews, Lanark, Ont.; S. C. Russell, Ballinacraig, Wellington, Ont.; D. H. Horton, North Pelham, Wellesley, Ont.; H. S. Peart, Nelson, Halton, Ont.; C. Shuh, Waterloo, Waterloo, Ont.; A. T. Sutherland, Stratford, Perth, Ont.; F. A. Eason, Keene, Peterboro, Ont.; J. A. Higginson, Chilliwick, B. C.; F. W. Broderick, St. Catharines, Lincoln, Ont.; B. C. Johnston, Fairfield, Plains, Brant, Ont.; O. W. Sugden, London, Middlesex, Ont.; J. G. Routley, Lindsay, Victoria, Ont.; H. L. Dunnings, Thornton, y Simcoe, Ont.; J. G. Everest, Scarboro Junction, York, Ont.; C. E. Craig, North Gower, Carleton, Ont.; A. W. Fairweather, Alma, Wellington, Ont.; W. B. Roberts, Sparta, Elgin, Ont.; W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ontario, Ont.; R. R. Sloan, Blyth, Huron, Ont.; T. S. Holgate, Foxboro, Hastings, Ont.; T. Miller, Bridgeburg, Welland, Ont.

Second year--J. M. Russell, Freeman, Halton, Ont.; B. S. Pickett, Victoria, Norfolk, Ont.; S. W. J. Carson, Vernon, Carleton, Ont.; G. S. Harris, Toronto, Ont.; L. A. Moorehouse, Cairo, Lambton, Ont.; P. G. Mills, Sussex, N. B.; W. J. Black, Stanton, Dufferin, Ont.; S. I. Smuck, Renfrew, Wentworth, Ont.; J. Murray, Avening, Simcoe, Ont.; E. C. Hallman, Washington, Waterloo, Ont.; L. S. Hair, Watford, Lambton, Ont.; T. L. King, Hickson, Oxford, Ont.; L. B. Waters, Ivan, Middlesex, Ont.; L. A. La Pierre, Paris, Brant, Ont.; H. R. McDermid, Martintown, Stormont, Ont.; S. F. Jacobs, Minesing, Simcoe, Ont.; B. M. Eftithies, Erekley at Isonium, Asia Minor; S. M. Ling, Guelph, Wellington, Ont.; G. I. Christie, Winchester, Dundas, Ont.; F. H. Silcox, Iona, Elgin, Ont.; W. H. Harris, Rockwood, Wellington, Ont.; R. H. Williams, Corbetton, Dufferin, Ont.; C. E. Woolerton, Grimsby, Lincoln, Ont.; H. R. Hives, Eramosa, Wellington, Ont.; L. N. Parker, Dunbar, Ontario, Ont.; W. G. Knox, Belgrave, Huron, Ont.; J. P. Cleat, Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A.; S. N. Rowat, Winchester, Dundas, Ont.; W. H. Wilson, Toronto, Ont.

PROPOSED BIG PASSENGER POOL

New Scheme of the Railways in Carrying Out Anti-Commission Agreement.

Chicago, Jan. 20. The Tribune today says: "In order to carry out their anti-commission agreement it is now proposed to combine all the railroads in the country in a big passenger pool and operate it in such a way that each road will receive an agreed percentage of the earnings. By such action no possible profit can accrue to any of the roads from ignoring the agreement. Each road is to be allowed to carry all the passengers it can secure, but any road that should manage to get more than its allotted proportion would have its labor for its pains, as the profits would go to the competing roads which had failed to carry their proportion of the business. The eastern roads have all voted in favor of this scheme, and a committee of western railroads' executive officials are now at work to get all the western lines into the combination. This committee is composed of S. M. Fulton, president Chicago and Alton; Paul Norton, vice-president Atchison; J. M. Hannford, vice-president Northern Pacific; J. T. Hanrahan, vice-president of the Illinois Central, and J. Ramsey, jun., general manager of the Wabash. The railroad magnates do not admit that the maintenance of a passenger pool would constitute a violation of the law. It has always been the contention of the railroads that the section of the inter-state act forbidding pools relates only to freight traffic and does not affect passenger business in any way, and it now seems to be their determination to act and fight it out on this presumption."

THE WRECKED STEAMER. ST. JOHN, Nfld., Jan. 19. The liner is still too rough to make it possible to get additional information regarding the wreck at St. Marys.

THIS MINISTER HAD ITCHING PILES

Three Painful Surgical Operations Failed to Cure--Suffered for Twenty Years--Found Relief and Cure in Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Rev. J. A. Baldwin, Baptist minister, Arkona, Ont., writes: "I wish to say that I have been a great sufferer for over twenty years with itching piles, both external and internal. I have used a great number of remedies and undergone three very painful surgical operations, all without obtaining benefit. When I had given up in despair of ever being cured, I was told to try Dr. Chase's Ointment, and found relief at once. It took three boxes to entirely cure the pain and itching. Dr. Chase's Ointment is a positive and guaranteed cure for piles. You can rely on it absolutely in every case. 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Mother's favorite remedy for croup, bronchitis, coughs and colds is Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine."

SIX WEEKS IN PAIN DUNGEON.

Confirmed Invalid From Acute Rheumatism--South American Rheumatism Cure Gives Him His Liberty.

George England, of Chatham, N. B., is a carpenter and ship builder by trade. Through exposure to all kinds of weather he contracted a most acute form of rheumatism. His joints swelled and stiffened, and he was laid up in his bed for six weeks. After doctors had failed to relieve him he tried South American Rheumatism Cure, and to use his own words: "In 24 hours after I had commenced taking the remedy the pain all left me, the swelling subsided, and today I am a cured man." Sold by C. McCallum & Co.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

CHAPMAN'S

Always Wide Awake
To the Interests
Of Their Customers,

Saw months ago that, owing to the scarcity of raw material, manufacturers would be compelled to very materially advance their prices, and purchased a very large stock of staple goods of every description, which we are selling in many instances below present manufacturer's prices.

of securing any kind of fund they may require in these times as soon as possible, as they can be sold only at present prices while this stock lasts.

CHAPMAN'S
126-128 DUNDAS STREET,
125-127 CARLING STREET.
PHONE 791.

LONDON WINS
FROM SARNIA

[illegible]

HOCKEY.
LONDON DEFEATS SARINIA.
Superior skating, supplemented by more skillful stick-handling, won the victory for the London team. The teams played for half an hour on the ice, and the London team won the game. The teams played for half an hour on the ice, and the London team won the game. The teams played for half an hour on the ice, and the London team won the game.

[illegible]

It was the second game of the home-and-home series for intermediate O. H. A. honors. London won the first game, getting down to work. During the start, the visitors being slow, and scored London's first goal, a lively sethimmage Brown got a chance at Sarnia by a score of 5 to 3, and Sarnia caused many tumbles.

[illegible]

work being attempted. Past rushes there were in plenty, and this, combined with the medley of mix-ups, made the game a decidedly interesting one from a spectator's point of view. Frank Hobbs, who was injured at Stratford, Sarnia I.

a great game. The London forwards were back on the job again, and put up a magnificent combination, but they were not so good as they were in the first game. They had a beautiful combination, but they were not so good as they were in the first game. They had a beautiful combination, but they were not so good as they were in the first game.

Union
Made

You'll always ask for it then.
 For sale every where.
McLEOD, NOLAN & CO.
 Managers, . . . London.
 Stratford. Both towns have been
 Garmia can now sympathise
 with town and country
 London
 Tuesday night
 PUCKERING.
 score 10 to 5 in London's favor.
 enabled the late visitors, having

**SUCCESSFUL
CONVERSATION**

The fourth and best in the history of Western University. Over 250 People in Attendance—A Delightful Program—The Committee.

conversations were somewhat still, this one partook more of the nature of an academic "At Home," thus making much of the social relation of the college to the city. Over 250 persons were present, and while the convocation

[illegible]

library was the ladies' reception-room, which the college girls had arranged to their own sweet fancy, and a comfortable effect it gave. The walls were adorned with Gibson prints, the mantlepiece covered with Union Jacks, and

[illegible]

The corridors leading to the refreshment and concert rooms were one gallery of Union Jacks. The convocation room, which was used for the concert, was festooned with the Union Jack.

The obligation by Mr. Yonck had not been announced on the previous day. The obligation was announced by Mr. Yonck. The obligation was announced by Mr. Yonck. The obligation was announced by Mr. Yonck.

"Protestations," to which was added a second song, called "The Obligations," in which Yunk, the obligator, announced the programme, and it came all the more as a further treat to her audience.

[illegible]

Her patriotic solo, "Her Majesty," won her most cordial encore. Mr. Yunk's violin solos took the audience by storm; such exquisite grace and supreme power is rarely combined in the work of one man. His interpretation

the "Devil's Henchmen" of the artistic Mr. Hewitt's accompaniment was especially sympathetic at the close of the violin as usual, in full sympathy with the main part of the building where the Bando and Mandolin Club gave an excellent program under the social element of the band. The strains of the band were continued in the refreshment room, which were opened by the first selection had been played by the orchestra and refreshment, for cream and coffee—addition.

Never before have the students worked with such harmony and spirit and to their energy is due the happy occasion.

Never before have the students worked with such harmony and spirit and to their energy is due the happy occasion.

Never before have the students worked with such harmony and spirit and to their energy is due the happy result of the evening. Especial thanks are due to the friends of the college.

