

40TH YEAR. NO. 2034

THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1903.

PREMIER LAURIER'S SPEECH ON THE BOUNDARY DECISION

He Declares That the Dominion Wants the Power to Make Her Own Treaties.

ALVERSTONE DEFENDED FROM UNJUST CRITICISM

Ottawa, Oct. 22. — The note of national pride, but not of jingoism, was sounded today, when Canada's Parliament discussed the award in the Alaska boundary case. That we suffered injustice with respect to the Portland Canal was admitted, and there was indignation that the hands of the country were tied in regard to our powers of dealing with foreign countries.

Mr. Laurier's speech was one of the strongest and most effective of his many addresses touching Canada's national aspirations. He would not pass judgment on the action of Lord Alverstone, from whom at the time of his appointment he had every faith we would receive justice. The award, however, revealed an unsatisfactory state of affairs. "So long as Canada remains a dependency of the British crown," said Sir Wilfrid, "the present powers that we have are not sufficient for the maintenance of our rights."

It was important, he added, that we should ask the British Parliament for more extensive powers, so that we might deal with such matters in the future in our own way. The fact that Canada's answer in respect to the reference was not awaited before the treaty was signed was a circumstance upon which Sir Wilfrid and other speakers dwelt at length with regret and disappointment. In his reply to Mr. Borden, the Premier said: "My honorable friend stated in his opening remarks that it was not advisable at this time, nor have we the information which would enable us to comment upon the decision which has been given. But, later on in his remarks, my honorable friend stated that Canada would probably have had more justice if three Canadians had been appointed commissioners, rather than two commissioners and the chief justice of England. Perhaps my honorable friend is right; and perhaps in selecting the chief justice of England as a jurist of repute, the British Government and people and the British crown on the one side, and the United States on the other side, we made a mistake in confiding our interest to the highest expert in England. But, up to the present time, I fail to accept this decision. I do not come to such an opinion as that yet, and I will wait before I proceed as far as my honorable friend has gone in the expression of his opinion. I will wait until I have the reasoned opinion of the chief justice before launching against him such harsh language as my honorable friend has used."

LYNN CANAL CASE.

"I have said that I did not rise to express an opinion as to the value of the award. In my humble opinion, our case on the Lynn Canal was not so weak as Mr. Bourassa seems to think. I believe it to be as strong as the case represented by some honorable gentlemen on both sides of the House. So far as the Lynn Canal is concerned, I do not believe there was a case on which a good deal could be said on one side and a good deal on the other. However, I never was free from doubt as to the strength of our case."

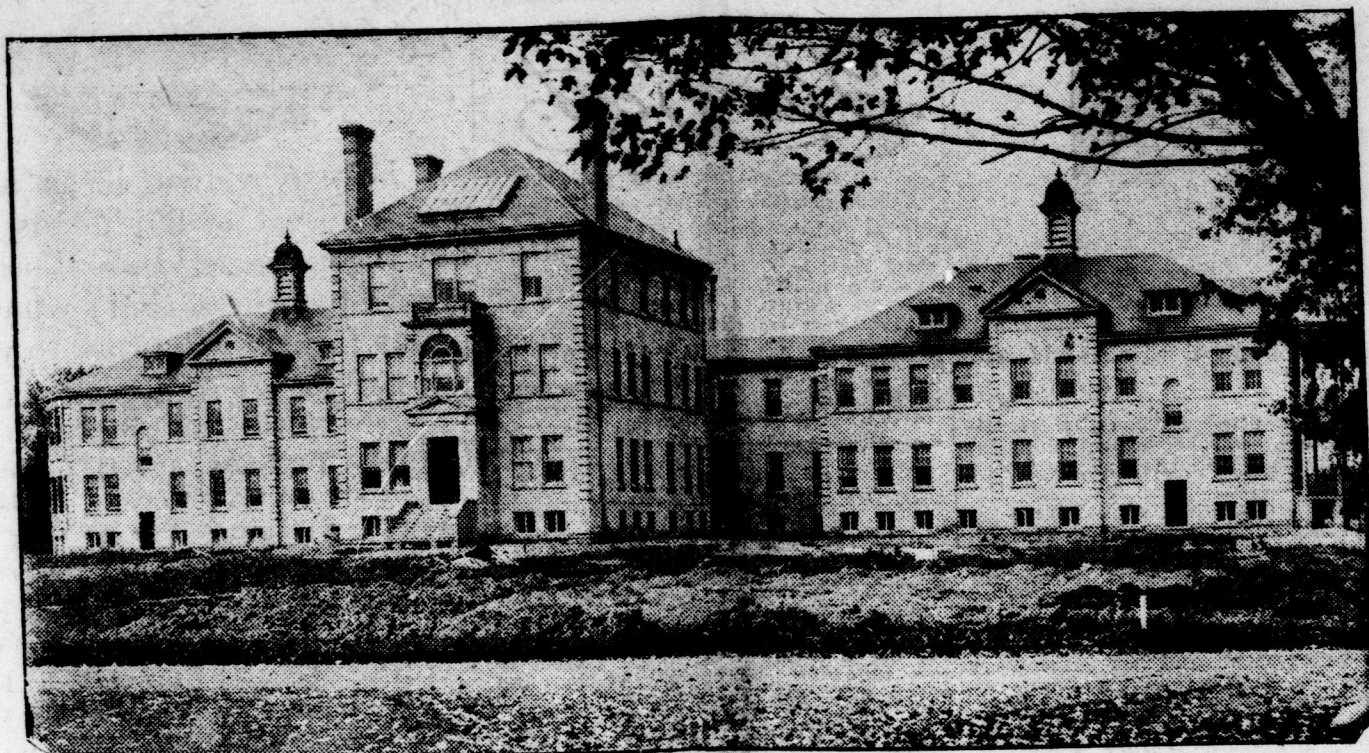
THE PORTLAND CANAL.

"But in regard to the Portland Canal it seemed to me that we had not only a strong case, but one beyond doubt, one in which there was no argument on the other side. Therefore, it is with great wonder and astonishment I find that under the award, instead of having the whole of the contention, which seemed clear, beyond all doubt, admitted, we have two islands which belong to us. These islands, I believe, do not in themselves amount to much; they are simply rocks; but they have great importance from the position in which they are. It was a great blow to Canadian interests, and we are to lose these islands. But this is not the time to discuss the question, and I would advise the people to be calm and quiet until we have the decision of the court. As to the case before us, so that everyone may apply his best judgment on the merits of the decision that has been rendered from the merits of the case."

A GRASPING NEIGHBOR.

"I have often regretted, Mr. Speaker, (Continued on page 4.)

New Infirmary at the London Asylum For the Insane Ready for Occupation



The new infirmary at the London Asylum for the Insane will be open next week. Some idea of the extent of the building can be formed from the above reproduction from a photo by a staff artist. The infirmary, which has been in course of erection for many months, is of white brick throughout, and is, from every standpoint, a handsome addition to the institution. The main entrance leads to the administration building, three stories in height. On either side are the wings. The wards are four in number, each wing being two stories high, with a spacious balcony at the end of each that adds to the general attractiveness of the building, besides being of particular use for convalescent patients.

The new infirmary will accommodate 75 patients, besides housing the medical and nursing staff. The corridors of the building are large. On the left of the entrance is a corner room for the medical superintendent, and on the right a reception room for the matron. Back of these are other rooms necessary to an administration building. The medical staff also have rooms above these, there being three doctors' rooms, as well as rooms for the head nurse, and those under her control. One thing particularly noticeable about the building is the abundance of light and fresh air. The structure has been laid out with a view to giving every part of the infirmary the greatest importance, for there is located the operating room, thoroughly equipped in every respect, and second to none in Canada. The roof is of glass, allowing light to reach every corner. The floor is of the finest tile, and the wall-covering of white tile, as beautiful as it is clean. The corners and ceiling have been covered with the sterilizing room and on the other the lavatory. To show how carefully the arrangements have been made, the hot and cold water taps are so arranged that they can be turned on by foot, both in the sterilizing room and in the wash room, while the soap is automatically received without touching the hands to anything. The best operating table made has been procured, and an elevator has been installed for the carrying of patients to and from the operating floor.

While there are a few dormitories, the majority of the rooms in the wards are fitted with but one bed each. An arrangement in connection with these rooms are openings in the top and bottom of the doors, for the use of the night-watch, making it unnecessary to enter to ascertain if all is well. On each floor are dining-rooms, bath-rooms and all modern conveniences, and on the ground floor an up-to-date kitchen has been finished. The system of heating is by hot air is heated and distributed through the building, the method being the best yet devised. The basement, like the rest of the building, is well-lighted, and perfect in arrangement. One of the rooms in the basement has been reserved for autopsies, and has been constructed to suit such purposes. The male patients will be located in one wing, and the women's wards will be on the other side of the building. The electric wiring was finished this week, and the furniture is now being put in, so that in a few weeks at the most everything will be in running order. Mr. Rennie, the head gardener at the asylum, will have the ground in front of the building leveled, and roads will be made to the main entrance—one straight up from the main building of the asylum, and the other a crescent from each side. Next summer will see the infirmary grounds as attractive, probably, as those in front of the asylum itself.

COMMONS HAS PROROGUED; SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

His Excellency Refers to Railway Commission, Immigration, the Revenue and Transcontinental Road.

THE SITTING LONG AND ONEROUS, BUT USEFUL

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 24. — At 11 o'clock today His Excellency the Governor-General proceeded to the chamber of the Senate and took his seat upon the throne. The members of the Senate being present and the members of the House of Commons having been summoned to the chambers of the Senate, his excellency was pleased to pronounce the third session of the ninth Parliament of the Dominion of Canada with the following speech:

In relieving you from further attendance after an unusually long and laborious session of Parliament, I desire to convey to you my best thanks for the assiduity you have shown in the discharge of your onerous duties. The session now closing will long be remembered, not only for its great length, but also for the many useful and important measures that have been enacted, all tending to advance the prosperity of the country. The unprecedented number of private and public bills that have been passed during the present session may be taken as an evidence of the great industrial development that is going on throughout the Dominion.

AN EXPANDING REVENUE. A steadily expanding revenue has enabled my Government not only to materially reduce the debt of the Dominion, but also to submit for your approval numerous grants for useful public works in addition to liberal subsidies for the extension of our railway system, which contribute largely to the development of our country. In view of the flow of immigrants now seeking homes in Manitoba and the Northwest, and of the rapid increase of products requiring facilities to reach the markets of Europe via Canadian ports, and in order to promote the settlement of the great area of agricultural, mineral and forest lands, still untouched in the older provinces, my ministers considered it essential to obtain authority from Parliament for the construction of a second transcontinental railway.

JAPANESE CONFERENCE. Marquis Ito's Compromise Proposal Was Topic of Discussion.

Yokohama, Oct. 24. — The elder statesmen of Japan and the cabinet ministers held a conference today which lasted seven hours. It is understood that the Marquis Ito's compromise proposal was the chief topic of discussion. The marquis remained with Premier Katsura and Foreign Minister Komura after the others had dispersed.

LAUDATORY OF LECKY. London Papers Place Him Amongst Great Historians.

London, Oct. 24. — All the morning papers publish lengthy obituary notices and appreciative editorials of the Right Hon. William E. H. Lecky, the historian. It is generally agreed that Mr. Lecky's parliamentary career was merely an incident in the long, industrious life of a careful, painstaking scholar, and that his reputation will rest entirely upon his literary achievements which entitle him to rank among such names as those of Macaulay, Hallam, Carlyle and Froude.

SIR H. DURAND FOR WASHINGTON. Present Ambassador to Madrid Succeeds Sir Michael Herbert.

London, Oct. 24. — The Associated Press is able to announce the appointment of Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador at Madrid, as British ambassador to the United States, to succeed the late Sir Michael Herbert. Official announcement of the appointment, however, will not be made until Monday, when the King will formally sign his commission.

KOREA'S KING IN A PANIC. Fearful of Foreigners Shuts Himself in His Palace.

London, Oct. 24. — The correspondent of the Times at Seoul cables that the British and Japanese ministers there continue to press the Korean Government to open Yonampo as a treaty port in order to neutralize Russia's present exclusive commercial facilities. The Korean foreign minister, the correspondent adds, expresses complete willingness to comply with these requests, but his attempts in this direction are negated by the emperor, who, in a state of apprehension, because of the conflicting foreign demands, shuts himself up in his palace and refuses to sanction any proposal.

A NEW JAP RAILROAD. London, Oct. 24. — The Seoul correspondent of the Times announces that the first section of the Japanese railway from Seoul to Fusan was opened yesterday in the presence of the entire diplomatic corps.

A U. S. CONSUL FINED. Rome, Oct. 24. — Richard Pearson, formerly United States consul at Genoa, and now minister to Persia, has been fined \$60 and \$15 costs for insulting an Italian railway official last December, previous to his appointment as minister.

THE KAISER'S NAVY. Plans for Many New and Powerful Battleships.

Berlin, Oct. 24. — The German navy department informs the Associated Press that the shipbuilding plans for 1904 are identical with the programme tabled to the Associated Press Oct. 13, except that three small cruisers will be asked for and that no torpedo boats are required for the present. The navy department adds that it expects to have 21 modern battleships completed by 1910 and that by 1920, 28 modern battleships, of which seventeen will replace old warships, will be in commission.

DR. DOWIE SKIPS FROM NEW YORK

With His Family and All Baggage He Goes to Boston.

MAY ABANDON THE CAMPAIGN

Goes Into Rhapsodies Over the Fact That the Son Gladstone is Unkissable.

New York, Oct. 24. — The Times this morning says: "Guarding his movements with all possible secrecy, John Alexander Dowie slipped away from New York last night for Boston, carrying all his family and baggage with him in his private car. He absolutely declined to indicate in any way when he will return to the city, and the information obtained last night was that he intends to sail with his family for Australia. It was impossible to ascertain last night whether any provision had been made for the members of the Zion restoration host now at Madison Square Garden, either for their return to Zion City or for their maintenance while here."

Boston, Oct. 24. — John Alexander Dowie, his wife and son, Dr. A. J. Gladstone Dowie, arrived here early today in the private car Iolanthe. Dowie positively refused to see any one. New York, Nov. Haven, and Hartford Railroad officials said that the Iolanthe was scheduled to return to New York this afternoon.

CAMPAIGN ABANDONED.

New York, Oct. 25. — Dowie's wife and son today abandon the New York Zion campaign, which has so far been a fiasco. Dowie yesterday admitted that the checks which he had announced had been sent him to see his cause had turned out to be worthless bits of paper sent by persons who desired to ridicule him. The "prophet" did not seek to conceal his keen disappointment at finding that the checks were not worth the paper they were written on.

As to the departure of his wife and son, the "prophet" says that this is merely because Mrs. Dowie's health has broken down. She appeared on the platform last night and led in prayer as usual, and looked to be in decidedly good health. Mrs. Dowie and her son are certainly going on a long trip. Today they depart for Boston, and Saturday they will sail on the Saxonia on their way to Australia. It is denied by Dowie's representatives that he intends to join his family in Australia, and that he contemplates a long absence from Zion City.

It is also denied that he is at all annoyed by the suits that have been brought against him by Marshall Field and others in Chicago. No statement can be secured as to the money that has come into the Zion coffers in New York, but judging from the collections taken at the Garden a most liberal estimate of the sum realized would be from \$10,000 to \$12,000.

POOR GLADSTONE.

At the end of his talk Dowie made one other radical departure. He requested instead of ordered his audience to remain seated until the choir had retired. But many of the thousands here became so restless that they did not heed the request and left the hall. The Dowie of the morning meeting was something of the old Dowie. He harked back to his vilifications, but his denunciation of smoking and drinking having ended, he made a statement that made even the Zion hosts sit up and stare. It was regarding his 35-year-old son, Dr. E. Gladstone Dowie.

MR. GAMEY BEATS A HASTY RETREAT

Hurries From Muskoka With Engagements Unfilled.

HAS HAD A POOR RECEPTION

The Crossin Disclosures Expected to Seriously Injure the Conservative Cause.

Huntsville, Oct. 23. — Mr. R. R. Gamey has apparently made another sensational move and has suddenly vanished from the riding in which he has been campaigning for the last two weeks. The evening train going north from here about 7 o'clock to-night bore Mr. Gamey away, and public rumor says that he has gone to the South. Ever since his first appearance in Muskoka Mr. Gamey has been making enemies, and there is a general opinion among Conservatives that his presence will prove to have injured the Conservative cause incalculably. Twice already he has disappointed large audiences, once at Severn Bridge and again at Port Carling. He had given the people of Port Carling to believe that he would speak there tomorrow night, to compensate them for not hearing him last Monday. His disappearance now dooms them to further disappointments, and will not assist Mr. Mahaffy's prospects in that part of the riding, which was formerly decidedly Conservative.

There are many stories going about also regarding Mr. Gamey's actions, and his having a public altercation with a citizen of Bracebridge is an event which has not increased his popularity there. The opinion now is that in view of the unfavorable reception in the riding, he has decided to leave the balance of his programme unfinished. The Crossin disclosures have done much to discredit him during the last two days and are an additional cause of discomfiture.

Mr. Gamey has made the present bye-election a test of his own position before the country. He sees nothing but defeat ahead of him, and by getting out of the riding hopes to escape the inevitable judgment which would be involved by Mr. Mahaffy's defeat. It is too late, however, to disassociate himself from the campaign in Muskoka, and the result of the election will be the riding's judgment of Mr. Gamey's story.

A New Jap Railroad.

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ROXBURGHE'S WEDDING

Will Be a Family Affair. Quiet.

New York, Oct. 24. — Miss May Goelt will become the wife of the Duke of Roxburghe at high noon, Tuesday, November 10, in St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, according to the latest statements made in Newport.

