

Births, Marriages, Deaths

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths which are inserted in The Daily Advertiser also appear in The Western Advertiser. Births 25c, Marriages and Deaths 50c.

BORN.

NORRIS—On Monday, Jan. 9, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Norris, a son.

MARRIED.

HAMILTON—LOGAN—On Jan. 5, by the Rev. Dr. Parsons, of Toronto, Miss Gretta A. Logan, eldest daughter of J. M. Logan, 222 Central Avenue, to Alex. Hamilton, of Winnipeg.

GOODBY—HAYWARD—On Jan. 11, at the Memorial Church, London, by the Rev. Canon Richardson, M.A., the rector, Alfred Haywood Goodby, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to Charlotte Holmes Haywood, youngest daughter of Walter J. Haywood, Esq., of the Civil Service, London, Ont.

DIED.

GOFF—On Jan. 13, 1899, at the residence of her niece, Mrs. McMillan, 87 Richmond street, Mary Goff, relict of the late David Goff, in her 106th year.

Funeral private; interment at Delaware.

Amusements and Lectures

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

—TODAY—
MR. ROBERT MANTELL
and a select company.
"THE FACE IN THE MOONLIGHT."
Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1. 30c

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 17.
Hal. Reid's Beautiful Play,
"HUMAN HEARTS."
With Miss Bertha Belle Westbrooke. The most realistic production before the public. A whole carload of special scenery. Superb costumes. Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c. Seats now on sale. 40c

AUDITORIUM—POPULAR CONCERT—
Course No. 5, Thursday, Jan. 19.
Plan opens Tuesday, at 9 a.m. Excellent programme under management of Inez Ethelwyn Smith, assisted by Geo. L. Angus, Violinist, Detroit; Edwin C. Crane, baritone, Detroit, and others.

JUBILEE RINK—SKATING TONIGHT—
Hockey afterwards, Jubilee Juncos vs. Waterloo.

GRAND CARNIVAL—MONDAY NIGHT—
—Heddligh Rink. Ice in splendid condition.

PRINCESS—SPECIAL MUSIC WEEK—
commencing Monday next; band every night.

PRINCESS—TUESDAY, 17th—HOCKEY—
Special, London vs. Paris, champions of the Southern League. Band and skating at 8:30. Game called at 7:30 sharp. Admission 25c. Coupons not accepted. 40c

VOICE CULTURE
EVA N. ROBLYN.
Studio, Bell Piano Parlors, Residence, No. 320, Dundas street. Concert engagements. Telephone 1,270. xt

22 DAYS WAS THE TIME MADE BY
the S.S. Savannah to cross the Atlantic in the year 1898. Now the time made by the Cunard Line is under six days to Liverpool. Tickets via the Cunard Line at F. B. Clarke's, Richmond street, next Advertiser.

PALACE DANCING ACADEMY—NEW
terms for beginners will open as follows: Gentlemen, Monday evening, Jan. 15, ladies, Tuesday evening, Jan. 17. Special rates for this term. Dayton & McCormick.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING—
Rapid teaching, low prices. All who desire a thorough knowledge of the art of dancing should avail themselves of this opportunity. Lessons any hour. R. B. Millard, teacher of dancing, 346 Dundas street.

Meetings.

THE MEMBERS OF COURT PRIDE OF
the Dominion, No. 5,690, A. O. F. and B. F. W. V. Lodge, No. 29, S. O. E. and B. F. W. V. Lodge, are requested to meet at the rooms of Court Pride of the Dominion, Richmond street, Sunday, Jan. 15, 1899, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, G. J. Langdon. H. G. Hardingham, C. R. Court 5,690, A. O. F.; H. Powell, president 29, S. O. E. b

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL PAVILION—
All ladies willing to assist in the charity hall are earnestly requested to attend a meeting on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, in the Y. M. C. A. building. b

LONDON TOWNSHIP MUTUAL FIRE
Insurance Company. The annual general meeting of the members of this Company will be held at the Town Hall, Arva (St. John), on Friday, Jan. 20, 1899, at 2 o'clock p.m., when statement of the affairs of the Company will be submitted and three directors elected in place of those retiring, but who are eligible for reelection. Edward Mann, secretary. 241 Dundas street.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EAST MID-
DLESEX Agricultural Society will be held in the Court House, London, on Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1899, at 1 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the annual and auditors' reports, and electing officers for the ensuing year. Allan Bogue, Pres.; Charles Trebilcock, Sec. 35a & 35b

Domestics Wanted.

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT—AP-
PLY 59 Ridout street south. 41c

Female Help Wanted

WANTED—BY WHOLESALE FIRM—
Young lady as assistant bookkeeper; experienced; must write good hand. Box 116, Advertiser. 41c

Male Help Wanted.

WANTED—BY WHOLESALE FIRM—
Smart young man, with some experience in office work. Also bright office boy; must write good hand and be well recommended. Box 115, Advertiser. 41c

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL NURSERY
stock for the old reliable Fonthill Nurseries, established over 25 years ago. Our acreage today, 700 acres. Newest specialties, largest and best assortment. Permanent place. Good pay. Supplies free. Stone Wellington, Toronto. ywt

A TEA ROUTE IS BETTER THAN ANY
agency. For particulars address Marshall & Co., London, Ont.

Shorthand

and Typewriting is the best profession for a lady or gentleman. It can be acquired in from three to six months, if you attend

Coo's Academy,
78 Dundas St., London, where the art is taught by professional shorthand writers. We secure a situation for every graduate. During present week we placed pupils temporarily with Geo. White & Son and the city clerk. For terms apply

W. C. Coo, C.S.R.,
78 Dundas Street.

Here Is A Chance

That You Can't Afford to Miss:

Men's Sample Shoes selling at \$3—worth \$5. Hathaway & Co., of Boston, Mass., best makes, all shapes and styles, tan or black, all sizes and weights. Materials, wax-calf and willow-calf—oak sole-leathers. This lot of 320 pairs will not last long at the low price. They go on sale this Saturday morning. Come with your cash—our good values will interest you.

Pocock Bros.

Sunday in London

What Is Going On In The Leading Churches Of The City.

NOTICE—CHANGES FOR CHURCH SERVICES MUST BE HANDLED IN BY FRIDAY EVENING.

SKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—
Rev. Richard Hobbs will preach morning and evening.

AUDITORIUM—MEN'S POPULAR MEETING—
Sunday, 4:15—Will be addressed by Rev. W. J. Clark, of First Presbyterian Church. All men are welcome and are earnestly invited to attend this service. b

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—
Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Johnson. Services, morning, 11; evening, 7. Sabbath school, 2:45 p.m. Everybody welcome.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—
Pastor, Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Annual congregational meeting Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST CHURCH—
Rev. G. Jackson, pastor. Services as usual.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—
Close of series of special services. Special thank offering. Fellowship meeting at 10 a.m.

DUNDAS CENTER SCHOOL FOR BIBLE STUDY, meets 2:45 p.m. Fifty classes, every class a Bible class. Visitors cordially welcome.

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST CHURCH—
Rev. Dr. Saunders, pastor, will preach morning subject, "A Tiesin Call," evening subject, the second of the series to young men and women, "Two Persian Kings." Morning, anthem, "O Lord, How Majestic" (Bach); chorus, "Show Thy Favor" (Weber). Evening, chorus, "Hallelujah" (Beethoven); solo, "A Dream of Paradise" (Gray); quartet, "Even Me" (Warren).

EMPRESS AVENUE (WEST LONDON) Methodist Church. Anniversary Day. Rev. B. Clement will preach morning and evening. Evangelistic services all next week. Rev. J. McKerr, of Toronto, assisting.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—
Rev. J. Wilson, pastor. Rev. Robert McIntyre, of St. Thomas, will preach morning and evening. Seats free.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—
Morning—Rev. Ira Smith, of Baptist Church. Anthem—"Arie, Shine." Solo—"The Coming of the King." Evening, Dr. J. V. Smith. Anthem—"I Am Alpha and Omega." Solo—"O Rest in the Lord." Hymn—"What Will You Do With Jesus?"

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—
Rev. John E. MacFarlane, B.D., Professor Knox College, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Special offering for church debt. Sabbath school and Society for Bible Study at 3 p.m.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—
For Encouragement. Evening—"Charish Fools." All welcome. Seats free.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTISTS)—
Duffell Block—Sunday services, morning, 11 o'clock; evening, 7 o'clock. Morning subject—"Truth." Evening subject—"Turning Water Into Wine." Testimonial meeting, Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. Sunday school immediately after morning service. All welcome. D. S. Robb, C.S., first reader; Mrs. Edna Robb, C.S., second reader. Residence 233 Princess street.

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST CHURCH—
Rev. J. G. Fuller, pastor. Services as usual, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Seats free.

KNOX PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (South London)—
Rev. J. G. Stuart, pastor. Subject for morning—"The Bow and the Arrow." Mr. Bone, of the Welland Canal Mission, will preach in the evening.

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

SOUTHERN CONGREGATIONAL Church, Horton street. Rev. W. H. A. Clark, pastor. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and pastor's Bible class, 2:45.

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

ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—
Rev. A. H. Smith, B.D., pastor. Rev. George H. Smith, B.D., of Thamesford, will preach at 11 a.m., the pastor at 7 p.m. Visitors welcome.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—
Rev. Robert Johnson, B.D., pastor. The pastor will preach here with services, 11 a.m.—"The First Family: Adam." 7 p.m.—"What God Does With Sin." "A Fast Day in Mansoul." Monday—Y. P. S. C. E. Wednesday—Annual meeting. Friday—St. Andrew's Literary Society.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—SUNDAY morning—Venite (Monk); Te Deum (Hopkins); Benedictus (Whitman). Preacher, the Dean. Evening, Magnificat (Trimmell); Nunc Dimittis; anthem, "Unto Us a Child is Born." Preacher, Rev. Carl S. Smith, rector of Berlin. Holy Communion at 8:30 a.m.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—
11 a.m.—Rev. J. V. Smith, D.D. 7 p.m.—The pastor.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Morning—Anthem—"The King of Love, He Shepherd Us" (Shelley); solo, "The Beautiful City" (Tresbrey). Mr. A. Carpenter. Evening—Anthem, "O, for a Closer Walk With Thee" (Foster); solo, "One Sweetly Solemn Thought" (Lambert); Miss Lottie Goulding; solo, "The Golden Pathway" (Gray). H. R. McDonald.

Situations Wanted
YOUNG LADY DESIRES POSITION AS
bookkeeper; good references. Address Box 117, this office. 42c

Lost and Found.
WILL THE PERSON WHO TOOK THE
overcoat from the Princess Rink Tuesday evening please return the same to this office and receive his own to save further trouble. 42c

LOST—BLACK ROBE, SUNDAY NIGHT—
Finder rewarded at 19 York street. 26c

20 Years Hence...

You and I will then be old men. Will you be well off? How are you providing for then? I am carrying a large amount of endowment insurance to mature in 20 years. My policies guarantee me a substantial estate then, and guarantee me 4% interest thereafter as long as I live. That's a pretty good contract. See mine.

C. B. GERMAN, London.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—TWO WAREHOUSES AT
Clandeboye station, immediate possession, price easy. Apply, J. Cobledick, Exeter. 42c

IMPORTANT INFORMATION TO INVEST-
ORS—If you speculate in grain or stocks, call on the commissionaire and have him broker and don't solicit orders. Write immediately. H. F. Robinson, 167 Dearborn street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—STORE WITH POSTOFFICE
and dwelling-house; also stock of general merchandise. Address Box 32 Orwell, Ont. 341c

Wanted.
WANTED—100-ACRE FARM, WITH
first-class improvements, close to railway station or city. Box 118, Advertiser. 42c tyw

WANTED TO PURCHASE—MEDIUM OR
large sized fire proof safe. Must be in good condition. Address "Safe," this office. 41a

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GENTLE
MEN'S cast-off clothing. A. S. Bainsbury, 99 King street. Mail orders attended to.

Educational.
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN
supplied with office help without charge for our services. Apply W. C. Coo, court reporter, 10 Dundas street.

THE HARDING HALL GIRLS' SCHOOL
LIMITED.
Spring term commences Feb. 8. Kindergarten branch is held in a room in Conservatory of Music building, Dundas street. For calendars and other information apply to Mrs. J. E. Wells, 661 Talbot street, London.

Articles For Sale.
FOR SALE—NEW MILCH COWS—20
good young ones. Apply Fred Row, 14 miles north of Belmont. 42c

BUTTER ADVANCED FULLY TWO
cents lb. during the week, but we are still selling large roll butter at 17c lb; extra good butter 18c lb. We are cutting up beef from the cold weather and have cut the price as well as the beef. Best sirloin and porterhouse roast and steak 10c; good boiling pieces 5c to 6c. Paul's Provision Store, 8 Market Lane.

AMERICAN CORN—LARGE CONSIGN-
MENT now receiving, for sale at Slater's Storage Warehouse, 225 York street. Special prices for car lots. 41h

CAUSTIC SODA IN HUNDRED POUND
drums, soda ash in bags, rosin in barrels, soft soap in barrels. Water tanks and barrels. London Soap Company, 411

FUNK GROCERIES A SPECIALTY—DOM-
ESTIC laundry agency. Trading stamps given on all purchases. T. H. JAMES, Wortley road, South London.

AMENSTBURG STONE QUARRY—
A building stone, crushed stone, dimension stone and lime. Estimates furnished and carried. The cold weather and have cut the price as well as the beef. Best sirloin and porterhouse roast and steak 10c; good boiling pieces 5c to 6c. Paul's Provision Store, 8 Market Lane.

SPRING SKATES, 35c PAIR. SKATES
hollow ground, 10c. Bicycling repairing at 78 Dundas street, East London. 41h

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SCRIB-
BLERS, exercise books, copy books, readers and other school supplies, at Cunningham's, 78 Dundas street, East London.

FOR SALE—ONE SLIGHTLY USED UP
RIGHT mahogany piano, 74 octaves, only \$200, and one Thomas organ, slightly used, \$35. See terms. Heintzman & Co., 27 Dundas street.

STOCK-TAKING SALE—SOME PRICES
cut in two for one week only. Keene Bros' Cash Bargain Furniture Store, 127 King street.

FIRST-CLASS WOOD—HARD AND SOFT—
Lumber in all parts of the city. Prompt delivery to any part of the city. Prices reasonable. Phone 1,312. S. Gilles & Son, Sawmill, East London.

ELECTRIC BELLS KEPT IN PERMANENT
repair, only 30c per year. R. M. Miller, 434 Talbot street. 21c

PORK SAUSAGE AND BOLOGNA. FOUR
pounds 25c; smoked ham and bacon, 10c; pickled bacon, 8c; shoulders, 6c; long cleats, 8c. At Park's, corner Market Lane.

BEST HARD COAL AND WOOD DE-
LIVERED in all parts of the city. W. G. Ealey, 771 Dundas street. Phone 1,124.

KEENE'S, MASONIC TEMPLE, IS THE
cheapest place to buy stoves or furniture. Large stock on hand.

Houses, Etc., To Let.
TO LET—GOOD BRICK AND FRAME
stable. Inquire A. N. Udy, over C. P. R. ticket office. Phone 735.

TO LET—NO. 427 KING STREET—APPLY
at 233 King street. 90c

TO LET—BRICK HOUSE—FOUR BED-
ROOMS, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and bathroom. Apply 133 Queen's avenue. 50c

TO LET—COVERED MOVING VANS—
When moving have your furniture and pianos carefully moved. Address 37 Carling street. Phones 1,162 and 1,167.

Chattel Mortgage Sale.
WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the auction rooms of Mr. J. W. Jones, 242 Dundas street, London, on Wednesday, the 16th day of January, at 2:30 p.m., the stock of

General drygoods.....\$1,458 77
Staples.....1,025 00
Fancy goods.....1,704 02
Small wares.....1,636 04
Clothing.....253 67
Hats, caps and furs.....41 92
Millinery.....515 58
Shop furniture.....185 95

Total.....\$7,576 95
Terms—One-quarter down, balance in 2, 4 and 8 months, approved indorsed paper, with interest at 7 per cent per annum. Stock list on the premises and with GIBBONS, MILLIKEN & HARRIS, London, Ont. C. ARMITSTRONG, Agent. 26c tyt

Board and Lodging.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS,
with or without board, 128 Sydenham street. 42u

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN
boarders; cosy front room; choice location; no other boarders. Box 53, this office. 30c tyw

Real Estate.

FOR SALE, OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF
years, The White Sulphur Springs and Mineral Bath, so Situated, Boating Business, 300 feet of land. For particulars apply 60 Elmwood avenue, South London. 42h

FOR SALE—50-ACRE FARM, COM. G. LOT
22, six miles west of London; choice land; good buildings; well watered; eight acres fall wheat, twenty acres plowed. Price \$2,300. Apply 411 Piccadilly street, London, Ont. 40h cod

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VALUABLE
properties in the city of London and town-ship of London. For particulars apply to Mr. John W. Jones, Auctioneer, 242 Dundas street, London, Ont. 35a tyxwt

FINE 2-STORY HOUSE, WITH ALL MOD-
ERN conveniences, for sale, or will rent to suitable tenant. Three lots on Hellmuth avenue, very cheap for party that will build this season. J. J. LANGSTON, 403 Richmond street.

Real Estate.

Earth, Wood, Brick, Stone, Mortar.

In order to maintain your income it means that building lots, cottages, residences, business properties will be bought up. Saving banks so little on deposits that the investments are your only hope. London real estate is better than gold. See our lists for eligible properties, showing returns far higher than bank interest.

LOANS.
Money advanced to improve property, part of purchase price, or pay off old mortgages.

A. A. CAMPBELL,
Real Estate, Loans and Investments,
Molson Bank Buildings,
C. H. ARMITAGE, Telephone 642,
Field Manager.

P. Walsh's Bulletin.

438 Simcoe street—Frame store and dwelling;
just the corner for a butcher; price \$300. A snap.

515 Grey street—A new frame cottage, five
rooms, with a good deep lot; at a bargain to close a sale.

736 Elias street—A splendid brick cottage,
newly finished in style; frame barn; good lot; price to close.

Francis street, opposite the car shops—A
new 1½-story brick house, seven rooms, lot 30x 100 feet; price \$1,000.

623 Lonsdale street—A handsome brick cottage,
six rooms, in perfect order; lot 40x150; price \$1,350.

520 Piccadilly street—A new brick cottage,
seven rooms, modern, good; price \$1,400.

P. WALSH,
Phone 1021. 110 Dundas St.

London Real Estate Agency.

RENTAL ESTATE FOR SALE CHEAP—
The whole of this fine estate, comprising some of the choicest building sites in the city. Victoria Terrace, Princess avenue, six dwell-ings, one of the best business properties in London. Also double brick dwelling, Oxford street.

Oxford street lots—Two fine building lots, Oxford street, near William. Good building sites. One lot 100 feet frontage, 20 feet wide. William and St. James streets, near Adelaide, close to proposed Bennett Park. Now is time to build.

\$1,200—Two-story frame house, 555 William street; choice locality; rents for \$100 per year; \$50 cash, balance monthly. Cheap lots, Central avenue, near C. P. R.

Maitland street—That fine property, west side Maitland street, near Queen's avenue, 121 feet frontage. Great chance for a builder or speculator. W. D. BUCKLE.

EXECUTORS' SALE—THE UNDER-
SIGNED has received instructions to offer for sale by public auction, at his rooms, No. 242 Dundas street, on Saturday, the 21st day of January, inst., at 3 o'clock p.m., the contents hereunder described, which offer a fine opportunity for investment in the purchase of business building or residence property. 1. Vacant lot on the northeast corner of York and Lyle streets, East London, having a frontage of 51 feet on York by a depth of 125 feet on Lyle street. 2. Three brick cottages with dwellings above, on the north side of Dundas street, between Adelaide and Elizabeth streets, being Nos. 638, 640 and 642, with stable in rear. These stores are situated in the most central part of the business portion of London. 3. Two brick dwelling houses on the west side of Talbot street, between Meade and Fullerton streets, being Nos. 1 and 2 Camden Terrace. These dwellings have furnace, gas, hot and cold water and are commodious and comfortable. 4. Vacant lot on the southeast corner of Adelaide street and Queen's avenue, fronting on Adelaide street, having a frontage of 70 feet by a depth on Queen's avenue of about 110 feet; a most desirable building lot; having fruit and shade trees, and on the highest and driest portion of the locality. 5. Several building lots on the east side of Adelaide street, between Dundas and Queen's avenues, fronting on Adelaide street, having a frontage of 70 feet by a depth on Queen's avenue of about 110 feet; a most desirable building lot; having fruit and shade trees, and on the highest and driest portion of the locality. 6. Several building lots on the east side of Adelaide street, between Dundas and Queen's avenues, fronting on Adelaide street, having a frontage of 70 feet by a depth on Queen's avenue of about 110 feet; a most desirable building lot; having fruit and shade trees, and on the highest and driest portion of the locality. 7. Several building lots on the east side of Adelaide street, between Dundas and Queen's avenues, fronting on Adelaide street, having a frontage of 70 feet by a depth on Queen's avenue of about 110 feet; a most desirable building lot; having fruit and shade trees, and on the highest and driest portion of the locality. 8. Several building lots on the east side of Adelaide street, between Dundas and Queen's avenues, fronting on Adelaide street, having a frontage of 70 feet by a depth on Queen's avenue of about 110 feet; a most desirable building lot; having fruit and shade trees, and on the highest and driest portion of the locality. 9. Several building lots on the east side of Adelaide street, between Dundas and Queen's avenues, fronting on Adelaide street, having a frontage of 70 feet by a depth on Queen's avenue of about 110 feet; a most desirable building lot; having fruit and shade trees, and on the highest and driest portion of the locality. 10. Several building lots on the east side of Adelaide street, between Dundas and Queen's avenues, fronting on Adelaide street, having a frontage of 70 feet by a depth on Queen's avenue of about 110 feet; a most desirable building lot; having fruit and shade trees, and on the highest and driest portion of the locality.

Public notice is hereby given in pursuance of R. S. O. 1897, Chap. 129, Sec. 35, that all persons having claims against the estate of George W. Harkness, late of the city of London, merchant, deceased, who died on or about the 3rd day of April, 1898, are required, on or before the 15th day of February, 1899, to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to The London and Western Trust Company, Limited, the administrators of the undistributed estate of the said deceased, their names and addresses and a statement of their respective claims. Notice is hereby further given that after the said 15th day of February, 1899, the said administrators will proceed to distribute the undistributed estate of the said deceased according to law, having regard only to the claims of which they then shall have notice, and the said administrators will be liable for the said estate or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim or claims they shall not have notice. THE LONDON AND WESTERN TRUSTS COMPANY, LIMITED, 44 Talbot street, London. Administrators, by MAGEE, MCKILLOP & MURPHY, their solicitors herein. Dated the 12th day of January, 1899. 42c t

Notice to Claimants and Creditors

Public notice is hereby given in pursuance of R. S. O. 1897, Chap. 129, Sec. 35, that all persons having claims against the estate of George W. Harkness, late of the city of London, merchant, deceased, who died on or about the 3rd day of April, 1898, are required, on or before the 15th day of February, 1899, to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to The London and Western Trust Company, Limited, the administrators of the undistributed estate of the said deceased, their names and addresses and a statement of their respective claims. Notice is hereby further given that after the said 15th day of February, 1899, the said administrators will proceed to distribute the undistributed estate of the said deceased according to law, having regard only to the claims of which they then shall have notice, and the said administrators will be liable for the said estate or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim or claims they shall not have notice. THE LONDON AND WESTERN TRUSTS COMPANY, LIMITED, 44 Talbot street, London. Administrators, by MAGEE, MCKILLOP & MURPHY, their solicitors herein. Dated the 12th day of January, 1899. 42c t

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BAD WEATHER AND LA GRIPPE

Make Things Unpleasant in
the World's Metropolis.