[illegible]

OLD LONDON

and grandchildren. Since
will give the queen re-
the announcement that
representatives of her bet-
depleted by death and war
in 90.—While Great Brit-
had Cable Letter.]

ice Comes in for Much
The X-rays a Great
accidental Surgery in a
of Naval and
any Distinction.

read who will receive the medals in
on the London Veterans or are Enlan-
commemoration of their services at that
time. They are divided according to
the corps in which they served:

SEVENTH INFANTRY.
Archibald Arbuckle, Hugh Arkcliffe,
W. C. Arbuckle, Francis Blackwell,
Alex. Boston, Albert J. Bremner, Ed-
Frank H. Coles, Charles Connors, John
Dawson, John Dewar, John R. Dixon,
Wm. Donaghy, John Donnelly, Alfred
Drew, Wm. Fwyer, E. T. Deasy, Dr.-
Hance D. C.
James Edward Haw-
Robert W. Hendon,
Samuel Henderson,
R. J. Hennessy, Wm. Horner, William
Kerr, R. J. Kidney, Robert Lewis Jas-
lavage, William Macleod, George Mc-
Richard Mo-

Robert Crawford, John Pugh.
THIRTIETH BATTALION.
F. Match.
TWENTY-THIRD BATTALION.
1. Col. James Magee.

WINDSOR GARRISON ARTILLERY.
W. H. Barratt
TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION.
William Bullen, John Campbell, A.
Cannon, J. E. Hodgins, James John-
son, H. K. Kennedy, Wm. McKeelan,
John Neave, John Robertson, Alex-
ander Schanbelle, John Stephenson,
W. H. Chick, J. M. Temple.
TWENTY-EIGHTH BATTALION.
Henry Bruce
TWENTY-FIFTH BATTALION.
James G. McConnell, Henry S. Mc-
Coney, James M. Wardell, Jas. Watts,
John Wildman.

SOME FRIENDLY ADVICE

"Hello, old man; how are you feeling today?"

"They've had him out of the majority of the country," said the major.

"What's he exchanging called master, who, when visiting."

"No other than the ap British parliament has distinguished Oriental has."

(Crony, James M. Wardell, Jas. Watts, John Wildern.)

"Dyspepsia bad still?"
 "Yes."
 "Did you try those Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets?"
 "Yes."
 "And you any good?"
 "No."
 "What? You look Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and they didn't do you any good?"
 "That's what."
 "How many did you buy?"
 "One box."
 "How many did you take?"
 "I don't know. About half a dozen."
 "That means generally?"
 "Well, I took them first one after the other."
 "Did you take them regularly?"
 "Yes."
 "Well, I look them first one after the other."
 "Dyspepsia bad still?"

"After meals generally."

"Well, I took the first one after breakfast all night, and then I forgot to take any until the next night."

"How long did it take you to come
 sume the half dozen?"
 "About a week."
 "What? You're a bird."
 "Why?"
 "You're a peach."
 "Did you expect to get cured that
 way?"
 "No, I don't know."
 "How do you expect to get cured?"
 "No, nor you won't if you don't use
 common sense."
 "Thanks, old man, thanks, for those
 feelings."
 "No, but you're such an idiotic chap,
 you get down in the mouth—lose
 heart—so you won't let yourself
 be cured. Now, Dodd's Dyspepsia
 Tablets will cure you if you take them
 regularly from South
 of private houses for the
 of refusing to ac-
 cede is coming in for con-
 siderable criticism.
 PRICE CUTTING.
 a social point of view.
 and one of the duties in
 the forthcoming session
 of Lady Lansdowne bid
 Missbury and Lady Ridley,
 of Devonshire's, The loss
 important political solemn-
 ities, and the closing of one
 many more families going
 Duke of Manchester, re-
 of Lady Alice Montagu.
 IN MOURNING.
 sold at auction March 8.
 the

...ism for refusing to ac-
cept private houses for the
wounded from South
Africa by the curt reply that
understand? You can't expect a medi-
cine to cure you if you take them
regularly after each meal—sure. You
be cured. Now, Dodd's Dyspepsia
heart—get so you won't let yourself
get down in the mouth—lose

[illegible]

...OF THE.

SOLDIERS

FLIBET.
 25 Wrappers and 10c,
 50 Sweet Home
 Soap Wrappers
 OR
 25 Wrappers and 10c,
 50 Sweet Home
 Soap Wrappers
 FOR
 QUEEN.

ER PILT. — Many persons
relating agony after per-
hearty dinner. The food
is like a ball of lead upon
h, and instead of being a
Send now before they are all
gone.

The London Soap Co.,
LONDON, ENGL.

London Advertiser.

(ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1862.)

Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

London, Saturday, Jan. 20.

Mr. Stratton in West London.

Electors of West London had an opportunity last night to hear Hon. J. R. Stratton, the new Minister of Public Works. Their impression was highly favorable. It could not be otherwise. Mr. Stratton, before he entered the Cabinet, established a reputation as one of the most advanced members of the Legislature, a man of ideas, vigor and resource. It is natural that he should have been chosen to strengthen the new Government, as he possessed those qualities which appealed to Premier Ross' progressive instincts and policy. Mr. Stratton's speech was an admirable review of provincial legislation since 1872, and contrasts with the rather pulling utterances in the same place the night before. Mr. Stratton cited the mass of labor laws which the Government had put on the statute book; its splendid services to agriculture; its management of public institutions; its sound administration of the finances and Ontario's 'enviable standing in that respect; and its future policy, looking toward the development of the great unexplored parts of the Province. Against this record, past, present and future, he placed that of the Opposition, which consisted, not in originating legislation, but in obstructing and impeding Government measures which had proved, in experience, to be for the public good.

The Surplus Again.

The Ontario Provincial balance sheet for 1899 throws fresh light on our old friend the Ontario surplus, which has been again dragged to the front in the East Middlesex bye-election. The commission appointed by the Government to clear up the disputed points in the finances of Ontario has not yet reported, so the orators of the Opposition have the privilege meanwhile of calling the surplus an optical illusion. Against the assets of the Province they place a debt of some \$3,000,000. This was incurred by the Government chiefly in subsidizing railways to develop and open up the Province in every portion. The payment of this sum is spread over the next 38 years by means of annuities and railway aid certificates, and as each annual installment falls due it is paid out of current revenue. A glance at the balance sheet of 1899 shows that the Government, out of the ordinary receipts of the year, paid \$229,000 toward retiring these railway certificates and annuities. During the next four years this burden will show an annual decrease. From 1903 to 1923 it will be stationary at \$165,738.06 per year, and after that it will rapidly dwindle until in the year of its extinction, 1923, the sum will be a trifle over \$7,000. The contention of the Government is that, as these payments extend far into the future and are met out of current account as they mature, they cannot strictly be classed as liabilities. There is nothing involved or intricate in this proposition.

Must Conscription Follow the War?

The future of South Africa is a fruitful theme of speculation which is spreading itself over current literature. Mr. Sydney Low, writing in the Nineteenth Century, deals with the difficulties of governing the country, not only because of the different language and political ideals of the white races, but in consequence of the tremendous disproportion of the colored population. This is a consideration which we are apt to overlook when dealing with the fight between the British and the two Boer republics. We learn from the last census of South Africa—that is, from Rhodesia southward—that the whites numbered 778,000, while there were 8,745,000 colored or native persons. Thus the proportion at the present time must be about four or five native or colored persons to one white. And unlike the natives in other countries, where the white man has taken up his abode in South Africa they exhibit no signs of dying out, but on the contrary are steadily increasing. Mr. Low asserts that there is a constant stream of population from beyond the Zambezi to the south, which he calculates will increase rather than diminish. Mr. Rhodes' Cape to Cairo Railway or any other easy route to the north, will tap the great black reservoirs of the interior, and bring an enormous supply of cheap labor within reach of the southern settlements.

The native question and its proper settlement, this writer considers, is an even more important one than that of the British relations with the Dutch, though the latter may bulk more largely at the present moment. He holds that the agriculturists of the Transvaal will always be Dutchmen, and while there may be many British in the country, they are not increasing proportionately to the natives. "The white man is wanted as an overseer, a foreman, a highly skilled artisan, a non-commissioned officer generally. But the rank and file are already recruited very largely from the subject peoples, and the supply is increasing." Work in the mines, Mr. Low declares, is breaking up the tribes, and converting the savages into day laborers of the cheapest sort. He does not believe, though the war were settled tomorrow, that the Transvaal will be much of a field for the absorption of British surplus labor. In this he differs from numbers of young Canadians who are known to have joined the contingents sent from the Dominion with the expectation that if they survive

the war they will get a good start in life in that country.

Mr. Low also makes another interesting point with regard to the mining industry. If the Transvaal were opened tomorrow, there would be a rush to the gold fields. But it would only be a rush; it would not last. What will follow when the gold fields are exhausted, which may be sooner than many people imagine? The British will not remain agriculturists; the Dutch will. Local government will not be as easy in South Africa as it has been in such countries as Canada. Not alone with the native Dutch have to be dealt with; there will be the natives. The native Dutch have been accustomed to a form of government altogether different to that which English-speaking peoples have generally regarded as suited to their wants, and it will be very difficult to get them to agree to British ideas in this regard. There will need to be great care to avoid conflict in the ordering of things under the coming rule. Says our authority: "South Africa requires direct imperial as well as responsible local government. To combine the two successfully, so as to permit the Europeans to manage themselves as completely as possible, without too largely managing the natives, is one of the vital problems on which the future of South Africa depends. Mr. Low is certainly not an optimist with regard to the ability of South Africans to manage their own affairs, for he concludes that the country will need constant and careful handling by Imperial statesmanship for a good many years to come.

One may agree largely with the writer as to the complexity of the problem that awaits solution after the war is ended, and at the same time dissent from his view that one of the results will be that the Motherland must adopt compulsory military service or conscription. Mr. Low holds that Great Britain has "been carrying on a gigantic Imperial business with an insufficient military capital." Instead of a thousand or two mounted military rifles and police, South Africa will in future require an army of 30,000 troops for a long time yet. No doubt that is true. But it is not true that the Motherland cannot spare that number of men without impoverishing her home defenses, with the result that conscription must be adopted. It is, in our view, all a question of finance. Great Britain must have more troops—for years, at least—if she is to effectively hold South Africa. But she can as easily add 30,000 to her permanent South African forces as 2,000, if she is willing to pay good wages to the men so employed. And as for auxiliary forces, to be called upon only in time of extremity, the experience with regard to this war in South Africa has shown that when need requires, for a just cause, the force at command of Her Majesty can be indefinitely added to by volunteers from all parts of the Empire.