Mrs. Goelt had fifteen chests of silver plate shipped from Newport, and sent word to close Ochore Court, having abandoned her plan to return there with the duke at the end of the week. This change in her arrangements is due to the duke's desire to see more of the western country. The same authority announces that the wedding will be a strictly family affair. There will be a few friends, these to include the six bridesmaids and ushers arranged for before the death of Sir Michael Herbert, which caused the change in the wedding plans. It is said there is no basis for the report that "Robbie" Goelt is bitterly opposed to his sister's marriage and will break up the match if he can, the reason of his alleged opposition being that he disapproves of making a settlement of a part of the Goelt millions on the duke. In fact, it is understood that all arrangements in a financial way necessary to complete the business details of this international alliance have been arranged satisfactorily to all concerned.

DYNAMITE CAR ON THE RAMPAGE

Runs Down Grade, Collides, Explodes and Jars an Entire County.

New York, Oct. 24. — Three freight cars, one of them loaded with dynamite, that had broken away from a freight train on the Harlem River-New Rochelle branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, before daylight this morning, collided with the remainder of the train at the bottom of a steep incline, and the car with the explosive in it was blown up, demolishing three other cars. The engineer, Thomas Corrigan, was thrown off his seat, and was for a few minutes slightly stunned. He managed to regain his presence of mind, however, and shut off the steam, bringing the train to a stop. Nearly every house in Bay Chester suffered from the explosion. A woman who was thrown from bed is believed to be the only person that was injured by the explosion. A policeman who was crossing the tracks a mile from the scene, was knocked down by the explosion. Within half a mile of the Bay Chester station not a pane of glass in any of the houses remained intact.

In West Chester village almost a panic reigned. Men rushed to the post-office, armed with clubs, guns and knives, believing that burglars had blown open the safe. The policeman went through the village from end to end, but at first could not discover what had happened. Two bathhouses on Long Island Sound, half a mile away from the scene of the explosion, were wrecked.

LEFT ONLY PEWS BEHIND

Angry Churchmen Wreck Interior of the Edifice.

New York, Oct. 24. — All that angry former members of St. Mary's Polish Independent Carmelite Roman Catholic Church left in their little wooden house of worship in Bayonne, N. J., after a midnight raid was the pews. The chalice, vestments, and all other movable equipment of the church were removed.

The act is the result of a long-standing fight between the Independent Church and the late Bishop Wigger. A decision was rendered last week by Vice-Chancellor Stevens, in Jersey City, that all money, real estate and personal chattels of the Bayonne Church should be turned over to the custody of Father Sigismond Swider, rector of Our Lady of Mount Carmel Roman Catholic Church, situated on the same street. The Independent Church was the original Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church. When the opposition element in the Independent Church learned of the vice-chancellor's decision they held a number of war, and the removal of the contents of the church was decided upon. If those involved in the midnight raid who have the property of the church in their possession do not disgorge when the judge's certified decision is served application is to be made to hold them in contempt of court.

PAID ANOTHER TO DO MURDER

Three Chinamen Shoulder Dead On a Fourth, But They Will Hang Nevertheless.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 24. — The two rich Chinamen of Big Bar, on the Fraser, who paid a poverty-stricken countryman to take the onus of the murder of Ah Chee, in which all three participated, brought their scheming brought to naught. Yesterday at Clinton the three were found guilty of the crime and Chief Justice Hunter sentenced them to hang on Dec. 4.

Sack Chin, the man who was paid by Ah Gum and Gum Tai to swear away his own life, stuck to his story at the trial. But the little, wizened old fellow was obviously physically incapable of staying the 200-pound Ah Chee and dragging his body unaided a considerable distance to throw it into the Fraser, as was done on the night of the murder. Circumstantial evidence went strongly to show that Ah Gum and Gum Tai had no small part in the crime. Superintendent of Police Hussey also told of damaging statements they had made to him. No witnesses were produced for the defense. The jury was out only twenty minutes, and returned with a verdict of guilty.

Lord Stanley Re-Elected.

London, Oct. 24. — Lord Stanley has been re-elected, without opposition, to his appointment as Postmaster-General, to represent West Houghton in Parliament.

ARNOLD FORSTER ELECTED

Belfast, Ireland, Oct. 24. — H. Arnold-Forster has been re-elected to represent West Belfast in Parliament of his appointment as secretary of war, defeating Patrick Dempsey, Nationalist, by the rather meager majority of 245. Owing to his recent accident, Mr. Arnold-Forster was unable to actively participate in the campaign.

NEGROES, FOREIGNERS AND UNITED STATES OFFICERS HAVE CLASH.

Wheeling, W. Va., Oct. 24. — John G. Elliott, marshal of Flushing, Ohio, is dead, and William Smith, colored, is probably fatally wounded having been shot through the head, as a result of a clash between officers and a mob of a dozen angry negro laborers and foreigners at Flushing. The fight took place in the tunnel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad last night. Six of the rioters have been arrested and are strongly guarded to prevent their being lynched.

LONDON PRESS ON PREMIER'S SPEECH

St. James' Gazette Says Demand for Treaty Making Powers is Impossible.

LONDON'S UP-TO-DATE DRUG STORE To Contractors.



Interior View of Cairncross & Lawrence's Drug Store, Where a Specialty of Rare Chemicals and the Newer Remedies is Made.

I do remember an apothecary—and hereabouts he dwells—Romeo and Juliet.

On the corner of Dundas street and Park avenue, where the strains of the bells from old St. Paul's fall over the neighborhood, there is an apothecary shop—unlike any other apothecary shop in all the length and breadth of London. It is in no sense a "Neighborhood Pharmacy"—its interests are far from being circumscribed by the limitations of city blocks. From the four corners of London, from across both rivers and from even remotest sections, where absolute precision is demanded and appreciated, prescriptions come to this laboratory.

Five men, as busy and as serious as the trained nurses of a hospital, with the same rigid discipline governing their actions, are measuring, weighing and analyzing all day long. After the requisite ingredients of a prescription have been cautiously compounded,

there follows a careful checking and multiple checking of its minutest details. Not one of the five prescription clerks relies on his judgment alone. The mission of these five monks of the mortar and pestle is very unusual in the drug store of today—it is to attain the acme of accuracy that human science and carefulness can reach. Professional pride is as strong as a creed in the breasts of these men and even stronger in the hearts of their employers.

The laboratory of Cairncross & Lawrence enjoys the monopoly that inspires confidence on the part of physicians and patients—the kind that is earned in the drug business only by unquestioned scientific knowledge and complete equipment. There is not a physician or nurse in the city or country who is not familiar with this store, which for nearly eighteen years has borne the Cairncross & Lawrence name. Physicians know that the success of their treatment depends on the purity of the drugs, tinctures and extracts they prescribe. They cannot doubt disease and poisonous germs

unless the apothecary has the scientific knowledge of the subject that enables him to grasp the meaning of a prescription. Did the importance of having your own prescription compounded at such a place ever occur to you?

Telephones and a swift messenger system place it within easy reach of the whole city. This store is always ready to supply every toilet want, and has a complete line of everything that is new, attractive and fashionable in design—the latest and most artistic things in brushes, atomizers, dainty perfumes, soaps and similar articles. Everything is of the best quality, the latest in style and most reasonable in price.

Sick room supplies, hot-water bottles, rubber gloves, chemicals—in fact everything that is sold there is guaranteed to be absolutely perfect, or money cheerfully refunded. A cordial invitation is extended to all to give them an opportunity to show their facilities for looking after your wants. You will be made most welcome.

mitted to the Parliament next session, whether or not the consent of the imperial authorities was obtained. The British authorities had made a good suggestion, and it had been accepted. He closed by remarking that the Yukon Railway had not been constructed, and stated that such a road would have to be built in the near future.

Mr. Tarte, as a former member of the Government, declared that the whole Alaskan boundary question was affected by Mr. Charlton going to Washington as the emissary of the Government and offering his good offices to bring about a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States. From that moment the Americans were confident of success. He

pointed out that Messrs. Jette and Aylesworth, with the consent of the Government, had declared that the decision of Lord Alverstone was not a judicial one.

On the opening of the House this morning, Mr. R. L. Borden read a telegram from a British Columbia lumbering firm, who complained that the Province was being flooded with lumber from Washington State, the business in the state having become demoralized owing to local conditions. Mr. Fife of the Opposition took up the question this session. The estimates were then taken up and concurred in.

Provisional tax fixed for 11 o'clock tomorrow (Saturday) morning.

BOUNDARY MATTER IN THE HOUSE

Mr. Bourassa Goes After the British Government.

BORDEN CRITICISES DECISION

And Attempts to Place the Blame On Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Shoulders.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 23.—The Commons today, after finishing concurrence on the supply bill, was entertained by a discourse from Mr. Bourassa on the Alaskan boundary question, which provoked one of the most interesting debates of the session. The member for Labelle sought to show that the British authorities were alone to blame for losing Canadian territory. He excused the Government for its part in the transaction. He scored Lord Alverstone and commended Messrs. Aylesworth and Jette for not signing the award.

Mr. Borden replied. He argued that in 1889 Sir Wilfrid Laurier had refused to accept a commission composed of six members—three appointed by each high contracting party. More than that the Government had insisted on a tribunal with an independent umpire, to be governed by regulations which prevailed in the American arbitration. The leader of the Opposition, referring to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, pointed out that Lord Alverstone's "Treaty" acknowledged that the Alaskan boundary question should have been settled at that time. Had the Canadian Government informed that Canada had obtained a quid pro quo which would have saved to us the valuable territory just handed over. He considered that the Government might know why Sir W. Laurier had not given every support to Lord Lansdowne's contention. The Government had taken the stand that they had no interest in the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. If Canada had no interest in that question, what part of the empire had?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that the time was inopportune to discuss the decision. He defended Lord Alverstone for the position he had taken, and accused Mr. Borden of taking strong ground in calling into question the decision. He advised people to be calm and quiet until further information was received. Canada had obtained two islands, which had been in the possession of the Americans. He defended the commission as a judicial body, and treated their decision as one coming from eminent jurists. Owing to the fact that Canada had not treaty-making powers all the correspondence had not been brought down, but it would be satisfactory.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has won success far beyond the effect of advertising only.

The secret of its wonderful popularity is explained by its unapproachable merit.

Based upon a prescription which cured people considered incurable.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Unites the best-known vegetable remedies, by such a combination, proportion and process as to have curative power peculiar to itself.

Its cures of scrofula, eczema, psoriasis, and every kind of humor, as well as catarrh and rheumatism—prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla the best blood purifier ever produced.

Its cures of dyspepsia, loss of appetite and that tired feeling make it the greatest stomach tonic and strength-restorer the world has ever known.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is a thoroughly good medicine. Begin to take it TODAY. Get HOOD'S.

Miss Lillian B. Stickle, of Hamilton.

Miss Stickle, who is the soprano soloist in St. Paul's Church, Hamilton, is to assist the choir of St. Andrew's Church at the service of praise to be given on Monday evening. Mr. Cyril Dwight-Edwards, the celebrated baritone, of this city, is also to assist, and the presence of these artists is a guarantee that the church will be filled to the doors, as it has on many such occasions in the past. A feature of the evening will be the introduction of the harp into sacred music.

ARTICLES FOR SALE. HARD COAL THIS WEEK, \$7 PER TON. 300-ywt

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HAND-PRESS; cheap for cash. Address Box 28, this office. 341

GENUINE CLEARING SALE—GOOD second-hand bicycles, \$10 to \$15. New bicycles, \$12. Easy terms. Tires and sundries at a big reduction. J. H. Cunningham, 664 Dundas street. 23c

NETS TO COVER ENTIRE HEAD AT Miller's Hair Store. See our new line of fancy back combs and large pins. 223 Dundas street. 23c

FOR SALE—GOOD SELF-FEEDER, with oven (Crown Jewel); also parlor cook. Apply Mrs. Parker, 2 Thornton avenue. 23c

NEW STOCK—LIQUID ELECTRICITY and other preparations. Prof. Bain's office, 340 Richmond street. 23c

FOR SALE—NEW MASON & RICH piano; never been out of warehouse; will sell at a bargain to responsible party for cash or on time. Apply Box 17, this office. 241

FOR SALE—SMALL HORSE, HARNESS, buggy and cutter; the whole outfit at your own price; no use for it. Apply 446 Hamilton road. 23c

GOOD TOP BUGGY FOR SALE—ALMOST new; will sell cheap. 27 Empress avenue, apt. 6. 23c

FOR SALE—TWO DURHAM BULL calves, 8 months old, from imported bull "Scott's Baron." D. Baigent, Thamesford. 23c

GREEN & CO., 46 YORK STREET, sell good, dry shins at \$1.65 per load. Hard and soft wood and hard and soft coal at rock bottom prices. Phone 1,231. 23c

WILL BUY A SECOND-HAND 4-horse power engine, suitable for gas or gasoline. D. McKenzie & Co., 238 Richmond street. 23c

The Electrical Construction Company have completed the wiring and installing of fixtures for Mr. Blanchard's new residence on Beaconsfield avenue. 23c

HOUSES, ETC., TO LET. HOUSE TO LET—TWO-STORY BRICK, 400 York street, modern conveniences. 30 Kent street, Rent \$15. 23c

RENT MONEY, DO NOT RENT. RENT—\$300, at 5 per cent, costs \$30 per annum. A \$300 house and lot rents for \$72 per annum, so if you had to borrow the money you would save \$12 a year to pay off the mortgage. No savings bank as good. See me about several such propositions. J. H. McMechan, 1963. 34c-1

TO LET—UNION FURNITURE VAN—Furniture carefully handled. John Biggs, Cathcart and Bruce, south London, office at London Furniture Company. Phone 216. 23c

FOREST CITY MOVING VANS, 357 Talbot street, Residence, 562 Waterloo. Telephone 1,414. Broughton-McKinnon. 23c

TO RENT—BUILDING FORMERLY occupied by The London Advertiser, 418 Richmond street, suitable for manufacturing business; has side entrance from street. For particulars apply to Talbot street, corner Dundas and Ridout streets. 23c

COTTAGE TO LET, DREANEY AVENUE—Near McClary's works. Apply A. Keenleyside, 500 King street. 23c

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSE, IN GOOD order; splendid locality. Apply S. Glass, Hiscox building. 511-tyw 23c

TO LET—BRICK HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, modern conveniences, 30 Askin street, South London. 23c-tyw

TO LET—BRICK HOUSE, 7 ROOMS; large lot, fruit trees, lawn, Wellington road, South London. Apply T. Knowles, scd. 34c

TO LET—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE; all modern improvements, 44 Princess avenue. Apply W. Morrison, boots and shoes, 18 Dundas street. b 23c

TO LET—66 KING STREET; TWO-STORY brick; 4 bedrooms; \$11 per month. Apply W. Walsh, 119 Dundas street. 241

TO LET—EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE; two halls, good cellar and woodshed; garden and fruit trees. Apply on premises, No. 2 Thornton avenue. b 23c

Sealed tenders will be received until Wednesday, Oct. 28, for the erection of a brick and frame residence on Craig street. 340 H. C. McBRIDE, Architect.

Take notice you can buy a Sample Suit or Overcoat

—FROM—Bartlett & Ellis, 109 Masonic Temple. Ready to wear. At cost price. 29 Suits and 13 Overcoats to choose from.

The Best

All departments of the Canada Business College, Chatham, Ont. now in full swing. Our opening day was nearly 50 per cent above our best previous record. Our superior courses produce the RESULTS THAT COUNT. 346 students placed in 30 months. Our graduates of last term placed. Our call register still shows a large number of positions offered at \$40 to \$80 a month that we cannot fill. If you are interested write for handsome catalogue to D. McLACHLAN & CO., Chatham, Ont.

Auction Sale of Timber Berths. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to authority of Orders in Council, the following townships, berths and areas are being sold by public sale of ONE OF THE DISTRICT OF NIPISSING—The Townships of Hutton, Creelman, Bertha Nos. 35 and 36, the Township of Merrick, Mulock (part of), French (part of), Stewart, Lockhart (part of), Garrow (part of), and Hammett, and Phelps (part of).

IN THE DISTRICT OF ALGOMA—Bertha Nos. 35 and 36, the Township of Merrick, Mulock (part of), French (part of), Stewart, Lockhart (part of), Garrow (part of), and Hammett, and Phelps (part of).

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We have our own ideas and ideals. Anybody can buy—anybody can go to the markets—but to buy goods that the people want, that they will eagerly choose—to buy the newest styles and best materials at a price low enough to sell again at a lower price than others, that's what we are ever aiming to do for our customers. These very pretty Jackets will prove to you how we succeed in pleasing so many people.

LADIES' JACKETS OF GOLF CLOTH—In oxford flake tweed, box coat, ¾ length, flare sleeve with cuff. Style at only.....\$5.00

LADIES' TWEED JACKETS—In oxford shade, lined with mercerized, box coat, ¾ length, flare sleeve with cuff. Style at only.....\$5.00

LADIES' JACKETS OF BLACK FRIEZE CLOTH—¾ length, semi-fitting, stole front with two small capes, new sleeve. Style for only.....\$5.75

LADIES' JACKETS OF FAWN BEAVER CLOTH—Semi-fitting, bell sleeve, ¾ length, small cape with stole collar, finished with buttons. Only.....\$6.50

LADIES' JACKETS OF ZEBELINE CLOTH—In oxford shade, semi-fitting, military collar with deep cape, new sleeve with cuff, collar, cape and cuffs piped with velvet and trimmed with buttons. Only.....\$8.50

LADIES' JACKETS OF BLACK BEAVER CLOTH—Semi-fitting, new sleeve, collar and fronts trimmed with satin and cloth applique. Only.....\$8.75

KING EDWARD AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA PLAIDS, 75c YARD.

We have all the Scotch Plaids here in splendid quality goods. It's a matter of choice, of course, which one you take. They're all the same price, guaranteed fast dye to stand washing and retain color in any climate. A faded-out plaid is not a thing of beauty. Our Plaids are of beautiful soft make suitable for children's dresses. The clan colors represented are Forty-second Highlanders, Royal Stewart, Hunting Stewart, Campbell of London, Fraser, Maclean, Robertson, Argyll, McKinnon, King Edward and Queen Alexandra. Per yard for any of them.....75c

YOU'LL FIND OUR FURS VERY FINE.