Hurricanes Interfere With Con-
tinental Connections.

Oil Successfully Used on the Tur-
bulent Waters in Folke-
stone Harbor.

Loading Ball of the Season Given
at Chatsworth House.

Kindly Act of the Queen—Sale of an
Historic Stick Stopped.

[Special Cable Letter to The Adver-
tiser.]

London, Jan. 14.—The opening of the new year has been marked by most unreasonable weather, accompanied by furious gales throughout the United Kingdom. The recent mild weather proved very unhealthy. The mortality from respiratory affections exceeded that of any week since May. Seventeen deaths were directly attributed to influenza in London, in which city the death rate is highest for several months.

Hurricanes have seriously interfered with communication with the continent. Dover harbor has been practically unusable in consequence of the so-called improvement works, and the continental mails have thus been scandalously delayed. The authorities of Folkestone tried pouring several gallons of oil on the water at the entrance of the harbor. The experiment was very successful, and the mail boats were able to approach with the greatest ease.

A FAIRY SCENE.
The leading ball of the winter season was given at the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire's seat, Chatsworth House, Derbyshire, on Thursday evening. Everything was on a generous scale. The magnificent ball room was beautifully decorated and the orangery was illuminated with multi-colored electric lights interspersed in the foliage, rivaling the scenes depicted in the stories of the Arabian Nights Entertainments. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough figured prominently among a host of titled guests.

KINDLY ACT OF THE QUEEN.
Her Majesty Queen Victoria has just intervened in a military matter, in a way calculated to endear her to every woman in the British Empire. The son of a poor Welsh woman, in a fit of enthusiasm enlisted in the Lancashire Fusiliers, who were entirely dependent upon him, was distracted with grief and vainly appealed to the military authorities for his discharge. Finally she wrote a touching epistle to the Queen, appealing to her Majesty's maternal heart, to intervene and obtain the discharge of her son, her breadwinner. Shortly afterward she received a happy response, acquainting her with the fact that her prayer had been granted. The son returned home, after signing an understanding to support his mother.

AN HISTORIC STICK.
The cane with which Robert Pate, a retired lieutenant, attacked the Queen in 1850, inflicting a wound upon her Majesty, the scar of which she still carries, was advertised to be sold by auction this week, but the owner refused an official communication from Osborne, Isle of Wight, in consequence of which the withdrawal of the cane from sale. Pate, who was sentenced to transportation for seven years for his assault upon her Majesty, died in 1895. The painful litigation involving Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes, which has so scandalized London owing to the charges of forgery with which it bristled, has come to an end. The parties have agreed to a deed of separation, and Sir Tatton is about to leave England for Mexico.

Rear Admiral Lewis Anthony Beaumont, director of naval intelligence, who married a Boston woman, will go out in the Waspette to relieve Rear Admiral Henry St. Leger Bury Palliser, commander-in-chief on the Pacific station since 1896, whose time in the Pacific will be up in March.

WORKMEN BEST OFF AT HOME.
Mr. Inskip, secretary of the Boot and Shoes Operatives' Union, who has returned from his official mission as a delegate to the Kansas City convention, thinks workmen in Great Britain better off than those in the United States. American workmen, in his opinion, have just much to learn from their English confreres in the matter of organization. The feeling for trade unionism he found so strong in America, however, that he is convinced that eventually at least 90 per cent of the workers will enroll themselves.

PETROLEUM AS FUEL.
It is announced that the British authorities have just concluded a series of

trials for the use of American petroleum as fuel for warships, and that the experiment has been a failure. The Russian petroleum will now be tried.

PACIFIC CABLE SCHEME.
London, Jan. 14.—It is learned from a good source that the Pacific cable scheme, which Sir Sanford Fleming recently proposed, is likely to be considered during the next cabinet meeting season.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND TROUBLE.
There is reason to believe that no actual negotiations are under foot as yet between the British and French governments regarding Newfoundland. Mr. Chamberlain, however, is anxious to obtain a settlement.

DID HE KILL HIS WIVES?

Many Serious Crimes Alleged
Against This Man.

Upton Villagers Startled by the Arrest
of One of the Most Prominent
Citizens of the Place.

Montreal, Jan. 14.—The village of Upton, fifteen miles from St. Hyacinthe, was thrown into great excitement yesterday by the arrest of Joseph L'Heureux, on a charge of having attempted to murder his step-son, Joseph Evangeliste Roque, by setting fire to the boy's bed. While L'Heureux is held only on this charge, there are at least five other crimes which it is alleged will in all probability be traced home to him, two of them being murder. There is every reason to believe, it is said, that he murdered his first two wives. Detective Haynes, manager of the Canadian secret service in this city, has worked unceasingly for many months in collecting evidence which would warrant L'Heureux's arrest. The facts were laid before the attorney-general a few days ago, and Mr. Haynes then proceeded to St. Hyacinthe, where Mr. V. B. Scott, magistrate of the district, granted a warrant for L'Heureux's arrest.

THE ARREST.
In company with High Constable Marchessault, Mr. Haynes set out for Upton on an early hour in the morning and went to the L'Heureux residence, a two-story frame building. The man was taken completely taken by surprise. When told that a warrant was issued for his arrest, he asked the charge, and upon being told, said he supposed there was nothing to do but to go along.

The news spread quickly through the village, and caused great excitement. The prisoner was taken to St. Hyacinthe, the most important witness against him will be the boy and his wife. The latter's statements are very damaging to L'Heureux and have been given in the presence of many witnesses.

LONG LIST OF ALLEGED CRIMES.
Among the crimes he is alleged to have committed are:

That he poisoned or was in some other manner responsible for the death of his first wife, who died at Biddeford, Maine, about twelve years ago, under very suspicious circumstances.

That in December, 1894, he poisoned or was in some other manner responsible for the death of his second wife at Upton village, in the district of St. Hyacinthe.

That in 1894 he burned his house and a mill to the ground with the object of collecting the insurance money.

That in March, 1898, he set fire to the bed of his stepson, who awoke before the flames did much damage.

That in October, of the same year, he set fire to his dwelling on the lower floor, and placing a rug saturated with turpentine under his stepson's bed, he attempted the boy's life, and tried to burn his dwelling.

The question of exhuming the remains of the second Mrs. L'Heureux is now being considered by the attorney-general. Though nothing of the body will be left except the bones, it is thought that the poison, should poison have been used, may yet be found.

REJOICING IN WEST ELGIN

Over the Election of the Liberal Candidate,
Donald Macnash.

AT DUTTON.

Dutton, Jan. 14.—The wildest excitement prevailed here last Thursday night, when the election returns began to come in. It soon became apparent that Mr. Macnash had won by a large majority, and when the full returns had been received, giving his grand majority, few of Mr. Macnash's admirers were to be seen. Even this merriment which last March gave a majority of 12 for Macnash, this time gave 5 majority the other way.

There was a large crowd in the village from all over the township, and quite a number took the 9 o'clock train to see the fun there. Those who were left behind, however, had quite a bit of fun to themselves in the village. Fireworks and processions were plentifully indulged in, and there was lots of cheering. A large bonfire was started on the main street, and some of the merchants are minus a good many barrels, boxes and packing cases.

Of course, all sorts of wild and woolly stories are being propagated by some melancholy Whitefeys, but it must be all mere bluff.

AT FINGAL.

Fingal, Jan. 14.—Seldom has the village been so excited as it was Friday night. Both political parties worked hard for their respective candidates, and a large poll was the result. This is the home of Mr. Donald Macnash, and the result showed a majority of 54 for him. This figure being probably unprecedented for a Reform candidate, was too good a thing to be kept quiet, and a procession was formed, torches, skyrockets, small cannons, tin horns and other materials for this kind of warfare were much in evidence.

One thing was quite noticeable, many Conservatives remained about and took in the fun, apparently enjoying it, and would lead one to believe they were not so sorry that our old friend Donald was again to look after our provincial affairs.

The returns were received and bulletined quite promptly by the G. N. W. Telegraph office here, showing a comparison of figures for the different subdivisions of the constituency for the two past elections.

There was a slight improvement in the condition of Representative Duggan today.

LARGE INCREASE

Over Last Year in Presbyterian Church Funds.

Rev. Dr. Worden, general agent of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, has compiled a comparative statement of receipts for the scheme of the church from the beginning of the ecclesiastical year, April 1 and Dec. 31, during 1898, and the previous year.

The statement shows an increase in all funds over last year, with the exception of the Manitoba College fund, which shows a decrease of over \$100. The receipts were as follows:

	1897.	1898.
Home missions	\$19,729 35	\$20,804 61
Augmentations	2,966 23	3,751 48
Foreign missions	33,472 82	35,102 07
French evangeliza- tion	51,914 42	8,139 15
Point aux Trembles, 2,233 71	2,477 95	
Widows and orph- ans	1,047 92	1,643 08
Aged and infirm ministers	3,363 04	2,312 58
Assembly fund	1,773 60	2,074 49
Knox College	1,393 19	2,258 92
Queen's College	228 70	355 55
Montreal College	238 63	339 66
Manitoba College	958 47	829 97

This year's receipts, though showing an increase over last year, are not quite as large as were required, but the increase shows that the renewed activity of the officials is having results, and it is expected that this year's collection will greatly exceed those of the past year.

THE BEEF SCANDAL

Will Involve Gen. Eagan or Gen. Miles
in a Court Martial.

New York, Jan. 14.—A special from Washington says: Gen. Eagan's assault on Gen. Miles has brought the beef scandal to a crisis, which, in the opinion of the judge advocate-general's office, and that of the other high officials in the war department, renders the court-martial and dismissal of one of two officers from the service wholly unavoidable.

Officers of the army irrespective of personal preference believe the service has been scandalized in a manner that means irreparable injury to it, and that no graver condition has ever existed in the highest rank.

The war investigating commission at Washington passed a resolution of censure on Gen. Eagan for the language he used when he appeared to answer the charges made against the commissary branch of the army by Major-Gen. Miles.

MIDDLESEX NEWS

Annual Meeting of the North Dorchester Agricultural Society.

Miss Annie Scott, Brinsley, is visiting her cousin, Miss Lena Guest, Birt. Miss Ethel Burns, of London, is visiting friends at Birt and Clendebowe. Mrs. Charles Stills, of coast 8, North Dorchester, has been taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, London, for treatment.

Mr. Wm. Norris, who has been working for Mr. Alfred Stewart, South Dorchester, was taken to the city hospital, London, the other day, to have amputated his torn, amputated, they having been frozen.

On Monday night, at the home of Mr. J. C. P. Hughes, a very pleasant time was spent by the young people of Birt Epworth village, a few days ago. It had been made the recipient of an address and a handsome chair.

The famous Eckardt family, hand-bell ringers, held a concert in the Birt Methodist Church under the auspices of the Epworth League, which was very highly appreciated, so much so that, if possible, they will have them again in the summer.

The Lucan Sun says: Mr. C. C. Hodgins found a carrier pigeon on his front doorstep a few days ago. It had evidently been flying a long distance, as it was completely exhausted. On its leg was the usual silver band, with the numbers, 398, 97, and the initials, R. S., or Q. S. Mr. C. Hodgins took the bird in and did everything to revive it, but it died in an hour or two.

The annual meeting of the North Dorchester Agricultural Society was held at Drake's hotel on Wednesday, with President Venning in the chair. The attendance was large and enthusiastic. The report of Secretary-Treasurer Geo. Neely, reeve of North Dorchester, showed a large increase in the year's business as compared with previous years. It was decided to hold the next fair, Wednesday, Oct. 4. R. Venning was re-elected president, and Mr. James, of Nilestone, was re-elected vice-president, and Geo. Neely secretary.

Mr. Neely was re-elected, with a large majority, for the ensuing year. Messrs. Uglow and Robert Barr were re-elected auditors. Messrs. James Wilson, W. H. Shaw, Thos. McFarlane, Wm. Strathdee, C. Beattie, Neal McCallum, E. Macdonald, D. McLachlan, P. Rickard, H. Roth, John Swartout, W. C. Drake, George Wade, were re-elected as directors.

VIA DOG, CANOE, STEAMER AND RAIL.

Toronto, Jan. 14.—D. E. A. Strickland, inspector of mounted police at Tagish Lake, is in the city, accompanied by his wife and infant child. He will return to his post in about a month. The party left Tagish Lake on Dec. 22, and made the distance in 22 days. They came a long distance by dog train, canoe, steamer and rail. Mr. Strickland speaks well of the gold district.

Steamship Arrivals.

Jan. 13.	At.	From.
Manitoba	Portland	Liverpool
Manitoba	Glasgow	Boston
Norwegian	Glasgow	New York
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland
Rhynland	Liverpool	Philadelphia
Britannia	Liverpool	New York
Roland	Bremen	New York
Pratt	Hamburg	New York
Saardam	Rotterdam	New York
Alber	Genoa	New York
Norge	Copenhagen	New York

Stuphndi Stuphndi Stuphndi
A Russian does not become of age until he is 26.

The blood is made pure and the system kept clear of impurities by the daily use of

**Abbey's
Effervescent
Salt,**

an English preparation. Sold by all druggists at 6 cents a large bottle. Price 12s. 6d. per dozen.

Woman's Work

whether in society or in the home, is filled with more or less care and worry, and they are compelled to regretfully watch the growing palor of their cheeks, the coming wrinkles, and thinness that become more distressing every day.

Every woman knows that ill-health is a fatal enemy to beauty, and that good health gives the plainest face an enduring attractiveness.

Pure blood and strong nerves is the secret of health and beauty.

**DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS
for PALE PEOPLE**

build up and purify the blood and strengthen the nerves. To the young girl they are invaluable; to the mother they are a necessity; to the woman at forty-five they are the best remedy that science has devised for the crisis of her life.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION CURED.

Mrs. Alice Boyce, Kingston, Ont., says:—"For several years I have been suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, and my health gradually becoming worse, the slightest thing would frighten me. I could not work, and my spirits were constantly depressed. Through the representations of a friend I was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This was in the winter of 1897, and I am happy to say after taking them for a few weeks there was a decided change for the better, my health gradually but surely returning. I am now as well as ever, and can eat, sleep and work without the least inconvenience. I am satisfied that anyone suffering from debility or nervous prostration will find a cure in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Every box of the genuine pills is enclosed in a wrapper which bears the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Sold by all dealers, or sent post paid at 50c. per box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MULTUM IN PARVO

A thaw has set in at Winnipeg. The Nova Scotia Legislature meets on Thursday, Feb. 2.

Mayor Redfern was re-elected for Victoria by 600 majority.

The death is announced of ex-Judge John Muir, of Hamilton.

Prof. Hart reports having paid \$2,500 in five weeks for milk for the Kingston Dairy School.

An attempt is being made to hold a monster bicycle show in Toronto in a few months.

G. H. Bulyea, of Assiniboia, has become commissioner of agriculture and territorial treasurer.

Dr. Wm. Yarker, a well-known physician practicing at Belleville, died shortly after midnight Thursday of peritonitis.

In British Columbia the bill to exclude aliens from mining in the Altin district will become law the first of the week.

The Ontario Government is taking steps to ascertain whether or not succession duties can be collected from the Hiram Walker estate.

Asa Wheeler, farmer, near Oakland, under arrest for neglect in connection with the death of the late Robert Miller, has been admitted to bail.

Samuel Stewart, aged 19 years, of Carberry, Man., had an arm shattered on Tuesday night by the accidental discharge of a rifle. He is not expected to survive.

Mr. William Fairburn was fixing the fountain on St. George's Square, in Quebec, when the statue fell, partly on his back, breaking some of the bones in his shoulder.

News comes from Skaguay of the murder of George Johnston by Jessie Rounds, a notorious woman. The woman and an alleged accomplice, named Murphy, are under arrest.

Gardener's biscuit factory at Kingston was badly damaged by fire Friday night. The loss on the building and stock will amount to \$8,000; partially covered by insurance.

Rev. John De Soyres, M.A., rector of St. Mark's, St. John, N.B., will probably be asked to become rector of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, in succession to the late Bishop Sullivan.

The Walkerville council voted to attend the funeral today of the late Hiram Walker. Many flags are at half-mast, and craps are on many of the windows. Business is practically suspended.

The funeral of the late Thos. Todd took place at Galt Friday afternoon, and was one of the largest seen in the town. Flags were at half-mast on all public buildings, and the street cars were draped in black.

In the Toronto assize court the grand jury reported "no bill" in the case of Robert Abner Reid, charged with manslaughter, but returned a true bill against him for "neglecting to provide the necessities of life." This is the man whose son recently died at Newmarket for want of proper food.

The Canadian Society of Civil Engineers has elected the following officers: President, W. J. Jennings, Toronto; first vice-president, W. E. St. George, Montreal; second vice-president, K. W. Blackwell, Montreal; third vice-president, E. H. Keating, Toronto.

SENATORSHIPS

Vacancies That Have Occurred Through
Disqualification.

It is generally expected that the vacancy in the New Brunswick senatorship will go to Mr. Glanville, many years member for Charlotte county.

Immediately parliament meets there will be another senate vacancy to fill, namely, the Manitoba one caused by the disqualification of Mr. Sutherland. The British North America Act provides that if for two consecutive sessions of parliament any senator has failed to attend, the clerk shall report the same to the senate, and the question of the vacancy arising therefrom shall with all convenient speed be heard and determined by the senate.

Since confederation there have been three senators disqualified under the rule. The first was in 1876, when the clerk reported for the information of the senate that Sir Edward Kenny had vacated his seat, and that the house should so declare and determine in pursuance of the 33rd section of the British North America Act, 1867. The report of the committee having been formally adopted, the senate agreed to an address to the governor-general setting forth the facts of the case. The senate at the same time, conveyed to Sir Edward Kenny an expression of regret at the severance of the ties which had hitherto connected them.

The next case which arose was in 1884, when the seat of Lieut.-Col. Dickson of Niagara was declared vacant. The report of the committee of privileges, before its adoption, was communicated to the absent member, in case he had any representation to make in the matter. No reply was received, and the seat was declared vacant in due form.

Similarly, in 1891, the seat of Senator Alexander, of Woodstock, Ont., was declared vacant, his being the third case of the kind. Senator Sutherland's will be the fourth. Senator Sutherland is a resident of Kildonan, Manitoba. He was appointed to the senate by Sir John Macdonald's first administration in 1871. He is 73 years of age.

RICH CANADIAN COPPER MINES.
Hancock, Mich., Jan. 14.—B. W. Goodshell shows a specimen of copper ore taken from the Rock Lake, Canada, property. Mining men here who have examined it say that if the lode carries the same amount as the specimen the company has the richest thing on earth.

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

In Greenland potatoes never grow larger than a marble. **FAGGED OUT.**—None but those who have become fagged out know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength has gone, and despondency has taken hold of the sufferers. They feel as though there was nothing to live for. There, however, is a cure. Will do wonders in restoring health and strength. Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the articles entering into the composition of Parmelee's Pills.

THEIR PAID.
Julz—What do you especially notice about uneducated men that have made large fortunes. **Biz—**They almost invariably attribute it to their lack of education.—Brooklyn Life.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents.



"77"
Is Dr. Humphreys' Specific for Coughs,
Colds, Influenza and

GRIP
Pneumonia Prevented.

The early use of "Seventy-Seven" will prevent Grip and Pneumonia.

One of the strongest points of "77" is its sustaining powers during an attack of Grip; the vitality of the system never lags and you come out feeling almost vigorous, instead of a debilitated Grip-week—full of aches and pains.

If you will carry a vial of "77" in your pocket and take frequently you will escape the Grip.

At druggists or sent prepaid, 25c. 50c. & \$1. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William and John Sts., New York. Be sure to get

HUMPHREYS'

Chapman's ALTERATION SALE

We Are
Setting the
Pace for 1899
In our—

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

200 Jackets to Be Sold in 30 Days

These Jackets are new and of the latest style.

Not a single price marked up and then reduced.

This is simply a straight, honest alteration sale.

Do not delay—everything must go.

All we ask is an inspection of these goods.

Lot No. 1, \$1.98

Includes Jackets that have been sold from \$2.50 up to \$5.

Lot No. 4, \$5.00

Includes Jackets that have been sold this season from \$7 to \$10. No better value were ever offered than this lot.

Lot No. 2, \$2.98

Includes Jackets that have been sold from \$3.50 up to \$6.

Lot No. 5, \$6.00

Includes about 25 Jackets, in black, navy, fawn, seal and myrtle. If you want to see any of these, don't delay.

Lot No. 3, \$3.98

Includes Jackets that have been sold from \$5 up to \$8. Everyone will remember the rare values we offered this season at \$5, \$6, \$7 and \$8.

Lot No. 6

Includes about 35 of as handsome garments as ever imported. There is one only of each. If your size and color is among them you are fortunate.

PHONE 791.

TERMS CASH.

J.H. Chapman & Co.

IMPORTERS,

126-128 Dundas Street.

WINTER SPORT

Basket Ball Contest in the Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium.

Sarnia Curlers Defeat the Forest Team—Hockey Turf and Other Events.

BASKET BALL

BRANTFORD WAS EASY.

The Brantford basketball team were badly beaten by the Y. M. C. A. team last night. The game was very one-sided, the visitors lacking combination play, which is essential to good ball. The London association were strong in this particular. The score stood: London 27, Brantford 10. Physical Instructor Charters, of the Brantford Y. M. C. A., acted as umpire, and Mr. Geo. Tambling, of this city, was referee. The teams:

Brantford. London.
Lester.....Center.....P. Ashplant
Hay.....Forward.....Cooper
Jolly.....Forward.....McLay
Bier.....Defense.....McBride
Wilkinson.....Defense.....G. Wilson

ANOTHER GAME.

During the early part of the evening the first game of the association series was played between the second and third teams. The latter received a bad drubbing at the hands of the former. The score was 26 points to 3. F. Clark captained the victors, and C. W. Stock was captain of the losers. George Wilson refereed. The teams were:

Second Team. Third Team.
F. Clarke.....Forward.....C. W. Stock
L. Parker.....Forward.....W. Green
G. R. Tambling.....Center.....W. Benson
J. Robinson.....Defense.....R. Black
P. MacLaren.....Defense.....W. Tambling

The first and second teams will play at an early date. No admission is charged, and the boys extend a cordial invitation to the public to attend.

CURLING.

DRAWING FOR THE COLTS' LEAGUE.