We believe that the time is far distant—indeed, it may never come—when it will either be necessary or desirable that compulsory military service should be established within the Empire of Great Britain.

Britannia takes no back water on the ocean.

Mr. Ross proposes, Mr. Whitney simply opposes.

Kipling is off for South Africa. Here's hoping he'll meet Mulvaney there.

A party should have some better policy than merely sniping at the other party's policy.

The policy expounded at Mr. Robinson's meeting may be condensed in three words: "Agin' the Government."

The Anglican Synod of Montreal has declared in favor of admitting women to the vestries. This movement in the most conservative of Protestant denominations is a sign of the times.

No room in Canada for a traitor.—Ottawa Citizen.

Nor for the flannel-mouthed partisan who tries to brand as a traitor every man who doesn't see eye to eye with him.

Instead of putting up one candidate for the seven bye-elections on Thursday next it would have been more graceful on the part of the Opposition to have made it unanimous. However, the result may be the same.

The Toronto World is going in for spelling reform. So far as we can make out the World is merely following Mark Twain's dictum that every man ought to spell according to the dictates of his own conscience.

The victory of Mr. Hugh John Macdonald was heralded as a defeat for the Dominion Government. How comes it, then, that Mr. Macdonald's party has not ventured to put up a candidate in Winnipeg against the Dominion Government?

The imports of the United States last year increased by \$166,000,000, and the exports by only \$29,000,000. The great prosperity of the United States in the same period does not comport with the theory that imports are a calamity and displace home labor.

News has come of the death of George W. Stevens, the war correspondent of the London Daily Mail. He succumbed to enteric fever at Ladysmith on Jan. 15 and was buried the same day. Though still young, Stevens was accounted the most brilliant reporter of his time. The whole profession will mourn his untimely end. His vivid description of the battle of Omdurman, afterwards incorporated

ated in his book, "With Kitchener in the Sudan," won him instant fame. No doubt he would have reaped fresh honors had he lived through the present campaign; but a war correspondent takes his life in his hands.

Great Britain expressed regret at seizing and searching three German ships; and then seized and searched a fourth. By this skillful method Great Britain will serve her purpose of intercepting Boer supplies and mollifying German pride. She will keep on seizing and regretting until the war is over.

Lieutenant-Governor Jette, of Quebec, in opening the Legislature on Thursday used these loyal words, which we believe echo the sentiments of the vast majority of French Canadians: "I cannot open the session of our Provincial Legislature without alluding to the war between the imperial government and the South African republics. I am sure that I only voice your sentiments when I take advantage of this occasion to again assure our gracious sovereign of our entire loyalty, and to express our sincere wishes for the prompt restoration of peace in favor of the British crown, which has given us our religious, civil and political liberties."

What Others Say.

The Great Canadian Kop.

[Winnipeg Free Press.]

Familiar as the Boers are with kops of various kinds, they have yet to make the acquaintance of the Canadian Mounted Police.

As Simple as Can Be.

[Belleville Ontario.]

We know what we would do if we were Gen. Buller. We would simply take our men, drive the Boers away from Ladysmith, back to their own country, capture Pretoria, pull Paul Kruger's whiskers—and there you are.

Gave Up the Fight.

[Hamilton Herald.]

After a long war with the Typographical Union, the Buffalo Express has yielded and the boycott against that paper has raised. That is the usual result of such struggles. In the long run it pays to be fair. No workers. The Express Company has lost enormously in this long and stubborn fight.

Pro-Boer Critics Answered.

[Winnipeg Free Press.]

Criticism by Boer sympathizers on Premier Laurier's effusive loyalty to Great Britain, as evidenced by the speedy raising of Dominion troops for service in South Africa, has not prevented the Dominion Government from taking steps for sending two additional contingents to the field and offering to pay the cost of maintaining all the Canadian soldiers in active service. The Canadian troops already serving in the Boer-British war have given good account of themselves, and the applications for enlistment in the new contingents are already in excess of requirements. No matter what may be the outcome of the present struggle, Great Britain's colonies have had the opportunity of a generation to show their allegiance to the British crown, and impartial historians will be compelled to do full justice to their magnificent response in the empire's emergency.

The Cost of Killing.

[London Standard.]

With reference to the poor quality of the Boers' ammunition for their big guns, another correspondent shut up in Ladysmith has been amusing himself by making a calculation as to the number of shells sent into the town by the Boers since the beginning of the siege to the time of the departure of his dispatches (Saturday, Nov. 25). "The grand total is given as 2,880, and of that number 1,070 went into the town itself, 860 were directed at the naval batteries, and the remaining numbers reached the different camps. Taking the largest throw of Ladysmith to the Boers has been about 250,000. Eight British soldiers have been killed by shells, or one man for every 225 shells. It has thus cost the Boers (according to a statistics quoted) between £8,000 and £7,000 to kill a man in Ladysmith."

LITTLE BABYS SCALY BLEEDING SORES

No Rest Day or Night. Sufferings Beyond Description. Driven to a Skeleton. All Thought would Die.

Mother Reads of Wonderful Cure by CUTICURA. Father Goes 6 Miles to Get It. Instant and Grateful Relief.

Complete Cure in Nine Weeks, and Not a Sign Left to Tell of His Awful Sufferings.

My baby had a terrible breaking out all over his face and head, extending half way down his back, while his arm became one solid, scaly, bleeding sore. A physician gave me a prescription which I used, but he kept getting worse, and suffered beyond description. The pain became so intense that he had to be put under opiates. We could get no rest, night or day. He decided to go to the country, and I suggested that the change of air might do him good. As soon as my mother saw the child she got a copy of CUTICURA, and in a few days the skin began to clear up. In a few weeks the child was as healthy as a horse. I have written a paper, in which there was an account of a wonderful cure CUTICURA REMEDY had wrought on a two-year-old child. My father started to the nearest drug store, which was five miles away, and purchased CUTICURA (Glenwood) CUTICURA SOAP, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT. We applied as per directions putting plenty of the CUTICURA on his head, face, arm, and back. The child slept for over two hours that night, improved daily, and in a few weeks from the time he started on the CUTICURA REMEDY we were able to discontinue their use, and not a sign is left to tell of his awful sufferings.

Mrs. ROBERTA DAVIS, South Atlantic, Ga. Aug. 25, 1898.

RED ONLY SKIN

Phone 1048 THE RUNIANS, GRAY, GARRIE CO. Phone 4046

PRICES to Clear Out the Following Lots By Wednesday.

Cashmere Hose.

10 dozen Ladies' 2-1 Ribbed Black Cashmere Hose, 8½, 9, 9½, 25c; for 19c pair.
8 dozen Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose, 8½, 9, 9½, 50c; for 39c pair.

Kid Gloves, 50c Pair.

Pewney's \$1.25 Undressed Black Kid Gloves, 4 pearl buttons, 6, 6½, 6¾, 7, 7½, \$1.25; for 50c pair.

Dress Goods Remnants.

Lengths from 2 to 4½ yards, blacks and colors, plaid, fancy and plain, at half price.

Embroideries.

Ends, 4½ yards in a piece, Fine Swiss and Cotton Embroideries; 4½-yard ends for 25c, 4½-yard ends for 35c, 4½-yard ends for 45c, 4½-yard ends for 60c; worth one-third and one-half more, at half price.

Boys' Reefers for \$3.75.

For boys from 4 to 10 years, fine cloths, best tailored garments, were \$5 to \$7 each, choice for \$3.75 each.

Men's Underwear.

5 dozen only, fine Wool-Fleeced Shirts and Drawers, all sizes, were 75c to 90c each, special 62½c each.

White Cotton.

Extra Fine White Cotton, soft finish, ready for the needle, 10c, for 8c yard.

Sheetings for 13½c Yard.

10 pieces Plain and Twilled 8-4 sheeting, firm, heavy cloth, regular 18c, special 13½c yard.

Prints and Sateens, 8c Yard.

Turkey Red Stripes and Sprigs, light grounds, navy blues and fancy satins, worth 10c to 20c goods, to clear 8c yard.

Kitchen Towels, 10c.

Dunfermline Kitchen Cloth, 36x25 inches, pure linen, regular 15c and 18c each, for 10c each.

Table Linen for 25c Yard.

60-inch half-bleached Heavy Table Linen, good patterns, 35c, for 25c yard.
72-inch half-bleached, for 40c yard.

Toweling Special, 5c yard.

10 pieces Blue and Red Line Glass Cloth, 17 inches wide, special 5c yard.

Men's Rubbers, 25c Pair.

48 pairs Men's Granby Rubbers, sizes 6 to 7½ only, worth today 85c, special 25c pair.

Women's Felt Slippers, 35c.

50 pairs Women's Felt Slippers, all sizes, 50c, for 35c pair.

The Runians, Gray Garrie, Co

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

Light and Shade.

Costigan (weeping)—She refused me an' bruck me heart.
Casey—Tush, man! That's better than marryin' ye an' breakin' yer head.

"Pa, what's a ripe old age?"
"That's the age at which a man begins to realize that he's not the only apple on the tree."

"The man I'm going to marry will never throw it up to me that my maiden name was Smith."
"Why won't he?"
"His name is Jones."

Mother—Does your fiancée know anything about cooking? In case of an emergency, you know.
Son—Well, no; but she's an ex-college football player, and could easily prevent any cook from leaving until we secured a new one!

Newell Little-Dulham isn't very brilliant.
Newsome Moore—Brilliant! Why he's considered a fool even to "be smart set"—Pack.

Tom Goode—I dropped a \$10 gold piece on the contribution plate last Sunday.
Jack Potts—What was the matter with it?