A big stock picked by ourselves from the samples of the leading manufacturing furriers. Our Fur showing is one of the features of our store just now, and selling at drygoods prices makes them all the more interesting.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

149, 151 and 153 DUNDAS STREET.

MEDICAL CARDS.

HADLEY WILLIAMS, M.D., F.R.C.S. (England). Specialist, surgical diseases only. 439 Park avenue. Phone 234.

DR. N. R. HENDERSON HAS REMOVED TO 473 Park avenue. Eye, ear, nose and throat only.

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

DR. BATESON, 538 RICHMOND STREET—Specialist, midwifery. Telephone 1,138.

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

DR. MCLELLAN, HOMEOPATHIST—Graduate New York Eye and Ear Hospital, 1889. Specialist eye, ear, nose and throat only. 497 Talbot street.

DR. JAMES D. WILSON, CORNER Talbot and Fullarton. Special attention paid to diseases of children.

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

DR. OVENS, M.D., 225 QUEEN'S AVENUE—Eye, ear, nose and throat.

R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (England)—Office, 387 King street. Phone 523.

DR. C. E. JENTO, 207 QUEEN'S AVENUE. Phone 589.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 299 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women and children. Office hours, 11:30 to 4 p.m.

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

DR. W. J. STEVENSON, 381 DUNDAS street. Phone 510. Special attention diseases of women and surgery.

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

BRUNSWICK HOUSE, CORNER YORK and Clarence—41 per day. M. J. O'Donnell, proprietor.

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

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

CLARENCE HOUSE—NOW IN THE hands of Fitzpatrick & O'Hagan.

SHOE-SHINE PARLOR.

WILLIAM COLTON, LATE OF FETTERBUSH HOUSE, has established new shoe-shine parlor. Main entrance, Masonic Temple.

ELECTRO-VAPOR BATHS.

RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO successfully treated. Mrs. Ray Gadsby's massage parlors, 329 Dundas street. Phone 1,042.

INSURANCE.

Queen Insurance Co. Funds available for security of Queen policyholders, \$5,000,000.

J. A. NELLES, Agent, 428 Richmond street. ywt

E. J. MacROBERT, Insurance Agent, representing stock and mutual companies, life, fire and accident. Office, Room 107, Masonic Temple. Phone 413. London, Ont. ywt

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE Fire and Life Insurance Company. Capital and Assets exceed \$62,000,000.

E. Towe & Co. Agents, City Bank, corner Dundas and Richmond streets. Funds loaned on real estate security. Phone 630 or 1007.

THE WEATHER TODAY Fair and warm.

When 6 o'clock strikes our employees go out to spend the evening free of all care so far as store duties are concerned. If you buy early you benefit yourself and help to further the shorter workday.

A PRETTY...JACKET

We try with all our might to get away from the commonplace. In business matters we follow no one. We have our own ideas and ideals. Anybody can buy—anybody can go to the markets—but to buy goods that the people want, that they will eagerly choose—to buy the newest styles and best materials at a price low enough to sell again at a lower price than others, that's what we are ever aiming to do for our customers. These very pretty Jackets will prove to you how we succeed in pleasing so many people.

LADIES' JACKETS OF GOLF CLOTH—In oxford flake tweed, box coat, ¾ length, flare sleeve with cuff. Style at only.....\$5.00

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

MARRIAGES.
MARTIN-TIBBS—On Oct. 21, 1933, by Rev. Dyson Hague, at the Memorial Church, Allen J. Martin, of Brantford, Ont., to Alice M. Tibbs, of this city.

DEATHS.
GOVENLOCK—In Westminster Township, on Oct. 23, 1933, Agnes, widow of the late John Govenlock, aged 72 years. Funeral from her son's residence, Mr. George Govenlock, Tempco, Westminster Township, on Monday, Oct. 23, at 1:30; service at 2 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Interment at Delaware.

BLANCHARD—At the family residence, Komoka, on Oct. 23, 1933, Mary, widow of the late John Blanchard, in her 73rd year. Service at the house at 2 p.m., Monday, Oct. 23.

NOTICE TO CHURCHES.
Copy for church services must be handed into the office by 10 a.m., Saturday, otherwise they cannot be changed.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELPHI STREET BAPTIST—Rev. W. G. Howson, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. G. Howson, pastor. Baccalaureate day, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning service, 11 a.m.; afternoon service, 7 p.m. The pastor will preach, "The Transformed Church." Services bright and helpful. All welcome. Few-holders come early.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. A. H. Goss, pastor. Anniversary service, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning service, 11 a.m.; afternoon service, 7 p.m. The pastor will preach, "The Transformed Church." Services bright and helpful. All welcome. Few-holders come early.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school, 10 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHRIST CHURCH, COENOR WELINGTON—Rev. W. G. Howson, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Morning service, Rev. C. T. Scott, evening, the pastor, subject, "The Model Mother."

CHRISTIAN WORKERS, KING STREET—Mr. W. H. Frost, on "Missions." In the morning meeting, and Evangelical Union, and in the afternoon and evening. Meetings next week, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. in the afternoon and evening, by Evangelical Union and the pastor.

DUNDAS CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH—Epworth League, under the leadership of Rev. Solomon Cleaver, of Sherbourne Street Methodist Church, Toronto, will preach at both services. Bible school at 2:45 p.m. Special service of song in the evening. Miss McCoy will sing.

EMPIRE AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. T. E. Harrison, pastor. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. J. Coulter, 7 p.m. The pastor, Reception of new members at close of evening service.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Services: Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays, 8 p.m.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Anniversary services, Oct. 25, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. J. C. Euseworth, B.A., Hamilton. Everybody welcome.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—REV. GEORGE J. BAKER, pastor. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach in the morning and Mr. H. W. Frost, of Philadelphia, S. A., in the evening. Sabbath school, 2:45 p.m. Prayer and praise service in Wesley Hall, Wednesday, 8 p.m.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. G. Howson, pastor. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. conducted by the pastor. Sunday School at 2 p.m.

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. S. J. Allen, pastor. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evening, Mr. Serle, returned missionary from China.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—The pastor, Rev. Jas. Rollins, B.A., will conduct both services. Special service in the evening.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS, MAITLAND STREET—Preaching, 11 and 7, by Elder J. H. Lake, of Kirkland, Ohio. All welcome.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—REV. DYSON HAGUE, pastor. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sermon, "The Bible Class."

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. J. A. MacGillivray, M.A., pastor. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Class, 3 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. The pastor will preach at both services. Sabbath School and Pastor's Class, 3 o'clock. Meeting of the congregation Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LON—Rev. Dean Davis, pastor. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—MORNING—Address by Sir Algonquin Cote, Bart., preaches for the Bible Class.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by Rev. W. E. McLeod, of Ormrod, Ont. All seats free and every person welcome.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. R. D. Hamilton, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT—No washing. Apply Mrs. Fitzgerald, 233 King Street.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply Mrs. Gillen, 41 Dufferin Avenue.

COMPETENT MAID FOR GENERAL work. Family of three. Mrs. Campbell, 45 William Street.

A FEW GIRLS TO LEARN CAP-MAKING—Pay from commencement; high wages after learning. Hastings Hat and Cap Manufacturing Company.

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED. APPLY to Mrs. H. P. Allen, 571 Queen's Avenue.

GIRLS WANTED FOR BISCUIT AND candy departments. D. S. Perrin & Co.

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT FOR light housework; good wages. Mrs. P. M. Millman, 24 Grosvenor Street.

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Family of three. Apply to Mrs. W. P. Hungerford, 547 Princess Avenue.

KITCHEN GIRL WANTED. Apply at Fraser House.

FOUR FIRST-CLASS MANTLE MAKERS wanted. Apply to Miss Wylie, at Kingsmill's.

GRAND TODAY

JULIE MURPHY PRESENTS

SADIE MARTINOT

The Second Mrs. Tanqueray

By A. PINFOLD

Matinee—2:30, 5:00, 7:30. A Great Actress. Night—8:00, 10:00, 12:30. A Great Play.

One Night—Monday, Oct. 23

Shubert, Nixon and Zimmerman's \$50,000 production of the merry

ENGLISH-CHINESE MUSICAL COMEDY.

A Chinese Honey Moon.

20 times at the Casino, New York, 750 times at the Strand Theatre, London.

NO. 1 COMPANY. 100 PEOPLE.

2:30, 5:00, 7:30, 10:00. Seats now on sale

Tuesday, Oct. 27.

E. L. Johnston presents MAJOR ADAMS' CHINA OPERA'S favorite comedy.

That Imprudent Young Couple

Rowland & Clifford's scenic Production

Wednesday, Oct. 28

15c, 25c, 35c, 50c. SEATS ON SALE MONDAY.

REV. DR. CLEAVER

of Toronto, will lecture on Victor Hugo's

LES MISERABLES

in Dundas Central Church on Monday

night. Collection only. 23c.

Five Days NINE HOURS.

Time made by steamship Campana,

class, 1000 tons, 10000 horsepower, 1000

rates to the Old Country. 415 Richmond

street.

JAMAICA, BARBADOES AND THE

West India Islands—Avoid the white

blasts and enjoy the beautiful tropical

climate. F. B. Clarke, 415 Richmond

street.

THE CENTENNIAL METHODIST

Church will hold its anniversary tea

meeting Monday evening next. 23c.

ENGLAND'S GREAT EVANGELIST.

Mr. T. W. Gower—King Street Presby-

terian Church, Monday, Oct. 28, 8 p.m.

Somerset Hall, 240 Dundas Street, Tues-

day, 8 p.m. Askin Street Methodist

Church, Wednesday, 28th, 8 p.m. Ade-

laid Street Baptist Church, Thursday,

29th, 8 p.m. Silver collection. Under

management of Royal Templars of

Temperance. 31c.

DANCE! DO NOT BE A WALL-

FLOWER. Learn it once. Beginners

classes, 25c. Monday and Wednesday

evening; ladies, Tuesday evening. Com-

petent teachers. Liberal terms. Start

any evening, 8 o'clock. Dayton & Mc-

Cormick.

TONY CORTESE—THE ORIGINAL

London Harpers. Music furnished for

all occasions. 161 Maple Street. Tele-

phone 1570.

CHOICEST MUSIC FURNISHED FOR

private parties, halls, banquets, etc.

Telephone 1355. Tony Vita's Italian

Harpers, 121 Queen's Avenue.

SERVICE OF PRAISE—ST. ANDREW'S

Church, Monday evening, Oct. 28, at 8

o'clock. Miss Lillian R. Skidmore, soprano;

Miss Lillian R. Skidmore, soprano;

Miss Lillian R. Skidmore, soprano;

Miss Lillian R. Skidmore, soprano;

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Miss Lillian R. Skidmore, soprano;

Miss Lillian R. Skidmore, soprano;

Miss Lillian R. Skidmore, soprano;

MALE HELP WANTED.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS. TO REPRESENT

in London and vicinity; have specialty in light machinery; good

salary and commission to capable man

with high references; no others need

apply. American Machinery Company,

420 Mack Building, Denver, Col. b

MALE TEACHER WANTED FOR THE

balance of the year, S. N. 3, 3, Dawn.

Applicants will state qualifications and

salary to John Munro, Rutherford,

Ont. 24c

TEACHER WANTED—S. N. 3, 3, Dawn.

Applicants will state qualifications and

salary to John Munro, Rutherford,

Ont. 24c

WANTED—TWO GOOD CARPENTERS

at once. L. H. Martyn, 938 Lorne

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WANTED—GENTLEMEN OR LADIES

to employ agents; \$800 per year and ex-

perience; experience unnecessary. Ad-

dress M. A. O'Keefe, district manager,

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BOY WANTED AS CASHIER AND

office assistant. Apply Box 135, this

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WANTED—A TINSMITH. APPLY J. C.

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SHAPER HAND WANTED AT ONCE—

Steady job, first-class man; state wages

and experience. Apply Box 9, London

Advertiser. 24c

WANTED—BOY TO LEARN PRINT-

ING good wages. Economist Printing

Company, 78 Dundas Street. 24c

WE PAY ANY HONEST MAN \$50 PER

month to take orders for the greatest

arrangement for distant applicants.

Your salary will be guaranteed and

your position permanent. Apply Cooper,

324 Clarence Street, London. 24c

WANTED—MEN TO LEARN BARBER

trade; first-class barber; save

years; few weeks required; tools and

diplomas given each graduate; special

arrangement for distant applicants.

Write for particulars. Moler Barber

College, Chicago, Ill. 24c

YOUNG MAN WANTED FOR SHIP-

ping room; with some experience; per-

manent position; good wages. Apply

Box 135, this office. 24c

WANTED—COATMAKERS; STEADY

employment guaranteed. Apply Sater-

Brook, Richmond Street. 24c

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED IN-

terior wire men; also two appren-

tices; apply to the Superintendent,

London Electric Company, Limited, 339

Richmond Street. 24c

WANTED—RELIABLE MEN TO SELL

for the Pontiff Nurseries; largest and

best; good wages; no experience neces-

sary; write for particulars. Stone & Wellington,

Toronto. 24c

APPRENTICES WANTED—STRONG

young men, 16 years of age and up-

wards; must be of good character and

able to furnish satisfactory security.

McClary Manufacturing Company.

24c

BOY WANTED—\$3 A WEEK. SAU

London Advertiser.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT. 24.

The Outlook in the United States.

The United States is believed to be on the eve of a general slackening of industrial forces. Says the Chicago Tribune:

"It is estimated that before the close of the year the great employing concerns of the country will have dismissed nearly 1,000,000 men, most of them laborers and unskilled workers. Of this number the railroads are expected to discharge 200,000 employees; the mine operators 50,000; the machine shops, iron, steel and tin plants, 250,000; and the building trades 40,000. The railroads and the steel mills have already begun the work of reducing their forces, and the wage liquidation threatens to become as sensational as was the recent liquidation in stocks.

In an address the other evening, Mr. Samuel M. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, discussed the possibility of this crisis and said:

"If the time comes to suggest the advisability of the employer's cutting or making any attempt to cut wages, it will be disputed by us. We will not let that go easily. We will make a stand against it, not alone because it is uneconomic and unwise, but because it simply accentuates the industrial crisis and gives it greater strength."

The report becomes more persistent that the Steel Trust contemplates an immediate reduction of wages, and if Mr. Gompers speaks for organized labor, a great struggle may be near at hand. The unions may resist a fall in wages, but they cannot prevent men from being thrown out of employment. A reduction of wages must follow sooner or later, if masses of men are thrown on the labor market. The United States is already suffering from the effects of a financial debacle, caused by the reckless creation of trusts. The collapse of several of these combinations and the deflation of all trust securities are penalties for the violation of ordinary business principles. Mr. Morgan and his imitators thought they were superior to the old-fashioned methods, and succeeded in hypnotizing the public. But there are laws in the economic world as in the physical world which cannot be defied with impunity, as Mr. Morgan and his victims have learned to their sorrow. An acute depression in the United States would react to some extent on Canada, but the effects could not be very disastrous, as the same causes do not exist in this country. The Canadian tariff has not been high enough to stimulate the creation of trusts such as have interfered with the natural course of industry over the border, and resulted in financial demoralization. Canada's amazing growth has not been artificially stimulated, but has been healthy and natural. She should profit by the experience of her neighbor.

The History of the Treaty.

Mr. Borden in his attempt to make party capital out of the Alaska boundary question stoops to the level of those who are assailing Sir Louis Jetté and Mr. Aylesworth for daring to stand up for Canadian rights. He attacks the Government for not accepting the offer of the United States in 1899 to refer the boundary dispute to a judicial tribunal, similar to the one which was created this year. The United States in the former year negotiated for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which stood in the way of the Nicaragua Canal. Mr. Borden argued that Canada might have obtained a quid pro quo in Alaska at that time by balancing one question against the other. The Dominion Government declined the suggestion and asked for a genuine arbitration of the Alaska boundary dispute, with an impartial foreign umpire. This the United States has persistently refused to grant.

In October, 1902, Secretary Hay proposed a tribunal of six impartial jurists, three on each side. Again the Dominion Government objected on the ground that such a commission would carry no guarantee of finality. It offered to refer the question to The Hague tribunal. This the United States refused to do, and it also rejected the suggestion of the British ambassador, that the tribunal should be composed of judges of the United States Supreme Court and the chief justices of England and Canada. The Canadian Government under constant pressure from the Imperial authorities finally assented to a tribunal of six "impartial jurists," but on hearing of the appointment of Messrs. Root, Lodge and Turner, entered a strong protest.

In reply Lord Onslow, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, admitted that the selection of the American commissioners had been a surprise to him, but said it would be useless to press the United States Government to withdraw the names. His Majesty's Government had the choice of breaking off the negotiations or accepting the American nominations.

The British ambassador at Washington and the American Secretary of State thereupon signed the treaty, and the Canadian protest went unheeded. Mr. Chamberlain suggested that Canada should appoint commissioners of the same class as the Americans — politicians, not jurists. But the Dominion Government, to its honor and credit, refused to violate the spirit of the treaty. "My ministers," said Lord Minto, in his dispatch of March 6, 1904, "will proceed to do whatever is necessary on their part to make good

the correspondence to Parliament. My ministers do not agree with the suggestion that the altered circumstances should justify departure on the British side from the disposition previously manifested respecting the composition of the tribunal."

The plan facts as revealed by the correspondence are these: The Canadian Government consented to such a tribunal only under pressure from the British Government, and the British Government ignored Canada's protest against the personnel of the American commissioners, and ratified the treaty behind Canada's back. The Canadian Government held out for years for a fair and honest arbitration or adjudication, and only submitted to please the mother country. The argument that Canada might have got more by agreeing to a stuffed tribunal in the first place is not a very damaging one against the Government.

What Did Chamberlain Mean?