The result of the drawing for the Western Curlers' Colts' League, at the Tecumseh House yesterday, was as follows: St. Thomas vs. Ingersoll, Embro vs. Forest City, St. Marye vs. Stratford, Hensall vs. Seaford. Glencoe drew the

Like a Savage Lurking in Ambush to Treacherously Destroy His Prey, Catarrh Secretly Works Its Ravages in the Human Body

When more painful diseases attack the body help is sought at once, but catarrh quietly works its ravages unheeded until the victim is beyond the reach of medical skill.

Why not protect yourself against this deadly disease as you would against the attack of the savage redman? There is a most effective weapon known as Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, which will drive catarrh from the system in a few months.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure is sent direct to the diseased parts by the improved blower and heals the ulcers as no other preparation can.

It is one of the most wonderful discoveries of Dr. A. W. Chase, whose name is familiar in the homes and dear to the hearts of the great Canadian people.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure is the most popular catarrh remedy on the continent and has become so on account of its unparalleled record as an absolute cure for this insidious and deadly disease. Only 25 cents a box, blower free. At all dealers or Edman-son, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's New Illustrated Book "The Ills of Life and How to Cure Them." Sent Free to Your Address.

time the score stood even—2 to 2. The noticeable features of the game were the brilliant combination of the visitors, while the home team held their own creditably. Leath, of Hamilton, acted as referee. The lineup:

Paris.....Goal.....Woodstock
Gray.....Point.....McLurg
Howell.....Point.....Brown
Rowell.....Cover point.....Miller
Rowell.....Forward.....Wilkinson
Adams.....Forward.....Jardine
Maurer.....".....McLellan
Layden.....".....Pascoe

AT HARRISTON.

Harriston and Listowel played hockey on Friday, Listowel winning. Score, 6 to 2.

AT TORONTO.

The second championship hockey match in the O. H. A. series was played at Toronto last night between the Toronto Rowing Club and Waterloo teams, resulting in a victory for the home team, 7 goals to 3. The score at half-time was 4 to 2.

FIGHTING FOR A DUKEDOM

Mrs. Druce's Strange Attack on a Great English House,

Claims the Duke of Portland Lived a Double Life.

And That Her Son Is the Real Duke—History of the Portland Family.

The fight now being made in London by Mrs. Anna Maria Druce for the vast estate and title of the duke of Portland is one of the most romantic and sensational episodes connected with the history of English nobility. The public interest in the reading characters, the eccentric history of the Portland family, and the sensational charges of the claimant lend it additional interest.

It is said on good authority that there is good ground for Mrs. Druce's claim and that the house of Portland is badly frightened, although the present duke is prepared to risk his last penny in defending his title to the estates.

The story of Mrs. Anna Maria Druce may be summed up thus: On Dec. 24, 1834, Thomas Charles Druce, the petitioner's father-in-law, who kept an upholsterer's shop at 69 Baker street, London, died (though no doctor signed a certificate), at the age of 71, and was buried in Highgate cemetery.

On Dec. 6, 1879, William John Cavendish-Scott-Bentinck, fifth duke of Portland, died (evidently a bachelor) at the age of 79, and was buried in Kensal Green cemetery.

On June 10, 1882, Robert Hamner, doctor of medicine, died at the age of 68, at Alton Lodge, Richmond.

There are twenty-eight years between the death of Thos. Druce and the death of Hamner, yet Mrs. Druce maintains they were one and the same person, and that her son, who is a sailor lad, should inherit the fortune of his grandfather, "Mr. Druce." But if Druce and the duke of Portland should be proved to have been the same person, it would mean that the duke, in possession of the Portland millions, but the Portland title as well, which will entirely displace the present holder of the title and intestates, who is a colliery, not a direct heir.

Formally, it may be recalled, the woman is seeking to set aside the will of her father-in-law, Thomas Druce, who apparently died in 1864, leaving an estate of \$300,000, which has long been in possession of his other heirs with whom the present plaintiff has been at frequent variances. Druce, she alleges, did not die in 1864, and a coffin containing lead was really buried as his body in Highgate cemetery. The fundamental motive for this deception and the consequent separation from the quarter and the people that he knew him was the fact that he was in reality the eccentric fifth duke of Portland, who was leading a double life, a nobleman at Welbeck Abbey, a prosperous merchant in London.

Mrs. Druce's first object is to secure permission to open the grave and so to establish the sham burial. At first she applied to the home office for the necessary permission, but the secretary found her reasons insufficient. Then she turned to the ecclesiastical courts of the Diocese of London that have a measure of jurisdiction over the cemetery as consecrated ground. After much litigation, swinging back and forth between the ecclesiastical and the civil courts, the chancellor of the diocese indicated that he would give her the desired permission if the president of the probate court before whom her case was pending would grant her the should judge that there was sufficient basis to her allegations to warrant the opening of the grave. The judge of probate held that there was and the court of appeals sustained him. Thereupon the chancellor granted her the permit. The time for an appeal against it to a higher ecclesiastical court, and ultimately to a committee of the privy council, expired a week ago, and as the defendants had apparently taken no further action against her, Mrs. Druce requested the company that owns the cemetery to make the necessary arrangements. Meantime, however, the home office had forbidden such action without the license of the secretary.

A proceeding that suggests the index of the woman's opponents—and the company declined to comply with her request. Accordingly she has cited it to appear before the chancellor, and justify its refusal to fulfill his order, the issue of which he maintained when he granted it was well within his power. The unexpected turn of the case opens the way for fresh appeals to ecclesiastical and to civil tribunals, with even a prospect of a conflict between the two that the judicial committee of

the privy council may have ultimately to adjust.

The estate of Portland is one of the wealthiest of the English peerage, and, although the present holder of the title is but the sixth Duke of Portland, the family name of Bentinck has a history of going back to the fourteenth century.

As the name suggests, it is Dutch, and one branch of the house still reigns in Holland, for one of the sons of the first earl returned to the land of dykes, where he was made a count of the Holy Roman Empire, and where his descendants live today. They have, however, always kept a hold on England, and in 1856 were granted permission to bear the title of count there. The present count was educated at Eton and Oxford, and was in the English diplomatic service, while his eldest brother, who resigned in his favor, was formerly a Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards.

THE ORIGINAL BENTINCK.

William Bentinck was the first of the earls of Portland in the Bentinck family. He entered the service of William of Orange as a page of honor. It was not till 1689 that he finally made England his home, but before that he had become familiar with the country. He accompanied his beloved master to England in 1670, and was made D. C. L. by the University of Oxford. He was back again in 1677, arranging for William's marriage with Princess Mary, and he himself married an English wife, a sister of the first Earl of Jersey. He was sent with negotiations on the collapse of the Rye house plot in 1683, and with an offer of assistance against Monmouth two years later. He was devoted to William, whom he nursed tenderly during an attack of smallpox in 1685. When the prince finally came over to be king of England, Bentinck accompanied him as his right-hand man, being created Earl of Portland a few days before the coronation, April, 1689, the title having just become extinct by the death of Thomas Weston, who died in a Flanders monastery. Bentinck lived to enjoy his honors for twenty years. During that period he was the king's chief adviser and grew famous in his fellow countrymen as the collapse of the Rye house plot in 1683, and with an offer of assistance against Monmouth two years later. He was devoted to William, whom he nursed tenderly during an attack of smallpox in 1685. When the prince finally came over to be king of England, Bentinck accompanied him as his right-hand man, being created Earl of Portland a few days before the coronation, April, 1689, the title having just become extinct by the death of Thomas Weston, who died in a Flanders monastery. Bentinck lived to enjoy his honors for twenty years. 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Will Great Britain Renounce Her Rights?

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty is the subject of active negotiations between the American and British governments. This treaty, which was ratified in 1850, stipulates that neither the United States nor Great Britain shall "ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control" over the projected Nicaragua ship canal. The treaty further provides that neither power shall erect fortifications commanding the canal, or occupy, colonize or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America.

In 1850 the British had a wood-cutting settlement on the coast of Honduras, which they were permitted to retain without prejudice to the treaty. Since then this settlement has greatly expanded, and has become a British possession. Because of this the Americans have from time to time argued that Great Britain has violated the treaty, and rendered it null and void. President Cleveland, however, recognized it as still binding.

Congress is now taking up the Nicaragua Canal project in earnest, and it is the evident desire that the United States shall build, maintain, and have exclusive control over the proposed canal. Instead of arbitrarily acting on the assumption that the treaty is null and void, the American Government has taken the more friendly course of ascertaining from the British Government its attitude towards the question. It is the prevailing impression that Great Britain, in deference to American desire, will consent to the abrogation of the treaty under certain conditions. These are, chiefly, that the canal shall be open to the ships of all countries on equal terms; that it shall not be closed in time of war to nations at peace with the United States; and that the United States shall not relinquish control of the canal, in whole or in part, to any other power except Great Britain.

Certain it is that if Great Britain allows this inter-oceanic highway to pass irrevocably into the hands of a foreign power, British rights must be strictly safeguarded. In this matter Canada has an abiding interest, which will increase with the growth of our trade on the Pacific coast.

It would be much more satisfactory if the United States would invite Great Britain's co-operation in constructing and maintaining the Nicaragua Canal, as contemplated by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, but this the Americans have shown no desire to do. It is believed they will, however, consent to operate the Nicaragua Canal on the same lines as the Suez.

Hard on the Workers.

Lord Wemyss is one of those British Conservative statesmen who do not take kindly to the introduction of socialistic tendencies into his party by Mr. Chamberlain and other recruits. Lord Wemyss says that the propositions which Mr. Chamberlain makes as to the workers are mere "saccharine proposals"—the British term for "taffy," we suppose—in fact, "legislative lollipops." But one of these proposals to catch the votes of the working classes has been passed by Parliament, the bill to deal with "compensation to injured workmen." As we have before pointed out, this measure has resulted in a far from all-round satisfaction to those for whose alleged benefit it was passed. Its effects have been something very different from those anticipated by its promoters. Indeed, as incidence to its operation, much injury is being done to a most deserving section of the workmen of the country, and even some of these politicians who helped to pass the measure are found among those who are determined to resist by all means in their power its prejudicial effects on themselves. The detrimental consequences of the act are shown in a marked degree in the following notice issued by the Barrow Hematite Steel Company, of which the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Chamberlain's right hand supporter, is chairman:

"From this date, please note that no men are to be engaged who are known to have any defects, such as loss of a limb, defective sight, or hearing. Further, no men are to be engaged in any department who are older than 50 years of age. Any men already in the employ of the company in excess of this age may be retained, but in case of their leaving they are not to be re-engaged. In the event of anyone being injured, and receiving compensation from the company for the same, he is not to be re-engaged without first having the approval of the general manager."

This certainly must be regarded as a harsh edict. The Duke of Devonshire, of all men, ought to have set an example of patient forbearance with the workmen employed by him, seeing he was, to a very considerable extent, responsible for the passage of the law, which has been the excuse for these obnoxious regulations.

Lord Wemyss believes that the Conservative party has cut a rod to break its own back when it enters the field with these "legislative lollipops," in the hope to capture the votes of the unthinking workers. It ought to have been expected that when a law was passed making the employer liable for damages incurred by men in his employ, no matter whether the victim was wholly responsible for the mishap,

it could not be carried out without hardship to the workmen, unless human nature was to be entirely changed. Certainly, it is instructive to find a member of the present British Government giving the most flagrant illustration in his own works of how severely the law reacts against the best interests of those who most require a fair opportunity to earn their daily bread. If the other sops for labor which Mr. Chamberlain professes to have in reserve, prove as hurtful to large sections of the people as this law, it were better they should never materialize.

Sir William's Prophecy.

The fact that the Crow's Nest Railway is already so far completed as to permit the running of both passenger and freight cars has elicited from Sir William Van Horn a telegram to those who were celebrating the event, in which he expresses the belief that Southern British Columbia will become the greatest mine country in the world. This is no new opinion for the C. P. R. president to entertain. Six years ago, when the building of this new artery in the transcontinental railway system of the country had not been thought of, and the great deposits of coal had not been discovered, Sir William informed the editor of this journal that he had the greatest faith in the mining possibilities of the region which has since revealed such phenomenal richness in mineral wealth. Sir William had then just returned from a tour through the region, and he had been enough insight to perceive that the incipient mining industry, then just beginning to struggle for life, was fated to reach giant proportions before the end of the decade. It is this faith in possibilities and in hard work to secure a desired end that has made Sir William Van Horn the successful railroader that he is.

Klondike the Richest in the World.

The director of the United States mint has been obliged to revise his estimates of the gold production of 1898. His original figures were \$275,000,000 for the whole world, but the actual output was nearer \$300,000,000.

The director admits that the Klondike surpassed all expectations. He had put it down for \$9,000,000, but now admits that Canada's Eldorado yielded at least \$15,000,000 last year, with the strong probability that much more gold than that was mined, but will not be taken to the mints and assay offices until next summer. This establishes the fact that the Klondike is the richest gold-bearing territory of similar extent in the world.

Last year witnessed an increased production in every gold country. South Africa distanced all competitors with over \$70,000,000 not including December's yield. This is \$22,000,000 greater than in 1897—a marvelous development. In 1898 South Africa was only third in the list of gold bearing countries, the United States having the lead. Now the United States drops to second place, with \$67,000,000, although the American output last year increased \$10,000,000. Australasia is close on the heels of the United States, and at the present rate of progress will take second place this year. Mexico and Russia show gains, but nothing extraordinary.

This year it is predicted the clean-up of the Klondike will be double that of last year, and with greater opening up of the district and the general application of modern machinery the Klondike may yet bring Canada to the front rank of gold-producing nations. British Columbia and Ontario mines are also turning out well. It is phenomenal that the great bulk of the gold of the world is found within the limits of the British Empire.

Ten years ago the world's yield was only \$10,000,000. It has nearly trebled since. This is a crushing refutation of the alarmist theories of the silverites, who have been claiming that the supply of the yellow metal was subject to shrinkage, and was insufficient for the purposes of currency.

Every port on Georgian Bay thinks it can solve the transportation problem.

The increase of over \$12,000 in the London Street Railway earnings last year, despite the strike, is valuable as an indication of the city's progress.

Andrew Carnegie has offered to build a public library in Washington. As a strong anti-expansionist, Andrew probably thinks education is badly needed at the capital.

The London Times says of the design of the new Canadian two-cent postage stamp that it is decidedly novel and pretty. This will throw the carping members of the Opposition press in Canada into another fit.

"Pin-pricking" criticism of the Government at Ottawa will never result in converting the people to the idea that Messrs. Foster, Haggart, Clarke Wallace, Caron, etc., ought to be once again given the chance to mismanage the affairs of this great country, now on the highway of prosperity and advancement as it has never been before. A new generation must rise up before such a thing is possible, if the present government continues in its present patriotic course.

The Toronto Globe has not always taken the position that the Senate should be abolished in toto. Under the first of

its four editors, who have successively conducted its discussions, it favored the Senate as it is. Under another, that the Senate should be retained, but reformed. The latter position, that taken by the Dominion Liberal Convention at Ottawa, has not been publicly controverted by any Canadian parliamentarian or publicist.

It was sure to come. A French deputy now declares that foreign gold is behind the Dreyfus agitation. We are used to the foreign gold fiction in this country. It was a pet slander that Yankee gold was behind the Liberal party in more than one campaign. The enemies of the Hardy Government retailed this miserable calumny in the last election, but dropped it like cowards when they had to face a court of justice. The stinging censure they got from the judge may teach them better for the future. It was a favorite cry of the silverites that British gold was behind the sound money fight in the United States. The foreign gold bugaboo is always the last resort of a discredited and disreputable cause.

According to ecclesiastical statistics, the membership of various religious organizations in the United States in 1898 was 27,714,523. This is an increase of \$62,300, or over 6 per cent during the year. The membership of the Roman Catholic Church is put down at 8,395,173, with a gain during the year of 219,791; that of the Methodist Church at 5,894,094, with a gain of 142,196, and that of the Baptist Church at 4,355,427, with a gain of 181,465. Only four other churches have a membership of over a million—the Presbyterian (1,642,491), the Lutheran (1,626,592), Jewish (1,200,000), and Disciples of Christ (1,085,610). There are 689,347 Protestant Episcopalians, and 625,564 Congregationalists. If the figures can be trusted, church membership in the United States is increasing more rapidly than population.

The late Congressman Dingley, who as chairman of the ways and means committee lent his name to the tariff measure known as the Dingley Bill, was a hard-working if not brilliant politician. He must have possessed much native force of character, as he plodded his way up from humble beginnings to the position of eminence from which he was so suddenly snatched by death. His political creed, as expressed in the Dingley Bill, was one of narrow protectionism, but there is no reason to doubt his sincerity. His loss is peculiarly unfortunate at this period, as he was the leading American representative on the Joint High Commission, now sitting. The work of the commission may be greatly embarrassed or retarded by his death.

The London Free Press doubts the advisability of deepening our canals, and points to the fact that the Erie Canal traffic has fallen off through the rivalry of railroads. This is no argument. The Erie Canal cannot be used by boats drawing more than eight feet of water, while the St. Lawrence Canal will have a depth of fourteen feet, the same as the Welland. The ordinary lake craft cannot enter the Erie Canal, and cargoes have to be transferred at Buffalo to the flat-bottomed canal boats or the railroads. When the St. Lawrence Canal is deepened, many of the lake vessels can go straight through to Montreal, and save the elevator charges and transshipment at Buffalo. It should be remembered also that the Erie Canal is the lever which has brought down railway freight rates in New York State. Evidently the people of the state think the waterway is still useful, or they would not be spending a fresh \$12,000,000 to further improve it.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

Time for a Change.

[Cueph Herald.]

The assessment act also needs revision. The personal and income tax is also unsatisfactory. Not that we can see any injustice in the man who refuses to put his money into houses or lands being made to pay a fair share of the burdens of municipal government. But the trouble is the difficulty of making the assessment fair and equitable. Personality and income cannot be reached in the same way as houses and lands. Many are enabled to evade the assessment; others are unduly burdened.

When the Twentieth Century Begins

[Victoria Times.]

Many brains are puzzling over the question: "When does the nineteenth century end and the twentieth begin?" It is extraordinary that there should be any misunderstanding about a matter so simple. A decade is not complete until the end of the tenth year from one. Say we start at Jan. 1, 1891, as the decade; that decade is not complete until Dec. 31, 1900, because 1900 is as much an integral part of that decade as any of the central numbers—1896, '97 or '98. Therefore the first day of the twentieth century will be Jan. 1, 1901; the last day of the nineteenth century being Dec. 31, 1900.

Great Is Ontario.

[St. Thomas Journal.]

Ontario, the banner province of the Dominion, is today in a position that brings her the envy of every other province. She has educational and municipal facilities second to none in the world. Her law courts assure justice to all, are economically conducted and are free from the taint of corruption. She levies no general taxes. Her wild and mineral lands are yearly increasing in value. She has spent on public works and buildings \$10,500,000, all out of revenues. She has aided railways to the extent of \$3,500,000, and still has a surplus fund of more than \$3,000,000. What a contrast to any other state or province?

Coughs, Colds—Try Harkness' Bronchial Syrup

LIGHT AND SHADE.

Plain as Day.

Cal Tout—I say, Bill, lend me sixpence.
Cabby—I can't; but I can lend you fourpence.
Cal Tout—All right. Then you'll owe me twopence.—Punch.

A Society Man.

"Does your husband go much into society, Mrs. Mulcahy?"
"Sure. He b'longs to all av 'em."—Chicago Tribune.

An Independent.

"Yes, I see him. What is there so peculiar about him?"
"He's the contrariest man alive. He has started a 'We'll Worry All We Want To Club.'—Boston Journal.

Remember.

I'm full to the brim w' the joys o' my life.
"Cause a home an' a bairn an' a peart l'il wife
Be more, by a great deal, than my share o' gude things.
Theer idden nought sweeter as aith ever brings.

Come trouble, come sorrows, come change an' come chance;
Come the ups an' the downs o' this plaguy old dance,
I'll never forget to the end o' my days,
My journey wance took me by butivul ways.

Ban't fair to your reason, when all's said an' done,
To cry out you'm cold at the set o' the sun.
So when the dark shadows do find 'e at last,
Just mind as you've had plenty gude in the past.

—The Cornish Magazine.

Method in His Madness.

"I like your paper all right," remarked a caller at the office of the "Weekly Blood," "but I can't understand why you selected such a queer name for it."
"It does sound rather queer, I'll admit," replied the rural publisher, "but I can claim for it the largest circulation in the world without fear of contradiction."

REPRESENTATIVE DINGLEY DEAD

The Author of the Present U. S. Tariff and Republican Leader in the House Passes Away.

Washington, Jan. 14. — Hon. Nelson Dingley, of Maine, leader of the Republican side on the floor of the House of Representatives, and representing the second congressional district of Maine in that body, died here last night at 10:30, of heart failure, resulting from extreme weakness, due to double pneumonia. He was unconscious during most of the day, and death came quietly without consciousness being regained. There was present at the time his wife and members of his family. To within a few hours before his death the family firmly believed, as they have throughout his illness, that Mr. Dingley would come around, that he was dying that they gathered at his bedside.

A BUSY CAREER.

Nelson Dingley, jun., governor of Maine, 1874-75, and member of congress from the second congressional district of Maine since 1881, was born in Durham, Maine, in his grandfather's farmhouse on the banks of the Androscoggin River, Feb. 15, 1832. He was a son of Nelson and Jane (Lambert) Dingley. At 17 he taught a winter school in the town of China, 14 miles from home, and then went to the State Normal School at Bangor, where he was fitted for college. Entering Waterville College (now Colby University) in 1851, he remained there a year and a half, and then became a student at Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1856. After leaving college Mr. Dingley studied law, in 1855-56, and in the latter years he was admitted to the bar.

EDITOR.

Instead of entering upon the practice of law, Mr. Dingley decided to become a journalist, for which profession he always manifested a decided taste. In September, 1856, he purchased the Lewiston Journal, of which he had been practically the editor while studying law, and to which, in 1861, he added a daily edition. In 1861, at the age of 29, he was elected representative from Auburn to the state legislature, in which body he at once took high rank. He was re-elected in 1862 and chosen speaker of the house at the session of 1863. In 1865 he removed to Lewiston, where a few months after he was elected to the legislature, and with the opening of the legislative session of 1864 was unanimously re-elected speaker. He was elected to the house twice subsequently, but declined the speakership, preferring to be on the floor.

GOVERNOR.

In 1873, Mr. Dingley was elected governor of Maine by about 10,000 majority. In 1874 he was re-elected by over 11,000 majority, declining a third nomination in 1875. In 1881 Mr. Dingley was nominated by the Republicans of the second congressional district of Maine. He was elected by a majority of over 5,000—nearly twice as large as ever before given to any candidate in that district. He was re-elected the next year.

AUTHOR OF THE TARIFF BILL.

His first speech in congress was made on April 23, 1882, on "protection to American shipping." President McKinley tendered the position of secretary of the treasury to Mr. Dingley, but he declined the offer, preferring to remain in his position as chairman of the ways and means committee, and floor leader of the Republican majority of the house. Under his leadership the house, within 15 days after the 55th congress was convened in extraordinary session, passed a bill

The Roots of Cancer...