LIABLE TO A FINE OF \$5,000 EACH.
Port Townsend, Wash., Jan. 20.—Owing to the prevalence of the bubonic plague in the Orient in the future on all vessels arriving at the Pacific coast ports which fail to bring from the port of original departure in the Orient proper bills of health, the extreme penalty of \$5,000 will be imposed.

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

Robert R. Wimpey, sen., a well-known Ottawa musician and orchestra leader, died Thursday afternoon at Grace Hospital, Toronto, at the age of 64 years.

LIFE SAVED.—Mr. James Bryson Cameron writes: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs and was given up by physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, stating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on this advice I procured the medicine, and less than half a bottle cured me. I certainly believe it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me good."

The Indiana State Board of Health has received word that 115 new cases of smallpox had appeared in Clay county. The postoffice authorities will disinfect all mails going out of the points where smallpox prevails.

Files for 15 Years.
Mr. Jas. Bowles, Councilor, Embro, Ont., writes: "For over 15 years I suffered the misery of bleeding, protruding piles. The many remedies I tried all failed. I was advised to use Dr. Chase's Ointment, and must say that the first application gave relief, after the third day the bleeding stopped, and two boxes cured me completely."

Corticelli Sewing Silk is all silk; it is full size letter A; it is smooth,

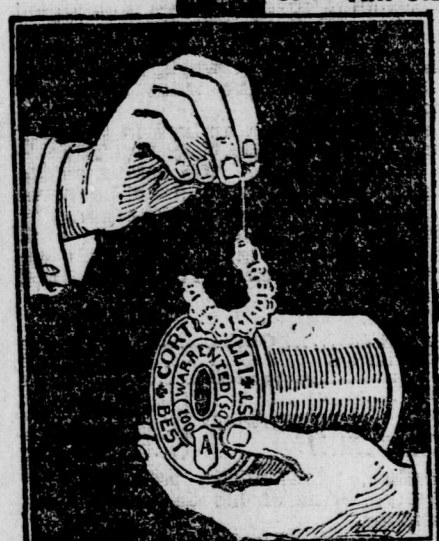
strong and free from knots or flaws.

These are reasons why ladies who want stitching to last as long as the fabric, prefer it to all other sewing silks.

Knowing ones like it better than linen or cotton because it lasts longer and goes further—and does not fade.

Full length 50 or 100 yard spools.

Costs just one tenth of a cent a yard.



What's the Use?

Of buying an old style range, when you can get The New

Imperial Oxford

It has patented improvements to save time, trouble and fuel, not found in any other range. Its superiority delights everybody. If you haven't seen it yet, call at our agent's,

JOS. W. CHAMBERS,
382 Richmond Street, London.
THE GURNEY FOUNDRY COMPANY, Limited, Toronto.

SPREADING HAPPINESS.

"I have but one rule that I follow absolutely in this life, and that is to make other people as happy as possible."
"Well," she replied, "you ought to be gratified, then, at what I heard a young lady say the other day."
"What was that?"
"She said that whenever she saw you dancing she had to laugh."

ALWAYS THE OTHER BOY.

"It seems to me that Willie gets into an awful lot of fights. I wonder who is to blame for it all?"
"The other boy, always the other boy," replied Willie's mother, with conviction. "Willie says so himself."
—Chicago Post.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

**"The Thorn Comes Forth
With Point Forward."**

The thorn point of disease.
Is an ache or pain. But the
blood is the feeder of the
whole body. Purify it with
Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Kidneys, liver and stomach will as
once respond? No thorn in this point.
Severe Pains.—I had severe pains in
my stomach, form of neuralgia. My
mother urged me to take Hood's Sarsapa-
rilla and it made me well and strong. I
have also given it to my mother with sat-
isfactory results. I am glad to recommend
Hood's Sarsaparilla to others." Mrs.
JOHN L. PAGE, 240 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

Complete Exhaustion.—After treat-
ment in hospital, I was weak, hardly able
to walk. My blood was thin. I took Hood's
Sarsaparilla until well and gained 20 lbs.
It also benefited my wife." ARTHUR MILLS,
Dresden, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
NEVER DISAPPOINTS

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and
only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE MARKETS

Local Market.
A. M. HAMILTON & SONS' REPORT.

London, Saturday, Jan. 20.
Wheat, white, per bu. 65c to 66c
Wheat, red, per bu. 63c to 65c
Wheat, spring, per bu. 63c to 65c
Oats, per bu. 28c to 29c
Peas, per bu. 57c to 60c
Corn, per bu. 44c to 46c
Corn, per bu. 25c to 26c
Barley, per bu. 42c to 44c
Rye, per bu. 50c to 52c
Beans, per bu. 51c to 53c

The supply of grain was unusually
light today. Only one or two loads of
wheat, three or four of oats, one load
of corn, and one of beans came in. The
wheat sold at 65c; it was poor. Oats
sold at 57c to 58c; and the corn at 52c.
At noon the beans were still unsold.
They were part of a part of new, and
pretty well spotted with bad ones, and
buyers did not seem anxious to take
hold of them, except at a much lower
price than current for ordinary good stock.

The dressed hog supply was fairly
good and the demand strong; values
were fully 25c per 100 lbs. higher, closing
steady at \$5.10 for 1 by 1 by the
load. Live hogs sold at \$4.25 for Mon-
day delivery.

Hay brought 32, 38 and 39 a ton;
supply light.

GRAIN
Wheat, white, per 100 lbs. 1.08 @ 1.08
Wheat, red, per 100 lbs. 1.07 @ 1.07
Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs. 1.05 @ 1.05
Oats, per 100 lbs. .84 @ .84
Corn, per 100 lbs. .62 @ .62
Barley, per 100 lbs. .80 @ .80
Rye, per 100 lbs. .85 @ .85
Buckwheat, per 100 lbs. .85 @ .85
Beans, per bu. 1.00 @ 1.00

PROVISIONS.
Chickens, per lb. 12 @ 13
Eggs, per doz. 23 @ 25
Butter, 1 lb. 21 @ 22
Butter, 1 lb. 21 @ 22
Lard, per lb. 7 @ 8
Lard, 20 lb. 6 @ 7

WHOLESALE DEALERS' PRICES.
Eggs, store, per doz. 23 @ 25
Butter, pound, 21 @ 22
Butter, 1 lb. 21 @ 22
Butter, 1 lb. 21 @ 22
Lard, 20 lb. 6 @ 7

VEGETABLES.
Potatoes, per bag 60 @ 75
Turnips, per bag 30 @ 40
Vegetable marrow, per doz. 30 @ 40
Cabbage, per doz. 25 @ 40
Cauliflower, per doz. 25 @ 40
Celery, per doz. 30 @ 40
Beets, per bag 40 @ 50
Onions, per doz. 30 @ 40
Carrots, per doz. 30 @ 40
Parsnips, per doz. 30 @ 40
Cilantro, per doz. 30 @ 40
Vegetable Oysters, per doz. 30 @ 40
Artichokes, per bag 30 @ 40
Savory and Sage, per doz. 30 @ 40
Spinach—Hubbards, per doz. 1.00 @ 1.00
Fenway, per doz. 30 @ 40
Lettuce, per doz. 30 @ 40

LIVE STOCK.
Beef, per lb. 3 @ 5
Hogs, heavy, per 100 lbs. 4.50 @ 4.75
Hogs, stags, 4.15 @ 4.50
Cows, young, per pair 3.00 @ 3.50
Sows, per pair 3.00 @ 3.50
Ducks, per pair 30 @ 40
Chickens, spring, per pair 30 @ 40
Hens, per pair 30 @ 40

HAY AND REEDS.
Hay, per ton 3.00 @ 3.50
Straw, per ton 2.00 @ 2.50
MEAT, HIDE, & BONE.
Beef, per lb. 4 @ 6
Mutton, quarter, per lb. 5 @ 6
Lamb, quarter, 7 @ 9
Lamb, carcass, 7 @ 9
Dressed hog, 100 lbs. 5.25 @ 5.40
Dressed hog, 100 lbs. 5.25 @ 5.40
Hides, No. 1, per lb. 8c @ 10c
Hides, No. 2, per lb. 7c @ 9c
Calves, green, 8 @ 10
Lambkins, 50 @ 75
Pork, 10 @ 15
Wool, unwashed, per lb. 10 @ 11
Tallow, rendered, per lb. 4 @ 5
Turkeys, per lb. 5 @ 6
Geese, each, 50 @ 75

FRUIT.
Dried apples, per lb. 4c @ 5c
Apples, per lb. 1.50 @ 2.25
Apples, per bag 70 @ 1.00

We are headquarters for ...
HERBAGEUM,
The King of Poultry and Cattle Spices
Try it.

A. M. Hamilton & Sons
373 Talbot Street. Phone 662.

St. Thomas Market.
St. Thomas, Jan. 17.—Wheat, old, per
bu. 67c, new, 67c; oats, 25c to 30c; peas,
60c to 65c; barley, 50c to 60c; rye, 60c;
corn, 40c; flaxseed, per cwt. \$2.45 to
\$2.50; timothy seed, \$1.50 to \$1.75; clo-
ver seed, per bu. 30c.

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

English Markets.				
Rolling prices for the past four market days.				
The following table shows the quotations per cwt. at Liverpool for the past four market days. In the case of wheat higher prices are given.				
	Jan. 16.	Jan. 17.	Jan. 18.	Jan. 19.
WHEAT.				
Red Winter	5 9/8	5	5 9/8	5 8
No. 1. Nor. Spring	5 11	5 10/8	5	5 10/8
No. 1. Cal.	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 2
Nov.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Dec.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
March	5 5/8	5 5/8	5 5/8	5 7/8
May	6 3/4	5 7/8	5 7/8	5 7/8
CORN.				
New	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
Old	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
Jan.	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
Feb.	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
March	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
April	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
May	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
June	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
July	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
Aug.	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
Sept.	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
Oct.	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
Nov.	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
Dec.	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
Jan.	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
Feb.	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
March	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
April	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
May	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
June	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
July	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
Aug.	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
Sept.	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
Oct.	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
Nov.	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
Dec.	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
Jan.	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
Feb.	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
March	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
April	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
May	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
June	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
July	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
Aug.	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
Sept.	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
Oct.	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
Nov.	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
Dec.	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
Jan.	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
Feb.	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
March	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
April	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
May	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
June	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
July	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8
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F. H. BUTLER,
STOCK BROKER.