There is some doubt as to Mr. Chamberlain's precise meaning when he intimated that as a condition of a preference in the British market the colonies would be expected not to establish secondary industries, which they did not now possess. The Toronto Star interprets him in this way:

"He declares that he does not think of asking that any existing colonial industry shall be interfered with. What we have, we will be encouraged to hold. All that is asked of us is that we shall not endeavor, by further tariff coddling, to create new industries here when there are similar industries already in the mother country. Not an existing industry is to be touched. We will simply promise that we will not give Government assistance through the tariff to any industry which we do not now possess and which does not now exist in Britain."

Mr. Chamberlain's own words were as follows:

"We understand your views and conditions. We know you are right in saying that you will not always be content to be what the Americans call a 'one-horse country' with a single industry and no diversity of employment. We understand, we can see that you are right not to neglect what Providence has given to you in the shape of mineral or other resources first, to profit by any natural produce which you may have. We understand all that, and, therefore, we will not propose to you anything that is unreasonable or contrary to this policy which we know is deep in your hearts, but we will say to you: After all, there are many things which you do not now make, many things for which we have a great capacity of production. Leave them to us as you have left them hitherto. Do not increase your tariff walls, that is, do not pull them down where they are unnecessary to the success of this policy to which you are committed. Let us in exchange with you have your products and let us have all these numerous industries which have not yet been erected. Do that, because we are kinsmen, without regard to your important interest, because it is good for the empire as a whole and because we have taken the first step and have set you the example. We offer you a preference. We rely on your patriotism, your affection, that we shall not be the losers thereby."

If Mr. Chamberlain intended that the Canadian Government should undertake that no industry new to this country should be erected on Canadian soil to compete with the British manufacturer, he proposed something that could not be accepted by a self-respecting country. That is the interpretation placed on his speech by British Liberals. It may be that he has been misunderstood, and that he meant what the Star says—that Canada should agree not to employ the tariff to create new industries. A great many Canadians who do not believe in tariff coddling would be satisfied to have an arrangement of this kind. A tariff on the products of British factories would be necessary for revenue purposes, and Canadians would be free to establish these new industries, taking advantage of the incidental protection afforded by a purely revenue tariff. There would be no curtailment of liberty in this. In a commercial treaty each country agrees to be bound by tariff restrictions during the period of the treaty. This is a point in the Chamberlain programme that should be cleared up.

A Garbage System Needed.

One thing that London needs, and needs badly, is a system of garbage collection. The late E. N. Hunt, while a member of the City Council, strongly pressed the matter, but the plan was thought to be too expensive. Perhaps less money would be required for hospital purposes if filth and refuse were not allowed to putrefy in lanes and backyards. London and Ottawa are probably the only large cities in Canada which have not a house-to-house collection of garbage, once or twice a week. Ashes, cinders, household, broken crockery, old tins and metals, boots and shoes, grass, weeds and all kinds of refuse should be regularly gathered by every household, and placed in receptacles which could be emptied by the scavengers into their carts, and the garbage hauled to a dump—if necessary, cremated. The expense would, of course, be met out of the tax rates. London sticks to the old village system. An inspection is made once a year, in the spring. If a yard is filthy, the occupant of the premises is ordered to clean it up. Decayed vegetables or fruit and all sorts of household refuse are rotting all summer in the same yard, breeding disease in the neighborhood. The City Council should inquire into the working of garbage systems in other cities and endeavor to remedy the evil.

South Africa's Recovery.

The gold mines of the Transvaal are steadily recovering their old position. For September, 1903, the production

which was the highest score ever marked. The war began in October, 1899, and that immediately closed many of the mines, and ultimately shut up three-fourths of them. There has been a constant gain in the output ever since the war ended in the first half of 1902, but the highest figure of the period just in advance of the war has not yet been closely approached.

On the basis of the product of September, 1903, the Rand gold field at that time was producing at the rate of about \$7,000,000 a year, which would be larger than 1900 if the war had been averted, for there was a steady increase month by month in the output. When the peace came in 1902, there were predictions that by the end of 1903 the monthly product would reach the mark of September, 1899, but that hope is now seen to be vain. When the Rand, however, overcomes its labor difficulty and gets into smooth working order, its mines ought to soon be turning out gold at the rate of \$100,000,000 in every twelve months. It has been a little slower in getting its industries in shape than was expected by the optimists a year and a quarter ago, but the outlook for improvement is bright. Canada, meanwhile, promises to largely increase its product for the next few years at least. In any case, there is no danger of any shortage in the world's stock of yellow metal.

WILL INCREASE CONTAGIOUS HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

Special Meeting of the Board of Health to Deal With the Outbreak of Diphtheria.

Mayor Beck today instructed City Clerk Edwards to call a special meeting of the board of health, to be held Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

At present there are about 40 cases of diphtheria in the city, 26 in the hospital, and 14 or 15 in private houses. Scarlet fever also appears to be making headway, and there are many cases in the city, there being 16 in the hospital today.

Victoria Hospital is full, and yet cases are cropping up every day, and it is the mayor's opinion that something should be done to temporarily increase the accommodation at the hospital.

The meeting Monday morning will discuss ways and means to this end, and it is probable that a house will be rented, cots put up, and a graduate nurse from the hospital put in charge. The house will be for paying patients, while the hospital will be at the disposal of those who are not able to pay.

A peculiarity of the present diphtheria epidemic in this city is that Hamilton, with a population one-third greater, than London's, has hospital accommodation for only 15 patients, and London's accommodation is too little. A case of diphtheria and another of scarlet fever were reported to day.

NOT ANXIOUS FOR THE JOB.

If current rumor be true, no person appears to be anxious to fill the position made vacant on the hospital staff by the resignation of Mr. Richard Bayly, the chairman. It is said that a preliminary examination of the name has been mentioned in connection with the vacancy, was approached, but promptly refused the position. The vacancy will in all probability be filled at the meeting of the council a week from Monday night, but the man who will be chosen for the position is yet known to the outside world.

Mayor Beck was back in the city again today after a private business trip east, and he will be in the city tomorrow if it was true a certain prominent Conservative had refused the position because of the troubles on the first. The mayor's answer was that Mr. Bayly's resignation was new to

JUNCTION GROWS SLOWLY

High Railway Fares Considered a Drawback to It.

Property Sought After—Old Pottery May Be Used Again.

It is claimed by the residents of London Junction that if the London Street Railway would meet them in the matter of fares the Junction would become more a popular suburb of the city. As the matter stands at present the railway company will do nothing unless the township takes over the maintenance of Dundas street east of the city limits. In its agreement with the township the railway company was to maintain the road and the township claims that the company has failed to keep its agreement and will not negotiate until the road is put in a proper state.

The railway company carries 100,000 passengers to the Junction, it is said, which at the rate of one and a half cents a ticket—the difference between the Pottersburg and city tickets—is \$1,500. This is a conservative estimate of how much the residents of the village have to pay extra as the difference in cash fares is three cents.

Counter to this expenditure on street railway transportation is the low taxes. It is claimed, though, by some of the residents that the taxes, which amount to \$2,500 a year go into the township funds and are spent in other parts of the township, very little being expended in the Junction itself.

Whatever difficulties there may be temporarily, the fact is that London Junction property has been much sought after during the past few years. Not only the men who work there, but numbers of the people who work in the city see advantages of residing in a suburban home. This seems to be especially so with a number of the Grand Trunk car shops men who are building or have already built homes there.

The old pottery, which gave the name of Pottersburg to the village before the Government changed it to London Junction, is in disrepair, but it has been spoken of as the probable site for an industry to be begun next spring. The packing house is, of course, the establishment that furnishes work for the majority of the inhabitants, and its growing business will mean a growth in the size of the suburb.

In the last few years, Mr. Metcalfe has built eight or nine houses at the Junction, and other land has since been taken up. Of course, the growth is very gradual, but a few houses have

ASSESSMENT APPEALS.

Up to date there have been entered something over 200 appeals against income assessments, the 28th being the last day upon which appeals may be entered. If all the appeals are allowed a big hole will be made in the city's assessment.

A man who has an appeal in against a ready assessment, was talking of the matter at the city hall today. "I do not think," he said, "that it is a fair thing to ask a man to sell his property for a certain sum which he considers its value, and then, if he answers no, increase the assessment up to what the assessor thinks is the value. Take my property for example. I do not want to sell at any price. I am satisfied where I am and do not want to move, but just because it has an especial value to me is no reason why its value should be run up. Why, there are many things in this world a man will not sell, but which other people may not consider of much value—a man's wife, for instance. I maintain it is not what a man is willing to sell for that should govern the price of property, but that it should be valued in accordance with the properties surrounding it."

SMALL REALTY HOLDING.

Probably the smallest assessment for real estate on the assessment books of London is a parcel of land 2½ inches wide, and which assessed value is a enormous sum of \$1. It is owned by a local real estate man and is a portion of a piece of ground sold by the city.

Dr. Hutchinson has not yet made his report regarding the complaint of the McClary employees against the alleged nuisance of the rendering works on Trafalgar street. Nothing has been done either in the matter of the sewer on Richmond street north, the committee of the board of health not having been called together to view the streets and places affected.

A building permit has been issued to Mr. Charles Denig for a brick dwelling on Anderson avenue.

Toronto and other places are making preparations to observe in some manner the King's birthday, Nov. 9, but around the city hall it is understood no official notice of the event will be taken other than to hoist the flag. As is known, it is the King's wish that his birthday be observed on the 24th of May, the birthday of the late Queen Victoria.

gone up this summer. That of Mr. Taylor, on the corner of Dundas street and the Asylum side-road, which he is just finishing now, is an attractive addition to the place. Another one completed this summer is that of Mr. Hirschleber, of the packing company. Besides this numerous improvements have been made to private property. For instance, Mr. Tremblay has doubled the capacity of his store, and Mr. Barnes has built an addition to the Kingsway, and is now erecting an addition to his hotel.

A BLESSING TO CHILDREN.

"From the fullness of my own experience," writes Mrs. Samuel Hamilton, "I can say that the Tablets are a blessing to children in every home where there are infants and young children. They speedily relieve and cure all the common ailments incident to childhood. In fact I think the Tablets are a blessing to children."

It is a singularly honest words as these that have made Baby's Own Tablets the most popular medicine with mothers all over the land. The Tablets can be given to all children from the tiniest, weakest baby to the well grown child, and where they are used you find children healthy and happy in the home. You can get the Tablets from any dealer in medicine, or they will be sent by mail at 25c a box by writing to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

DISPUTE OVER A CHILD

Mr. and Mrs. Horn Cannot Agree as to Ownership.

Girl Now in Possession of the Children's Aid Society.

The authorities have a peculiar case to deal with as the result of an incident yesterday. Mr. H. Horn, who lives in Lucan, has not been living with his wife for some time, and the latter has been working at Mrs. Currier's restaurant on Richmond street. With the mother has been living the little girl, their only child. The child, whose age cannot be definitely stated, as there is a dispute over the question, has been working in the factory of D. S. Perrin & Co.

Yesterday Horn came to the city and registered at the Bernard House, Spring, Iron and Brass Edesteads, at 593 Richmond street north. Jas. F. Hunt & Sons, Mattress and Feather Pillow Manufacturers and Feather and Mattress Renovators, Telephone 997.

There are no fewer than 21 lions in the Dublin Zoological Gardens.

Poor Girl, Pity Her.

Growing? Yes, into weakness, but not strength. Studies—plenty of them. Tired—of course she is, and weak, too. Does not eat enough and digests far less than enough. This condition is so frequent, but how seldom noticed even by fond parents. Give her Ferro-China, then watch her appetite improve, her cheeks and lips grow rosy, her step elastic, her spirits buoyant. All this simply the result of eating and digesting enough, making blood, and thereby strengthening the nerves and brain power. Ferro-China gives strength and energy to weak girls. Your

KINGSMILL'S

Late Arrivals of Fine Dress Fabrics.

SUIT LENGTHS OF FLAKED ZEBELINES—Beautiful effects in gray, fawn and blue, 46 inches wide. Just to hand, late in delivery, hence the price..... 70c

SCOTCH TWEED SUITINGS—45 inches wide, all-wool. A great cloth for Children's wear, very durable. Late delivery price..... 50c

SIX SHADINGS IN SMALL CHECKS—Suitable for Children's wear or shirt waists, 46 inches wide, very serviceable, washable. Good value at 75c. Late delivery price..... 33c

Underpriced Ready-to-Wear Garments.

WALKING SKIRTS—In serviceable Oxford Gray Cloth, gored flare style, 12 rows of tailor-stitching round the bottom, tailor-stitched seams. Special this week..... \$3.38

PEDESTRIENNE SKIRTS—In brown Cheviot, tailor-stitched with strap seams, finished with tabs and buttons, 7-gore flare with four inches of tailor-stitching at the bottom. Special underprice..... \$4.00

SEVEN-GORED FLARE SKIRTS—In navy and black Cheviots, trimmed with rows of pin tucking. A very stylish garment. Underprice..... \$5.00

LADIES' COATS—In Black Cheviot, box style, coat collar, new sleeve, Special underprice..... \$5.00

LADIES' CORSET-FITTING ¾ LENGTH BLACK CHEVIOT COAT—Lined throughout. Underprice..... \$6.75

THREE-QUARTER COATS—Camelshair cloth, in oxford, bell sleeve, extra stylish. Underprice..... \$10.25

LADIES' MONTE CARLO COATS—In light fawn beaver, bell sleeve, trimmed with pin tucking. Underprice..... \$10.25

CHILDREN'S COATS—In garnet, blue or brown, full length, with an inverted box plait at the back, sailor collar with stole ends finished with buttons and tailor-stitching. Our own make. Underprice..... \$3.50

CHILDREN'S COATS—In blue beaver, box back styles, with two shoulder capes, Russian sleeve and coat collar. Special underprice..... \$3.75

KINGSMILL'S

PREMIER LAURIER'S SPEECH ON THE BOUNDARY DECISION

Continued from Page 1.

and never more than on the present occasion, that we are living beside a great neighbor, a people who, I believe I can say without being deemed unfriendly or derogatory to them, are very grasping in their national aims, and who are determined upon every occasion to get the best of any argument. Such is the condition then, that we have to deal with at this moment. It will not be as bad as some parties are disposed to believe it is, but at all events it will be bad enough to cause us to look into the future and see what will be the condition, and to try and remedy this condition of things.

Fall and Winter Near-By Resorts.
Excursion tickets now on sale via Lehigh Valley Railroad to Atlantic City, N. J.; Longport, N. J.; Asher's, N. C.; Hot Springs, N. C.; Old Point Comfort, Va.; Virginia Beach, Va.; Hot Springs, Va.; Southern Pines, N. C. The Black Diamond express and four other express trains daily. For further particulars call on or address Robert S. Lewis, Canadian passenger agent, 25 Young street, Toronto, Ont. For New York or Philadelphia take Grand Trunk and Lehigh Valley, the direct route. 27-h

The Central Is the Road.
For quick and frequent service to New York use the New York Central. It is beyond doubt the best and most reliable road to use in reaching the great metropolis. Rum

A Grate Fire.
A little fire in the grate of an evening takes the chill off the room, besides so pleasing to look at. A sack of Beaver Brand Charcoal at a cost of 10 cents fills the bill.

The Electrical Construction Company are installing a large lighting plant for the Buck Store Company, Brantford, consisting of 45 K. W. Generator and switchboard complete. 27-h

A Philadelphia girl gives her sweetest as souvenirs.

Foul, Loathsome, Disgusting Catarrh!
Secure Relief in 10 Minutes And a Radical Cure.

Does your head ache? Have you pains over your eyes? Is there a constant dropping in the throat? Is the breath offensive? These are certain symptoms of Catarrh. Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder will cure most stubborn cases in a remarkably short time. If you've had Catarrh a week it's a sure cure. If it's of fifty years' standing it's just as effective.

Dr. Agnew's Pills are the best.
40 doses 10 cents.
Sold by C. McCallum & Co. 19

Bartlett & Ellis,
GENTS' HIGH-GRADE

Your druggist will recommend Mun-

THE ALLIGATOR AND ITS USES

Hunting the Sleeping Saurian
Picturesque Sport.

Classing a Favorite Method—The
Amphibian's Hide Valuable—
Species Growing Scarce.

The earliest settlers in the Southern States found the alligator, or, as it was then called the crocodile, exceedingly abundant in almost all streams, especially so in Florida and Louisiana. Evidence of its abundance is attested by the fact that it figures on the coat of arms of the city of New Orleans, although the figure more nearly resembles a crocodile than an alligator. Many marvelous tales are to be found in the early chronicles of the ravages of these monsters. They were said to eat dogs and pigs and considered a negro an especially succulent tidbit, while it was dangerous to go into swamps where they were known to be, and when such a stream had to be crossed, hours were wasted in beating it to frighten off the alligators. The researches of scientists, however, have shown that there is very slight foundation for the above tales and it is probable that the greater part of the eggs lost by the planters could have been traced to other enemies, particularly two-toed ones, while runaway slaves would naturally encourage the belief that alligators had aimed at them.

At the present time the alligator is becoming exceedingly scarce, having been almost exterminated in nearly all the Southern States, with the exception of Florida and Louisiana. An idea of the extent to which these animals have been pursued may be gathered from the fact that, according to the most reliable data obtainable, about 900,000 were killed in the State of Florida alone between 1880 and 1900, during 1902 over 25,000 were killed. The greater part of the supply now comes from Florida and owing to the excessive hunting and industry is probably only in the central part of the peninsula, in which is called the Okechobee Lake region. This is an immense region composed principally of many shallow lakes connected by numerous streams.

As the whole region is quite low, in wet weather the shores are frequently submerged for miles in an expanse of water. Here the principal hunters are Seminole Indians, who have their homes on hummocks far back in the Everglades, and who only come to the settlements when in need of articles which they cannot produce themselves.

These Indians have been taught caution by their long and bitter experience with the whites, and it is impossible to hire one of them to guide a person to their homes, or to get even the simplest information from them unless they are well acquainted with their questioner. Many of these Indians bear quaint and original names, which are fastened upon them by the whites. A few of the most peculiar of these are Billy Legs, Jack Suster, Dr. Jimmie, John Osecoo, Coffee Tiger, Cypress Tiger, Billy Conapatchee, Dr. Tiger, Billy Harney and Frank James.