This is where the knife fails. Plasters also, although inflicting agonizing pain, fail to make a permanent cure. The only perfect system is our painless, pleasant home treatment. Particulars free.

A. L. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont. (Mention London Advertiser.)

208, 210, 210½ and 212 Dundas Street.

Phone 1046

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THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE COMPANY. White Goods Sale...

Continues today and Monday. We doubt if such values as we have now ready for you have ever been equaled, much less discounted. We insist on doing better for you continually. These prices will interest you:

WHITE COTTONS, ETC.

Extra special—White Cotton, extra heavy	50c	72-inch Unbleached Twill Sheeting.....15c
36-inch White Cotton, American make	8c	34-inch Unbleached Twill Sheeting.....10c
36-inch Unbleached Cotton, sheeting weight	5c	45-inch White Lawn
72-inch Bleached Twill Sheeting.....17c		45-inch White Lawn.....12½c
90-inch Bleached Twill Sheeting.....25c		45-inch White Lawn, very fine.....15c
		French Batistes and Organdies, very special, from 20c to
		India Linen

Ladies' Drawers

All Drawers 25 and 27 Inches Long.

Ladies' Drawers, fine cambric, double frills, very wide, lace and embroidery trimmings, at	69c
Ladies' Drawers, fine cambric, deep frill of embroidery, heading of insertion with ribbon drawn through, extra quality of cambric, very special at	89c
Ladies' Drawers, extra good cotton, trimmed with embroidery and tucks, very special at	25c
Ladies' Cotton Drawers, trimmed cotton lace to match chemise, very special, at	12½c

Ladies' Chemises

Ladies' Chemise, fine Nainsook, yoke of insertion and ribbon; neck, sleeves and yoke trimmed with lace, special at	\$1 50
Ladies' Chemise, fine Nainsook, yoke of insertion; neck, sleeves and yoke trimmed with embroidery, special at	1 25
Ladies' Chemise, best quality front of tucks, insertion and embroidery, edged with embroidery, special at	69c
Ladies' Chemise, fine cotton, English cotton lace trimmed, extra special at	12½c

Ladies' Gowns

Ladies' fine Cambric Gowns, solid yoke of insertion, trimmed with frill of embroidery and ribbon, cuffs of insertion and embroidery, special at	\$4 75
Ladies' Fine cambric Gowns, solid yoke of insertion, and trimmed with ribbon and lace frill, cuffs of insertion and lace, special at	4 00
Ladies' Fine Gowns, yoke of embroidery and embroidery trimming, very special at	3 00
Ladies' Gown, Empire Style, good English cotton, two rows of insertion across yoke, sailor collar, with fine embroidery trimming, very special at	1 00
Ladies' Gown, Empire style, insertion across yoke, sailor collar, self-trimmed, for	75c
Ladies' Gown, best English cotton, trimmed with cotton lace and tucks, very special at	50c

White Goods For Men

Gents' Fine White Shirts, laundered, linen bosoms and bands, special	45c
Gents' Unlaundered White Shirts, with linen bosoms and bands, extra heavy cotton in body, sizes 14, 14½, 15½, 17, 17½; worth 50c, special at	39c
Gents' Laundered Shirts, fine quality cotton, linen bosoms and bands, very special at	75c
Gents' Laundered Dress Shirts, extra fine quality cotton, pure linen bosoms and attached cuffs, open front, very special at	\$1 00
Gents' Laundered Dress Shirts, extra quality cotton, pure linen bosoms and bands, open back and front, special at	1 00
Gents' White Neckwear, in fine lawn bows and strings at 5c, 8c, 10c and	15c
Also White Plain and Twilled, Silk and Satin strings at	25c

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT—All orders by mail receive prompt attention.

revising the tariff. He was also a member of the joint high commission, now sitting in Washington.

Mr. Dingley was a Congregationalist in religion. He was married on June 11, 1857, to Miss Salome McKenney, of Auburn, Maine. They have had six children, of whom five are alive.

IMPALED ON A SLEIGH-POLE

Terrible Death of Ryerson Baines, of Sebright Township.

Jan. Hadley, of Toronto, Was Killed by a Falling Rock at Prescott—Other Casualties.

Orillia, Jan. 14.—Ryerson Baines, of Sebright, was accidentally killed at his home. He was holding the heads of a spirited team of colts, which were harnessed to a sleigh, when the animals were frightened and ran away, carrying him on the tongue. The animals collided with a stump, forcing the tongue through the unfortunate man's body and killing him instantly.

CRUSHED BY A ROCK.

Toronto, Jan. 14.—Word was received by the police department from Prescott of the death of a laborer named John Hadley, who resided in Toronto. Hadley was employed in the construction of the new canal near Prescott, when a large rock fell, killing him instantly. Deceased was a married man with a grown-up family of three daughters, two of whom are married. His wife left him about five years ago, and is said to be living at Niagara Falls, Ont.

MOTORMAN BURNED BY A LIVE WIRE.

Toronto, Jan. 14.—Wm. J. Jamieson, a street railway motorman, was badly injured yesterday by the falling of a live wire on him as he was driving a Green street car. The wire fell on the glass of the vestibule, breaking through and striking Jamieson, who was knocked into the road, where he fell unconscious. His clothes were burned off him and he was severely but not fatally injured.

BROKE HIS HEART.

Merrickville, Jan. 12.—Rev. Edward Aston, Presbyterian minister, Merrickville, died under very sad circumstances. Some years ago a member of his congregation laid a damaging charge against the reverend gentleman, which was afterwards withdrawn. On the evening of Dec. 23, Mr. Aston and a lady friend attended a public school entertainment at Merrickville. On applying for a seat to the usher, who proved to be Mr. Aston's old enemy, he was greeted with most insulting and brutal language. Mr. Aston was much agitated, and took a seat in the rear of the hall. Soon afterwards he fell over in an epileptic fit, subsequently dying of a broken heart.

SLUGGED AND ROBBED.

Winnipeg, Jan. 14.—Richard Kirkman was found insensible on a side street. He had been struck from behind by someone, terribly beaten, and robbed of

\$25 in cash and some railroad time checks.

MOTHER AND TWO CHILDREN FROZEN TO DEATH.

Hancock, Mich., Jan. 14.—Thomas Uren discovered his wife and little son and daughter, aged 8 and 4 respectively, in the huge snowdrift here Thursday. They had been there since last Friday's blizzard. Mrs. Uren was out washing that day as usual, and she and the children must have lost their way in the blizzard. The husband does not live at home, and a visit to the house by him yesterday gave the first knowledge that they were missing.

To Our Readers.

The editor desires to inform his readers that he is authorized, through the courtesy of N. C. Folson & Co., Kingston, Ont., to offer each one suffering from catarrh, fetid breath, leucorrhoea, etc., a sample outfit of Catarrhzone. Catarrhzone is a liquid which, when inhaled, reaches every diseased spot, cleansing and invariably curing catarrh and all nasal and throat diseases. For a short time these samples will be given free. It never fails to cure. So write at once to the above address.

Barkwell's Balsam for coughs and colds.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The medicinal signature of *Dr. H. H. H. H.* is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Electric Bell...

with face; bronze push-button put in, all complete, for \$3.00.
ELECTRIC BELLS kept in permanent repair for only 50c per year.
MEDICAL BATTERIES repaired and for sale.

THE TRIUMPH MEDICAL BATTERY, ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

RHUMORIF INDUCTION COILS, for X-ray and experimental work, any size spark, built to order.
ELECTRIC LIGHT WIRING at reasonable rates.
ELECTRICAL WINDOW DISPLAYS. Small Electric Motors, for special purposes, built to order.

R. M. MILLAR, 434 Talbot St., London, Ont.

WIDESPREAD DEVASTATION

Results From the Storm in the Old Country.

Great Destruction to Property on Land and Sea.

Vessels Wrecked—Seacoast Towns Suffer Severely—Buildings Dismantled—Streets Deluged—Many Lives Lost—Anxiety for Overdue Steamers

London, Jan. 13.—Widespread devastation on land and sea has been the result of the recent storm, and great loss of property is reported. This evening reports are gradually filtering through from the provinces, telling of dismantled houses, overflowing rivers, inundated streets, and flooded fields. Buildings have been blown down, and the sea has been so high that it has entered the houses of many of the seacoast towns. The Thames has overflowed along the upper reaches, with serious loss to dwellers on the banks. Most of the coast towns have suffered severely. Promenades have been swept by the sea, and harbors and piers damaged. Part of the Southampton Valley is under water. This evening the tide is overflowing all boundaries, and threatening serious results. In many parts of Portsmouth boats were employed in the main street today to take the school children home. Numerous small wrecks are reported, and all the lifeboats are kept exceedingly busy. Three men who were returning from a funeral near Castle Island, Ireland, were lifted by the wind, hurled into a pit and killed. The channel steamers have had terrible experiences. The pier at the entrance to Dieppe, France, which was recently damaged, has been completely demolished, and great havoc is reported along the Normandy coast, though details have not been received. Another train has been derailed, near Clare, county Clare, Ireland, a dozen passengers being injured.

ON THE CONTINENT.

A Vienna dispatch says a terrible gale has been raging since early morning. Much damage has been done to property, and there have been many accidents.

Reports received at Berlin describe a heavy gale raging in Western and Southern Germany, and thunderstorms in Southern Germany. At Stuttgart, a large scaffolding was blown down and one man killed. The whole country round about Brussels has had considerable damage from the storm, which has been raging for 12 hours in that city a woman was killed this afternoon and many other accidents are reported.

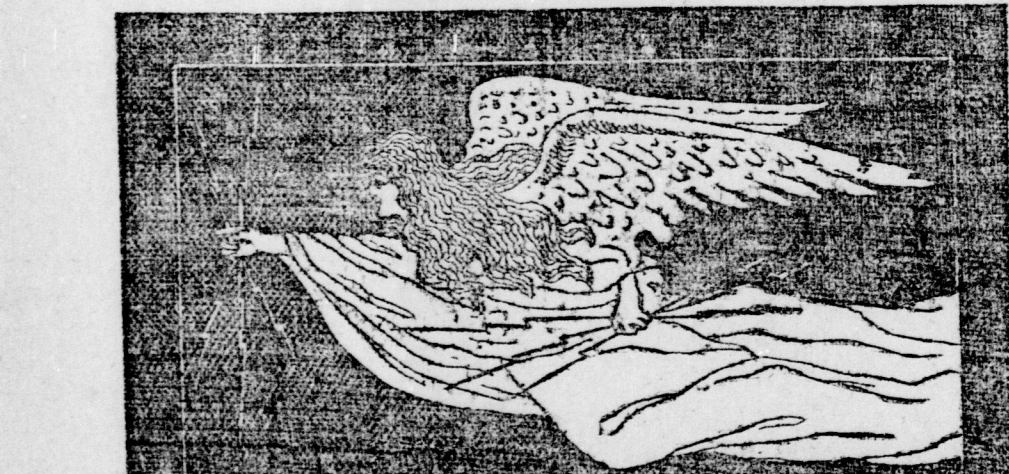
At Vienna windows have been shattered, and roofs and chimneys damaged in every direction. A workman was blown into the Danube and drowned, and there have been several other casualties.

AT DIEPPE.

Dieppe, Jan. 13.—The destruction of the jetty here by the storm has blocked the channel with driftwood. The packet boat from England to connect here with the express for Paris was unable to enter the harbor this evening, and was obliged to return to New Haven with her passengers. Immense damage has been done to the Plage Gardeas and Casino here, and at Toarville the gale has worked similar injury, the beach being torn up and the valley flooded for an area of three kilometers. Ten chalets facing the sea have been destroyed, forty bathing boxes washed away and the Casino wrecked. At Le Tropet, sixteen miles northeast of Dieppe, the Casino was half carried out to sea, and many chalets have been damaged. The whole coast is strewn with debris.

VESSELS WRECKED.

The gale appears to be passing in the direction of Russia. There is still many hours delay in telegraphic communication from the continent, and it is feared that accounts of serious ravages there will soon be received. A dispatch from Brest says that along the Finistère coast a large quantity of wreckage has come ashore with carcasses of sheep and cattle, and it is believed that a large ship has foundered. Heavy damage is already reported from Ostend, Blankenberg, about nine miles northwest of Bruges, and other coast towns.



INSOMNIA.

SOUTH AMERICAN NERVE RESTORES REST AND HEALTH.

If the digestive organs refuse to do their work, indigestion and dyspepsia follow like lightning's flash—the nerves are shattered and then insomnia runs riot, and the patient is on the road to the mad-house or insane asylum. A well known Toronto newspaper man was a victim of nervous prostration and insomnia through overwork—retiring at night was more of a dread than a welcome to rest—prejudiced against medicines and remedies, he spurned the thought of resorting to what he called nostrums—he became almost incapacitated for work—he was recommended to try South American Nerve, procured a bottle and when half of it had been taken, he found himself improving—sleep was induced, the nerves grew quieter, the appetite returned—he continued to take the remedy until he had used six bottles, and at the end of that time the twenty pounds he had lost in worry and for want of rest was put on again—to-day he says, "I feel strong enough to do two days' work in one."

South American Nerve is without a peer in the cure of nervousness, indigestion and insomnia. A few doses will convince the most sceptical. It gives immediate relief and effects a cure in every case. Strong as this statement may seem it is absolutely true.

South American Rheumatic Cure is never baffled—relieves in six hours and cures after years of agony have been suffered.

South American Kidney Cure cures Bright's disease, diabetes and bladder troubles. A few doses will convince.

Sold By W. S. B. Barkwell

MANY STEAMERS OVERDUE.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 13.—No tidings came today from the fleet of overdue steamers, and as time passed other vessels are being added to the list. To-night there are thirteen trans-Atlantic liners due or overdue. The names of the different steamers are the Roman, from Liverpool, Dec. 28; Scandinavian, from Glasgow, Dec. 30; Sagamore, from London, Dec. 31; Armenian, from Liverpool, Jan. 1; Anglican, from London, Dec. 23; via St. John's; Sedmore, from London, Dec. 31; Cephalonia, from Liverpool, Jan. 3; Gloriana, from Manchester, Dec. 31; via St. John's; Melrose, from London, Dec. 23; and Melrose, from London, Dec. 23. The delay in the arrival of these liners has made it necessary to change their outward schedule.

BELATED.

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 13.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Bulgaria, fifteen days out from Hamburg, for New York, with general cargo and 224 passengers, arrived here this afternoon for coal, after a very stormy passage. The Bulgaria is the seventh belated steamer to seek refuge here within a week. She reports that three other steamers are making for this coast.

A ROUGH PASSAGE.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 13.—The Red Cross liner Portia (Capt. Farrell), which came into port last evening, had a most thrilling experience. She left Elizabethport, N. J., on Monday with a cargo of hard coal. All went well until Tuesday afternoon, when the wind freshened from the northwest, and soon blew a terrific gale, with heavy and thick snowfall. The ship labored heavily, and was pitched in a dangerous manner, with seas washing over her continuously. The gale continued all the next day, and to make matters worse the cargo suddenly shifted, throwing the steamer almost on her beam's end. Extremely cold weather had set in, and the weight of the ice on the ship, combined with the shifting cargo, made it very dangerous. The crew finally righted the cargo, after working twenty hours, and the ship managed to struggle along.

PREDICTIONS OF DISASTER

Reappearance of Several Gloomy Prophets

In Connection With the Agitation in France.

Paris, Jan. 14.—Georgina Weldon lends another touch of the revolution to the aspect of events here. She was a perpetual cavalier in the courts. She is a seer, now a prophetess, as were Mme. Lenormant, Theroin de Mirecourt and others, in the time when Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette were decapitated.

Georgina Weldon has written a pamphlet, "The Conspiracy of the General Staff," against the generals who have said that Dreyfus is guilty. It is a comedy in one act, in Alexandria in every direction. A workman was blown into the Danube and drowned, and there have been several other casualties.

HER SUIT AGAINST GOUND.

She told him that she was an apostle of the French Revolution and a fanatic about her work. Then she brought suits against him for all the money that he had ever saved. He wrote in vain, indignantly, to the Parisian papers that he had no thought of renouncing his allegiance to France. Her activity in circulating the allegations was much greater than his authority in denying it.

THE OUTLOOK ON THE OTHER SIDE—WHAT THE "REVIEWS" SAY.

Bradstreet's review of trade for this week says: Some improvement is to be noted in orders for spring goods at Canadian centers, though spring trade can hardly be said to have yet begun. Toronto reports good orders for dry goods, and a confirming in a measure expectations of active building demand the coming spring. Land sales in the Northwest have been large. Grain deliveries have been checked by bad roads. Some markets of American prints have been good sales in Canada. A feature of the week at Toronto has been the consolidation of a number of loan companies. Manufacturing is active at Montreal, failures are fewer than for some years at this date, and some improvement is noted in retail trade, and travelers are on the road for spring trade. Trade is rather dull in the Maritime Provinces, due in a measure to the bad country roads, while quietness is still a feature of Victoria, where the outlook is, however, good. Canadian failures for the good number 34, against 26 last week, and 58 in this week a year ago.

ON THE OTHER SIDE.

Bradstreet's says of trade in the United States: Perhaps the most notable feature of the trade situation at present is the strength of prices of nearly all staples, but particularly of cereals, cotton, iron and steel, which have apparently gained further ground since the first of the year. Explanation of the strength of wheat is found in the good cash demand, which seems to meet any slight reaction in values, and which has placed the price at a point as high as at any previous time for three months past. This recovery of wheat is due to exceptionally good demand abroad, judging from the large exports reported.

Dun & Co.'s review says: Throughout the country was never in so strong a financial position. For the first time New York is financing Europe, Europe is buying because it has needs and New York is lending to Europe because there is for the present no need to call loans. In products also the position of the country grows stronger. Last year's exports of wheat and corn were far beyond all previous years. The past week has seen exports of 4,237,630 bushels of wheat, flour included, against 3,216,470 last year, from Atlantic ports, and two weeks 9,420,157, against 8,086,706 last year, besides exports in two weeks from Pacific ports of 1,324,051 bushels, against 2,340,069 last year. Meanwhile corn exports have been in two weeks 7,199,313 bushels, against 6,091,578 last year. It is quite impossible to account for such movements, except in the theory that at current prices this country is underselling the world, and has vast quantities yet to move at similar prices.

THE PEOPLE OF LONDON AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY ARE DAILY HAVING FRESH EVIDENCE BROUGHT TO THEIR NOTICE OF THE POWER OF MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS TO CURE SUCH COMPLAINTS AS PALPITATION, THROBBLING OF THE HEART, WEAK OR IRREGULAR PULSE, DIZZY AND FAINT SPELLS, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, TO SACKO, BIL, ANEMIA, PALE AND SALLOW COMPLEXION, FEMALE COMPLAINTS AND WEAK, RUN DOWN CONDITION OF THE SYSTEM. NEVER BEFORE HAS SUCH PROOF BEEN PRESENTED OF THE EFFICACY OF ANY REMEDY, AND THE CONFIDENCE WITH WHICH THOSE SPEAK WHO HAVE BEEN CURED BY MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS, HAS ESTABLISHED THEM SECURELY IN THE ESTIMATION OF THE PUBLIC.

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her the ownership of his operas. She claimed "Polytechnic," that he had not yet written, and refused to surrender to him the score of "Georges Dandin" when he returned to France. He wrote the entire opera from memory. The courts of England allowed her damages amounting to \$50,000. Henri Rochefort wrote derisive comments on her behavior, and she pursued him from court to court with suits for libel, claims for damages, applications for injunction and imprisonment. Her eccentricities entitled her imprisonment in a lunatic asylum. She brought suit against his managers. Her removals from asylum to asylum were marked by lawsuits. Ten years ago she retired to the convent whence comes her pamphlet.

It excites popular curiosity; it animates conversation on the boulevards. Boys recite passages of it at street corners and mischief makers make the recitation a pretext for noisy quarrels. There are strolling singers, like those of the revolution, fanning the flames of discord in public places. One sings a "Complainte" in the tones of a funeral march about the fall of the chiefs of the army; another howls a waltz about the expulsion of the Dreyfusards.

THINGS THAT PRESAGE TROUBLE.

Writers discuss the death of the nation as if it were an accomplished plan. Anatole France suggests that a monument be erected to the Latin races as their crowning triumph and their mausoleum on the banks of the Mediterranean. A young literary critic praises Rudyard Kipling as the poet of the future, and says that in judging him, his critic has the clear vision of the French people about to die.

In vain the logicians say that it is folly to ascribe cataclysms to the last years of centuries that are only arbitrary divisions of time. Observers say that nations have accepted those arbitrary divisions of time, bend their energies upon doing something extraordinary at the moment when they occur. All these features of the present time were signs of the revolution at the end of the eighteenth century.

Georgia Weldon divides popular comment with Mme. de Couedon. The latter has resumed her interrupted occupation of delivering sibylline utterances in a Biblical style. Fashionable people make parties to call on her. There are long lines of broughams and landaus in front of her mother's house.

Meanwhile, the managers of the World's Fair of 1900 are restoring the Palais Royal where Fabre d'Eglantine sang libels against the king and his ministers. And the pastor of a poor little church in the Batignolles, who has Savonarola's features, said in the pulpit yesterday: "You sit in front of the stage curtain and do not see it, blows."

SPRING TRADE ABOUT TO BEGIN

Improvement in Orders for Goods in Canada.

The Outlook on the Other Side—What the "Reviews" Say.

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lar prices. There was an advance of 1 1/4c in wheat during the week, and 1c in corn, but without any indication that supplies are running short, and the western receipts of wheat have been in two weeks 8,649,890 bushels, against 5,553,250 last year.

ORGANIZED FOR BUSINESS

Ald. Jolly Chairman of the Hospital Committee.

The Mayor Holds the Balance of Power—A Complete Statement Called For by Ald. Parnell.

The hospital committee chairmanship went to Ald. Jolly yesterday afternoon, when the inaugural meeting of the committee was held. The members present were Ald. Jolly, Wilkey, Southcott, McPhillips, Parnell and Graham, Mayor Wilson, Architect McBride, Clerk of the Works Dodd, and Secretary Bell. Ald. Parnell moved that Ald. Wilkey be chairman.

Ald. Graham named Ald. Jolly for the position.

Ald. Jolly acted as chairman pro tem, and put the motion.

The committee was evenly divided, Ald. Parnell, Southcott and Wilkey voting in favor of Ald. Wilkey, and Ald. McPhillips, Graham and Jolly favoring Ald. Jolly.

The mayor threw the balance in Ald. Jolly's favor.

Ald. Jolly thanked his colleagues, and expressed the hope that in all their deliberations harmony would prevail.

The recommendation in the mayor's inaugural address concerning the hospital was the subject of the present discussion.

Messrs. Moore & Henry, architects, wrote re their account for \$350 for preparing competitive plans for a new hospital, and also for two \$25 items for the cost of a building to be located west of the present hospital site.

Ald. McPhillips said the city solicitor had given his opinion that the city was not liable for the competitive plans.