Stocks, Bonds, and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margin. Send for free pocket manual. Long distance phone.

OFFICES: 15 and 16
Masonic Temple, London

Geo. McBean & Son.

We are open for office of GRAIN, WOOL and MILLFEED. E. J. McBean, these state quantities and lowest prices.

P. O. Box 807, MONTREAL

TODAY'S MARKETS

New York Stock Market.
Reported by F. H. Butler, 16 and 18 Masonic Temple, for The Advertiser.

Yesterday's New York Jan. 20.

Close.	Open.	High.	Low.	2 p.m.
Alchison	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Alchison Pfd.	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Am. E. & W.	122 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Q. & N. W.	162 1/2	163 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
C. P. R.	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Chicago Gas.	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Gen. Elec.	117 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Jersey Central	117 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
E. & T. Pfd.	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
N. & W.	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Manhattan	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Metropolitan	165 1/2	166 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2
Mo. P.	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
N. Y. Central	134 1/2	135 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Norfolk and W.	134 1/2	135 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Norfolk and W. Pfd.	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
N. M.	130 1/2	131 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Pennsylvania	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Reading	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
S. P.	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
St. Paul	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Southern Ry. Pfd.	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Southern Ry.	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
T. C. I.	86 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
U. Pacific	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2

TRUSTS:

Lead	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Lead	115 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Sugar	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Federal Steel	117 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Steel and Wire	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Tobacco	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Continental	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Leather	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2

Toronto Stock Market.

Toronto Jan. 20.	Ask.	Off.
Alchison	127	127
Alchison Pfd.	153	153
Am. E. & W.	215	215
Imperial	215	215
Q. & N. W.	194	194
British America	122 1/2	122 1/2
Western Union	122 1/2	122 1/2
Canadian Pac.	122 1/2	122 1/2
Commercial Union	117 1/2	117 1/2
Gen. Elec.	172	172
Jersey Central	172	172
E. & T. Pfd.	172	172
N. & W.	172	172
Manhattan	172	172
Metropolitan	172	172
Mo. P.	172	172
N. Y. Central	172	172
Norfolk and W.	172	172
Norfolk and W. Pfd.	172	172
N. M.	172	172
Pennsylvania	172	172
Reading	172	172
S. P.	172	172
St. Paul	172	172
Southern Ry. Pfd.	172	172
Southern Ry.	172	172
T. C. I.	172	172
U. Pacific	172	172

Montreal Stock Market.

Montreal Jan. 20.	Ask.	Off.
Canadian Pacific	94 1/2	94 1/2
Duluth, common	6 1/2	6 1/2
Duluth, preferred	16 1/2	16 1/2
Commercial Union	174 1/2	174 1/2
Can. Cable Corp.	103 1/2	103 1/2
Commercial Reg. Bonds	103 1/2	103 1/2
Montreal Telephone	176 1/2	176 1/2
Hibernia	110 1/2	110 1/2
Montreal Street Railway	287 1/2	287 1/2
Montreal St. Railway	102 1/2	102 1/2
Montreal Gas	102 1/2	102 1/2
Montreal City	189 1/2	189 1/2
Commercial Union	117 1/2	117 1/2
Gen. Elec.	172	172
Jersey Central	172	172
E. & T. Pfd.	172	172
N. & W.	172	172
Manhattan	172	172
Metropolitan	172	172
Mo. P.	172	172
N. Y. Central	172	172
Norfolk and W.	172	172
Norfolk and W. Pfd.	172	172
N. M.	172	172
Pennsylvania	172	172
Reading	172	172
S. P.	172	172
St. Paul	172	172
Southern Ry. Pfd.	172	172
Southern Ry.	172	172
T. C. I.	172	172
U. Pacific	172	172

ZINC AND LEAD.

"TALES OF A FORTUNE," a neat circular, telling all about the zinc and lead mines of southwestern Missouri. Also "SNAKE BITES," a circular of the same kind, telling all about the snake bite in the same district. Address: WALTER SAYLER, 171 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.

Toronto Produce Market.

TORONTO, Jan. 20.—Wheat dull; easy, at 60c to 64c for red and white, west. Goose wheat easier, at 65c, west. On low freights to New York, Manitoba wheat is easier, at 75c to 76c, grinding, in transit, G.T.R., and 75c to 76c, C.P.R., and 72c on track, Owen Sound. Flour is dull, cars of straight roller in barrels, are quoted at \$2 75 to \$2 80, west. Milled flour, at \$14 50 to \$15 for shorts, and \$13 to \$14 for bran, west. Barley is steady, at 38c to 39c for No. 2, and 39c to 40c for No. 1 outside. Buckwheat is steady, at 47c, west. Rye, the market is steady, at 50c, east, and 49c, west. Corn, the market is quiet, Canada yellow is quoted at 32c, west. American old is quoted at 41c for No. 2, and 41 1/2c for No. 2, and new at 39 1/2c, all at Toronto. Oats are steady, mixed, 24c and white at 25c to 25 1/2c, west. Peas steady, at 57c, west. Eggs, 14c to 15c for fresh, 20c for new laid, 14c to 14 1/2c for hatched. Butter firm, at 19c to 20c for choice dairy tubs, 18c to 17c for medium, 17c to 18c for large rolls; 22 1/2c for print. Dressed hogs steady, cars of mixed weights on the tracks are \$5 15 to \$5 25.

American Markets.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Opening—Wheat, May, 65 1/2c to 66 1/2c; July, 66 1/2c to 67 1/2c; Corn, May, 34 1/2c to 35 1/2c; July, 35 1/2c to 36 1/2c; Pork, May, \$10 30 to \$10 80; Lard, May, \$5 35 to \$5 75.

BUFFALO, Jan. 20.—Spring wheat—No. 1 northern, 71 1/2c. Winter wheat—No. 2 red, 71c; No. 1 white, 70c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 37 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 37 1/2c; No. 2 corn, 36 1/2c; No. 3 corn, 36 1/2c; Oats—No. 2 white, 29 1/2c; No. 3 white, 28 1/2c; No. 4 white, 28 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 28 1/2c on track.

DETROIT, Jan. 20.—Wheat—No. 1 white and red, cash, 67 1/2c; May, 71c; July, 70 1/2c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 20.—Wheat—Cash, 65c; May, 70 1/2c; July, 68 1/2c. Corn—May, 34 1/2c; Oats—May, 25c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 20.—Wheat, 64 1/2c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Flour—Receipts, 2,533 bbls; sales, 2,400 pkgs; stocks, market opened steady and was later advanced on covering, unfavorable European crop news and foreign buying; May, 71 1/2c to 72 1/2c. Rye—Easier; state, 56c to 56 1/2c, e. l. z. New York, in car lots; No. 2 western, 60 1/2c.

2. o. b. afloat. Corn—Receipts, 148,000 bu.; options market steady on weaker news and wheat, but failed to advance much, owing to the anticipated bearish crop report late today. Oats—Receipts, 105,300 bu.; options dull but steady. Butter—Receipts, 1,860 pkgs; market firm. Cheese—Receipts, 483 pkgs; market firm. Eggs—Receipts, 4,050 pkgs; market firm. Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 3 1/2-18c; refined firm. Coffee—Steady. Potatoes—Quiet. Hops—Steady. Barley—Dull. Wool—Dull. Hops—Steady.

Chicago Exchange.

Following are the fluctuations on the Chicago Board of Trade furnished by F. H. Butler broker, Masonic Temple, Phone 100.

Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—May	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
July	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Corn—May	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
July	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Oats—May	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
July	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Pork—Jan.	10 60	10 60	10 60
Lard—Jan.	10 60	10 60	10 60
May	5 85	5 85	5 85
May	6 00	6 00	6 00
Jan.	5 70	5 70	5 70
May	5 70	5 70	5 70

Puts, 65c. Calls, 65c.

Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Bees—Receipts, 2,738; slow trade; others 10c off; bulls and cows barely steady; 6 cars of calves; common to good steers, \$4 15 to \$5 50; oxen, \$3 90; bulls, \$3 to \$4 25; cows, \$2 to \$3 75; choice fat cow, \$4 25. Cattle—Live cattle steady; sheep and lambs 4c lower; refrigerator beef firm, at 9 1/2c to 10c per lb. Exports, none; tomorrow, 480 cattle, 25 sheep and 4,957 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 171; steady for veals; carryover stock firm; all sold; veals, \$3 to \$3 25; little calves, \$4 50; barnyard do, \$2 30 to \$3 50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,998; 15 cars on sale; common to choice sheep, \$3 50 to \$4 95; medium to choice lambs, \$4 to \$6 75; one car, \$5 85; Canada lambs, \$6 50 to \$8 25. Hogs—Receipts, 3,872; 800 on sale; slow, nominally steady; no sales.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, Jan. 19.—American cattle show at 11 1/2c to 12 1/2c per lb. (dressed weight). At Liverpool, the top price is 12 1/2c; sheep and lambs are 4c per lb. lower; refrigerator beef is quoted at 9 1/2c to 10c per lb.

To soften, whiten and preserve the skin, use Balm-Zoin.

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

PRICE 25c A BOTTLE.

W. T. STONG & CO.

Dispensing Chemists, 184 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

Latest Probabilities.

Toronto, Jan. 20—10 a.m.—Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes region: Showery today; clearing tonight, with westerly winds. Sunday—Fair; stationary or slightly lower temperature.

—N. F. Smith, of Yokohama, Japan, is in the city.