Alligator hunting originally began as a sport, and it was not until someone named the skin and its uses that the animal was considered from a commercial standpoint. Carried on, as it must be, at night, the hunt for the animal sleeping in the daytime, the hunt is very picturesque. In many places the hunters, faster than the animal is attracted by the light pick it off by hitting it in the eye with a torch. Sometimes the animal is called to the surface by the hunter imitating the noise made by a young alligator, which is similar to the grunt of a pig, but much fainter.

In catching them alive they are frequently lassoed while asleep on the bank or on a log. When asleep in their holes in the mud they are occasionally drawn out by means of an iron hook. These holes are easily found, as the animals cut the grass all around them, while the trail from the water through the low grass is easily found. Sometimes the grass is set afire, and the animals lassoed as they founder towards the shore. After the alligator is caught the hunter in sport sometimes mounts it, using the reptile's feet and legs as reins. It is needless to say that the hunter keeps his seat through the struggles of the infuriated reptile, and if care is not used the fun may develop into tragedy for the rash rider.

Alligators three feet and more in length are generally killed and the hide removed. All of the hide, except the ridge of the back, which is very oily, is used. The hide is salted, and is then in condition for sale to buyers, who are usually storekeepers, who furnish provisions, powder, ball, etc., in exchange. The hides range in value, from 20 cents for those seven feet or more in length. The five and six foot hides are the most desirable, and the larger ones have a hard piece of bone in the square checks on the side, and it is impossible to saw through this. Nearly all of the tanning is done at Newark, N. J.

Young alligators are often brought in and these net the hunters about and sell them as specimens. Most of the small alligators are stuffed and sold as curios to tourists, who pay 50

THE PERPETUAL WAR

There is always a fight going on in every human body between health and disease. On one side are poor food, bad air, over-work, worry, colds, accidents. On the other are sunshine, rest, cheerfulness and nourishment.

The reason Scott's Emulsion fights so powerfully for health is because it gives so much more nourishment than you can get in any other way. Get in the sunlight and try Scott's Emulsion.

The Proposed New Hotel for London.



The erection of a new hotel—an undertaking which has been talked of in London for many long days—is now believed to be practically assured. The promoters have met with such a degree of success in their efforts to organize a company that they have felt justified in having the plans prepared, the above cut being made from the elevation of the proposed building. The site selected for the new hotel is the northwest corner of Fullerton and Richmond streets, immediately adjoining the Grand Opera House, and occupied for such a long period by the Western Hotel. The site is considered to be very suitable for a modern hotel, being quite in close proximity to the business section and within easy access of the railway stations.

The new hotel, it is said by the promoters, will be second to none in Canada except in size. It will be large enough, however, to meet the needs of the traveling public, and with its first-class in every respect. The building will be of red brick, with buff trimmings, six stories in height, a basement, and it will have a frontage on Richmond street of 112 feet, and on Fullerton street of 120 feet. The main entrance is on Richmond street. The majority of the stock has been placed, and work may be commenced at an early date. The cut of the hotel is reproduced from a drawing made by Mr. William G. Murray, of the firm of Matthews & Murray, architects.

GREAT CHANGES AT NORTH POLE

Time When Forests Abounded in Arctic Regions.

Proofs That Man Once Hunted the Mammoth—Coal Fields of the Frozen North.

The time of the mammoth is relatively near our own time. Today the Tungusian hunter on the Lena River occasionally sees his dogs with their frozen flesh. Many things prove that man once hunted the mammoth. Certain mammoth bones that have been marked by the work of human hands point to this, says Professor Wilhelm Boelsche.

Just in the time when the first mammoth was found (100 years ago) the climate was beginning to become milder for the age and the sequence of the geological layers of the earth. The great science of paleontology, destined to decide many questions, had begun to make its way. And parallel with it, there advanced Arctic explorations.

It was discovered that certain stone that occurred as far north as the 75th parallel of north latitude belonged to the so-called Siurian age, an age that takes us back to mammoth and reindeer. These were found the fossil remains of coral reefs.

There is nothing extraordinary in the fact that the coral animals had built up their reefs before the Siurian period, but there was something extraordinary in the discovery of them in Arctic regions.

The coral animals today dwell without exception in warm seas. They die if the average temperature of the water falls below 50 degrees Celsius. But these prehistoric reefs of the Siurian age are on the coast of the Arctic Ocean, where the temperature is now only 10 degrees below zero.

There was a time somewhat later than the Siurian time. It was the coal period. The name in itself conjures up a picture of luxuriant vegetation, for coal is nothing but fossilized vegetable growth. In this period, as in the Siurian period, the coal forests of the Siurian period, the coal fields, in which the fossils are clearly like those of the European and American coal. There can be no doubt that on the Lancaster Sound, as on Nova Zemba and Spitzbergen, in the forgotten past, there once stood forests—one is tempted to say tropical forests.

And such coal layers are found in the northernmost north. Quite near those great reefs of the Siurian period, the coal fields, in which the fossils are clearly like those of the European and American coal. There can be no doubt that on the Lancaster Sound, as on Nova Zemba and Spitzbergen, in the forgotten past, there once stood forests—one is tempted to say tropical forests.

FORESTS IN THE ARCTIC. The existence of forests of any kind in the Arctic of a century north would have been out of the question had the climatic conditions of today ruled there then.

The evidence produced by collaboration of paleontology and Arctic exploration has not exhausted with these two discoveries; the most convincing testimony was still to come.

When an English expedition under Nares explored Grinnell Land, fossil plants were found, which the great Swiss paleontologist, Oswald Heer, afterwards examined and classified. They were not plants of the coal period, but plants from the Tertiary period. The Tertiary period is nearer to us than either the Siurian or the coal period. At that time the ice sheets of the Siurian period had been replaced by true foliage trees. The mammas had appeared in mighty grotesque forms.

In Grinnell Land about thirty different species of plants, dating to that period, were found. And from them Heer constructed the following picture of the four regions of that time:

THE PRISTINE POLE. A sea with rich tree-decked shores. On the water swim the leafy plants of water forests. Reeds fringe the rims of lakes. Beyond them stand lindens, alms, many kinds of poplars and birches, hazel bushes, snowballs and evergreens, such as pine, cedars and particularly the swamp cypress that is found now in the southern parts of the United States.

They are not tropical plants. Therefore, tropical climate did not exist in the Arctic regions in the Tertiary epoch. But the remains prove that since then the climate must have undergone a minimum change of 28 degrees—a positively enormous alteration.

And then there were found the remains of Tertiary forests of magnolias, chestnuts, oaks and grape vines in Greenland under the 70th parallel of latitude. This is the kind of vegetation to be found now at Montreal, on Lake Geneva.

It is possible that a tropical warm ocean washed the North Pole in Siurian times, and that changes the history of the animal world.

It is certain that a plant life that was as luxuriant as that which we know today existed in the Arctic regions in the Tertiary epoch. It is absolutely certain that a climate like the climate of the United States and Europe today obtained that in Tertiary times, when last chapter probably was experienced by man.

And that changes the history of the animal world. It is certain that a plant life that was as luxuriant as that which we know today existed in the Arctic regions in the Tertiary epoch.

The polar animals of today evidently are "relics" of the Tertiary epoch. They are the last remnants of a world that once existed in the Arctic regions.

Scientific speculation produces a wonderful picture. It shows the first labor of the Tertiary epoch. The first labor of the Tertiary epoch. The first labor of the Tertiary epoch.

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DAILY DOINGS IN A WORKHOUSE

Hard Lines and Slim Diet for the Inmates.

Some of the Tasks Provided for the Men—A Sure Cure for Obesity.

London workhouses are under the jurisdiction of the local government board, and that board has seen it in its wisdom to draw the line which separates young men from old men at one's 60th birthday. I shall treat chiefly of the young men, whom I have seen in the workhouse, as in most other places of the kind, the only task works being grinding time pecks of corn in a mill per day and picking for a few minutes.

There is no stone-breaking done in the Prisoner road workhouse, as in most other places of the kind, the only task works being grinding time pecks of corn in a mill per day and picking for a few minutes.

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A BUSY SEARCH FOR NOVEL ADS.

Eccentric Ways of Booming a Commodity.

Quaser Twists Given the English Language by Promoters of the 1903 Fads.

This is the day of eccentric advertising. The latter part of the nineteenth century thought it knew everything about booming a commodity, but the maddest dreamer of all the crew of promoters did not guess how modest his little scheme would appear alongside the devices of the year 1903. The health food and the crackle makers started the revolution with the twists they gave the English language. The day of "want-a-bubb-bay" and "need-a-peck-a-outs" dawned without warning upon the horrified workmen of English-unadorned. Their protest could not stem what they deemed as a calamity. If anything, they tried to the success of the plans of the wily advertisers.

Other men with other goods for sale were stimulated to new inventions by the luck of the sellers of breakfast compounds. More than ever they sought the spectacular.

TROTTER AS AN AD. One wealthy manufacturer down east tried a succession of sleepless nights, suddenly found an inspiration. Calling his confidential manager to him, he said:

"John, do you know anything about horses?"

"I do not," said John.

"Then you find some one who does, go out with him, and buy me one of the seven fastest horses in the world a trotter or a pacer. If you can get the best one of the seven do it."

"Very well, sir," said John, and he went after the horse.

He brought a horse that could step a mile in 2.06, and came back to report.

"Now," said his employer, "change that horse's name to Blankety Blank, our new household word, and send him around the national circuit. That's what I call a fine ad."

This season Blankety Blank has toured the grand circuit with results most satisfactory to his advertising owner. The sporting press has been full of the deeds of Blankety Blank, and from even to ocean the sales of Blankety Blank, the kitchen sink's friend have increased most wonderfully. Next year, the millionaire owner, he will have a stable of Blankety Blanks, Blank Binklers, and Blankety Blank seconds.

INVADE RACETRACKS. Some of the eccentric tricks have developed they will develop the race on the running turf. "The man who has a stable of runners," Pierre Lorillard used to say, "is in the top of the sport and poorest business in the world." All this the advertising kings say they will change.

"Sir Thomas Lipton," said one of the ambitious projectors recently, "advertised his tea by building Shamrock. He turned out a horse race and paid him dividends a hundredfold. The man who turns out a stable of winning runners will reap profits in his business, and if he has a horse, he will be able to get the advertising. I don't think I can lose."

But it takes time to get together a stable of runners, and some years of it if the horses are to be named for a commodity. A thoroughbred is registered at birth, and the name of the stick until death. Still there is an easy way out. The score cards name the horses, and the entry, and the newspaper summaries running in the gold also the name of the stable.

Mr. Advertising, Racing Man, only will have to give his horse the name of the article he wants to sell, and register his advertising colors for the color of his stable.

What the racing clubs will think about him is easily guessed, but what they can do about him is as long as his horses run straight is a different matter. Unless some rules are made for use as weapons against him he has as much right to run his horse as any other race-born American citizen.

Perhaps the day will come when the American Derby will be won by Odorless Perfumery running in the gold and silver colors of Snelter & Co.

FROM RACETRACK TO STAGE. From the racetrack to the stage is an easy step for the seeker after advertisement. The promoter is putting on a play of ambitious proportions this device has been worked more than once, sometimes with the aid of the player alone, sometimes with the help of the manager, or even of the author.

A number of novelists of fame have been accused of catering the advertiser's dollars by writing that the hero wore a certain brand of gloves, that the heroine paid a visit to Mme. So-and-so, or that the hero wore a certain brand of gloves, that the heroine paid a visit to Mme. So-and-so, or that the hero wore a certain brand of gloves, that the heroine paid a visit to Mme. So-and-so.

Electric light effects have been carried to a climax of ingenuity. The latest sign is one containing variable readings. From a given sentence—say, the name of a firm—many combinations of words as possible are secured. Then the lighting is switched from one combination to another. One moment the name of the store will appear. The next the watcher will be told that the goods are the best on earth, after which he will be invited to come in and spend.

At theaters the uniformed attendants have printed on their coats the name of the store. Tailors send out new suits wearing new signs with the legend.



Three Stomachs on a Week's Vacation.

Eat, drink and be merry while giving the digestive apparatus a healing, wholesome rest! It can be done by the use of DR. VON STAN'S PINEAPPLE TABLETS.

Pineapple will digest meat in a dish at 100°. The rest cure is the best cure, the only cure for dyspepsia. That's the whole story except that the large tablets digest food, the small ones tone up the digestive apparatus.—Price 50 cents.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, opens a new tunnel in a choked up nostril and lines it with new membrane. In ten minutes will relieve cold or catarrh or cure the most obstinate headache. A quick cure—a safe cure—not a slow remedy. 25.

The harder you cough the worse the cough gets.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic


is a guaranteed cure.

If it doesn't benefit you, the druggist will give you your money back.

Prices 25c., 50c. and \$1.00

B. C. WELLS & CO.

Gladstone's Wonderful Intensity of Application—His Complex Character Analyzed.



Fifty pills in box, 50c, at all
—Reject Substitutes.

all druggists.
ES.—

The Claflin Chemical
LIMITED.

clear British bulldog grit. But they were so ready and eager to fight they seem to have lost their heads. Suppose the American general, who was the British general, if the thing had happened lately, would have been able to get off with nothing worse than a

R. J. FOWLE
Orillia
Fifty Iron-ox Tablets, in an
aluminum pocket case, 25 cent

and all unconsciously the other was one of the actors in a joke been told by the minstrel men for said a drug clerk. "A girl came she wanted a dose of castor oil wanted it so disguised that it might be offensive to the taste. "Hay



11-8004

been told by the minstrel men for years," said a drug clerk. "A girl came in here once and she wanted a dose of castor oil, but she wanted it so disguised that it would not be offensive to the taste. 'Have a

CRESOLINE ANTISEPTIC TABLETS
safe for coughs and irritation of

rs dissolved in the mouth, are effective and
of the throat. 10c. a box. **ALL DRUGGISTS.**

NEW YORK, N.Y. and
WINDSOR, ONT.

severe reprimand. Our commander sent his forces imperfectly provided with ammunition, and with rations not enough for 24 hours, across a narrow

of soda water on me while you're waiting," I said. I mixed a dose of oil with the syrup and she didn't seem to know

ILES & CO., 1651 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Canadian Agents

ENTERTAINMENT ON THE VOYAGE

The Birds and Fishes That One Sees at Sea.

Greedy Gulls—The Cousin of the Cormorant—Finnish Fellows at Play—Fun at the Bow.

After the first day's novelty of an ocean voyage wears away, the eye confines itself to the meeting place of sky and sea. If, however, we lower our glass to the water near us, or raise it above the horizon, every moment of the voyage can be made a pleasure.

We are floating over a vast liquid desert with no oases near, no single foothold for any terrestrial creature. Can it be possible that any living things other than fish are near us in this restless expanse? Let us go on deck before day-break, when the mist of early dawn is unbroken. Peering astern as the moisture-laden air lightens a little, we catch glimpses of two small objects swaying up and down. Five minutes pass and we see more clearly; a lone pair of herring gulls are flying steadily in the wake of the ship. Now the east shoots up a brilliant ray, and from out of the west come gulls, singly and in pairs. Twenty come gulls, singly and in pairs. Twenty come gulls, singly and in pairs. Twenty come gulls, singly and in pairs.

A port-hole opens below us, and a pall of potato steam rises. The spell of silence is broken. With shrill screams the gulls hover for a moment, then swoop down, and the kitchen refuse is floating, and then the water is alive with their bodies. They are left far behind, but in a few minutes they come again, and soon all are in place.

If we look closely near the surface of the water we see many smaller birds. These are probably dainty ring-billed gulls, that are near to join the ranks of the less particular herring gulls in their pursuit of scraps. As our glass wanders aimlessly over the sea, we are startled by a sudden splash of water, and a moment later from the same spot a gigantic black fish shoots upward, turns partly over in mid-air, and falls prone on its side, sinking instantly out of sight. The vision appears and vanishes so suddenly that we wonder if our eyes have not played us some trick. But again comes, this time sending up a great cloud of spray. It is a blackfish.

THE CORMORANT'S COUSIN.
All the birds who trust to old ocean for food and rest do not live in flocks. Now and then, far ahead, we may see a white speck, rising and falling with every swell. When we are near enough to make out that it is a large bird, pure white except for the black wing tips, it takes to wing, and with strong, steady beats flies across the bow. Suddenly it pauses in its flight, rises slightly, and, turning a somewhat, shows like a meteor straight down, and rises from the water with a fish. Such is the manner of the Atlantic, one of the stoutest of ocean's friends, a cousin of the cormorant and pelican.

A cloud-like mass makes us think we have missed seeing another blackfish at play, but a closer look shows that this is not spray, for the object keeps its visibility if not its shape, and drifts along the surface. It seems to be a mass of water, and we almost believe we are gazing at some pale, gigantic sea monster writhing its way. The object moves quickly as it appeared the mass dissolves, precipitating a myriad of tiny black dots on the surface of the water. These are like phantoms, and we know they must be the phantoms of the sandpipers of the sea. These fortunate little creatures are fitted for a life almost entirely in the air. Their long wings bear them wherever they wish, their long legs enable them to run with great speed and to wade deep in the shallows along shore, while the lobes on each toe make them expert swimmers. Their terrestrial locomotion not being hindered by an awkward web.

How out of place these dainty birds appear far from land on this heaving surface! But the selection of this bird is not only one of many peculiarities. If in the spring we should follow them to the far north, where these compact flocks break up and the nests are built, we find a female and a young one, who is the larger and more brightly plumaged, and she bears out her appearance well. For she not only sits on the nest, but she is also a fine swimmer, and she is also a fine swimmer, and she is also a fine swimmer.

LOON'S EAR JOURNEY
As we steam along, a seeming miracle will occasionally happen alongside. A large bird with a long neck and pointed beak is sitting quietly about twenty yards away. It peers inquisitively at us, and as we focus to get a clearer view—between winks, as it were—the bird vanishes, swallowed up in the green depths, leaving not so much as a ripple to mark the place.