The unsuccessful architect who entered the competition were given \$50 each, and the council will be recommended to pay Messrs. Moore & Henry the same amount. This leaves the account for Messrs. Moore & Henry's account for \$1,400, which has been paid by the trust.

The payment of \$3,000 to Messrs. Martyn & Hammett on their hospital contract was recommended to the council a certificate from the architect, accompanied by the consent of the parties who are sureties for the contractors, to the payment of the money, as it is part of the 25 per cent reserve, must be first obtained.

Ald. Parnell moved to have a complete statement of the business done by the committee last year laid on the table for the new members. This will include a financial statement.

The action of the former committee in giving the contract for elevators to Moore & Hammett was confirmed.

On motion of Ald. Parnell the committee will visit and inspect the new hospital next Friday at 2 p.m. The object is chiefly to inform the new members of the condition of the building.

The hospital trust will be notified of the committee's intended visit.

Ald. McPhillips said that as the city solicitor had given his opinion that the committee of last year was dissolved, and that, for the purpose of legalizing the proceedings, the entire minutes of the meetings be referred to the council for confirmation.

Ald. Parnell suggested that the motion of Ald. McPhillips be laid over until the new members obtained fuller information of the committee's work.

The mayor did not see the need of the minutes being confirmed, and Ald. McPhillips withdrew his motion.

Ald. Parnell objected to any money being paid by the chairman unless the account passed the committee.

Last year the meetings of the committee were not held regularly, and it was stated that unless the power of paying the money on contracts was given to the chairman, regular meetings would have to be held.

On motion of Ald. Graham the committee will meet every alternate Friday night.

A DAUGHTER'S STORY

She Tells How Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills Cured Her Mother of Nervousness, Sleeplessness and General Debility.

The people of London and surrounding country are daily having fresh evidence brought to their notice of the power of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills to cure such complaints as palpitation, throbbing of the heart, weak or irregular pulse, dizzy and faint spells, nervousness, sleeplessness, to sacko, bil, anemia, pale and sallow complexion, female complaints and weak, run down condition of the system. Never before has such proof been presented of the efficacy of any remedy, and the confidence with which those speak who have been cured by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, has established them securely in the estimation of the public.

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"Demand it; no substitute is just as good."

Not Flattery—But Satisfaction.

FLATTERY IS A LIE—SATISFACTION IS THE RESULT OF USING.

MONSIEUR

INDO-CYCEON TEA.

Packed in sealed packets in the gardens. Sold in same packets by your grocer. Impossible to adulterate. A power for invalids. Never changes, except for the better. In sealed packets only. Bulk, 25c, 50c, 100c, 200c, 400c, 800c. Send for sample to the MONSIEUR TEA CO., TORONTO. "Direct from growers to consumers."

THEIR FIRST

The Finance Committee Gets Down to Work—Some Union Matters Dealt With.

The inaugural meeting of No. 1 committee was held last night, with Ald. Rumball (chairman), Plant, O'Meara, Greenlee, Southcott and Secretary Pope present.

The petition of Mrs. Hoskins for remission of taxes was filed.

Burns & Lewis, wholesale clothiers, made application for a refund of \$200 taxes charged on personal property. Filed.

The application for granting exemption of taxes for the Harding Hall Girls' School, 661 Talbot street, was filed.

Dr. W. H. Moorhouse's bill of \$5 for examining Frank Roberts as to his fitness for the fire department force, was before the committee. No action was taken.

A communication was received, asking for a grant to the Toronto Children's Hospital. Filed.

Grafton & Co. asked remission of interest on taxes paid after date set, claiming that they were not properly notified or would have paid them in time. The inspector reported that there was no just claim, and the committee took no action.

P. J. Watt, stated he had received a circular from Tax Collector Hayes for overdue taxes. He was not aware that he was in arrears, as he understood that when he assigned the assignee had paid the same. He asked to be relieved of claim. No action taken.

Mr. Jerry Collins communicated with the committee, asking them to pay a \$4 account for use of polling booth in West London. Filed.

A bill was received by an order from Mayor Wilson for the amount of \$12. During the street railway strike two men were brought here under false pretences, not knowing the true state of affairs. When they found how matters stood they refused to run the cars, and were without money, and applied to Mayor Wilson for assistance. The matter was laid over for more information.

Claims from the St. Johns and Victoria Industrial School for the keep of a youth sent from this city were filed, as the boy was never a resident of the city, but a prisoner here for a short period.

A number of accounts were passed, and the committee adjourned.

Veterinary Surgeon.

J. H. TENNANT—VETERINARY SURGEON. 405, 407, 409, King street, opposite Market House. Residence, corner King and Wellington. Telephone.

Livery Stables.

LILEY'S LIVERY, NO. 410 DUNDAS street, East London. Ont. Telephone 609.

THOMAS TREBILCOCK—STABLE LIVERY. 433 Richmond street. Best hacks, coupes, etc. Light livery a specialty. Careful attention to orders. Phone 423. Open night and day.

Flassage Treatment.

MISS SHUFF—GRADUATE OF DR. WEIR MITCHELL'S HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, Philadelphia. Massage and Swedish Movements. 407 King street, London, Ont. Phone 512.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT.—APPLY TO J. W. WINNETT, BARRISTER, ETC., 420 Talbot street.

TENNENT, McDONAGH & COLEBRIDGE, Barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc., 78 Dundas street, London. Money to lend on mortgages at 4 1/2 to 5 1/2. Also on notes and other securities.

PRIVATE AND TRUST MONEY TO LOAN at 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 per cent on real estate security, in sums to suit. No commission charged. W. W. Seaward, solicitor, etc., 28 Dundas street, London.

SUMS OF \$100 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN on real estate at 5 to 6 per cent. G. C. Weekes, solicitor, corner Richmond and King streets.

Legal Cards.

J. H. A. BEATTIE, BARRISTER, ETC., 423 Talbot street. Money to loan on real estate at lowest rates.

MCKEY, POPE & PERRIN—BARRISTERS, solicitors, 402 Ridout street, opposite court house. Telephone 979. Money to loan. J. M. McKey, LL.B., H. C. Pope, LL.B., F. E. Perrin, B.A.

LOVE & DIGNAN—BARRISTERS, ETC., 415 Talbot street, London. Francis Love R.E. Dignan.

W. H. BARTRAM—BARRISTER, 80 RICHMOND street, Office, 90 Dundas street. GIBBONS, MULKERN & HARPER—BARRISTERS, solicitors, 402 Dundas street. Richmond and Carling streets. George C. Gibbons, Q.C., P. Mulken, Fred. F. Harper.

T. W. SCANDRETT—BARRISTER—80 RICHMOND street, 82 Dundas street, London. PARKER, PURDON & PURDON—BARRISTERS, Masonic Temple, E. Jones Park, Q.C., T. H. Purdon, Alexander Purdon.

GREENLEES & BECHER—BARRISTERS, 100 Dundas street, London. Private funds to loan. A. Greenlees, B.A., H. C. Becher.

T. H. LUSCOMBE—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC., 100 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

JARVIS & VINING—BARRISTERS, ETC., 101 Dundas street. Private funds to loan on real estate.

STUART, STUART & ROSS—BARRISTERS, 100 Dundas street, Office, 90 Dundas street. Duncan Stuart, Duncan C. Ross, LL.B., Lon Glendon, Main street.

U. A. BUCHNER—BARRISTER, ETC., 83 Dundas street, London. Telephone 99. Money to loan at lowest rates.

MAGEE, MCKILLOP & MURPHY—BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., Office, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. James Magee, Q.C., J. B. McKillop, Thomas J. Murphy, Philip E. Mackenzie, LL.B.

Business Cards.

D. DODD & CO.—PRACT

Walter Baker & Co., Limited.

Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A.
The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of

PURE, HIGH GRADE Cocoas and Chocolates

on this Continent. No Chemicals are used in their manufacture. Their Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup. Their Premium No. 1 Chocolate is the best plain chocolate in the market for family use. Their German Sweet Chocolate is good to eat and good to drink. It is palatable, nutritious and healthful; a great favorite with children. Consumers should ask for and be sure that they get the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods, made at Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A.

CANADIAN HOUSE, 6 Hospital St., Montreal.

MANY MILLIONS LIE THERE

The Enormous Deposits in the Bank of England.

Foreign Kings and Queens Invest It With Their Fortunes.

The Pope Also a Heavy Depositor—The Gold Guarded With Troops—Big Accounts.

In spite of her costly way of living, the Empress of Austria has left an immense personal fortune. During the 44 years that she enjoyed the magnificent civil list of an empress-queen of Austria-Hungary, she habitually lived within her income. In the early part of her married life her savings, which amounted to a large sum annually, were invested in the purchase of real estate in the suburbs of Vienna, the land then unbuilt upon being now covered with residences of one kind and another, and having increased almost a hundred-fold in value. The sums thus realized, together with the unspent balance of her yearly income throughout the latter half of her married life, were invested in stocks dealt in on the London market, her scrip and certificates being lodged in the Bank of England. In this manner almost the whole of her vast fortune, amounting to millions of dollars, is at the present moment in the possession of the Bank of England, and this fact has led to a somewhat acrimonious discussion between the Austro-Hungarian embassy in London, the English foreign office, the great law officers of the British crown, the revenue authorities and the management of the bank. The revenue department claims succession duty on the whole of the property of the dead empress that happens to be in the possession of the bank, while the law officers have intimated to the latter that the executors of her Austrian majesty's will are debarred from touching the estate, and must be looked upon as perfect strangers with regard to the latter until the document has been probated by the English court of probate, and they have obtained proper letters of representation. The Austrian embassy, on the other hand, demands this pretension on the part of the British treasury, and denounces the demand in connection with the empress's fortune as a breach of the rule governing international comity, taking ground that foreign sovereigns, like their ambassadors, possess extra-territorial privileges, exempting them, as well as their property, from the jurisdiction of the native courts, as well as from local taxation.

Very much the same question arose at the death of the late czar, who left a sum amounting to several millions of dollars deposited in the Bank of England. An attempt was made by the revenue authorities to collect English succession duties on the property in question. But, in deference to the protests of the Russian ambassador, Baron de Staal, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, then chancellor of the exchequer, gave way, and agreed to remit the duties, the understanding being at the time that the funds in question constituted a legacy from the late czar to his heir-in-law, the Princess of Wales, to whom it was to be transmitted. Members of the reigning house of Great Britain are constitutionally exempted from every species of taxation, and thus the plea of the Russian ambassador for the exemption of his dead master's property in the Bank of England acquired additional force in the eyes of Sir William, who is one of the foremost of British experts in international law. But at that epoch the House of Lords had not given its final judgment in the question of the treatment of property in England belonging to foreigners, and it is exceedingly doubtful under the circumstances whether the Bank of England will consent to release the Austrian empress's fortune on its charge until the issue between the English courts and revenue officials on the one side, and the London foreign office and Austrian embassy on the other hand has been decided either by means of a compromise or in a British court of law. There is every reason, however, to believe that the difficulties which have been raised by the British authorities in connection with the disposal of the property of the late Empress of Austria, as well as of Czar Alexander III., will have the result of checking the practice which foreign monarchs and royal personages have been following for the last half-dread years or so of depositing their savings for safe-keeping in the Bank of England, which, in their eyes, apparently, is the only institution of its kind in the world, by reason of its solidity and incalculable resources, that offers a sufficient degree of security against loss.

Empress Elizabeth and Alexander III. have been by no means the only crowned customers of the Old Lady of Threadneedle street. Whether the Austrian empress used to provide for the future of his morganatic wife, Princess Jovietzka, and of his illegitimate children, he deposited a sum amounting, it is stated, to about \$20,000,000 in his name in the Bank of England, firmly convinced that in no other institution would this large fortune be secure either from seizure by his successors on the throne or from disappearance through the caprices of the bank. The money in question had been placed, for instance, in the Banque de France or in any analogous establishment in Vienna, Berlin or Amsterdam, the local registration of a decree of injunction, obtained by the Russian crown, would have been perfectly sufficient to debar the widowed Princess Jovietzka from touching the money destined for her use. But Alexander well knew at the time that once money had been credited in his name in the Bank of England nothing short of a decree obtained from an English court of justice, after a full trial and careful review of all the circumstances of the case, could prevent her from the enjoyment of the possession of the property.

Ever since Queen Christina has been regent of Spain she has kept the greater part of her money in the Bank of England. This fact was brought to light a few years before the war by the robbery of one of the confidential courtiers between the frontier station at Irun and Madrid. By some means or another the reserved compartment in which he was traveling was robbed, while the thief was going at full speed, and he was chloroformed, nothing being taken from him excepting the sealed bag containing her majesty's bankbook, as well as receipts for the money and securities which he had just deposited in the Bank of England. The thief remains unpunished to this day. But they very fact that he should have neglected to take either the money or the other valuables of the courier tends to the belief that he was acting in the belief that some of the numerous foes of the unfortunate regent, who were anxious to ascertain the disposition of her fortune. The latter is very considerable, though but little of it is derived from the Spanish treasury. She was one of the largest legatees under the will of her uncle, Archduke Albert, generalissimo of the Austrian army, and probably the richest royal personage of his day in Europe. I doubt, indeed, whether she manages to economize anything from the civil list conceded to her by the emperor, for the maintenance of the court, and with a view of diminishing the financial burdens that oppress the people of her adopted country she has declined ever since she became a widow, thirteen years ago, to draw a single cent of the annual allowance of 1,000,000 francs per annum, which is due to her as the widow of a Spanish sovereign.

Pope Pius IX. was in the habit of depositing the funds of the papacy in the Bank of England, and whether his successor still adheres to this plan is unknown, and while some of the Vatican authorities declare that this is the case, there are others who allege that most of the money is now intrusted instead to continental institutions. The general impression, however, is that it is the Bank of England which remains the principal depository of the papal funds. Nor is it only European sovereigns who make use of the Bank of England for this purpose. When, for instance, old Khedive Ismail of Egypt became aware that the hour of his deposition was drawing nigh, he transferred colossal sums of money, estimated at several millions sterling, to the Bank of England, convinced that it was about the only place where his property would be safe from the greedy grasp of his suzerain, the sultan, and from the fury of the disappointed creditors of Egypt. The sultan hoards the greater portion of his money in hiding-places in Constantinople, although, like every other reigning sovereign, he has large sums on deposit in the Bank of England against a rainy day. The King and Queen of Italy each of them has a big account at the Bank of England, while during the three months that Emperor Frederick reigned over Germany he made use of the time to provide for the future of his widow by depositing a considerable amount of property in the Bank of England for her benefit. The late Emperor Napoleon III., when he felt his throne tottering in the latter part of 1869 and in the spring of 1870, managed to transfer a considerable sum of money to the Bank of England, and it is thanks to this precaution alone that his consort, Empress Eugenie, remains today one of the wealthiest of royal widows. South American dictators, such as Gen. Guzman Blanco, of Venezuela, and others of the same stripe, follow this general rule, and there is probably no banking institution in the world that has on its books so many customers of royal rank and so many rulers, past and present, as the Old Lady of Threadneedle street. Curiously enough, almost the only sovereign who does not bank there is Queen Victoria herself, who keeps her money at Coutts's Bank. The resources of the Bank of England are practically unlimited, as it may be said to have behind it the financial backing of the entire British Empire, upon which, like that of Emperor Charles V., the sun never sets. Six hundred millions of dollars is the average amount of coin and securities usually held by the bank, which covers a space of less than four acres, and it may be doubted if there is anywhere else in the world a place where such an aggregation of actual and potential wealth is gathered together within a small area. Perhaps it is on this account that the Bank of England alone

among kindred institutions is provided by the government with a strong military guard, the soldiers assigned to this service being a company of the same regiment of foot guards that furnishes the sentries of Buckingham Palace, St. James's Palace, and St. James's House. The company on duty at the bank is under command of a subaltern, and is relieved early every morning and evening, the so-called bank company being the only force of the regular army that has the right to march through the streets of London without obtaining previous permission from the lord mayor and corporation of the city. Bank of England duty is by no means disliked by officers and men of the brigade of guards, for the subaltern on duty receives from the bank a gratuity of a guinea for his twelve hours' duty, in addition to which the bank furnishes a most elaborate luncheon in the middle of the day, and an equally elaborate dinner at 9 o'clock in the evening, with first-class wine. Each soldier of the guard receives in the same way a shilling gratuity for his twelve hours' duty, and a square meal, with a pint of ale, the miniature bugler being obliged to content himself with seltzer and a half-pint.

This military guard for the Bank of England dates back to the early part of the last century, when the Old Lady of Threadneedle street was threatened by the fierce and savage mob which spread such havoc and devastation on every side, that even to this day the mention of the terrible Gordon riots excites a shudder in the breasts of the wealthy citizens of the British metropolis. The rifles of the soldiers are loaded with ball cartridge, but I have never known the Tommies to have any occasion to use their firearms, although only ten days ago the services of their bayonets were invoked to reduce to subjection a maniac who was threatening to destroy the bank. Of course, there are, besides the military guard, detachments of firemen, as well as a squad of city policemen, assigned to the duty of protecting the bank. But they are all supposed to be under the orders of the young subaltern of the guards, to whom is intrusted the responsibility of safeguarding the Bank of England, with all its saving of foreign royalty.

EX-ATTACHE.

DANCED AT WATERLOO

Lady Carew, Who Was at the Famous Ball, Is Still Living.

The English newspapers from time to time announce the death of the survivors of the famous ball given in Brussels on the eve of the battle of Waterloo by the Duchess of Richmond, which was made famous by Lord Byron's reference to it in the third canto of "Childe Harold."

It is said there are but two survivors of this festive occasion, and one is the Dowager Lady Carew, who has just completed her 100th year.

At the time of the ball she was Miss Cliffe, daughter of Major Anthony Cliffe, but in the next year she became the wife of Lord Carew, who died many years ago. The Dowager Lady Carew is pictured as hale and hearty, though in an invalid's chair.

It is somewhat remarkable that the exact spot where this famous ball took place should be in dispute. Byron's glowing lines give the impression that it was a magnificent affair, perhaps in a palace, but as a matter of fact it was an impromptu gathering in a large room hurriedly improvised for the occasion.

No doubt the fair women and "brave men" chased the "glowing hours with flying feet," with as much pleasure as if in marble halls, and it is quite certain that, though the exact location of their revelry may have been forgotten, the occasion itself will be preserved to all time by Byron's lines. A stanza not so often quoted as that with which the poet opens the brilliant scene, and which is not less beautiful, describing the battlefield, the carnage and the dead, is as follows:

"Last noon beheld them full of lusty life,
Last eve in beauty's circle proudly gay,
The midnight brought the signal-sound of death,
The morn the marshaling in arms—the day
Battle's magnificently stern array
The thunder clouds close o'er it, which
When rent,
The earth is covered thick with other clay
Which her own clay shall cover heaped and pent,
Rider and horse—friend, foe—in one red burial blent."

MR. BAWDEN'S CASE

Told by Himself That Others May Benefit by It.

Dodd's Kidney Pills Are the Great and Unfailing Cure for Lumbago and All Other Kidney Complaints.

Hamilton, Jan. 13.—All over the Dominion the newspapers last week contained the wonderful case of Mr. Harry Bawden, foreman of the Simcoe Canning Factory here.

An idea of the widespread and genuine interest taken by the people in this case, may be gained from the fact that letters of inquiry have been pouring in ever since the occurrence was noted. To satisfy the natural curiosity of those who are not familiar with the remarkable powers of that world-famed remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills, Mr. Bawden has given the following statement of his case, for publication:

"I have suffered for six long years with Lumbago and Kidney Disease. No medicine I ever took did me the slightest particle of good until, about a year ago, a friend advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I did so.

"The first box I used gave me such relief that I was greatly encouraged, and bought four more boxes. When I had used these my cure was complete. You may publish this so that other sufferers may benefit by my experience."

This is the honest, straightforward story of a case in which Dodd's Kidney Pills effected a rapid and thorough cure after other medicines had utterly failed.

Dodd's Kidney Pills can always be depended on to cure the very worst case of Kidney Disease, no matter what other remedies have failed.

Send for a copy of the book "The Wonderful Power of Dodd's Kidney Pills" for more than a few hours. The worst case is positively cured in a few days.

Dodd's Kidney Pills cost only fifty cents a box; six boxes \$2.50. Sold by all druggists. Write for a copy of the book, by Dodd's Medicine Company, Limited, Toronto.

A RECORD OF SHAME

The Lynchings That Occurred During 1898.

Three Victims Burned to Death and One Lynched by Accident.

Flimsy Pretenses for Some of the Atrocities—Foul Blots on Humanity.

[Buffalo Express.]

The Express' record of the lynchings in the United States during the year 1898 numbers 90. As we have explained in former years, we do not pretend that this is anything like a complete list. It includes those reported in ordinary press dispatches, and in all cases where the dispatch was indefinite, leaving a doubt as to whether lynching was actually committed, we have excluded the case from the summary. We have also left out the race disturbances that have occurred in the army, they coming under military rather than civil law, and we have omitted the various so-called race wars, such as the election riots in North Carolina and South Carolina and the affair at Hermannville, La. on Oct. 22, in which nine negroes and three white men were killed. But so far as the record goes, we believe it to be as accurate as could be made without special investigation of each case by a representative on the spot, and the fact that it manifestly understates rather than overstates the extent to which lynching has been carried does not, we think, detract from the awfulness of the exhibit. It is bad enough without any of the cases we may have omitted.

Of the 90 victims, 75 were negroes, 4 Indians and 11 white. Two black women were lynched, one white woman and one Indian woman. In 33 well-authenticated cases the victims were taken from jail or from officers. This is one of the most serious features, as it constitutes not merely the taking of law into the hands of mobs, but an open defiance of established authority. We have noted but one instance in which a jail was successfully defended by the authorities from the attack of a mob. This was at Augusta, Ga., on Nov. 3. The mob fired on the jail and the officers returned the fire, killing one man, who was a soldier in uniform, at home on furlough.

The geographical distribution of the lynchings is as follows: Arkansas, 17; Alabama, 11; Georgia, 6; Mississippi, 6; Louisiana, 7; Missouri, 6; Kentucky, 6; South Carolina, 4; Tennessee, 3; Virginia, 3; Oklahoma, 2; North Carolina, 2; Indian Territory, 2; Maryland, 2; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 1; Alaska, 1; Texas, 1; Kansas, 1; Florida, 1; Illinois, 1; Indiana, 1.

The crime of assault on women or young children was alleged in 23 cases, and attempted assault in 6 additional cases. Thus only about one-third of the total was ever alleged to be due to the "one crime" which does duty among the apologists for lynching as a justification for the whole system. Three of these lynchings were done by negroes for crimes committed by negroes upon negro women. In other cases mere complicity in the crime of others was alleged.

There were 34 lynchings for alleged murder and 2 for attempted murder. These do not include murders of white women by negroes, which are treated as incidents to assaults in most cases, and, therefore, come properly under the head of the so-called "one crime." Two men were lynched for theft, and two for attempted theft. In one case the sum alleged to have been stolen was \$20.