—Detective Michael Heenan, of the M. C. R., is in town.

—The police want an owner for a coonskin coat and pair of gloves.

—The Jubilee rink promises dry ice for the City League hockey game to-night.

—Jas. Tiernan, of Detroit, a nephew of Rev. Father Tiernan, is at the Griggs House.

—Mr. Harold Jarvis, the celebrated tenor, of Detroit, was the guest of Mrs. Charles Woods, 151 Maple street, this week.

—The death of Mrs. John Edwards, a pioneer of Lobo township, occurred yesterday in Uxley, Mich. She was 97 years of age.

—Mr. Charles Berry, late of the R. Greene Manufacturing Company, has received a position in Buffalo. He leaves for that place tomorrow.

—Thomas Hatter, a young man, charged with insanity, was further remanded until Tuesday at the police court today. One drunk was remanded for a week, and another discharged.

—James Penner, of Komoka, who runs an unlicensed hotel, appeared before Squires Smyth and Lacey today on a charge of having liquor for sale on his premises. Detective Wainland and the liquor case adjourned until Feb. 2.

The funeral of the late Wm. A. Westland, of 167 Ridout street south, took place yesterday afternoon, to Woodland Cemetery, and was largely attended. Rev. J. G. Stuart, of Knox Church, conducted services at the house and at the grave. The pallbearers were three brothers of deceased, Ed. M. Westland, Markham, Westland and Leonard Westland, and three brothers-in-law, John Courtis, Albert Courtis and William Courtis.

—F. B. Clarke, steamship agent, Richmond street, next Advertiser, has been known and popular citizen with a letter relating to his trip to the old country. Mr. Davis sailed on the Beaver Line Lake Ontario, on Dec. 27, from St. John, and had a very pleasant passage. Mr. Davis speaks in the highest terms of the courtesy shown him by Capt. Cary, Mr. O. J. Ellis, and Mr. Johnson, and other officers, who did all in their power to make the passengers comfortable.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Celtic Society of London was held in the Y. M. C. A. building last evening. The attendance was large. The president, Rev. A. Stewart, occupied the chair. The programme for the evening was exceptionally good, consisting of Gaelic songs, Gaelic readings and Gaelic recitations, rendered by Messrs. Stewart, McAlpine, Fraser, Macaulay and Chisholm (formerly of the Celtic Society, London, England). The roll of membership was largely increased by the addition of new members. The next monthly meeting will be held in the same place on Feb. 9, when a special programme will be furnished.

—On Wednesday afternoon the residence of J. C. Gunn, Ridout street, was the scene of a pretty wedding, when his sister-in-law, Christina Nichol, daughter of Thomas Nichol, of Westminster, was united in marriage to Charles W. Sumner, Westminster.

The ceremony was performed in the presence of relatives by Rev. Walter Moffat. The bride was attired in becoming suit of easter brown cloth, and was attended by Miss Irene Davis, who made a pink-like maid of honor, in a gown of pink silk. After partaking of refreshments the happy couple left for Chicago.

PARNELL VS. DEAN.

Judgment has been given in the case of Parnell vs. Dean by Chief Justice Armour. His lordship finds that the defendant Charles F. Dean, broke his agreement with plaintiff, Edward Parnell, by engaging in the business of baker in London, he having bound himself not to engage in that business that city for ten years, dating from April 1, 1888. The plaintiff obtains an absolute injunction restraining defendant from engaging in the business of a baker in London for the period agreed upon. Defendant is also ordered to pay the costs of the plaintiff and other defendants. Macbeth, Q.C., and Macpherson for plaintiff; Hellmuth & Casey for defense.

A LAMBETH MEETING.

The Union Hall at Lambeth was filled to the doors last night at a gathering of the supporters of Dr. McWilliam. The meeting was marked by a splendid effort on the part of the Hon. John Dryden. For two hours and a quarter he sustained the interest of his audience by a presentation of forcible arguments, supporting the policy of the present Ontario government, and a refutation of the claims of the opposition.

Dr. McWilliam and Mr. U. A. Buchner aided Mr. Dryden in evidencing the work that had been and would be accomplished, and also in presenting the claims of the government candidate. The meeting was presided over by Mr. J. K. Little, of Westminster. It dispersed with hearty cheers for the Queen, the volunteers in South Africa, the Ross government and Dr. McWilliam.

THE MILITARY CONCERT.

The military concert which is to be given on Tuesday evening next promises to attain a greater success than was anticipated. So many tickets have been sold already that the ladies of the Soldiers' Wives' League, under whose auspices the concert is being held, are now fearing that it will be unable to provide seats for all who will desire to attend. It is generally known that the London (England) Daily Mail has so copyrighted "The Absent-Minded Beggar" that it is necessary to refrain from a collection after each occasion upon which it is sung. This will be done by six little sons of barracks men who have gone to the front. There are seven or eight families in the city who will benefit by the proceeds. An illustration of their condition is found in the case of one mother, with five children to support, who receives only \$8 40 per month. Col. Holmes desires to, at least, double the present allowance.

LONGER HOURS AT CAR SHOPS.

Orders Issued to Restore the Ten-Hour Day—Large Gain in Time for the Men.

The employees at the G. T. R. car shops will begin on Monday to work one and a half hours longer each day. For some time past they have been working from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Under the new orders they will start to work at 7:30 a.m. and quit at 5:30 p.m. It was found necessary on account of darkness to work under time, but now that the days are growing longer the shops have been restored. There is a large amount of work to be done. Superintendent McWood, of Montreal, visited the shops today.

WATERTOWN'S WONDER.

Everyone Talking of Miss Nellie Haight's Remarkable Experience.

(Watertown, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Very rarely do we hear of a young woman passing through such a terrible ordeal as that which Miss Nellie Haight recently experienced, and yet being alive to tell it. Miss Haight is an estimable young lady of twenty-three, a resident in this city, and is justly esteemed by all who know her.

Last summer the young lady had a severe attack of scarlet fever. She made a fair recovery, but unfortunately went out too soon, caught cold, which developed into Kidney Trouble, and finally into a terribly painful case of Bright's Disease. Her ankles swelled, her eyelids became puffy, the flesh under her eyes became swollen so that she could not see. Her ears were affected, and discharged large quantities of pus. She became as weak as a babe, and her recovery was pronounced unlikely.

Several months passed, Miss Haight pining away visibly every day. One night a friend who was sitting up with her, read of a somewhat similar case in the Boston Herald, and was advised to try English Tonic Pills. Next day she bought a box of this medicine, and Miss Haight began using it at once. In a few days the swelling abated, and in ten days she could see as well as before. For five weeks she continued using the pills, and at the end of that time she was out of bed, completely cured. Today she is attending to her ordinary duties. Had it not been for Dr. Arnold's English Tonic Pills she would have been dead.

Dr. Arnold's English Tonic Pills, the only medicine that cures disease by killing the germs that cause it, is sold by all druggists at 75c a box; sample box 25c, sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by The Arnold Chemical Co., Limited, Canada Life Building, 42 King street, West, Toronto.

Mrs. John O'Connor, Hamilton, was bequeathed \$10,000 in cash and 25 acres of land in Wilmington, Delaware, by Miss Julia Nelson, an aunt.

The Beauty That Attracts Men

Is not so much in the features as in a clear, healthy complexion, and a plump body filled with the vigor and vitality of perfect health. Pale, weak, languid women are fully restored to robust health by the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, a condensed food which creates rich, pure blood and new nerve tissues.

The steamer Doric, which has arrived at San Francisco, brings Honolulu news of a fresh outbreak of the bubonic plague.

Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS BY MILLIONS OF MOTHERS FOR THEIR CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for BACK PAIN, the Stomach, etc. DAVIS' WINDOLIN'S SOOTHING SYRUP, and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

SHELLING THE BOER TRENCHES

Gen. Warren's Guns at Work—Boers Leaving Colesburg.

Enemy's Figures Show Their Losses Up to Date To Be 6,425.

Spearman's Camp, Natal, Jan. 30.—11:15 a.m.—The firing of field guns was heard early this morning from the left. Evidently Gen. Warren has commenced the bombardment of the Boer trenches on Tabanyana Mountain. There was also a brief musketry fire. Among the prisoners captured Thursday was the grandson-in-law of President Kruger.

BOERS LEAVING COLESBURG.

Rensburg, Cape Colony, Friday, Jan. 19.—A gentleman who has escaped from Colesburg reports that the Dutch inhabitants who are sympathizers with the Boers, are proceeding to the Orange Free State in anticipation of the evacuation of the town. Mr. Van Der Walt, a member of the Cape Assembly, has already gone.

The Boer force there is estimated to number from 6,000 to 7,000, besides a strong force at Norval's Pont.

BOER LOSSES—THEIR OWN FIGURES.

The British shells did much execution eastward of the town. The Boer loss up to date is probably 200 men. Carefully compiled figures from republican sources, some of which have been investigated, and found to be correct, show the Boer losses up to date are approximately 6,425 men; including 800 casualties during the siege of Ladysmith.

JOHN RUSKIN

The World-Famous Author and Critic Passes Away.

The Magic Key



to the door of prosperity is business education. The demand of today for men schooled in business customs and fitted for business affairs. Our course of study will be of great value to you, no matter what career you propose to follow. Forest City Business and Short-hand College, London, Ont.

J. W. WESTERVELT,
Principal.

\$40 Buys a Fur-Lined Overcoat

Made up in first-class style. There's nothing more comfortable or durable.

O. Labelle, 272 RICHMOND STREET.

Doyle's Liniment.

The Greatest Known Remedy for the Relief and Cure of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, BRUISES, BRUISES, MUSCULAR SWELLINGS, SORE THROAT, SORENESS OF THE CHEST OR BACK, or wherever a LINIMENT is required. It also cures the worst case of FLU.



TRADE MARK. Registered.