We have seen a similar feat when we frightened a loon on the Fundy waves, but here out on the ocean, scores of miles from any land, it is possible that a loon is to be found? We may pass forty or fifty of these birds during the day, and still be in doubt, but at night, when lying in our berths, the old well-known weird call comes from the darkness alongside, again and again, yearning for some scream, "ah-ah-ah-ah-ah-ah!" with a rising, questioning inflection, and with a think of the bird's summer home, its olive treasures near some forest lake, with moose and beaver for companions. If one of the birds forgets itself and tries to escape from the oncoming ship by flight, we will also observe another of its secrets, every flight feather is gone, and the bird can only beat the water helplessly with its long thin pinions, and sink.

It is a good reason for seeking the high seas at this time, thus avoiding all dangers to which it would be exposed in its helpless condition on land. But we wonder how it can survive the great sea, which sometimes arises—blinding spray which makes even the high deck of our vessel untenable? If we have never spent hours in the point of the bow, leaning over and watching the water ahead, where it is as yet undisturbed by the wash of the ship, we have a novel pleasure in store for us. It gives the sensation of being in a flying machine, we take a gullsey view of the surface, and many curious things are visible in the liquid panorama. If the day is quiet and the water is still, that only a gull's lightning mares its glaze, the best of fortune is with us. The number of floating feathers is sometimes remarkable—white fluffs from a gull, darker ones dropped from some dainty phalarope. The porpoises seldom disappoint us long, gleefully leaping in pairs around and beneath the prow, regardless of its threatening steel tip. When passing near us, these fish-like creatures remind us of a part of some strange marine engine, appearing and disappearing so regularly, so silently, so mechanically.

PHANTOM JELLYFISHES.
Every visit to this point of vantage will show something new—a strange, great, circular creature sinks slowly out of sight as the vessel's shadow touches it; a shark-like creature curves outward from the path, showing his white underside and sneering mouth as he goes, and we shudder for the helpless loon and wonder if sometimes there is not a nip, a splash, and a half-drowned eel, and never a trace to tell why one loon failed to return to its favorite lake.

From the low circle we can see, too, the magical jellyfishes. Now birds may appear so often that they lose somewhat of interest, strange fishes may cloy the sight with their myriad schools, but one never tires watching these living rarities of the sea. The commonest kind, the sun-jelly, or aurelia, is sometimes seen in millions, or again a solitary specimen will appear with none of its kind for miles. Another wonderful variety, the terrible blue stinging-jelly, cymene, is almost always seen alone. This jelly is of a brownish hue, sometimes two or three feet across the disk, and the deadly medusa locks of curling filaments float behind for fifty feet or more.

These creatures have no head, or body, or limbs distinct. They are simply a circular scalloped mass of transparent jelly, with finest hair tentacles around the edge. But we cannot deny them some kind of vision or perception, for as surely as the bow of the steamer advances upon them, so certainly do they slowly sink down, down, until their ghostly forms merge into the green depths. Do the eight tiny sense-organs around their disk faintly see our shadow, or do they feel and react from the pressure of the advancing surge under the bow?

No expression, no gait, no sound distinguishes these lovely creatures, and yet they arouse strange emotions in us as we watch them throb and pulsate on their way; such delicate, such weakness, so ephemeral that they collapse and evaporate to nothing in the air, and yet here in the hollow of the glasses they live in safety; when waves crash, sinking gently below into quiet; when the calm follows, rising until their bodies throb against the air. Such a sight brings thoughts to our minds that are too rare to be written down, as William Beebe, in New York Evening Post.

QUEER PRANKS OF SHIPS' PETS

Four-Footed Sailors Do Pretty Much as They Please.

What Baffled a Craft That Carried Many More Monkeys Than Regular Seamen.

A ship on a long voyage without animal pets of some sort is like a home without a baby. There is something missing. Like babies, they may disturb the peace, but their absence leaves a sense of incompleteness. I once sailed on a ship where a monkey kept us in continual trouble. He stole our biscuits, upset our sugar jars, dipped his paws in tar pots, then wiped them on our drying wash; tied troublesome knots that we couldn't undo, and deposited all sorts of foreign substances in the cook's flour bag. But when that monkey was lost overboard one day we never thoroughly got over that sense of something missing. We should have been infinitely cheered by finding his hand-prints on our clean white shirts.

The character of a ship's pets is usually determined by the ports she sails from. American ships seldom allow their men to have pets ashore, but almost all of the British ships that sail the seas have tame animals aboard, varying from cats to crocodiles. Some of these Britishers, toward the end of a long voyage, become veritable floating menageries. At this juncture a cruising revenue cutter came up within hailing distance. "I say," roared the captain through a megaphone, "what's the row aboard?"

No answer from the schooner's crew. From out his small black eyes came a look of defiance. For every monkey who would let him show a similar affectionate regard.

Above my washstand was a looking-glass, under which, in a rack, were two bottles of fire-extinguishing fluid. Tommy would sit on the cork of one bottle, hold fast to the neck of the other with his feet, and lovingly cuddle up to his reflection in the glass, kissing most fervently and closing his eyes in ecstasy. Of evenings we would all gather around our community of pets and watch them in social intercourse. On these occasions Tommy would sit on the cork of one bottle, hold fast to the neck of the other with his feet, and lovingly cuddle up to his reflection in the glass, kissing most fervently and closing his eyes in ecstasy.

But one day this happy state of affairs was brought to a sudden end. Jimmy, the mischievous spirit of the outfit, a little black-faced fellow, belonging to a sergeant, brought disgrace upon himself and the rest of us by venturing into the forbidden domain—the captain's cabin.

We all heard about it soon enough. He got on top of the captain's desk, and he de liberately tore out whole pages from the log book, and also dipped his paws into the well and ink containers. This was all, otherwise he did no harm. It was just his attempted revision of the log-book that brought on the storm. Next day the whole colony of monkeys, Jimmy, Tommy and Jimmy, were sent ashore, and sorrowful and petted we disconsolately watched them go—Seaman's Yarn, in Washington Post.

Then there was little Tommy. He was a small chap and belonged to my watch mate. Tommy was the sentimental monkey. No matter who came near him, he would put his arms around his neck, and, closing his eyes, lean his little head on the man's shoulder. For every monkey who would let him show a similar affectionate regard.

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the mysterious voice spoke out of the darkness. "Merriely we're rolling home—rolling home—rolling home!"

Then I looked upon us. It was that cursed parrot navigating the ship as he thought it should be navigated.

It was once shipmate with a sailor who loved to tell of a young bear pet that they had aboard a sealing schooner he was on. The bear had been taken aboard in Kodiak, Alaska, as a small cub, but as months passed by he grew big and developed a passionate love for all his shipmates, which found expression in his wild desire to press them to his bosom and devour them. Finally it was found necessary to chain him up to the life rail around the pumps.

One day the bear broke loose. He came aft and met the captain coming out of the companionway. He was so afraid of the captain that he rose to throw his arms about his neck, but the captain rudely slammed the cabin door and retreated. Johnny Bear sadly dropped to all fours again and scrambled up to the poop. There he caught sight of the helmsman. With a joyous whoop! whoop! he rushed to embrace his old friend, but again his advance was well received. The helmsman deserted his post and scrambled up the mizzen rigging with more speed and noise than dignity.

Johnny rose sorrowfully on his rear and gazed wistfully up the mizzen shrouds. From out his small black eyes came a look of defiance. For every monkey who would let him show a similar affectionate regard.

Again Johnny rolled on, down to the main deck. All hands, including the cook, scurried aloft. With low, pathetic wails, Johnny paced up and down the deck, not understanding the panic he had caused. The helmsman still remained aloft, and the captain and mates were barricaded in the cabin. Then the ship came up into the wind and the sails shook, and soon the booms were hanging back and forth as the vessel rolled.

At this juncture a cruising revenue cutter came up within hailing distance. "I say," roared the captain through a megaphone, "what's the row aboard?"

No answer from the schooner's crew. From out his small black eyes came a look of defiance. For every monkey who would let him show a similar affectionate regard.

Above my washstand was a looking-glass, under which, in a rack, were two bottles of fire-extinguishing fluid. Tommy would sit on the cork of one bottle, hold fast to the neck of the other with his feet, and lovingly cuddle up to his reflection in the glass, kissing most fervently and closing his eyes in ecstasy.

Of evenings we would all gather around our community of pets and watch them in social intercourse. On these occasions Tommy would sit on the cork of one bottle, hold fast to the neck of the other with his feet, and lovingly cuddle up to his reflection in the glass, kissing most fervently and closing his eyes in ecstasy.

But one day this happy state of affairs was brought to a sudden end. Jimmy, the mischievous spirit of the outfit, a little black-faced fellow, belonging to a sergeant, brought disgrace upon himself and the rest of us by venturing into the forbidden domain—the captain's cabin.

We all heard about it soon enough. He got on top of the captain's desk, and he de liberately tore out whole pages from the log book, and also dipped his paws into the well and ink containers. This was all, otherwise he did no harm. It was just his attempted revision of the log-book that brought on the storm. Next day the whole colony of monkeys, Jimmy, Tommy and Jimmy, were sent ashore, and sorrowful and petted we disconsolately watched them go—Seaman's Yarn, in Washington Post.

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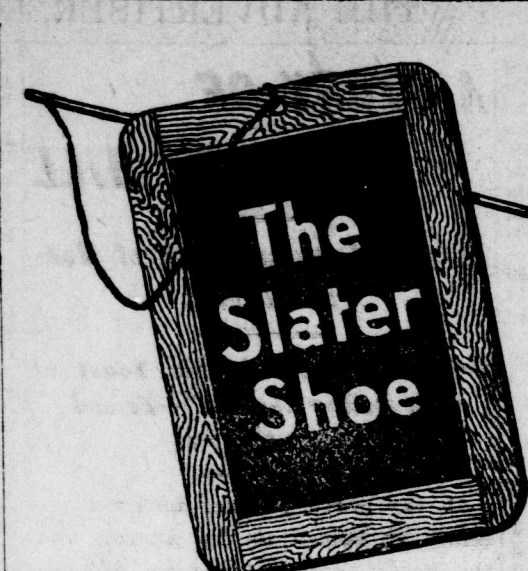
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The Slater Shoe

No tacks, threads, stitches, lumps, hol-

lows nor roughness

under the foot shod

by a Slater Good-

year Weltd Shoe.

Strong insole, even stitching,

wear, shape-retaining, com-

fort,—all assured when you

wear the Slater Shoe, because

it is exclusively made by

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Slater Shoe

For Men — \$3.50 — For Women

The Slater Shoe Store, 171 DUNDAS STREET,

... LONDON, ONT.

Change of Time

Grand Trunk train leaving London at 2:30 p.m., now reaches Suspension Bridge at 6:55 p.m., and this makes connection with the New York Central's train due in New York at 7:50 next morning practically certain. A word to the wise is sufficient. See ticket agent for particulars. Sixty

U. S. Government inspectors passed upon 59,158,649 live animals last year at a cost of a little more than a cent each.

EDWARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA

It is no use a man's trying to be holy unless he has made up his mind to be honest.

LeeHing Laundry

Telephone 1241. 47 Richmond Street. SHIRT-COLLARS IRONED STRAIGHT so as not to hurt the neck. Stand-up collars ironed without being broken in the wing. Ties done to look like new. Give me a call. If you are not suited, no pay. Washing returned 24 hours. All hand work. Best in the city. Parcels called for and delivered.

Sudden drops of temperature are impossible in the home heated by hot water. Stove fires die out, hot air furnaces heat unevenly, and the hot air switches to other parts of the house leaving the remaining rooms cold and drafty. But with the heating system of the

Oxford Hot Water Heater

in connection with Oxford Radiators an even, steady circulation of hot water is kept up throughout the house. Each radiator is diffusing the same temperature of heat in sufficient quantities for the size of the room.

The illustration below shows that the distance from the fire to the first surface is less than in any heater made, and the water has a shorter distance to travel, thus a more equal temperature is maintained in the water of the several sections.

Write for our booklets, they are of interest to everyone with a home to heat.

The Gurney Foundry Co., Limited.

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RAISED ON LACTATED FOOD

The Healthiest, Plumpiest and Happiest Babies are Fed Daily on LACTATED FOOD.

ALL DRUGGISTS.

Let a woman forget the mess and trouble of the old-fashioned powder-house dyes and go right out to-day and buy a cake of that famous Janglee Home Dye of highest quality. Maypole Soap. It washes and dyes at the same time. Clean, quick, easy, sure. Brilliant colors and fastness when she uses it.

Maypole Soap Dyes

Sold everywhere. 10c. for Black.

"No Mess"

Let a woman forget the mess and trouble of the old-fashioned powder-house dyes and go right out to-day and buy a cake of that famous Janglee Home Dye of highest quality. Maypole Soap. It washes and dyes at the same time. Clean, quick, easy, sure. Brilliant colors and fastness when she uses it.

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BARNARDO'S GREAT WORK IN THE LONDON SLUMS

Head of the London Society Explains Splendid System of Helping the Children—Many Waifs Sent to Canada—Emigration to Solve the Great Problem.

London, Oct. 24.—The London Times of a day or two ago contained a leading article advocating the emigration to Canada of all children picked up in the streets or admitted to philanthropic institutions. The article was suggested by a circular issued by a local government board to the poor law guardians on the desirability of such a policy on the ground that it was much better for the children and much better for the state to send them out where they are needed rather than retain them in large institutions at a great expense. It was shown in the article, as Dr. Barnardo has demonstrated again and again, that a child can be shipped to Canada and placed upon a farm for less money than it costs to maintain it one year in a public institution, and the Times says:

Only an insignificant number of children out of the large number which the guardians are responsible for—some 14,000—are sent out to the colonies. They are maintained at home at great expense, and with small advantage to themselves. Why should not, asks our correspondent, a considerable proportion of the 40,000 school age be annually sent to colonies where an increase of population is most needed? Dr. Barnardo's plan, even if an annual contingent of 4,000 were dispatched, the saving to the public would be about £200,000, and the gain to the colonies and the children would be incalculable, if only because child emigration is decidedly of greater value to the children themselves and to all others concerned than the emigration of adults.

CHILDREN BEST EMIGRANTS.

The Times also quotes from a recent report made by the inspector of the Canadian Government, who exercises supervision over Dr. Barnardo's children. He says that very few complaints have reached him, and those of a trivial nature, and he urges the government to encourage the exportation of that class of the population because they are so much in request and are so much superior to full-grown emigrants. He says that earlier emigrated children may have done remarkably well, he says.

"The larger number have followed the occupation of farming, many of them having become prosperous farmers, and many of them have become prosperous in commercial pursuits. The percentage turning out badly is remarkably small—even less, I believe, than the percentage of criminals in the whole population of Canada." The inspector gives figures in detail for fourteen societies or agencies. The totals show that 1,721 children were received from the old country during the year, and that 1,877 were placed or replaced. The number of applications for such children are ever reaching 4,500. The largest numbers of children emigrated were reported by Dr. Barnardo's four homes, representing 965. Then came Mrs. Pitt, Kingston, Quebec, with 139; Mr. McDermore, Halifax, 118; Mr. Feagan, Toronto, 106; Canadian Catholic Emigration Society, Ottawa, 89; Rev. J. Wallace, Belleville, Ontario, 79; Church of England Society, Sherbrooke, Ontario, 73; Miss McPherson, Stratford, Ontario, 56; Dr. T. Bowman, Stephenson, Hamilton, Ontario, 53; Liverpool Catholic Children's Protection Society, 45; Miss Rye, Chatham, Kent, 40; Society, Niagara, 31, and Bristol Emigration Society, St. John, N. B., 23. At Dr. Barnardo's homes as many as 1,600 applications were received, at Mrs. Pitt's 1,056, and at Mr. Wallace's 785.

Dr. Barnardo did not develop his tremendous organization for the rescue of street waifs without great trials and tribulations, and he has appeared many times as a defendant in the courts. He has had to fight the Roman Catholic Church and the Church of England, and one suit for libel, which he brought up to vindicate his reputation, cost him \$40,000, but it was something more than a triumph, for at the close of this suit the late chief justice of England sent him a handsome subscription and contributed liberally to the work to the end of his days. In another case where he was made defendant the judge who tried the case commended him and his work in the highest terms. Although the technicalities of the law had been violated by Dr. Barnardo in rescuing a child from absolute parents, and the verdict was against him, the court declared in emphatic terms that its sympathy was entirely with the defendant, and expressed regret that it was compelled to decide that way. More than a hundred times during the 21 years he has been engaged in this rescue work has Dr. Barnardo been legally attacked. Sometimes he has been acquitted, sometimes he has been convicted of depriving parents of their children, but every case has been a great advantage to his cause by drawing public attention to his work and awakening public sympathy and encouragement. When a drunken, worthless creature comes into court to recover custody of an innocent child, which Dr. Barnardo has rescued from depravity and vice and has placed in a clean, healthy, Christian home, and the law compels him to surrender it, public opinion has supported him in every instance.

GOSSIP OF WORKS.

Dr. Barnardo is an Irish Protestant, a nonconformist, or an evangelist, as they are called in England. His Christianity is not of the ready-made kind, and he believes in the gospel of works. Hence, at the beginning of his career, he was denounced by the authorities of the Church of England and also by the Roman Catholics, but after a long struggle he defeated an attempt that was made to forcibly bring his institution under the supervision of the established church, and made a compromise with the Archbishop of Canterbury, under which each child receive religious instruction according to the faith in which it was supposed to have been born. Cardinal Vaughan, representing the Roman Catholic Church, made a similar compromise with him.