A Mississippi mob lynched a negro by mistake, having taken him for another negro accused of murder who was confined in the same jail. Another Mississippi mob lynched a white man whom the courts had failed to convict of murder after two trials. An Arkansas mob lynched three negro men and one negro woman who were under arrest for alleged complicity in helping a white woman to murder her husband. The white woman, who was the principal in the crime, was confined in the same jail, but was left to the punishment of the law. A Missouri mob lynched a white man 70 years old for assault on a young child while drunk. In Louisiana a negro was lynched for having quarreled with and whipped a white man in a fight. In Kentucky a negro brakeman on a railroad train pushed a white boy off a train, causing his death. The negro was lynched therefor. Another Kentucky mob dismembered and burned a negro boy who, as the dispatch stated, was believed to have been too intimate with a white girl. An Alabama mob lynched a negro for murder and discovered a few days afterward that his only part in the crime was the concealing of the body for a white man, who was not lynched. In Alabama a white woman found a negro under her bed. He fled at once, but the next day a mob caught and hanged a negro on suspicion of being the offender, though there appears to have been no proof against him, and he protested his innocence to the last.

In South Carolina a negro was whipped to death for violating his contract with his landlord by secretly moving off his place. Two Indians were burned to death in Oklahoma for alleged outrage and murder of a white woman. Investigation by the United States authorities later proved that the Indians were not guilty, but no members of the mob have yet been punished. An Indian death in Oklahoma for alleged outrage and murder of a white woman. Investigation by the United States authorities later proved that the Indians were not guilty, but no members of the mob have yet been punished. Another negro postmaster was killed at Ada, Ga., but this was assassination, rather than lynching, though inspired by political and race hostility. A Georgia negro was lynched for "paying attention to a young white woman." In the Indian Territory, a negro man and his white wife were shot to death by a mob for being married.

In two cases with three victims the mobs burned men to death, and in two others whipped them to death, while

in several more the victims were burned after being shot or hanged. The record carries its own comment. The year 1898 has been marked by a disappearance, to a great extent, of sectional feeling between the North and South. But the American people have not yet developed enough national pride to remove this black stain on the national honor.

ASSASSIN LUCCHENI

Prison Life of the Anarchist Who Slew the Empress of Austria.

[London Chronicle.]

A correspondent furnishes the following report by M. de Meuron, deputé au Grand Conseil, and a member of the committee which regularly visits the prisoners:

The prison at l'Eveche, at Geneva, in which Luccheni is now undergoing his sentence, was built about 50 years ago. Today, no doubt, it is not up to the last improvements, but nevertheless it is superior to the majority of prisons in Switzerland and in many other countries. The prisoners in l'Eveche pass the nights in cells built on three floors and opening on inside galleries. During the day they work together in workshops. Luccheni will be subjected to the treatment common to all prisoners condemned to penal servitude for life. His cell, like all the other cells, will be about 3½ metres in length, 2 metres in width, and 2½ in height. The daylight enters by a longitudinal opening, protected by iron bars and a slanting shutter, which allows him only to see the sky. His furniture will consist of a bed composed of a pailasse, sheet and coverlet, and a table and stool. He will be allowed to make himself a bracket, and to decorate his walls with any pictures he may happen to acquire. In winter he will get up before daylight, and will go to bed at nightfall. There are no lights in the cells. During the night his clothes will be removed from his cell to prevent any attempt at escape.

During the day he will work in the workshops, unless he prefers to work in his cell, which he will be permitted to do. He will work at carpentry, book-binding, making boots or wooden shoes, sorting coffee grains, etc., according to the aptitude he may show, but without speaking a word to anyone except to his jailer when his work requires it. He will receive a small portion of what is gained by his work. His meals will consist of coffee and milk in the morning, a vegetable with boiled potatoes in the middle of the day, soup in the evening, with 65 grammes of bread a day. On Thursdays and Sundays the vegetable will be replaced by 250 grammes of meat.

After each meal the prisoners have half an hour's exercise in the courtyard, marching in single file one after the other, the same as in every other prison. In winter Luccheni will be dressed in jacket and trousers and cap of gray "miline," with yellow stripe. On Sundays he can get books from the prison library, and can write if he wishes. He is allowed to receive during the year six visitors in the parlor, and in the presence of a jailer, but to receive or send letters only with the permission of the director of the prison, who examines their contents.

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Weak Giants.

Size and brute strength do not count for much against insidious disease. Good health has little to do with stature. Vitality is the thing needed. If you are debilitated and susceptible to frequent colds and coughs, you are in great danger. It is under such conditions that consumption first gets a foothold. Use Shiloh's Consumption Cure when the first symptoms appear.

This is what Elizabeth Hitchings, of Soranton, Pa., says about the successful remedy: "I wish to say a few words in praise of Shiloh's Consumption Cure. We have used it a long time in our family and never had anything to equal it. My husband never goes to bed without a bottle at hand, on account of his asthma, as it relieves him and lets him sleep."

Shiloh's Consumption Cure is sold by druggists under a guarantee that the purchase money will be refunded in case of failure. 25c., 50c. and \$1 a bottle in United States and Canada. In England, 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.

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OUR SHORT STORY

"Mrs. Mason's New Leaf."

"Take a chair and sit down, Nellie, while I wrap up the silk waists."

Mrs. Mason dropped wearily into a tempting rocker. Visiting her old school mate, the dressmaker, was about the only luxury the busy housewife allowed herself. It was like a breath of summer to be with someone who could speak of her happy girlhood days.

"I wish you'd stay and have a bite with me," urged Miss Hadley. "I'm going to make an oyster stew, and I have some cream puffs and oranges in the house."

"Oh, I can't trust Lizzie to get supper, and the girls will need help in dressing for the party, and pa is going to the watch meetings," sighed Mrs. Mason.

She was one of those tired women who sigh automatically. She looked longingly around the inviting room, with its blooming plants in the window. The sewing machine had been pushed back, and the little table, with a new magazine and the shaded lamp, was drawn in front of the glowing base-burner. Open doors showed a pretty little bedroom and a kitchen, which was dining-room as well, with a teakettle singing on the shining bit of a stove. There was that exquisite sense of order so restful to one who is wearied by continually picking up after others.

"I came across this today," said Miss Hadley, bringing out a photograph of two pretty, blooming girls, leaning over a railing.

Did I ever look like that? said Mrs. Mason, tears springing to her eyes as she gazed at the thin, faded woman reflected in her friend's old-fashioned mirror. "You have held your own, but I haven't, Kate."

"Nellie, you are just the one to resolve tonight to be more patient and unselfish the coming year, and if possible, drive a few less nails in your coffin. Now, I want to ask you to turn over a new kind of leaf. Be good to yourself, as the colored people say."

"But the duties of a wife and mother," began that personage.

"Are first to be her better self," interrupted her friend. "Are you contented as it is, Nellie?"

Mrs. Mason colored. She had been secretly envying the cozy little home, large enough to give one the housekeeper's enjoyment without the weariness of a large establishment. The quiet where one could read or think undisturbed seemed almost heaven to the tired woman.

"Nellie," said her friend, divining her thoughts, "your mistake is in trying to be an angel, where a strong, determined, happy woman is needed. Some worthy has said: 'Come to this own aid' and the Bible says 'Hold fast, that no man take thy crown,' and yours is your own sweet womanhood. Why should you deprive your family of the pleasure of taking care of you and showing their gratitude?"

Mrs. Mason was used to her friend's plain speaking, but this time it sank deep into her heart. When she reached her own home, she felt for a moment that the boisterous welcome of the children compensated for the work and care they constantly occasioned. Mr. Mason came in, and his wife turned a patient, smiling face towards him.

"Ma, can't you watch the gas more closely? It was 50 cents more this month. What, girls, did you get your mother used to do all the sewing, and did not have someone to do her work either. Ma, I brought some oysters. Can't you cook them? We like your soup better than Lizzie's."

Mrs. Mason was glad to put down the two heavy children who were sitting on her lap and escape to the kitchen before she was tempted to remind him that his mother had not so much as seen a waist such as his daughters considered necessary. "Yes," she thought, "there will be a new leaf turned over that will make a new book for some of us."

Mrs. Mason ate her supper in a thoughtful mood, hardly noticing her husband's remarks about Tommy. Mr. Mason was a devoted father, and his way in which he expressed his affection was by having his wife put in half of her time pouring out medicine for the children. It was always some kind of a tea or plaster, or a day from school, for the children, and the good man never dreamed that the night as well have risked the children without constant nursing as taken the chances in his wife of heart failure from exhaustion. Tommy was slightly affected with a cold in his head, so the fond father began:

"Ma, you must soak Tommy's feet and tie up his throat, and make him some onion syrup, and put a poultice on his chest. You've let him take cold, not noticing how much healthier his offspring seemed than his wife."

"I wonder if it is my fault that he always thinks of the children," Mrs. Mason thought, as she cut the cake her own hands had made, because it was special kind her husband enjoyed.

That evening the girls noticed that

their mother did not wait on them as much as usual, though she looked with pride on her sweet blossoms of 16 and 18 as they left for a happy evening. Mr. Mason went down town before watch meetings. Tommy and Katie were bundled into bed without ceremony or medical treatment, and Mrs. Mason sat down before the fire to think of the coming year.

"Are you sick, ma? Lizzie won't have breakfast ready," was Mrs. Mason's greeting from her husband as she awoke on New Year's morning.

"Tell Mary to dress the children, and Carrie to help Lizzie," was the answer that sent her husband to the front. Imagine the surprise of the family when the mother came in, as they sat down to breakfast, in her company wrapper, with a bright smile on her face.

"Is your headache better? We didn't mean you to get up for breakfast," said Carrie.

Mrs. Mason smiled a little regularly as she answered: "I may not always be up after this, so I shall depend on you to help Lizzie, and on Mary to dress the children."

Mr. Mason looked at his wife to see if she were out of her mind, but she looked very much composed.

"There's a concert tonight I want to attend, John," she said sweetly, after sitting by the fire so long that the girls decided, if the house were to be cleaned up they would have to do it.

"But the money—" began the husband.

"Oh, I have it from the meat money," was the smiling reply. "I need music just now more than meat."

"Take her, pa," cried Carrie. "She always gives the tickets to the rest of us."

"Lizzie, you'll have to arrange to look after the children an hour each afternoon, for I shall lie down then," Mrs. Mason said to her maid the next day.

"I can't be bothered with young ones," was the answer.

"Very well," was said in such a firm tone that the young girl relented. They all noticed that the mother occasionally read in the daytime—a thing Mr. Mason had not been brought up to in his New England home, but which was common enough in Mrs. Mason's early days.

The fourth day Mr. Mason could not contain himself. "I can't see but you are looking better than usual, ma, though you don't act as if you were well. I had thought to send you the doctor today. Is it a tonic you need?"

"Not exactly," was the reply. "I'm going down town today. Shall I get what I need?"

"Of course, ma," he answered, tenderly, thinking it was some new patent medicine she had heard of. "I'll tell the clerk to give you what money you want, as I shall be out."

Imagine his surprise to find his wife had drawn \$70. If he had not been in "good and regular standing" he might have uttered some strong words. As it was, he spoke in a tone of voice that would have frightened a sneak thief: "Ma, what could you mean by taking \$70?"

"That was enough for today," she said, calmly, "though it will take more than the making of my dress is paid for. I got my cloak at a bargain, and a new dress, and bonnet and shoes. You said to get what I needed. Haven't I earned that much, dear?"

"Of course, ma," he said, softening. "But you never cared before for looking well."

"But I do care," she cried, "and I must take care of myself, since there is no one in the world who loves me enough to do it," then, not being a very "new woman," she put her head down, and sobbed aloud. Those tears led to a long talk that put matters on a different footing with husband and wife, and this much of the conversation came to the girls as they went through the hall: "I can't help thinking, dear, you are to blame for the girls being so fish and lazy." But the father got this back, for later he overheard this interesting remark: "It's ma's sweet disposition that has made pa so selfish and neglectful. Think of ma dismissing Lizzie and getting a girl who can cook! I am going to turn over a new leaf myself. I wonder ma has not sunk under such work and care."

Of course the new leaf got crumpled sometimes. The children clamored for their devoted slave, and the girls grumbled because they had to take their part in the household cares, and the father sometimes insinuated that he would be bankrupted because of the expensive girl; but the little woman trusted God to help her at her best, and everyone rejoiced in the bright, happy mother who was the inspiration of the home.

The new New Year's Eve, when Mrs. Mason was in her friend's little home, she pitied her loneliness, and said: "I wish you would marry, Kate."

"I wouldn't object if I had such a good husband as your John," was the laughing answer. "But you got the help you needed even when you had it not?"

"Yes," answered Mrs. Mason. "I have learned that we cannot love our neighbors as ourselves unless we first love ourselves in a wise way."—Myra Goodwin Plautz, in Zion's Herald.

The Poets.

The Four Winds.

Wind of the North,
Wind of the Northland snows,
Wind of the winnowed skies and
sharp, clear stars—
Blow cold and keen across the naked
hills,
And crisp the lowland pools with
crystal films,
And blue the easement squares with
glittering ice.
But go not near my love

Wind of the West,
Wind of the few, far clouds,
Wind of the gold and crimson sunset
lands—
Blow fresh and pure across the peaks
and plains,
And broaden the blue spaces of the
heavens,
And sway the grasses and the moun-
tain pines,
And let my dear one rest.

Wind of the East,
Wind of the sunrise seas,
Wind of the clinging mists and gray,
harsh rains—
Blow moist and cool across the wastes
of brine,
And shut the sun out, and the moon
and stars,
And lash the boughs against the drip-
ping eaves,
Yet keep thou from my love.

But thou, sweet wind!
Wind of the fragrant South,
Wind from the bowers of jasmine and
of rose—
Over magnolia glooms and lilled lakes
and flowering forests come with dewy
wings,
And stir the petals at her feet and kiss
The low mound where she lies.
—Charles Henry Luders.

A Haunting Memory.

Wild rockets blew along the lane;
The tall white gentians, too, were
there;
The nut stalks were brave again;
Of blossom was the bramble bare;
And toward the pasture bars below
The crows went by me, tinkling slow.

Straight through the sunset flew a
thrush;
And sang the only song he knew,
Perched on a ripening elder bush;
(Oh, but to give his song its due!)
Sang it, and ceased, and left it
there
To haunt bush, blade and golden
air.

Oh, but to make it plain to you!
My words were wrought in grosser
stuff;
To give that lonely tune its due,
A thing to think on when 'twas
past,

As is the first rose or the last.
The lad, driving his cows along,
Strode whistling through the windy
grass;
The little pool, the shrubs among
Lay like a bit of yellow glass;
A window in the farmhouse old,
Turned westward, was of glaring
gold.

I have forgotten days and days,
And much well worth the holding
fast;
Yet not the look of those green ways,
The bramble with the bloom long
past.
The tinkling cows, the scent, the
hush—
Still on the elder sings that thrush.
—Lizette W. Reese.

A Smile: A Laugh.

A great deal of laughter was created in an up-town magistrate's office one day last week by an exorable German, a prisoner, charged with some minor breach of ordinance.

"Are you a single man?" asked the judge.

"Now, you look out," was the indignant reply. "Bud don't you try to make no shake mit me yost because I was Dutch and green. Do I look like I was a Silesian dunn? At all! I was no I am not in dis guntry."—The Philadelphia Call.

A young married lady one morning gave her husband a sealed letter, which he was to read when he got to his office. He did so, and the letter ran as follows:

"I am obliged to tell you something that may give you pain, but there is no help for it. You shall know everything whatever be the consequences. For the last week I have felt that it must come to this, but I have waited until the last extremity and can remain silent no longer. Do not overwhelm me with bitter reproaches, for you will have to put up with your share of the trouble as well as myself."

Cold perspiration stood in thick drops on the brow of the husband, who was

prepared for the worst. Trembling, he read on:

"Our coal is all gone. Please order a ton to be sent this afternoon. I thought you might forget it for the tenth time, and therefore wrote you this letter."

But he didn't forget it that time.

The following episode happened at the recent brilliant charge of the Twentieth Lancers, at the fall of Omdurman:

One of the men got his thumb cut off, and turning to his chum, an Irishman, ejaculated:

"Whatever shall I do? I'm done for life."

Pat, taking things somewhat coolly, and thinking his chum was making a fuss over a mere trifle, responded solemnly:

"Begorra, that's nothin' to make a fuss about; here's poor Sam Jones wid his head cut off, an' not a word is he sayin'."

The story about the King of Denmark stepping off the sidewalk into the street to allow two strangers to pass recalls that other story of the Yankee in St. Petersburg, who, meeting a distinguished Russian in a very narrow walk, on either side of which were deeps of slime, took a coin from his pocket, filled it in the face of the man, and called out, "Heads or tails?"

The Russian, smiling, headed in perfect French, "Tails," and tails it was. With a low bow the Yankee stepped into the mud, knee-deep, and the Russian, smiling, passed on. It was Baron de Giers, the great foreign minister.—New York Press.

Speak to a German student in a good Hochdeutsch, writes a friend now studying in Germany, and if he has any knowledge of English he will surely answer you in your own tongue. Apparently he cannot resist the little vanity of showing his accomplishment, though it is done very politely. At a table of German and English students recently a pleasant little German was irrepressible in this respect. Every sentence of his was bound to contain haye and alretty. A bit of slang was to him ponderous as the voice of an oracle, and the English it was simply impossible. He commenced brooking on the bewick on the table and the ganyose in M.'s buttonhole. But the climax was reached in answer to a question put in good German:

"Are you going to the lecture tonight, Herr B?"

"Ach," said the professor, "I shall go with a wave of the hand. 'Ze ghost is retty, but ze meet is feeble.'"

Then the quiet man straightened out our wrinkled brows by suggesting that possibly he meant, "The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak."—Youth's Companion.

Boys and Girls.

Who brings her dollies for me to kiss
At the close of each happy day?
Who brings her toys for me to mend
That were broken in childish play?
Who sits on my knee while I caress
And smooth each tangled curl?
Just a dear little mite, all robed in
white,
A dainty wee bit of a girl!

A Happy Family.

Once when the barque St. Mary's went out to Buenos Ayres it had a happy family aboard. Part of the happy family belonged to the captain's daughter, and part of it to the stewardess, who was fond of pets. There was a cat, a kitten, a dog, a rooster, a little black pig, besides three hens, twelve pigeons and a parrot.

They were the best-natured collection of animals that ever lived. At meal-times they all ate together, and they never quarreled over the tid-bits. And it wasn't an uncommon sight to see the pig and the hens playing catch together while the rooster stood by and cheered. And the pigeons used to alight on the dog's back, and they let the kitten play easy with their tail-feathers.

After dinner when the dog stretched himself out for a nap, the kitten used to creep in between his forepaws and snuggle up to him, the cat would lie down by his side, and they would all go to sleep together. In the meantime, the parrot, who was a little mite of a bird and just as roughish as the cat, would sit on the V of the cross-logs of the cabin table and pretend to be napping too; but as soon as she was sure the others were sound asleep she would hop down, tweak the cat's, the dog's or the kitten's tail, and dart back as quick as a flash. How she would run!

There was a nip and tuck and a scream and jump up in astonishment, but there would be no one in sight excepting the innocent-looking little parrot, asleep on the cross-logs of the table.

This would happen over and over again. The cat and kitten never seemed to know who did it, but after a while the dog found out, and he just walked over to the parrot, took her by the neck and shook her. She was not hurt a bit, only frightened; but she never teased him again. Then one day when she nipped the kitten the dog shook her once more; after that she let the kitten alone too. But he never took the cat's part; he let her equal him. He would just open his eyes a moment and look at the parrot, and go to sleep again. The stewardess said he winked at the bird, and she knew he enjoyed the joke; but the captain's daughter, who was a very practical girl, said, "Nonsense!"

A Good Woman.

Busy at her work all day,
Never asks a cent of pay,
Thinks it ought to be that way.
Thank the Lord for Susan!

Singin' when she wants to sing,
Like the robins in the spring,
Scoldin' some, like everything,
Thank the Lord for Susan!

Always ready, day or night,
Always willin'—she's a sight,
When it comes to doin' right.
Thank the Lord for Susan!

Me an' seven children's what
She looks after, well or not,
And she's "mother" to the lot.
Thank the Lord for Susan!

Made of consecrated clay,
She gets better every day,
Thank the Lord for Susan!

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THE MEDITATION CAP

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT

One evening I was sitting in my study wondering why a poor physician should be compelled to sit for three long hours without a ring at his doorbell, when, as if in answer to my yearnings, footsteps came hastily up the walk; a loud ring and the housekeeper announced Prof. Cristoles.

"Show him in," was the quick response, and in stride an immense man, with an ugly nose and spectacles, "Sit down," I said.

The professor lost no time. "I believe I have heard, doctor, that you have been an earnest student of cranial-gymnomy for many years. I am, as you doubt know, Cristoles, the cranio-gymnast. For years I have been working on an ambitious little invention, and thinking I had it as near perfection as it is likely it will ever be, I came to interest you in it."

Stooping down he picked up a box that looked like the bowl of a mandolin, uncovered it and lifted out a small cap, which he at once placed on his head. It was about the shape of a smoking cap, but did not at all resemble one, as from all sides, and apparently from every square inch of it, dangled thin copper wires.

I smiled; I could not help it. He looked like an Indian "Medicine Man."

"I don't blame you for laughing now, doctor," said the professor. "You won't laugh ten minutes hence. This little cap is made of rubber. On the inside of it I have arranged little brass buttons, as you see, and to these buttons are attached copper wires. What I am doing is this. Since Adam was Adam it has been a generally accepted idea that you cannot stimulate a man's brain to its benefit except through natural and simple means, such as invigorating the rest of the system. When this cap is placed on your head every one of these little buttons covers a bump. As you are aware, there are two bumps for every quality a man possesses, and I have accordingly arranged that the buttons should go on pairs. Now, in this little box on my feet is a fluid, which I have had for years waiting the culmination of this idea. This fluid I have named Electrette. It is of much the same nature as electricity, but of a much finer grade, if I may speak of it in those terms. Electricity is too crude and cannot be controlled as I can control this force. While Electrette is more penetrating, yet it lacks that disagreeable rudeness with which electricity aims to enter one's system."

"It is not, however, to discuss the qualities of Electrette that I am here," the professor went on. "We will suppose that you are a professional thinker, doctor. By that I mean one who is not content with knowledge previously obtained, but by exercising his wits on special occasions. A financier would be nearer it. Well, on such occasions it would only be necessary for you to adjust this cap, single out the buttons of the bumps with which you expected to solve the problem, move the cap around, so that each of these bumps would be tapped, as it were, by one of the buttons on the inside of the cap. Then, taking the wires attached to the buttons, you would connect them with the Electrette, assume your seat, concentrate your mind, and at once receive the influence. With a delicacy too fine for estimation, this force attacks the organs, excites them, causing an extra flow of blood to those particular spots. The blood courses rapidly through and through the brain cells in use. They are cleansed and invigorated. By this great things can be done, doctor. Nothing is impossible. If my invention is indeed successful, I will be making gods out of common men; the world will be revolutionized. Men will understand each other better."