I met with an accident in the G. T. R. yards, and nearly broke my ankle. It was sprained so badly I had great difficulty in getting home. I got a bottle of Doyle's Liniment, and after thoroughly rubbing for about five days was able to resume my work. There is no other remedy on the market equal to it for sprains.

RICHARD GOULD,
G. T. R. Yards.

London, Aug. 31, 1899.

The only known Remedy that will Cure the Sprained Calf-Joint of a Horse.

Price 60 cents per Bottle. Sample Bottle, 25c.

JOHN W. DOYLE, London, Ont. ywt

FITZGERALD

and FITZGERALD,
Barbers 171 Dundas Street.

FAIRBAIN

MERCHANT TAILOR,
Opp. City Hall, Upstairs.

To Win Business You Must Deserve It

Dean & Co. deserve the patronage of every union man in the city. They were the first to ask and are the only firm authorized to use the union stamp on their breads.

DEAN & CO., BAKERS,

547 Hamilton Road.

Picture Framing.

Room Moldings,

Wall Paper

H. & C. COLERICK,

443 Richmond Street.

TEUMSEH or FOREST QUEEN FLOUR

IS ALL FLOUR.

Not a grain of adulterated substance will be found in our flour. They are pure wheat all the way through! Gaining hosts of warm admirers for it. Have you tried it yet?

J. D. SAUNCEY,

Proprietor.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Cushions and Tea Cost \$5. We have a great variety of down and feather cushions, 50c each; Iron and Brass Bedsteads; Hair Mattresses; Goose-Feather Pillows; the Bed and Mattress Cleaning Factory, 553 Richmond Street North. Telephone 297. J. F. HUNT & SONS.

Electric Turbines Baths.

Study your health. It is very important to success. One of the best means of obtaining good health is to take an Electric Turkish Bath, at 320 Dundas Street, and thus vivify your whole system.

Gentlemen, Are You Bald?

Investigate and see for yourself the Art Coverings in Wigs and Toupees. Prof. Dorewens' manufactures are worn on over 55,000 heads by all classes and in all states of life. They are weight, durability, perfection, light in weight, and a great benefit to health, and a protection to the head against Cold, Drafts, Catarrh, etc. Try on a wig, demonstrating the completeness of these goods free of charge. He will be at the Griggs House, London, Friday, Feb. 2, and Saturday, Feb. 3, 20, 24, F1.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE

paid for old gold and silver, lead and copper or brass.

Canada Smelting and Refining Company.

Astrachan Jackets.

We are selling the balance of our stock at greatly reduced prices. Some very good Jackets left. Come early if you want a genuine bargain.

SPITTAL, SABINE & CO.

Furriers, 152 Dundas Street.

Health and Strength



Are renewed by taking a little light exercise every day. We have Indian Clubs, Dumb Bells, Boxing Gloves, Striking Bags; Whately, McFadden and Sandow Exercises, and everything for this purpose.

WM. GURD & CO.

185 Dundas Street.

Trousers...

The newest patterns, in stripes and checks. We guarantee a perfect fit.

Southcott's 361 Richmond Street.

METEOROLOGICAL

Toronto, Jan. 19—8 p.m.—The pressure is lower over Lake Superior and to the southward of the lower lake region, and highest in the West Pacific States. Conditions are still favorable for continued mild weather in Canada. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 44-48; Kamloops, 40-42; Calgary, 32-40; Qu'Appelle, 38-42; Winnipeg, 16-42; Port Arthur, 20-40; Sault Ste. Marie, 30-35; Toronto, 34-44; Ottawa, 16-38; Montreal, 24-40; Quebec, 16-38; Halifax, 32-46.

Local temperatures.—The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory on Friday, Jan. 19, were: Highest, 41.5°; lowest, 35°.

Today the sun rises at 7:46; sets at 6:13. The moon rises at 10:23 a.m.; sets at 9:39 p.m.

Much

has been said about our bread, but after all, the real test of its merit is in the trying. If you are not already one of our patrons try a loaf or two. At your grocer's, or delivered by one of our wagons. Phone 815.

JOHNSTON BROS.

WHY

Shouldn't we be able to give you good goods, good prices, good service and satisfaction? We have excellent lines to devote our time and attention to as

Legitimate Jewelers.

We confine our efforts to our own lines, goods about which we have acquired special talent, thus we are able to give you the most effective and in precious gems, the most perfect time in watches and the most useful pieces in sterling silverware.

THOS. GILLEAN,

JEWELER,

402 RICHMOND ST.

Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

London Advertiser.

UNION LABEL

A LOCAL BUDGET

—Mr. William Garside, of Kingscourt, has removed to London, where he has a good position.

—Samuel Rowed, who has been laid up for the past month at Auburn, has entirely recovered, and resumed his work in this city.

—The donation of P. Dexter & Sons, millers, of 200 lbs. of flour to St. George's Christmas cheer was inadvertently omitted from the list recently published.

—At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Dominion Commercial Travelers' Association the following gentlemen were appointed to the positions of honorary directors for the districts indicated: Toronto, J. G. Galbraith; Hamilton, J. E. Bixby; London, J. Mattinson.

—St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church congregation will meet for the last time tomorrow in the Auditorium, the extensive alterations and improvements to the church having been completed. The sermons at the reopening on Sunday, Jan. 28 will be preached by the able and eloquent Rev. David James Burrell, of New York.

—The many friends who read with regret of the death of William John, second eldest son of Richard L. and Lucinda Hart. He was employed for some time with George F. Burns, the clothier. Later he took up a business course, which, owing to ill-health, he had to abandon a few months ago. He was a member of Court Middlesex, No. 118, Canadian Order of Foresters.

—On account of the patriotic concert being held on Tuesday night next, the Catholic Club concert, which was to have been given the same night, will be held on Monday night. This concert is the first of a series of four which

Eye Troubles

are averted by early attention to their symptoms. Preservation of sight is a matter of foresight. Our optician is at your service.

JEWELER WARD,

374 Richmond Street.

The Good Things

To eat are always here, well cooked and well served. Open from early morning till late at night.

....Regular Dinner, 25c.

PALACE CAFE, RICHMOND STREET, OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

the club proposes holding. An unusually good literary and musical programme is promised.

—Chief Justice Armour has handed down judgment in the suit of C. F. Colwell vs. the Northern Life Assurance Company, of this city, to recover \$400 commission on stock sold by him. The judgment was in plaintiff's favor with costs.

PRIZES TO O. A. C. BOYS.

Last year the Cheese and Butter Association of Western Ontario offered \$200 in prizes for essays on cheese and butter making—four prizes of \$50, \$25, \$15 and \$10 for each. Of these prizes the Ontario Agricultural College boys took the first and second for cheese and the first for butter, amounting to \$125 out of the \$200. On cheese making C. C. Campbell, who took the dairy course at Guelph last year, received the first prize (\$50), and A. J. Wags, of Manitoulin Island, in the regular course at the college, the second prize (\$25). On butter making, J. M. Livingstone, of Sarnia, now in the regular college course, was awarded the first prize (\$50), and W. F. Baskerville, of the Western Dairy School, Strathroy, the third prize (\$15).

MCPHILLIPS-ROBINSON.

In the columns of the Evening Leader, of Richmond, Va., in its issue of the 17th inst., we find the following item referring to the marriage of ex-Ald. Patrick McPhillips to Miss Lucy Robinson, daughter of Mr. Christopher Robinson, of Richmond. The item reads:

"A very pretty wedding took place this morning at 11 o'clock at St. Patrick's Church, Rev. Father Graves officiating. The contracting parties were Miss Lucy Robinson, of the city, and Mr. McPhillips, of London, Canada. The bride is the popular and attractive daughter of Mr. Christopher Robinson, and looked beautiful in a blue cloth traveling suit, with hat to match. She was attended by her sister, Miss Rebecca Robinson. The groom is a prominent barrister of London, and was attended by Mr. George C. Robinson, of the city. After the ceremony the couple left for their extended northern tour, after which they will reside in London."

Mrs. McPhillips is a near relative of C. C. Robinson, Q.C., of Toronto.

AT OSOODE HALL.

Wilson vs. Hotchkiss, et al., was an action to recover \$1,000 paid for stock in a joint stock company. It was alleged by Mr. W. A. Wilson, of the Wilson Varnish Company, of this city, that the promoters of the Highway Advertising Company had deceived him as to the amount of money that had been paid for stock in the company by the promoters of the company, who were John F. Ellis, Thomas Milburn and J. K. McCutcheon, of Toronto; C. S. Hotchkiss, of Detroit, and Dr. Willoughby, then of Alvinstock. The stock was sold through agents. The action was tried here by Chief Justice Armour at the December assize court, and judgment reserved. Judgment was handed out yesterday, finding that Mr. Wilson was deceived and misled when he parted with his money, and that the defendants were liable for the \$1,000, interest and costs, from the individual promoters, and that the defendant, the Highway Company, as a company, was not liable, and that the promoters of the company, also, were not liable for the company. Mr. Wilson, for the plaintiff; Hanna, Sarnia, for the company; Gibbons, Q.C., and Kilmer, for the Toronto defendants.

An Old Newspaper Man

Says About

Grape-Nuts.

Arthur M. Hull, manager of the St. Paul Globe, thinks advertisements are written to inform other people about food and its value, but are not intended for newspaper men themselves, and yet of all men, newspaper men require good nourishing food to rebuild the brain and nerve centers. (They will agree that this is not a joke.)

Mr. Hull says: "I wish to give you an unsolicited testimonial for Grape-Nuts. I have used your Postum Cereal for about two years. I have seen your advertising for Grape-Nuts in the Globe as well as other papers, and have appreciated it from an advertising standpoint, but some way I never bought any until about a week ago. Since then I have practically lived on it. I think it is, without exception, the finest preparation of any food product that I have seen. It has been my good fortune to taste, and my enthusiasm prompts me to write this note. Wishing you all kinds of success."

HOW WE DO IT.