When a child is brought to the home an effort is made to ascertain the religion of its parents. If they were Roman Catholics, the child is sent to an asylum conducted by the sisters of that faith. If they were Methodists or Baptists or dissenters of any kind, it is so classified and receives religious instruction accordingly, and if its birth is registered in any parish it is credited to the Church of England. Hence two-thirds of the inmates of Dr. Barnardo's home are brought up according to the established church of England. The arrangement is so satisfactory that now, after a long fight, Dr. Barnardo has obtained the sanction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and several other clergymen upon his board of managers. But his greatest triumph and vindication occurred on June 20, 1896, when the 20th anniversary of the establishment of his first home was celebrated in the Royal Albert Hall, with the Duke of Sutherland in the chair, the Princess of Wales sitting at his side, and the present King of England as the principal speaker. He gave Dr. Barnardo's work his unqualified endorsement, and made an earnest appeal to the public for contributions to its support. Queen Victoria is not only the patron of the society, but takes a personal interest in its affairs, and is one of its strongest supporters.

London Market, Its Beginning, History, Many Changes, Business and Prosperity

Immense Sums of Money Turned Over Annually On the Square—Market House and City Hall Built Out of Same Appropriation—High Price for Land Years Ago.



A Not Infrequent Scene Upon London's Busy Market Place.

London's market place, that busy spot where each day in the week thousands of dollars change hands, and likewise caravans of produce of all kinds, is a matter of pride to the people of London, because a thriving market in a place situated like London in the midst of a farming community is an infallible barometer of the city's prosperity and business health.

Not many Londoners, however, are aware that the market place was knocked about from post to pillar in London for many years before it was finally stationed where it is at present. About 1840 the market place was situated on what is now known as the court house square, on the northwest corner of King and Rideau streets. Later the market stood where the Grand Trunk passenger station is on Waterloo street, and one enterprising citizen went so far as to build a market house on the corner of King and Wellington streets, the building standing directly in the center of the street.

In 1847, records in the possession of

house to face King street, and which would not exceed in cost £4,000, and also to build a town hall, 60x110 feet, with an arcade from the market place to Richmond street, the estimated cost of which was £7,500, or about \$7,500. Edward Adams was mayor at the time and the councilors were Messrs. Barker, Carling, Daniels, Cousins, Holmes, Hyman, Meredith, Scanlon and Oliver.

HIGH PRICE FOR LAND.

The records do not show clearly what was paid for the land purchased, but one entry in the minute book states that a Mr. McKellar was to be paid £20 a foot for his property—a very high figure, indeed, for those days. At various times the names of Thomas, Dealey, John Scandrett, James Gibson, Thomas Heuman and Thomas Winnet appear connected with the market as clerks and weigh scales clerks and latterly Joseph Wilson and Charles Muter have been market clerks, and Messrs. Healey and James Dan, clerks of the weigh scales, and the famous market clerk, Mr. James Dean, who has been the present holder of these offices.

The market was stationed in its present site, and though it has been increased somewhat in size, it nevertheless has stood pretty much the same with its Covent Garden building, for the past half-century. Changes have been in plenty, but through them all the market has retained its appearance, its business, and its hold upon the people of London and of the County of Middlesex. Like all other civic things, the market in this city, the market in the city, by aldermen and commons, for instance, one council a few years ago caused to be built what was known as the market hall, which was really a row of stalls for small traders. A few years afterward another council caused the market to be moved to its present site, and though it has been increased somewhat in size, it nevertheless has stood pretty much the same with its Covent Garden building, for the past half-century.

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WAR VESSELS MAY NOW DETECT ATTACK OF THE SUBMARINES AND WRECKS MAY BE Averted—Invented to Prevent Disasters in Fog—Apparatus Tested—Was an Assured Success.

War Vessels May Now Detect Attack of the Submarines and Wrecks May Be Averted—Invented to Prevent Disasters in Fog—Apparatus Tested—Was an Assured Success.

Boston, Oct. 23.—Science has found a defense for warships against submarine attack by providing them with means of hearing the approach of the submerged craft and of locating the same with absolute accuracy. The ship's "ear" was invented primarily for another purpose. It was the work of two men, A. J. Mundy and Elisha Gray. They worked for four years on the problem of carrying and catching sound through water, and a year ago they had it solved in the abstract. They had designed a receiver which would catch the sound. There were two points missing; they had not devised any means of telling the direction from which the sound came, nor had they been able to hear with their apparatus only the sound they wished to hear. All the noises of the ocean came into the receiver. Besides that the receiver was cumbersome, looking like a cage full of the sucker pads of some gigantic octopus.

Mr. Mundy broke down under the nervous wear. He is now on his way back to the world in an effort to recuperate. Then J. B. Mallet, an ex-newsman of Boston, took up the work and in a short time had the apparatus in practical shape. Last week he was able to announce the result. "I can make a sound under water," he says, "which can be heard by a vessel equipped with our apparatus for eight miles; I could, if I chose, make it heard fifteen miles. I can prevent collisions in a fog absolutely, and I can prevent shipwreck, asking only that the vessels to be protected be equipped with submarine signaling apparatus, and be under control of their own power."

SIGNALS UNDER WATER.

Every boy has demonstrated the ease with which sound travels through water by sticking his head under to listen to the cracking together of two stones in the hands of a companion. On the other hand, every sailor knows how a fog confuses the direction of a whistle and restricts the zone through which it can be heard. A fog-bell is even worse off. All that the whistle can do in a fog is tell a vessel that she is somewhere very near it. Now, suppose one would ring a bell below water and let the sound travel through the water. This was done. A disc, back of which was a telephone apparatus, was fitted inside the outer skin of a ship. There is a second of the present in the construction of the disc. Its outer surface is a plate of copper, and inside the shell behind it is a carbon button, so constructed that it will not "back." But there is more, and that "more" is not yet protected by patent. Once the apparatus is made, interesting facts began to crop up. For instance, it was found that two ears, one on each side of the ship's hull, were desirable. The apparatus was tested in the direction of the submerged signal. Each had its receiver in the pilot-house, and one receiver gave a louder tone to the ear than the other. The one, of course, was the nearer to the bell signaling.

Next it developed that there is a proper place in each ship for the placing of the ears. It is computable from her lines. This place has to do with determining the sound of the sound. "The method is absurdly simple," Mr. Mallet says, "and the only wonder is that it did not occur to everybody. You see, by the comparative loudness in port or starboard receiver we can tell whether the bell is on one side or the other. By an unmistakable difference in the quality of the tone we can tell whether we are approaching or leaving the bell. The apparatus is simple, and the only wonder is that it did not occur to everybody. You see, by the comparative loudness in port or starboard receiver we can tell whether the bell is on one side or the other. By an unmistakable difference in the quality of the tone we can tell whether we are approaching or leaving the bell. The apparatus is simple, and the only wonder is that it did not occur to everybody. 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Economy that Costs

CHEAP LABOR is too costly for us. A cutter could easily cost us ten thousand dollars per year more than his salary if he didn't know his business.

This is why we can't afford to have any but the best work people on Semi-ready. When we get these, we hold them through liberal treatment and proper appreciation.

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Semi-ready Tailoring

LONDON

146 DUNDAS STREET

END OF THE BOWLING SEASON LIKELY TO BE SEEN TODAY

Finals and Doubles in Club Tournament To Be Played This Afternoon.

This afternoon will likely see the closing of bowling on the greens of the London Bowling Club for this year. The finals in the club tournament doubles and singles are being played, and unless fine weather continues, there will not be much more playing this season. The year's work—if it can be called work to bowl, row, or play tennis—has been carried through without a single hitch. The increase in membership had a great deal to do with this, and the affairs of this well-constituted organization have never been in better condition than now. The year has been one of prosperity and flourishing growth.

Bowling, which is the most important feature of the club, has as its never-failing attraction, for a fine afternoon did not pass without the summer without a game being played.

Although the club's stock of water-craft was supplemented at the beginning of the season, it was generally well taxed, while the tennis courts were the scene of frequent contests.

The first rink match, which had a large number of entries, was won by the rink captained by M. J. Kent. His third man was W. J. Hayward, his second E. Massey, and his lead H. Kirkpatrick.

SECOND RINK MATCH — FIRST ROUND.

John Stevenson, skip, 21, vs. C. M. R. Graham, 14.
T. S. Clarke, 20, vs. J. D. Tylter, 14.
E. Weld, 16, vs. James Mattinson, 15.
H. Finchamp, 23, vs. C. B. Edwards, 15.

SECOND ROUND.

E. Weld, 22, vs. T. S. Clark, 13.
J. Lockhead (replaced Finchamp), 25, vs. Dr. English, 10.
J. Davis defeated W. T. Cox.
M. H. Rowland, 19, vs. J. H. Brown, 16.

THIRD ROUND.

John Stevenson defeated Ed. Weld.
J. Lockhead, 20, vs. J. Davis, 11.

J. Davis defeated W. Mara.
C. E. German defeated A. Parritt.
Jos. Wild defeated C. B. Edwards.
W. Snellgrove defeated T. Alexander.
F. Riddell defeated J. Dooley.
J. A. Carrick defeated A. H. Beal-dome.

SECOND ROUND.

M. J. Kent defeated J. S. Brown.
W. A. Phelps defeated Dr. Wood.
C. O. Smith defeated J. Lockhead.
Fred Beltz defeated R. Kirkpatrick.
J. McDougall defeated A. N. Udy.
W. T. Cox defeated J. W. Cause.
J. Tytler defeated J. H. Brown.
A. Heaman defeated A. Tillmann.
H. Finchamp defeated S. Munroe.
G. Nightingale defeated J. Pritchard.
F. W. Merchant defeated E. Massey.

THIRD ROUND.

J. A. Wright defeated M. H. Rowland.
J. Davis defeated George Black.
C. E. German defeated J. Weld.
W. J. Snellgrove defeated F. Riddell.
J. Stevenson defeated J. A. Carrick.

THIRD ROUND.

M. J. Kent defeated W. H. Phelps.
F. Beltz defeated C. O. Smith.
J. McDougall defeated W. T. Cox.
J. Tytler defeated A. M. Heaman.
J. A. Wright defeated F. W. Merchant.

SEMI-FINALS.

J. Davis defeated C. E. German.
J. Stevenson defeated W. J. Snellgrove.
H. Finchamp defeated Geo. Nightingale.

Fourth Round.
M. J. Kent defeated Fred Beltz.
J. D. Tylter defeated J. McDougall.
J. A. Wright defeated H. Finchamp.
J. Davis defeated J. Stevenson.

SEMI-FINALS.

M. J. Kent defeated J. D. Tylter.
J. Davis defeated J. A. Wright.

DOUBLES—SECOND ROUND.

Snellgrove and Lockhead defeated Reid and Weld.

Ward and Wright defeated Bowman and Brown.

Scott and German defeated Cox and Collins.

Tytler and Phelps defeated Smith and Edwards.

Edwards and McVicar defeated Brown and Hayward.

Nightingale and Davis defeated Reynolds and Udy.

Black and McDougall defeated Munroe and Clark.

Cox and Rowland defeated Benson and Paul.

THIRD ROUND.

Ward and Wright defeated Snellgrove and Lockhead.

Phelps and Tytler defeated Scott and German.

Edwards and McVicar defeated Nightingale and Davis.

Black and McDougall defeated Cox and Rowland.

SEMI-FINALS.

Phelps and Tytler defeated Ward and Wright.

Black and McDougall defeated Edwards and McVicar.

LONDON CURLING CLUB OFFICERS.

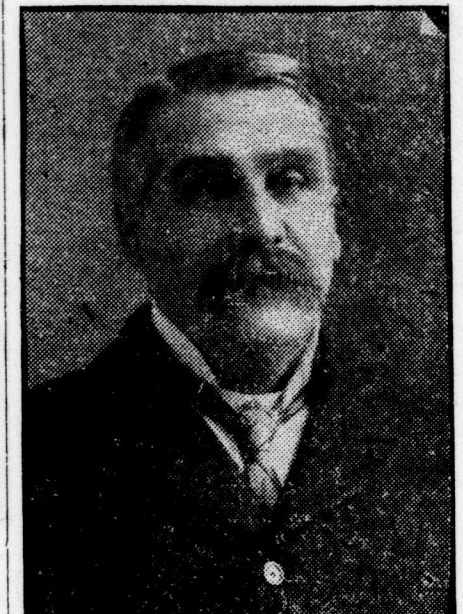


Photo by Carson.
J. A. Carrick,
Vice-President.

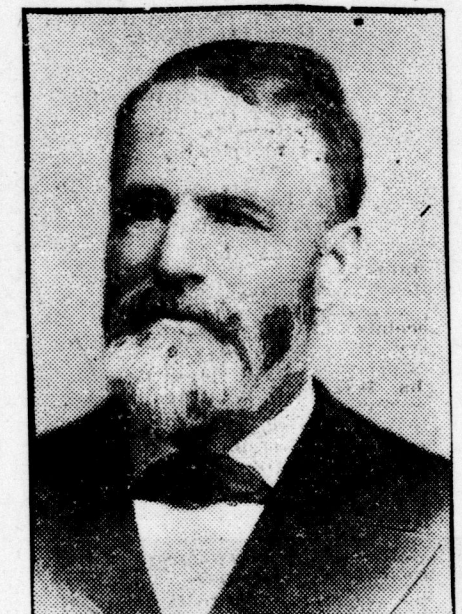


Photo by Edy Bros.
C. W. Andrus,
Secretary.

HOCKEY.

PEEL'S REINSTATEMENT.

On the action of the Ontario hockey executive regarding the application for Harry Peel's reinstatement depends entirely whether or not London will have a team in the association this year. If the executive places Peel in his old class the St. John's A. C. will place a team in the league. If not, London will be unrepresented. The St. John's A. C. claims it will be able to put a strong team in the league. It should therefore be assisted by the O. H. A. with the reinstatement of Peel.

FOOTBALL.

ANOTHER TIE GAME.

The association league game scheduled for yesterday was played at Wolseley Park, and resulted in a draw, each side scoring one goal. This is the fourth time in the series for the cup that the contending parties have finished even. The games are most interesting exhibitions of football, and draw more attention from the citizens of London.

THE TURF.

YESTERDAY'S TURF WINNERS.

At Brighton Beach—Bolina (Gannon), 6 to 1 and 5 to 2; Mamie Worth (Burns), 2 to 1 and 3 to 5; Votua (Hicks), even, and 1 to 3; Rostand (Odom), 15 to 20 and out; Daisy Green (Higgs), 7 to 5 and 1 to 2; Golden Drop (Fuller), 8 to 5 and 7 to 10.
At Memphis—Axelright, Jay, Mc-

JOTTINGS FROM NEAR-BY PLACES.

Furnished by the Special and Occasional Correspondents of The Advertiser.

Contributors' names are not published but all letters should be signed and dated.

STRATHROY.

Strathroy, Oct. 22.—A little girl attending the Calvary school on Thursday, while eating an apple, got a piece lodged in her throat. She told her teacher, Miss Zavitz, about it, who advised the child to take a drink of water. This did not help matters, and Dr. Berdon's services being called the child soon got well.

Dr. C. H. Reynolds is becoming quite noted for his splendid articles contributed to the London Advertiser and other journals. The doctor intends giving a special paper at Rochester, N. Y., next week, which, no doubt, will be greatly appreciated.

We learn that the usual amount of ammunition was sold to the sports for Thanksgiving Day shooting in this vicinity. Everything in sight in the shape of game wild or tame that happened to be in the woods came in for the usual amount of buckshot, slugs or any other shooting material that would fit in a gun.

Your correspondent was startled the other day by a friend asking him if he knew why Strathroy was called "Chimnotown." It was a puzzle, and we have it up. Our friend stated that he had frequently heard the term used by outsiders when speaking of this place, and gave the further information that more corpses of people who had perished lived here are brought here for burial than in the case in any other Canadian town. While this may be a sort of compliment for Strathroy, we know and feel that our business industries, stores, schools, churches, moral tone and everything that goes to make up a first-class town, are very much alive and strictly up to date.

The daughters of the King held a very successful social at the residence of Mr. James Wright on Wednesday evening of this week in aid of the parish room building fund. Light refreshments were served, a splendid programme rendered and some \$25 or over placed to the credit of the building fund.

Mrs. F. A. Little, accompanied by her

husband, returned to her home in Riverside, Cal., this week.

Mr. W. H. H. Adams, who is well known for his farm implements and stock and moving here. He will be coming to London, Ontario, to look upon a very successful farmer, and we predict him the same success in his new business.

The brave husband who has been doing his best to keep one or two of his resolutions, made nearly a year ago, will have to go slow before entering on that job, which, before the work is half done, will have to be given up (and twice too often for peace), and that is to help the good wife to move a stove.

Of course, the wife always bosses the job at the start, but the "hubby" is generally bossed at the end, with a clear room to himself, before the work is half completed. The best way to keep down your ire when the joints of the pipe don't seem to keep one or two of his resolutions, and your first thought is blood-poisoning, etc., is just to keep up a good, lively chatter and don't allow him to get into a bad temper.

Miss Eva Corbitt, of Wingham, is visiting her mother in this place.

Miss Ida Hamilton, of Walnut, spent Sunday in Alvinston.

Miss Blanche Henry, of Detroit, is visiting her mother in this place.

Mr. D. G. McEachern, proprietor of the Alvinston planing mills, has been

in Alvinston.

Mr. Stanley Code returned home on Saturday after an absence of several months in New York City.

Mr. Collett and daughter, of Toronto, spent a few days recently with Mr. Collett's brother in this place.

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Correspondence

Is important in securing many positions in the commercial world. A young man may have business acumen, executive ability and tact, yet be handicapped without a knowledge of the subject. The



London, Ontario, teaches it, and teaches it well. Booklet free.

J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

The Present Need.

Every man needs a top coat for fall wear. You ought to have a new one if the old one is in good shape. We want to make it, and will insure you the best the market affords in both material and workmanship.

O. LABELLE, 372 RICHMOND STREET.

KODAKS and SUPPLIES Largest and best assortment in London. W. A. MCKENZIE, Photo Stock Dealer, Opposite City Hall, Phone 246.

H.C. McBride, ARCHITECT, 213 Dundas Street.

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

SUPPORT A HOME INSTITUTION BY INSURING IN THE MONARCH CASH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. This is the only company with its head office in London. Authorized stock capital, \$500,000. Phone 1511. Head Office—59 Dundas Street, LONDON.