The professor was getting excited. "I venture to say," he shouted, "that for ten years have tumbled into history, the millennium will be upon us, and all, accomplished by one man—me! Place the cap upon the bumps of reason or intuition, and you have a prophet; on the bumps of imagination, and you have an inventor or a writer, to whom nothing is hidden. Can you not see that the very fact of these separate organs being stimulated invites concentration of thought. The reason that so many men do not possess the power of concentration is because their brains are befuddled from over-eating. They sit down after a hearty meal and attack a subject, but the poor, fuzzy organs can hardly realize that they are expected to work and send back any 'It is of no use. We are too weary already' or 'I am not feeling well. The world says he is lazy and—'

Another ring at the door, and word comes that a country patient needs my aid. 'Sit down,' I say. There is money in this interview. 'Come again tomorrow night.' I manage to shout back.

It is now nearly a week, and the professor has not shown his face. I sometimes think that he has discovered the location of the sixth sense, and applying the buttons, has telepathically examined my heart and found me wanting.

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You can rarely reason a man out of an opinion which he has never been reasoned into.—Swift.

THE MEDITATION CAP

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TODAY'S MARKETS

New York Stock Market.
Reported by F. H. Butler, 15 and 16 Masonic Temple, for The Advertiser.

Yesterday's	Close	Open	High	Low	2.30
Atchafalca	21 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/4	21 1/4	22 1/4
Atchafalca Pfd.	21 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/4	21 1/4	22 1/4
C. & N. W.	12 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4
C. & N. W. Pfd.	12 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4
Chicago Gas	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/2
Chicago Gas Pfd.	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2
N. Y. Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Gen. Electric	100 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/4	100 1/4	101 1/4
L. & N.	60 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/4	60 1/4	61 1/4
Man.	100 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/4	100 1/4	101 1/4
Mo. P.	46 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/4	46 1/4	47 1/4
Omaha	46 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/4	46 1/4	47 1/4
P. M.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/4	11 3/4
R. I.	23 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/4	23 1/4	24 1/4
Reading	23 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/4	23 1/4	24 1/4
S. E. Central	12 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4
St. P.	12 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4
T. C. I.	30 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/4	30 1/4	31 1/4
Wabash	23 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/4	23 1/4	24 1/4
W. U.	23 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/4	23 1/4	24 1/4
Brooklyn Transit	94 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/4	94 1/4	95 1/4
U. Pacific	74 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/4	74 1/4	75 1/4
Leather Trust	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/4	11 3/4
Lead	33 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/4	33 1/4	34 1/4
Sugar	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/4	12 3/4
Tobacco	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 3/4
Southern Ry. Pfd.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/4	4 3/4
Jersey Central	102 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4
K. & T. Pfd.	30 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/4	30 1/4	31 1/4
N. E. Pfd.	75 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/4	75 1/4	76 1/4

Toronto Stock Market.

Yesterday's	Close	Open	High	Low	2.30
Atchafalca	21 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/4	21 1/4	22 1/4
Atchafalca Pfd.	21 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/4	21 1/4	22 1/4
C. & N. W.	12 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4
C. & N. W. Pfd.	12 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4
Chicago Gas	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/2
Chicago Gas Pfd.	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2
N. Y. Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/4
Gen. Electric	100 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/4	100 1/4	101 1/4
L. & N.	60 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/4	60 1/4	61 1/4
Man.	100 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/4	100 1/4	101 1/4
Mo. P.	46 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/4	46 1/4	47 1/4
Omaha	46 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/4	46 1/4	47 1/4
P. M.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/4	11 3/4
R. I.	23 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/4	23 1/4	24 1/4
Reading	23 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/4	23 1/4	24 1/4
S. E. Central	12 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4
St. P.	12 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4
T. C. I.	30 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/4	30 1/4	31 1/4
Wabash	23 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/4	23 1/4	24 1/4
W. U.	23 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/4	23 1/4	24 1/4
Brooklyn Transit	94 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/4	94 1/4	95 1/4
U. Pacific	74 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/4	74 1/4	75 1/4
Leather Trust	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/4	11 3/4
Lead	33 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/4	33 1/4	34 1/4
Sugar	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/4	12 3/4
Tobacco	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 3/4
Southern Ry. Pfd.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/4	4 3/4
Jersey Central	102 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4
K. & T. Pfd.	30 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/4	30 1/4	31 1/4
N. E. Pfd.	75 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/4	75 1/4	76 1/4

Toronto Produce Market.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 14.—Wheat is dull on light deliveries by the farmers, the absence of export demand. Winter wheat is quoted at 60c to 62c west. Manitoba wheat is steady at 54c for No. 1 hard, Toronto and west. Flour, dull, cash, straight roller in barrels, \$3 to \$3 10, west. Millfeed very scarce and firm at \$12 50 to \$13 for shorts, and \$12 to \$12 50 for bran west. Barley dull at 47c for No. 1 west. Buckwheat firm at 58c west. Rye firm at 52c west. Corn steady at 35c for Canada, yellow west, 45c for old American and 42c for new Toronto. Oats steady at 25c for mixed and 20c for white west. Peas steady at 65c west. Eggs steady at 22c for new laid, 18c to 19c for held fresh, 15c to 16c for old. Butter, steady at 13c to 14c for large rolls, and 11c to 12c for dairy tubs; creamery steady at 20c to 21c for prints, and 19c to 20c for packed. Dressed hogs steady at \$5 20 for cars here.

Chicago Exchange

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Following are the fluctuations on the Chicago Board of Trade, reported by F. H. Butler, broker, Masonic Temple, Phone 1273.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—May	70 1/2	71 1/4	70 1/4	71 1/4
July	67 1/2	68 1/4	67 1/4	68 1/4
Corn—May	37 1/2	38 1/4	37 1/4	38 1/4
July	37 1/2	38 1/4	37 1/4	38 1/4
Oats—May	28 1/2	29 1/4	28 1/4	29 1/4
July	28 1/2	29 1/4	28 1/4	29 1/4
Pork—Jan.	9 5/8	9 5/8	9 5/8	9 5/8
May	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8
Lard—Jan.	5 7/8	5 7/8	5 7/8	5 7/8
May	5 7/8	5 7/8	5 7/8	5 7/8
Ribs—Jan.	4 5/8	4 5/8	4 5/8	4 5/8
May	4 5/8	4 5/8	4 5/8	4 5/8
Puts—70c	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8

American Markets.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Closing.—Wheat, May, 71c; July, 68c; offered, Corn, Jan., 34c; May, 37c; July, 37c; Oats, Jan., 25c; May, 24c; July, 24c; Pork, Jan., 9 5/8; offered, Lard, Jan., 5 7/8; May, 5 7/8; offered, Ribs, Jan., 4 5/8; May, 4 5/8.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Flour—Receipts, 16,000 bbls; sales, 2,100 packages; inactive and a shade lower to sell. Rye flour—Quiet. Wheat—Receipts, 240,400 bu; sales, 435,000 bu; options opened steady, and ruled very dull all the morning, without much change; liberal clearances offered some aid to bulls; May, 75 1/2 to 76 1/2; Rye—Dull; state, 60c; No. 2 western, 65c; No. 3, 65c; No. 4, 65c; No. 5, 65c; No. 6, 65c; No. 7, 65c; No. 8, 65c; No. 9, 65c; No. 10, 65c; No. 11, 65c; No. 12, 65c; No. 13, 65c; No. 14, 65c; No. 15, 65c; No. 16, 65c; No. 17, 65c; No. 18, 65c; No. 19, 65c; No. 20, 65c; No. 21, 65c; No. 22, 65c; No. 23, 65c; No. 24, 65c; No. 25, 65c; No. 26, 65c; No. 27, 65c; No. 28, 65c; No. 29, 65c; No. 30, 65c; No. 31, 65c; No. 32, 65c; No. 33, 65c; No. 34, 65c; No. 35, 65c; No. 36, 65c; No. 37, 65c; No. 38, 65c; No. 39, 65c; No. 40, 65c; No. 41, 65c; No. 42, 65c; No. 43, 65c; No. 44, 65c; No. 45, 65c; No. 46, 65c; No. 47, 65c; No. 48, 65c; No. 49, 65c; No. 50, 65c; No. 51, 65c; No. 52, 65c; No. 53, 65c; No. 54, 65c; No. 55, 65c; No. 56, 65c; No. 57, 65c; No. 58, 65c; No. 59, 65c; No. 60, 65c; No. 61, 65c; No. 62, 65c; No. 63, 65c; No. 64, 65c; No. 65, 65c; No. 66, 65c; No. 67, 65c; No. 68, 65c; No. 69, 65c; No. 70, 65c; No. 71, 65c; No. 72, 65c; No. 73, 65c; No. 74, 65c; No. 75, 65c; No. 76, 65c; No. 77, 65c; No. 78, 65c; No. 79, 65c; No. 80, 65c; No. 81, 65c; No. 82, 65c; No. 83, 65c; No. 84, 65c; No. 85, 65c; No. 86, 65c; No. 87, 65c; No. 88, 65c; No. 89, 65c; No. 90, 65c; No. 91, 65c; No. 92, 65c; No. 93, 65c; No. 94, 65c; No. 95, 65c; No. 96, 65c; No. 97, 65c; No. 98, 65c; No. 99, 65c; No. 100, 65c.

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REMNANT SALE

During the next few days we will clear out a number of handsome Remnant Suits, Tails, and Hats at a very low cost. Secure a bargain.

E. N. HUNT, 190 Dundas Street
ywt

THE QUEEN OF THE SEASON

"He is so dear to me," she faltered. "Fatherless, motherless, I have had no one but him. I have refused to see his faults; or if they were forced on me, I have reminded myself of his many excellent qualities. How, then, can I bear to be told that he has been false to his honor? There must be excuses for him—if it is true, I mean. Is it—is it really true? He was, he still is, so young, that he may not have known what he was doing."

Marie clasped Vivien's hands in her own. But she did not speak till her visitor was composed, and this silence of hers was more trying than if she had uttered the bitterest rebukes, for it proved that she herself had judged Aymer, and believed him guilty.

With a desperate effort Vivien choked down her sobs, saying: "Tell me all. I came to hear it—I will not interrupt you. Mademoiselle Du Mornay asserts that she was married according to the rules of our church."

"And her own," interposed Marie. "My cousin and I are of the same faith as yourself."

"Married by an English clergyman at a little chapel near Versailles. Am I right?"

"Yes, and she also told you that after the ceremony she and the earl separated; he to make preparations for their instant departure to England, where they were to remain till Claire's friends had forgiven her for wedding with a foreigner and against their wishes; and she to pack a few necessities and write a farewell to me. But on re-entering the house a letter was put into her hands apprising her that her cousin and foster-sister, myself, had at our pleasant chateau, where I remained while she paid this visit, met with an accident that would, it was feared, prove fatal."

Marie pushed back the hair from her temple and displayed an ugly scar.

"I had been thrown from the carriage in which I was driving to the house of a neighbor, and taken up unconscious. You can divine that Claire loved me too dearly to depart for England while my life was in the balance, and she came to me instantly, leaving in my hands a note for her to be delivered to me, and entreating me to follow her. For several days, I was considered in danger, and Claire nursed me assiduously. It was not till I began to recover that she begged those letters attracted my attention, and she avowed the cause. Her husband had not followed her; he had not even replied to her letters of inquiry; and she was in despair at this strange alliance."

"He may not have received your letters, and have been equally uneasy on her account," Vivien hopefully suggested.

"It was with some such arguments that I pacified her and prevailed upon her to wait till we could communicate with him. Then we learned that Lord Essex was no longer in Paris, and for a while Claire was contented to believe that he was roving somewhere in our neighborhood, and would join her shortly; but weeks passed by, and he did not appear. Then she addressed herself to his bankers, and ascertained that he was traveling, and she wrote to him at the address with which these messieurs supplied her; but no reply came to alleviate her anxiety, till one morning a note was put into her hands, so cruel, so cruel, that I could not wonder it nearly killed her. It merely said that the marriage had been a mistake, and it had been so informal that Mademoiselle Du Mornay would have no difficulty in obtaining her freedom."

"It was not Aymer who did this base, this heartless deed!" exclaimed Vivien; "it was not he!"

"I have told myself the same," sighed Marie. "Yes," she often said, when I have looked into this smiling face, I have said it is impossible that he could be so cruel; but, alas! in his desk—in his desk at Essex—I found one of my poor, wronged Claire's passionate entreaties to him to return, and acknowledge their union."

Vivien slid off her chair, and concealed her face in his cushions. This last revelation had crushed out all hope of Aymer's innocence.

CHAPTER L.

"I will go home," said Vivien, presently, as she raised herself, and pushed back the hair that had fallen over her pale face. "Yet not in the carriage; send it away! I cannot sit there with the prying eyes of Justice fixed upon me and reading my shame and misery in my looks."

Marie sent Justine back to Belgrave with a message to the countess that the friends Lady Vivien was visiting would bring her home in the course of an hour, and then, with the pitying tenderness of a sister, she bathed the aching head of her guest, compelled her to swallow a little wine, and made her lie on a couch beneath a shaded window till she was more composed.

But her mind was still in a whirl, and she could not resist putting questions that revealed this:

"Does Claire still love him?"

Marie's reply was guarded and evasive.

"If the law pronounced her his wife, it will be her duty to endeavor to do so."

Telephone 493.

New
Roguefort
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JUST ARRIVED.

Fitzgerald, Seanduff & Co
169 DUNDAS ST.

WE GIVE
TRADING
STAMPS

"Do not put me off in that way, but reply candidly. Does she love him, in spite of his neglect?"

A flush of pain overcame Marie's face and neck, and her voice was hoarse and uncertain.

"I do not know; I have not dared to ask. It is certain that the gentleman to whom our friends affianced her is more than ever desirous of marrying her, and that she has learned to appreciate him as he deserves; this I know, but no more. She has often said she would give worlds to feel that she was free; but, if she saw the earl, would not all the old affection revive? How could she help yearning to know herself loved as she used to be?"

"Is it with this hope that she seeks him?" Vivien persisted. "Has she come to England to urge him to acknowledge and legalize their union?"

"No, no, she only asks to be set at liberty. She would have borne her wrongs in lifelong silence, rather than have proclaimed them to the world, if the gossiping revelations of one of our servants had not placed her in such a position that she must prove herself wife, or be followed forever with the whispers of the censorious."

"Still I am in a mist," exclaimed Vivien. "It was not Mademoiselle Du Mornay who came to Essex in disguise, but you?"

Marie became greatly embarrassed.

"Yes, it was I," she murmured. "The impetuosity of my character has led me into many errors, but never into so unfortunate a one as this has proved."

"In what way?" Vivien inquired, but the question received no reply; and, after meditating for some time, she put it again in a softer form. "You do not tell me with what object you came to us."

"A very wild one. I did not think so at the time; but I can see now that I ought not to have embarked in so mad an enterprise."

"You proposed to do what?"

"Hush! I can scarcely tell you. For some time after the receipt of Lord Essex's unfeeling letter, Claire refused to take any steps in the matter, and bound me to secrecy. She would have hidden from everyone how she had been deceived; but after a short visit to Paris, she returned to me, so ill and unhappy, that I insisted on knowing the cause. Then she confessed that this miserable marriage was killing her; she was wife, and yet no wife. Her chains were poisoning her life, and if she were not released she would die."

"Poor child! one can easily comprehend this!" exclaimed Vivien.

"We had no one near with whom we could advise for I dreaded publicity as if fate were opening a way for us, when, by a curious chance, we casually heard that the Dowager Countess of Essex was requiring an attendant for her step-daughter. Then it was that I determined to come to England, and domesticate myself in your house; then it was that I fancied it possible, by stratagem, to possess myself of the papers her lordship kept in her room, and that I could set him at defiance; without them she is—you are an honorable enemy, and so I may avow it to you—without them she is powerless."

"Again I am perplexed. To what purpose do you allude?"

"The certificate of her nuptials, and the deeds of the small property she inherited from her parents. She put these into his hands on the morning of their marriage; until they are restored she is unable to draw her revenues."

"And dependent upon you, I understand; but I cannot believe that my brother has thus wronged her. It is incredible." Marie admitted, "that on one occasion I endeavored to possess myself of a photograph of the earl which I knew he had in his possession, that I might send it to Claire, and ask her if these were indeed the features of the man she had wedded. It was then I saw, amongst others, the letter in her own handwriting I have already mentioned."

"But the certificate—the photograph," cried Vivien eagerly; "you forwarded it to your brother?"

"I did; but by some chance it never reached her. However, that could not signify. Have I not told you that her passionate appeal for justice met my eyes as soon as I opened his desk?"

"And the papers you sought?"

[To be Continued.]

Prepare for Spring.

Don't let this season overtake you before you have attended to the important duty of purifying your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. By taking this medicine now you may save sickness that will mean later on, Hood's Sarsaparilla will give you rich, red blood, good appetite, good digestion and a sound, healthy body. It is the greatest and best spring medicine because it is the One True Blood Purifier. Its unequalled record of marvelous cures has won for it the confidence of the whole people.

An Ohio man married an heiress and tried to prove that he didn't care for her money by spending every cent of it. The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membranes of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness of the chest, bronchitis, etc.

Beecham's Tree is a godson of the Emperor of Germany.

"Thin blood is bound to follow the ravages of disease, the outcome of stomach disorders, thin blood shakes hands with the undertaker—ward off that possibility—Dr. Von Sarsaparilla Tablets make a weak stomach healthy—they're nature's antidote—pleasant and positive. 35 cents.

The Queen-Regent of Spain has ordered an elevator to be placed in the palace at Madrid.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Robert Knight, the cotton king of Providence, R. I., started life as a penniless farm hand.

Toronto Fireman Testify.

M. McCartney, Lombard street fire hall, Toronto, dated March 4, 1897, states: "Am subject to very painful conditions of constiveness and other troubles resulting therefrom, but I am glad to say that I have found a perfect remedy in Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I trust this may be of benefit to others."

The Heard family, of Washington, Ga., preserved unchanged in their old house the room in which the Confederate cabinet held its last meeting.

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

Harkness' Bronchial Syrup cures coughs and colds.

OVER THE TEACUPS

The present is the future with which we hoped so much.

—Life.

One must consider the real winter gaiety over, I suppose. Although the calico ball, which the London ladies are getting up in aid of the children's wing in the new hospital for Friday evening, the 27th of this month, and St. Andrew's ball, which is to come off early in February, are isolated events which will help to relieve the monotony of our every-day life. So most of us have settled down to work, and colleges and schools have received back their most unwilling inmates after a tantalizing glimpse of pleasure at an age when pleasure assumes a more delightful aspect than any future and wiser days can bestow upon it. After we once for all swim out into life's pleasure and life's work—full pledged society men and women—all the nasty bitterness and sarcasm, trivial little worries and petty, sordid cares do much to spoil the beautiful picture of life that our school days' fancy painted.

The calico ball, by the way, promises to be quite a pretty affair—any one possessing a fancy costume may wear it, I am told; for the others—they must have one of calico—a name comprehending any material made of cotton, and very pretty costumes may be made from it. Economy and beauty will go hand in hand for once. But as Ash Wednesday is on the 16th of February—Lent following very early this year—we must hurry up our gaiety in order to settle down like nice proper beings to the quiet contemplation of our sins.

The pretty rooms were well filled last Tuesday, when Mrs. Anderson, of Ridout street, gave a most pleasant tea. The hostess received, in a handsome grey gown trimmed with lovely old lace, which was much admired. The refreshment table was under the auspices of the Misses Bayley and the Misses Jeffrey.

Cards are out for a card party which Mrs. Smallman, of "Valley," is giving on Tuesday next. Miss Atkinson and Miss McMillan, of Chicago, are the guests of Mrs. Smallman at present, and a very pleasant luncheon was given in their honor Wednesday.

Miss Anna Lindsay, of Hamilton, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. (Dr.) Waugh, of Talbot street.

Mrs. Sherwood Skinner, of St. John, N.B., who has been with her mother, Mrs. Edge, at the Tecumseh House, for a couple of weeks, left on Thursday morning for St. John via Toronto and Montreal.

Miss May Beddome is the guest of Miss Carrie Crerar, of Hamilton. Miss Beddome was at the Garrick Club fancy dress ball last Friday evening, looking well in blue silk, with a black picture hat, with her hair pouf.

Miss Clara Mackenzie, of Ridout street south, and Miss Terry Parit, of Waterloo street, are visiting friends in Toronto.

The Garrick Club fancy dress ball in Hamilton was a most successful affair. The armory was turned into a veritable fairy land of light and color, the necessary touch of patriotism being given to the room by the maple leaf formed entirely of electric lights. It gave one such a queer little sensation to meet there at a grown-up dance all our childhood's heroes and heroines. But I am sure even child-fancy never conjured up such a delightful puss-in-boots—and such boots—carrying around a strange white thing evidently intended for a tail, or a more stately queen-of-hearts with her tart-tray (minus one, of course), and there looking down on us with a well-remembered grin, was a real live Punch. Then there were courtiers and eastern potentates and wonderfully-robed beings of various nationalities and times. All dancing together to the strains of such delicious music that got into one's brain and carried us into a wonderful dream, closely connected with those of our early days, when the characters in the books we had read all got jumbled up together and mingled at last into one grand fantastic picture. The Hunt sent from London was there too—ten of them—in the same costumes they wore at the Victorian Era ball in Toronto, in December, 1897. Mrs. Adam Beck was chaperoning them, and everyone seemed very pleased to see the little lady back in Hamilton again.

However old and crabbed and weary the world gets, there still engages a little with mystery about an entertainment. Did you see that sentence in Life the other day: "But for curiosity, who would go on living." And the engagement is announced. I hear, of one of our favorite girls whose sweet voice would be greatly missed in "The happy man" is also in the "profession," I hear, so London will not lose this sweet singer of ours.

Mr. Harry Pavey returned this week to McGill College in Montreal.

Barkwell's Balsam for coughs and colds.

Is the baby too thin?
Does he increase too slowly in weight?
Are you in constant fear he will be ill?
Then give him more flesh.