The excellence of our baking powder is the result of using the best material, although that has its influence.

Our Experience and Judgment combine to give you the best baked goods. Light, wholesome, attractive things at the most ordinary prices.

THE PARNELL-DEAN STEAM BAKING COMPANY,

75 Bruce Street. Telephone 923.

CAPT ROBSON AT THORNDALE

Meeting of Electors Addressed by the Opposition Candidate, Mr. G. B. Campbell and Mr. P. H. Bartlett.

A meeting was held in Harding's Hall, Thorndale, last night, in the interest of the opposition candidate in East Middlesex. Addresses were given by Capt. Robson, Mr. G. B. Campbell and Mr. P. H. Bartlett. Mr. Thomas Duffin was in the chair.

Capt. Robson said he would do his best to win the election. He repeated the non-resident cry against Dr. McWilliam, and pleaded guilty to the charge of having asked Reformers to vote for him. He denied having promised to keep out of politics when he got the county clerkship. The farmers of the country were not fairly represented in the Local Legislature, he said. Any legislation that benefited the farmers would benefit all. The capital again stated that the Guelph Agricultural College farm was operated at a loss to the Government of \$2,800 a year, or \$7 an acre. He would not find fault with a loss in the testing department, but the farm proper should be conducted at a profit, he said. He advocated the erection of a permanent building in which to hold fat stock shows. He asked his friends to conduct the campaign in a fair and creditable manner. Already there were evidences of a shady nature. Strangers were scattered throughout the riding. He would advise them that any one who would accept a bribe was liable to a heavy fine, which should deter any one from accepting such. (Applause.)

Mr. G. B. Campbell drew lurid pictures of the West Elgin disgrace, and Mr. P. H. Bartlett followed on the same line, and drew a picture of a man purporting to prove that, taking into account annuity and railway aid certificates the government's expenditures since 1872 exceeded receipts by \$5,723,232.

The meeting closed with cheers for the Queen and Capt. Robson.

Library Additions.

Fraser—Synoptical Lectures on the Book of Holy Scripture; 2 vols.

Ingulph—Chronicle of the Abbey of Croyland; continuations by Peter of Blois and others.

Cox—Latin and Teutonic Christendoms; Roberts and Donaldson (editors); Ante-Nicene Library; translations of the writings of the fathers down to A. D. 325; 24 volumes.

Max Muller—Biographies of Words and the History of the Aryas.

Ritchie—The Creation; the earth's formation on dynamical principles.

Wilson—Prehistoric Man.

Mivart—On the Genesis of Species.

Trall—Studies of Plant Life in Canada.

Crookshanks—Bacteriology and Infective Diseases.

Photographs of the Year 1898.

Fence; from the middle ages to the eighteenth century.

Colomb—Slave-Catching in the Indian Ocean.

Diary of the Salisbury Parliament, 1865-92.

Lucy—A Diary of Two Parliaments; Gladstone Parliament, 1880-85.

Mallet—The French Revolution.

Neck—History of the People of the Netherlands; part second, from the beginning of the fifteenth century to 1559.

O. V. Cain—In the Year of Waterloo.

Crocker—Terence.

Galtorth—In the New Capital; or The City of Ottawa in 1898.

Harrison—The Circle of a Century.

O. Read—The Waters of Canby Fork.

Robinson—Sam Love's Camps.

Shiel—The Yellow Danger.

P. H. Smith—The Other Fellow.

Zack—On Trial.

Ballie-Graham—Camps in the Rockies.

Rebecca H. Davis—Kent Hampden.

Johnson—The Land of a Rainbow.

Meade—The Temptation of Olive Lattimer.

Munroe—Forward March.

DIDN'T LIKE THE BOERS.

George Lacy, who lived for many years in South Africa doing business with the Boers, publishes in the January number of the North American Review a paper of extraordinary interest and timeliness, in which he records the results of his observations of that peculiar people. He tells of their habits and of the manner of their lives in their homes and on the farms and hunting grounds, of their religious beliefs and practices, and of their relations with the natives who serve them, and with the stranger whites who have come to the country.

The picture he draws from his recollection of Boer life is somewhat sombre. Mr. Lacy does not have a high opinion of the honesty of the Boers. He says:

"I spent quite two years going about from farm to farm with wagon loads of miscellaneous goods, bartering them for ostrich feathers, ivory, hides, wool, live stock, or whatever it could get. I have elsewhere related my experience on one of these expeditions, and must here confine myself to saying that I scarcely ever exposed samples of my goods at any farm without attempts being made to purloin articles that could be readily concealed. All took part in this, old and young, male and female; and constant watch had to be kept. I once detected a young girl, the daughter of a Boer, who was then, and long afterward, a prominent member of the Free State Volunteer, trying to secrete a case of watches under her apron."

No sin was evinced on detection. The matter is treated as a good subject for laughter; in purchasing horses and cattle the greatest care had to be exercised. No London horse-coper could compete with the average Boer in the art of passing off broken-winded horses or sand-cracked trek oxen as sound animals. Dishonesty extends further still than to matters of this kind.

A Boer, whose name is well known to the world, many years ago, when acting as president of a land commission for apportioning out farms in the Leydenburg district, "did" my partner out of 26,000 acres of land by a barefaced piece of knavery as could well be conceived."



FIT-REFORM SUIT

20 Per Cent Discount...

Commencing Saturday, January 6th, we will give 20% discount on all Suits, Overcoats and Trousers in our wardrobes. Owing to extremely mild weather previous to Christmas, we are overstocked with Winter Clothing, and must make room for Spring Goods. There are some rare values here.

Suits or Overcoats—\$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20.

Less discount—\$8, \$9.60, \$12, \$14.40, \$16.

Trousers—\$3, \$4, \$5, \$6.

Less discount—\$2.40, \$3.20, \$4, \$4.80.

Fit-Reform Wardrobe

ROBERT M. BURNS,

180 Dundas Street, - London, Ont.

TOMMY'S WARDROBE

Sartorial Eccentricities That Would Astonish the Boers.

The British soldier has in his time undergone some strange transformations in the matter of dress, as may be seen by anyone who looks at the trooper as he is portrayed in old prints and pictures of generations ago. He probably suffered most in this respect in the year 1881, when so many and important changes took place.

Later the greatest alteration has been the wearing of "khaki" when Tommy is on active service. No one can doubt the utility of "khaki." It has been proved to be much better adapted for active service than the usual scarlet, blue or white. So into "khaki" Tommy goes when he is ordered off to the front; though the Gordon Highlanders (and they are not alone in their objection) show a great repugnance to fighting in anything but the kilts.

There are, however, many oddities of dress belonging to different regiments which would astound the farming Boer if he only once got sight of them. The Kaffir calls the Highlanders the "men-women." What would he say of the 11th Hussars, with their crimson trousers, of the Life Guards and Horse Guards in their glittering steel cuirasses, of the Yorkshire Yeomanry, with one sleeve hanging loose and limp by the side of the coat, or of the Life Guards, with their uniforms of mediæval cut and decorations?

It cannot be doubted that the uniforms of British troops have had tremendous effects in the battlefield. Lord Roberts has told how the Gurkhas, at the siege of Delhi in 1857, were so impressed by the reckless bravery of the King's Royal Rifle Corps that they asked that the facings of their own green uniform might be changed to scarlet, so that they might bear some likeness to the men of the regiment they admired so much. And this was allowed, to the immense satisfaction of the Gurkhas, who are today as proud as ever that their uniform resembles that of the King's Royal Rifles.

The Boers complain because they have not seen the uniforms of their officers, of the British troops wore, and which were to form a good "bull's-eye" for them to aim at. The Boer expected to see scarlet where he only sees "khaki," which he detests.

What a wonder must it be to prefer to "khaki" is such a uniform as was worn by the Portsea Volunteers in the early part of this century. These volunteers were nicknamed "The Gold and Silver." They wore scarlet coats, with gold wings and blue collars; they had white waistcoats, frilled skirts, and blue pantaloons, with black garters edged with red. Their shoes were black, and their hair was tied up with a black and white ribbon, while their hats were tipped with fur and had white feathers with red tips.

This is supposed to be the most elaborate and elaborate uniform any British regiment, regular or volunteer, has ever possessed. It is some such uniform the Boers would like to see, and half expected to see, on the British soldiers now at the front; but the modern "Tommy" leaves his Sunday clothing at home when he's away "doing his country's work."

THE ELIXIR OF LIFE

Something About Metchnikoff's Alleged Discovery.

What is described in the newspaper headlines as a new "elixir of life" is reported to have been discovered by the discoverer, Professor Metchnikoff, but a representative of the London Morning Post sends to that paper a description, which has been copied by American dailies. This "elixir of life" is described as a series of serums which arrest decay of the tissues of the different organs by reinforcing the phagocytes (white corpuscles) in their attack upon diseased germs. The different serum in the series of specifics for different organs, and "an entire section" of the in situ, it is said, is now at work to find the specific of each organ, and "extraordinary results" have already been obtained. The Morning Post's account of the discovery, is as follows:

"M. Bordet, one of the professor's pupils in 1888, published the results of a curious experiment, which consisted of injecting the blood of a rabbit into a guinea-pig. Later he injected the blood of this guinea-pig into a rabbit, and later still, Professor Metchnikoff sought the causes of the phenomenon, and was soon convinced that the blood of the guinea-pig, injected into a rabbit or other vertebrate animal, elaborates the poison that weakens the red globules of the blood and makes them the prey of the phagocytes."

"He therefore began to inject into poison elaborated in the guinea-pig is fatal in large doses. Professor Metchnikoff argued that the action in small doses must be stimulating. On this is based the action of all medicines, such as strychnine and arsenic."

"He therefore began to inject into rabbits feeble solutions of previously

injected guinea-pig's blood. A cubic millimeter of the blood of the rabbits thus treated contained before the injection 3,000,000 red globules. In three or four days the number increased to 8,000,000."