GOOD SPORT



It is impossible with poor GUNS and AMMUNITION. The experienced hunter knows that, so he comes to

Brook's Gun Store,

We carry a complete line of SPORTS- MAN'S GOODS.

Fine gun repairing a specialty.

W. A. BROCK, 192 Dundas St., London, Ont.

Scranton Coal

Do you want Coal that is well screened, has little ash and will not clinker? If so, try our coal for one season.

Slabs \$1.50 per load.

HEAMAN, William St. & G.T.R. Phone 312.

J. T. Stephenson,

The Leading Undertaker and Importer of all kinds of Couch and Metallic Caskets. Finest Funeral Cars in Canada.

104 DUNDAS ST. Phone 459. Residence on premises. Night calls promptly attended to.

DON'T STOP

This is what our Watches don't do. See This Week Ladies' Gold Watch Guaranteed 25 Years. Gents' Gold Watch Guaranteed 20 Years. SPECIAL \$10.00.

C. H. WALLACE, 402 Talbot Street, First store south of Dundas.

Our New Store

Come and visit us in our new premises, Higgins Block, and inspect our large and handsome stock of

Wall Paper, Pictures, Etc.

H. & C. COLERICK, 212 Dundas St.

WARM UNDERWEAR.

Fine Soft Fleece, suit, \$1.00
Fine Canadian Wool, suit, \$1.00 and \$1.50
Stanfield's Ribbed Wool, suit, \$2.00 and \$2.50
Canadian Natural Wool, suit, \$2.00 and \$2.50
English Natural Wool, suit, \$2.50 and \$5.00

ALL SIZES AND UNSHRINKABLE WOOL.

GRAHAM BROS

Health And Strength...



Are renewed by taking light exercise a few minutes each day. Indian Clubs, Dumbbells, Sandow's Spring-Grip Dumbbells, Striking Bags, Boxing Gloves, Whittly Exercisers, etc.

Exercise regularly daily, and you will have health and strength.

GURD'S GOOD GUNS

185 Dundas Street.

X-RAY and Electro-Therapeutic Rooms. for the treatment of Cancer, Eczema, Scabies, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Gout and Neuralgia. DR. PINGEL, Specialist, London.

Dr. R. Jarvis, DENTIST, BRANCH Office, Mt. Brydges (Fridays).

Magazine Day.

November Magazines Just Received.

JOHN MILLS' NEW BOOK STORE,

398 Richmond St. 4 doors South of Old Stand. Phone 1665.

Thos Wilson

MERCHANT TAILOR,

213 Dundas Street,

PHONE 596.

We Will Examine

your eyes without charge, and we will tell you just what you need, and supply you with the best glasses that can be had. We fill oculists' prescriptions with absolute accuracy.

THOS. GILLEAN,

402 Richmond Street,

Official Timekeeper London St. Railway.

LONDON AND DISTRICT

—Read "The Pillagee Ball" in this edition.

—Mrs. Alf Corbett, of 296 Grey street, is seriously ill at Victoria Hospital.

—Mrs. G. A. Gordon, of Spokane, Wash., is visiting the Misses Mills at 207 Talbot street.

—Mrs. (Dr.) Mills and children, of Carnarvon, Assa, are guests of Mrs. W. R. Mackay, William street.

—Mr. Seely, a returned missionary from China, will speak on Sunday evening in Hamilton road Methodist Church.

—Mr. J. MacInver, of Springfield, and Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Smith, of Seaford, have taken up their residence in this city.

—Ptes. Fitzallen and Page, of Wolseley Barracks, returned last night from Ottawa, where they took a special course of instruction.

—The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Donaldson, of St. James street, will be pleased to hear that their little daughter Dolly, who has been so seriously ill and confined to her bed for over three months with hip trouble, is so far recovered as to be able to sit up for a short time each day. Her speedy recovery is now hoped for.

—The great serial story "The Pillagee Ball" begins in this edition.

—Mr. and Mrs. McDougall, of Simcoe street, desire to thank all those who extended such sincere sympathy to them upon the occasion of their recent bereavement in the death of their son, the late Murdoch McDougall.

—Miss Mary M. White, of Montreal, niece of Mrs. James Gordon, 729 Waterloo street, London, was married this week to Mr. Frank S. Stocking, of Quebec.

—Mr. Frost, of Philadelphia, will speak on "Missions" at the Christian Workers' Church tomorrow morning. Evangelists Russell and Collycott conducting the afternoon and evening meetings. These two evangelists will continue the special services next week, each afternoon and evening.

Our Ales and Porter

Have that delightfully aromatic flavor and pleasant tonic effect. We guarantee age and purity.

KENT BREWERY.

Sometimes Ladies

See a ring or a pretty piece of jewelry worn by an acquaintance, and admire it much more than they do their own. That's natural. But rest assured if you buy your jewelry here, the latest and prettiest styles in best quality at lowest prices are at your command.

WARD, THE JEWELER, 374 Richmond Street

Undoubted Security.

The way to save money is to deposit your surplus cash from day to day in The Canadian Savings and Loan Company.

Best Rate of Interest.

M. H. ROWLAND, Manager.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

An executors' sale of farm, farm stock and implements is to be conducted on Tuesday next at the farm of the late George Oliver, lot 10, concession 4, London Township. Mr. John Gilson is the auctioneer.

BARBER SHOP BLAZE.

Shortly after 8 o'clock last night fire broke out in Brophy's barber shop. The firemen responded quickly and succeeded in putting out the blaze, about \$50 damage being done. A lighted cigar left on a shelf is blamed for the fire.

GODERICH LADY'S DEATH.

Mrs. Martha Barry Johnston, widow of the late A. M. Johnstone, of Goderich, died in this city this week at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. F. Lindsay. The funeral took place in Goderich from the residence of her brother Mr. George Barry.

SNOW AND A CUTTEL.

Yesterday afternoon the approach of winter was made manifest by a rather short-lived snow fall, which accompanied the cold rain. The first autumn of the season was out on Richmond street—but it was on a lull, bound for the G. T. R. freight sheds.

SEVENTH CHURCH PARADE.

The Seventh Regiment will attend divine service at the First Presbyterian Church tomorrow morning, when Rev. W. J. Clark will preach. The regiment will leave the drill shed at 10:30, accompanied by both the brass and bugle bands.

COMING BACK TO CANADA.

Mr. Phelps, formerly of South London, and latterly of Charlottesville, Va., has been engaged as bandmaster by the Waterloo (Ont.) Musical Society. Mr. Phelps, who at one time was leader of the Twenty-Sixth Regiment Band, will begin his duties about the middle of November.

ONE MORE GOLF TEA.

Mrs. Talbot Macbeth and Miss A. Harris will give the last golf tea of the season at the Kennels, Monday afternoon. A prize has been given by Miss McGivern, of Hamilton, who is the guest of Mrs. Herbert Galt, and an approach and putting contest will be held.

REMOVAL.

Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency has removed to room 20, first floor, in the Bank of Toronto chambers. The new premises are much larger and commodious, and with the growing business under the management of Mr. L. J. Walker, the agency will be in a better position to meet the requirements of its patrons.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The First Congregational Church will hold its anniversary services tomorrow, when Rev. J. K. Unsworth, of Hamilton, will be the speaker. Mr. Unsworth and Rev. J. P. Gerrie, chairman of the Congregational Union, are to be the ladies speakers at the tea meeting Monday night.

HAMILTON HIGHLANDERS.

Next Monday the swearing in of the members of the Ninety-first Regiment of Hamilton Highlanders will begin. The full dress uniform of the officers will be the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders' uniform, except a light blue badge. The proposed badge is a leopard's head with the motto, Cave Vigilat. The motto, being translated in a liberal fashion, means "Look out for us." If the authorities authorize this, the regiment will be pleased.

BLOCK SIGNAL SYSTEM.

The M. C. R. is putting in the block signal system on their C. S. R. division. Poles are stationed a mile apart with signals on them. The signals are set at "safety," but just as soon as a train comes within the section the signal goes to "danger," and remains so as long as the train is within that section. An engineer can thus always tell if there is a train on the mile section he is entering.

LONDON MAN'S SUCCESS.

The Montreal Star (referring to the appointment of Mr. H. Vincent Meredith to be assistant general manager of the Bank of Montreal) says: Mr. Meredith is a brother of Chief Justice Sir Win. R. Meredith, and is the fifth son of the late J. W. C. Meredith. He was born in London, Ont., was educated in Hellmuth College, and entered the service of the bank at Hamilton, Ont., in 1867. He was appointed assistant in Montreal in 1879, having been in the Montreal branch for many years previous, and was appointed assistant inspector the same year, and manager in 1889. Mrs. Meredith is the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Andrew Alan.

MORTGAGE TO BE BURNED.

Anniversary services are to be held at Tempo Presbyterian Church on Sunday, Nov. 11, when Rev. Robert Leitch, of Delaware, and Rev. Mr. Kettwell, St. Thomas, will preach. On the following evening a concert and tea are to be held, one of the

PARNELL - DEAN'S BREADS

are made by clean and scientific methods. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

A new message daily watch for it.

LITTLE THINGS COUNT.

There's a big difference between the FOREST PROCESS and other methods of laundry work. But it's in the little details that we give unusual care to linen.

Let's have your next bundle, and you'll not need to ask further. Phone 1,658, or postal card will bring a wagon.

FOREST CITY LAUNDRY, 724 KING STREET.

SUPERIOR FURS.

Spittal, Sabine & Co. MANUFACTURING FURRIERS. 152 Dundas Street.

most interesting items on the programme being the burning of the church mortgage. The work at Tempo has been progressing well under the pastorate of the Rev. Robert McIntyre.

SUCCESSFUL CONCERT.

A splendid concert was given on Thursday evening, in the Hamilton Road Methodist Church, to a large and well pleased audience. Messrs. Fink, Fitzgerald, Gardner and Webster, who composed the Imperial Male

MUSICIANS OF LONDON

Photo by Edy Bros.

Mr. J. W. Fetherston.

Organist of the Wellington Street Methodist Church.

Quartette, supplied a part of the programme to the great delight of every one, and sang "Lead, Kindly Light" and "Onward," by the quartette, showed not only accurate singing, but richness of tone and melody of the highest order. The Misses Veale, of Dorchester, in "Abide With Me" and "Sun of My Soul," sang with great acceptance. It was their first appearance in the city, and their singing was very favorably commented upon. Mr. George Zwicker, of this city, sang "Calvary" in excellent voice, and Mrs. Zwicker did well in her rendering of the "Plains of Peace."

"The Gypsies," by Miss M. MacIntyre, was also well received. Not the least pleasing was the cornet solo by Master Perlin. Two exhibitions were given by Mr. George in his well-known style.

RATES REDUCED.

The Grand Trunk Railway has notified Galt coal dealers of a ten cent reduction in the freight rate on hard coal from Niagara to Galt. The amount of the reduction is 50 cents a ton. This is the result of a prolonged agitation on the part of the Galt coal men and board of trade. Galt people say that even the revised charge is higher than St. George, Paris, Woodstock, London and Stratford enjoy, but that it is a step in the right direction.

The Best Fuel Known

to give you glowing coals instantly: lights with paper; no wood required. Your grocer keeps it. Leaver Brand Charcoal. Ten cents per sack.

Belfast has decided to enforce regulations for the control of street traffic on similar lines to those in London.

Three million and a quarter tons of coal, of the value of \$1 30 per ton and under, were shipped from the United Kingdom in 1932.

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

UNLIMITED POWERS GIVEN INLAND REVENUE OFFICERS

Can Close Establishments and Examine Private Accounts.

Such Measures, However, Are Very Rarely Adopted.

Strict Watch On All Cigar Factories

—Work of the Officers in the London District.

How many persons are there who, picking up the daily paper about the second of every month and reading the bare statement that for the preceding month the inland revenue collections for London amounted to \$200,000 or thereabouts, have any conception of the machinery that is employed by the Government day after day to gather the money into the treasury?

How many men, it may be asked, who enjoy the rich fragrance of a Havana, ever give a thought about the careful and constant watch over the cigar factories of the country, or have an intelligent idea of the vast sums which reach into the millions—annually paid by the trade to the Government?

How many, again, of the men who enjoy a glass of beer or ale, realize that every pound of malt used in the breweries, big or small, matters not, is made to produce a certain number of the output is up to a certain standard?

It is safe to say that only a small percentage of the public have a clear appreciation of the workings of the inland revenue branch of the service.

LI FEET FROM THE CUFFS.

While the officials of the two departments are invariably quartered and the same roof, the duties of the inland revenue and customs men are as widely different as black is from white. The former have to devote almost their entire time and attention to the cigar factories, the breweries and the refineries, while the customs officers are principally concerned about the collection of duties on general merchandise coming into the country from across the line and beyond the seas.

Again the staff of the customs branch are in the office the bulk, if not all, of the time. The inland revenue officers are not, for to keep a watch on 25 cigar factories and three breweries requires six to eight of them to be on the move a good part of every day.

London is second to a number of other Canadian cities in some respects, but in point of cigar factories it gives way only to Montreal. During the last fiscal year there were manufactured in London between 23,000,000 and 34,000,000 cigars, which at the rate of \$5 per thousand, would mean a revenue of \$230,000 or more for the Government.

London turns out nearly one half of the cigars made in Canada, outside of Montreal, and at least two-thirds of the entire output of the Province of Ontario. Toronto and Hamilton are both far behind London in this respect.

It might be asked why the cigar factories have been centered in London. The answer is easily given. London is a good distributing point for cigars, the manufacturers prefer to locate where there are numerous

factories, because it affords them a better opportunity to buy their stock. It is said that travelers for raw leaf tobacco firms never come into the city, but the manufacturers of cigars visiting London, whereas it is a common occurrence for them to ignore places where few factories are in operation.

THE IMPORTANT DISTRICT.

The London district, which for inland revenue purposes, includes the counties of Middlesex, Elgin and Lambton, is one of the most important in the Dominion. There are about a dozen officers in the department in London alone, with Mr. Thomas Alexander as collector. Mr. Thomas G. Davis as deputy collector, and Mr. Frank Coles as accountant, and the last blue book issued by the Government shows that for twelve months 4,220,323 pounds of malt were taxed, and that the output of the breweries was 1,924,289 gallons. The output of cigars was 22,472,257, of tobacco 10,494,574 gallons, and the total paid in duties was \$424,808. Time has brought changes in the conditions of some of the industries. The new business is very materially grown, but on the other hand the oil refineries have been gradually disappearing until none remain in Canada except at Sarnia and Petrolia.

So stringent have the regulations of the inland revenue department become that it is impossible for a cigar manufacturer to receive a pound of leaf or ship a box of cigars without accounting for it to the officers who daily visit his factory. When the leaf tobacco is received at a factory, the revenue officers take charge of it, placing it under crown lock instead of leaving it with the manufacturer to convert into cigars as he may see fit. Record is kept of the amount of leaf received, and day by day as the leaf is required, the officers are notified,

and they issue it to the manufacturer. Record is also kept of the quantity issued. And if a revenue officer sees fit, he can refuse to release from bond as much of the leaf as was asked for, the object being to keep loose stocks as low as possible. It is only where a manufacturer may ask for more than the business of the factory demands that his application for stock is refused.

Every cigar made has to be accounted for. The manufacturer's stock is daily recorded, and what is not required for immediate shipments is placed under a crown lock, there to remain until needed, and the duty, \$5 a thousand, is paid. The tax on the manufactured article, however, is not the only levy made, for as the raw leaf is passed into the factory, 10 cents has to be paid on every pound.

The revenue officers are not so strict regarding the payment of the duty on raw leaf as they are on the manufactured article. Every tenth day is settling day for the raw leaf, and were before the man who does not toe the mark with a marked check, \$15 not so with the finished article. As a firm desires to ship the goods, it must forward a requisition to the collector, stating the number of cigars to be sent out, and whether they are in boxes of 25, 50 or 100; while the records of the factory even show to whom the goods are sent. Accompanying the requisition must be the marked check for the duty, or as an alternative, a hard cash.

Photo by Frank Cooper.

Mr. Thos. G. Davis, Deputy Collector of inland revenue, appointed to the service in 1917.

Experience has taught the Revenue Department that a given quantity of raw leaf will produce a certain number of cigars, and should an officer visit a factory and find that the stock reported made from the leaf is below the unit amount fixed by the regulations, he will tax the proprietor on the amount of the shortage. On the contrary, should the amount of cigars made exceed the unit amount, duty has to be paid on every cigar.

Just the same.

Efforts to cheat the Revenue Department have been discovered, although in London they are almost unknown. The many checks make it almost impossible to carry on a system of defrauding the treasury without being discovered. Record has even to be kept of the empty cigar boxes returned and if the number on hand and the number used in shipments do not tally with the former, explanations are in order. A visit to the factory is made, the number of cigars made, sent out, and still in stock.

Not only are the factory records examined from day to day by the officer, but every week either the collector or deputy collector visits the factories and checks over the returns. Nor is that the end of it as at fixed periods a district inspector pays a visit to the factories and examines the books. To lessen the possibility of the Government losing revenue the officers are clothed with almost unlimited powers. If they are not satisfied with the records of a factory, and become suspicious that everything is not right, they can go so far as to close the place until everything is straightened out. They have the right to walk into the workroom and examine the slips showing the number of cigars made each day by every man or girl in the shop, and if they deem it necessary they can even examine the private accounts of the firm.

No such steps are necessary with the London manufacturers. As a revenue officer explained, the restrictions are not enforced to hamper the honest man, but they are intended to catch the rogue. In the matter of the breweries, the tax has only to be paid on the malt used in the manufacture of the beer, the latter being free of taxation. In the case of the oil refineries, the output is free, but officers are constantly on the watch to see (1) that the proper amount of naphtha is abstracted from the oil to reduce the danger of explosion, and (2) to see that the heavy oil is removed and the finished article made suitable for lighting purposes.

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Mr. Thomas Alexander,

Collector of inland revenue for the London district. Mr. Alexander is the oldest revenue man in the service here, having been appointed in 1870.

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