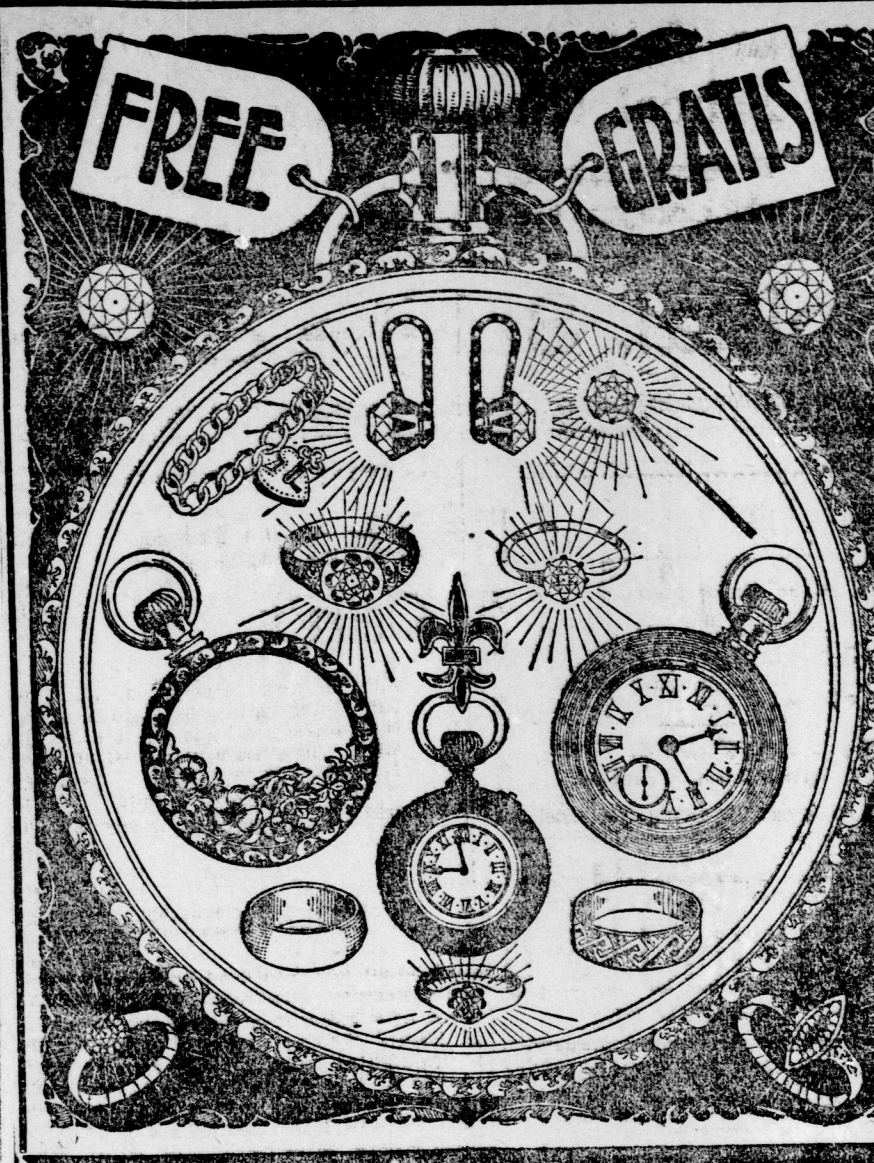
Give him more power to resist disease. He certainly needs a fat-forming food.

Scott's Emulsion is just that food. It will make the baby plump; increase the weight; bring color to the cheeks, and prosperity to the whole body. Thin children take to it as naturally as they do to their milk.

Good health is worth more than anything else to you, and every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains good health.

25c. and 50c. all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.



CRANNOG ON CLYDE

Prehistoric Lake Dwelling Discovered by Artist Donnelly.

The Crannog is Situated 1800 Yards East of Famous Old Dumbarton Castle—Its Refuse Mound Is the Richest Ever Sifted, and Brings Vividly Before the Mind's Eye the Neolithic Man.

Antiquarians in Great Britain are greatly interested in the discovery made by an artist named Donnelly of a crannog or lake dwelling of prehistoric times. Experts from all over the world are flocking to the spot to see the find of the first importance, a prominent archaeologist, among them the secretary of the British Society, have lent their aid in having the crannog examined, excavated, measured, and deposited by a complete set of drawings taken on the spot, recording each special feature when revealed. This is being done under the auspices of the Helensburgh Naturalists' and Antiquarian Society.

The crannog is situated on the right or northern bank of the River Clyde, 50 yards from ordinary low water mark, 700 yards from extraordinary high water level, and 1,800 yards east of Dumbarton Castle. The circumference outside the circuit of oaken piles (about six feet apart) is 156 feet; outside this, at a distance of 14 feet (the refuse mound), is another circuit of timbers rising from the blue clay bottom in tiers like the steps of an amphitheatre, and held in place by soft wood piles.

The refuse mound at present being excavated is one of the richest ever sifted, its contents supplying a vivid picture of the primitive neolithic man; stone implements, jet charms, bone implements, embracing every type of offensive weapon from the tiniest arrowhead to the most formidable dagger or bayonet, "cooking stones," smoothers of wood and polishers of stone, ossuaries of red deer of a grander type than any at present alive, fallow deer, roe deer, cows of different varieties, two kinds of sheep, dog fox and wild boar, and numerous fragments not yet identified. Among the articles uncovered is a great war canoe, 85 feet long, dug out of a single oak tree, which must have been ancient to even these ancients, so great is its size. It is in a very good state of preservation, too.

A very slight inspection of the actual structure reveals a remarkable and rare opportunity of seeing how the prehistoric man worked, to such practical purpose that after thousands of years, in spite of storm and tide, the structure is as perfect and as firm as when it left his hands. The "facing" and pointing of the piles is a study in itself, and is exciting much scientific interest.

The conditions characterizing this crannog upset all former theories regarding the tide levels, and the mystery is still unsolved, the crannog being covered and bare twice every 24 hours.

Seattle, which is now a thriving city of something like 60,000 inhabitants, with all the modern improvements and with great plans for reclaiming and improving the water supply, was settled 44 years ago last week. Twenty-four persons made the settlement, twelve of whom were children. They built log houses, and it was several years before the place began to grow, and its real importance dates back only a few years from the present time. The town was named for an old Indian chief, whose decrepit daughter, Princess Auxeline, is still to be seen on the streets.

Good health is worth more than anything else to you, and every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains good health.

lan Society, superintended by the discoverer, John Bruce, and Adam Miller, F. S. A.

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KING ARTHUR OF THE ROUND TABLE.

Splendid Effigy of the Ancient British Chieftain at Innsbruck Church.

In the Hofkirche at Innsbruck stands this magnificent bronze effigy of King Arthur. This and 27 other figures are said to be exact representations of the names and forms of the persons they represent. Some of them may be true to the life, but hardly so much may be claimed for King Arthur, but it is undoubtedly the oldest and the best figure of the immortal king. This effigy and at least two others in the group are attributed to the famous Peter Vischer of Nuremberg. The church was built in compliance with the will of the Emperor Maximilian I., A.D. 1550-60. His own imposing and splendid monument stands in the center of the nave, and on each side, like a guard of honor, a row of colossal figures in bronze, 1550-60. His own imposing and splendid monument stands in the center of the nave, and on each side, like a guard of honor, a row of colossal figures in bronze, 1550-60.



A CRANNOG ON THE CLYDE.

both male and female. Some are in armor of various types, and the women in quaint but gorgeous attire, according to the time in which they lived. King Arthur, who is given the most noble and majestic figure of the series, is also given a place of splendid distinction, standing at the head of the 14 statues to the left as the spectator faces the high altar. This wonderful group—including the Emperor himself, in bronze, kneeling on a large marble sarcophagus in the center—was not completed till the year 1593, under the Archduke Ferdinand, although it was commenced in 1569. Round the sarcophagus there are 24 reliefs in marble, in which the chief events of the Emperor's life are recorded.

A Sign of Convalescence.

Fortunately most of the affections in which the use of tobacco is injurious are just those which cause the patient to dislike it; indeed, attention is often drawn to the fact that a man is unwell by his evincing a disinclination for smoking.

Therefore, it is occasionally a good sign when the convalescent again feels a desire to smoke.—London Lancet.

There is a creature known as the basilisk, of Mexico, which is in the habit of getting inside eod and similar fish, and devouring the interior until only the skin and the skeleton are left.

CHILDREN'S COUGHS QUICKLY CURED.

Hard to keep the children from catching cold—will run out of doors not properly wrapped—get wet feet—kick the bed clothes off at night.

What's mother going to do about it? Mustn't neglect the children's Coughs and Colds—might end in Croup—and Croup end fatally or weaken the lungs for life.

Most mothers now give their children Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

It's nice to take, and cures all kinds of Coughs and Colds more quickly and effectually than any remedy known.

Mrs. R. P. Leonard, Parry Sound, Ont., writes: "I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for Coughs and Colds of myself and also of my baby. I find it always cures a Cold quicker than any other Cough mixture I ever tried."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

25c. a bottle. All druggists.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

25c. a bottle. All druggists.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

GIVEN AWAY

WATCHES, Rings, Bracelets, Ear Drops, Fountain Pens, Tea Sets, Chamber Sets, Banquet Lamps, Silver Five o'Clock Tea Sets, Lace Curtains, Musical Instruments and other beautiful and costly prizes

given to all who will assist us in introducing (Three O's)

CANDIED CRUSHED CARNATIONS

The most fragrant and delicious of Breath Perfumes. One single tablet imparts to the breath the fragrance of the fresh Carnation Plant. They are adapted by all and sold at sight. Send us your name and address on a Post Card and we will send our Illustrated Catalogue of Prizes and 25 Packages of Three O's to sell for us. If you can, at 5 cts. each. When sold return us our money, \$1.25, and you may choose from our catalogue any prize you are entitled to. Any energetic person can sell the Three O's in an hour or so and receive for this service one of the handsomest free premiums ever offered by any responsible house. Send Address at once, before others get in the field ahead of you.

No Money Required. We Take All Risk. Goods Returnable if not sold. This is a clean business proposition by a house of high financial standing. References—Any Mercantile Agency. Mention this paper.

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20 21 and 22
SNOWDON CHAMBERS Toronto, Ont.

Mammoth Livery

Hacks, Coupes, Landaus, Busses and Light Livery. Saddle Horses, Sale and Boarding Stable. Open day and night. Phone

A. G. STROYAN
—189—
Dundas St.

FRUIT CAKE. If you eat ours, made of good, clean, wholesome fruit, and by the best bakers, you'll get the best.

JOHN FRIEND'S, 117 Dundas St.

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 now, washing returned in 24 hours. All hand work. Post in the city. Parcels called for and delivered.

Lee Hing Laundry
467 Richmond Street.

Your Choice

Of Two Pictures...

Holly Queen, OR The Three Friends

Really Beautiful Pictures, sent to any address, securely packed in a tube, postage prepaid, for only

Ten Cents.

POSTAGE STAMPS WILL BE RECEIVED

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114 & W. LONDON, ONTARIO

IF YOU DESIRE TO FEEL COMFORTABLE

purchase a pair of the Webb Glove-Fitting Corsets. Special price \$1. worth \$1.50. If you want a bargain now, send us your name, W. E. B. 305, Dundas street, between Wellington and Waterloo streets.

MERRY BELLS

We make Bells and Brasswork at

121 Clarence Street, LONDON, ONTARIO.

London, Ont., Jan. 8, 1899.

MAKE YOUR SERVICES VALUABLE

Likelihood is you are getting what your work is worth. Doubtless you would get an increase in salary if your services were made of more value, for people, as a rule, are paid the worth of what they have to offer. We would be glad to hear from you if interested. Miss Smith has been placed (temporarily) as stenographer with the Northern Life Insurance Company, city.

Forest City Business and Short-hand College, London, Ont.

J. W. WESTERVELT, R. P. Principal.

Trousers....

You can't get a larger assortment of them anywhere, and can't get them at a lower price, if fit and finish is considered. Special prices on everything during Discount Sale.

O. LABELLE,
Merchant Tailor, 272 Richmond Street

W. B. LAIDLAW,
Barrister, solicitor, etc. Money to loan at low rates. Bank of Commerce Bldg.

FITZGERALD and FITZGERALD,
Larriers 171 Dundas street, Fitzgerald Block.

The Health of Your Family

May be endangered by allowing the plumbing in your residence to get out of repair. All this can be easily prevented by having a first-class plumber inspect your bath-rooms, water closets, etc., every once in awhile. I will gladly furnish estimates on plumbing work.

A. A. Johnston, 230 Dundas, Phone 1254

FAIRBAIN
MERCHANT TAILOR
Opp. City Hall, Upstairs

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR...

Tecumseh and Forest City Queen

FLOURS. They always give satisfaction. Manufactured at the BLACKFRIARS MILLS, Ridout street, opposite Kent. Office at Mills.

J. D. SAUNBY,
PHONE 132. Proprietor, wty

Dr. Pingel
THROAT SPECIALIST
OFFICE—Opposite Public Library, London, wty

Ask Ten Men

Which is the best and most reliable laundry in town, and eight of these will tell you that they prefer the

Parisian Steam Laundry
every time, as they are working to please their customers—therefore doing excellent work.

Phone 559. K. SPRY, Manager.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

We have just opened out a fine line of furniture coverings, imported direct from England. All the latest shades and designs. You should see them. At Trafford's, 35 to 37 King street.

Feather and Down Cushions, 50 cents each—the best value in London. Goose feather pillows a specialty. Bedroom Suites, Fancy Rockers, Tables, Spring Beds, Stoves of every kind, at the Bed and Mattress Factory, 533 Richmond street north. JAMES F. HUNT & SONS, Telephone 497.

Is your electric bell a constant source of trouble and expense? It will be kept in permanent repair for only 50 cents per year. All bells will be repaired same day as notice is received. R. M. MILLAR, 434 Talbot street. 15 tf

Asthma, Bronchitis—Barkwell's Balsam.

Medical Batteries One Dollar.

Call at 424 Talbot street, next Dominion Laundry, and try them by placing the hands on the bars outside of window, one in each hand. R. M. Miller. These batteries are also for sale at F. B. Clarke's, 416 Richmond street. 14tf

STOP THAT TOOTHACHE! You can neither eat nor sleep while it lasts. Andrews' Plugs give you ease at once. 10c a bottle.

W. F. BROCKENSHIRE, East End Gallery, is still making those beautiful cabinet photographs at \$2 per dozen. 66½ Dundas street. jwtf

Electric Turkish Baths.

What can equal the Electric Turkish Baths as a cure for colds or grip? Nothing, say those who have tried them, gives greater satisfaction in these diseases. 320 Dundas street. jwtf

Gentlemen, If You Are Bald.

Remember Prof. Dorenwend will be at Tecumseh House, London, on Thursday, Jan. 26, with his celebrated Art Hair Coverings. Over 36,000 wear his inventions. They are a great protection to the head, and give a refined and younger expression to the face. Illustration and trying on goods free. 254 42nd wty

Cure colds—Barkwell's Balsam.

The stern man isn't always behind in business affairs.

Governor Mount of Indiana says that the state contains large tracts of land which have been exhausted and abandoned, in Clay county alone 10,000 acres and 15 square miles.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your drug store has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

A German law prevents proprietors of eating houses from serving beer to people eating fruit.

St. Petersburg has the largest bronze statue in existence—that of Peter the Great, which weighs 1,000 tons.

Henry Arthur Jones is a devoted cyclist, and most of his plays are thought out while the author is a wheel.

Minard's Liniment cures Gargot in cow

Storm Collars For School Girls

We have a few very desirable Storm Collars left which are just the thing for these windy days.

Spittal, Sabine & Co.

WANT YOUR SCISSORS SHARPENED

So that they will cut! Are your knives dull? Have you any tools that need grinding? We can do them for you properly and at a reasonable price.

WM. GURD & CO.,
185 Dundas Street. Phone 800.

FINE TAILORING

SOUTHCOTT'S
361 RICHMOND ST.

RAIN AND SLEET—COLDER TOMORROW.

Toronto, Jan. 13.—11 p.m.—Since this morning there has been a pronounced storm development over the Southwest States, and the present indications are that the storm center will move directly to the lake region, and thence eastward. Light rain and sleet has fallen today in Ontario and in the Eastern Provinces. The temperature has been steadily rising. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 38-46; Calgary, 2-24; Prince Albert, 12-13; Winnipeg, 28-30; Port Arthur, 28-33; Parry Sound, 16-24; Toronto, 26-37; Ottawa, 2 below-13; Montreal, 2 below-18; Quebec, 2 below-22; Halifax, 8-34.

Probabilities: Toronto, Jan. 14.—1 a.m.—Lower lakes: Rain and sleet, followed on Sunday by colder weather, with north and west winds.

Local temperatures: The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory on Friday, Jan. 13, were: Highest, 39; lowest, 31 degrees. Sun, rises, 7:48; sets, 5:06. Moon rises, 9:18 a.m.; sets, 8:58 p.m.

Steer Clear Of Dyspepsia.

You will do so if you always use Johnston Bros' XXX Gluten Bread. Doesn't cost any more than the ordinary kind.

Phone 818. Delivered or at your grocer's.

London Advertiser.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

107.....Business Offices
184.....Editorial Room
178.....Job Department

A LOCAL BUDGET

—Miss Wood, formerly of Hyde Park, now of this city, is dangerously ill at St. Joseph's Hospital.

The McClary Manufacturing Company shipped four carloads of goods to the Klondike yesterday.

—Commencing Monday and continuing all week, evangelistic services will be held in the Empress Avenue Methodist Church, West London. The Rev. J. McD. Kerr will assist.

—The stock of Sturdy Bros. of Goderich, consisting of groceries and crockery, was sold by Mr. J. W. Jones yesterday at 75½ cents on the dollar. The stock, which was valued at \$2,534, was bought by Russell E. Smith.

—On Monday evening next, in the First Presbyterian Church, a lecture on Gladstone will be delivered by Rev. W. G. Jordan. Mr. Jordan is a very able and thoughtful man, and is sure to illuminate his great subject.

—Mr. Robert Lane, of Belmore, has purchased 100 acres, mostly bush land, on con. 9, of Turnberry, from Mrs. Turtle, of this city, for the sum of \$2,800. Mr. Lane has a gang of men working the bush, also a number drawing logs to stock the Belmore mill.

—All ladies willing to assist in the charity ball to be given in aid of the children's hospital pavilion are requested to attend a meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Monday morning next. The object is a worthy one, and no doubt many ladies will assist.

—The remains of Stuart R. McDougall, who died in the asylum here, were taken to Glenora yesterday for interment. The deceased, who was 72 years of age, was the father of Capt. McDougall, of the Salvation Army. Goderich. The remains of Thomas Marshall, age 48, who died in the same institution, were taken to Granton yesterday.

—Color-Sergt. Price and Color-Sergt. Dunlevy have been transferred from Wolseley Barracks to the school at St. Johns, Quebec. They left yesterday morning for their new post of duty. Both were connected with No. 1 Company for several years, and their removal from London will be regretted.

—Rev. John Edgar McFayden, occupant of the chair of Old Testament literature and exegesis in Knox College, Toronto, will preach anniversary sermons in the First Presbyterian Church tomorrow morning and evening. Mr. McFayden is an exceptionally brilliant young man, and no doubt a great many Londoners will avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing him.

—The inmates of the Aged People's Home were afforded an evening of entertainment on Thursday night in the

form of a concert arranged by Mrs. C. B. Hunt. The programme consisted of instrumental and vocal music and readings, and among the ladies and gentlemen taking part were Misses Hutchinson, Miss Burgess, Miss Love, Miss Moore, Miss Leys, Mrs. Hunt, Mr. Sanders and Messrs. Fred and Will Hunt.

—At the last meeting of the local branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, after the installation of officers and other business had been disposed of, an impromptu concert and entertainment was held and refreshments served. The secretary called the attention of the members to the growth of the society, it having added during the last six years 150 new branches, 20,000 new members, and \$50,000 to its funds, and stood second in the list of societies. The secretary also mentioned that Bro. Nicholls brought his gramophone, and rendered a number of solos, duets, band and orchestra selections. Some of the members had their songs reproduced on it. Speeches, songs, readings and recitations followed, and the time until they dismissed, singing "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the Queen."

—Seaforth Expositor: The death of Mr. Matthew Robertson removes one of the pioneer business men of Seaforth. The deceased has been in poor health for a couple of years, and for the past few months had been bedridden, so that death was a relief to him. Mr. Robertson was born in London, Ont., 67 years ago. His father, Alex. Robertson, was born in Scotland, and at the time of the Mackenzie rebellion was captain of a regiment of volunteers; while his mother's father met his death at the battle of Lundy's Lane. In 1844, his father moved to Goderich, where he was connected with the Canada Company. There, at the age of 19 years, Mr. Robertson embarked on the cabinet and undertaking business for himself. In 1866 he came to Seaforth and started in the furniture and undertaking business, which he continued until a few years ago. He leaves a widow, four sons—John, Herbert, Charles and Albert—and one daughter, Arabella, to mourn his demise.

—The marriage of Charlotte Holme, youngest daughter of Mr. Walter J. H. Hayward, of the civil service here, to Alfred Hawkins, formerly of the West-Indians Electrical Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was solemnized at the Memorial Church on Wednesday last. Rev. Canon Richardson officiated. The ceremony was a very pretty one. The bride was attended by her bridesmaids, and the wedding party was a most charming affair. After the ceremony the wedding party returned to the residence of the bride's father, 474 Princess avenue, to partake of the wedding breakfast. The house was superbly decorated with flowers. The happy couple left on an extended tour of the Southern States before taking up their residence at Swisshale, Pa.

—Mrs. Goodby is the possessor of a rich contralto voice, which has delighted London audiences on many occasions. She will be greatly missed, particularly in London's musical circles.

The Proof is in Testing.

Perhaps you don't believe all we say as to the EXCELLENCE of our COFFEE.

We know that we are selling Coffee that can't be duplicated even at a higher price.

That's the reason we are doing a steadily increasing Coffee trade. Try ours. Price

40c a pound.

T. A. Rowat & Co.
234 Dundas Street. Phone 317.

A CURE

For general depression: Eat Eureka Bread three times a day. It will increase your appetite and give you all the pleasures derived from a meal.

THE PARNELL-DEAN STEAM BAKING COMPANY.
73 Bruce Street. Telephone 923.

life as a school teacher. Mr. Wilson is exceedingly popular, particularly with the students, who cheered him to the echo.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

The members of the G. T. R. car works literary and scientific institute held their first annual meeting in the reading rooms on Thursday night. The chair was occupied by Mr. S. King, president. The reports of the various officers were very satisfactory. The members of the institute are in a flourishing condition. The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: President, S. King; vice-presidents, T. Treleven and J. McWood; secretary-treasurer, W. Reid; trustees, J. B. Laidlaw and J. McWood; managing committee, W. Lewis (chairman), J. Fitzgerald, G. Childs, T. Beattie, T. Tuxford, W. Smith and James Herriot; auditors, Messrs. S. Sercombe and Fred J. Rodgers; librarian, W. Allister.

HAD LIVED FOR 100 YEARS

Mrs. David Goff Passed Peacefully Away Yesterday.

For Seventy-Five Years She Was a Resident of London and Vicinity and One of the Earliest Pioneers.

A centenarian passed away in this city yesterday in the person of Mrs. David Goff. She was born in St. Johns, New Brunswick, in 1793, and at an early age removed with her father to the little town of Bristol, in Vermont. There she spent her schooldays. In 1820 she removed to Canada, settling with her husband in the township of Delaware. For over 75 years she had resided in and about London.

Mrs. Goff was a remarkable woman in many ways. Her robust constitution may be best conceived from the fact that less than two weeks ago she returned from Chicago, where she visited her niece, Mrs. John West. Not feeling so well as she did while in London, she was anxious to return, and made the journey alone. She was a lady of great intellectual ability, and had a most remarkable memory, retaining these faculties to a surprising degree up to the last hour of her existence.

Mrs. Goff took a particular pleasure in recounting events which transpired 80 years ago, to the young people who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. Her disposition was a cheerful one, and the tales she had so often told caused many to seek her acquaintance and sit listening with amazement to the thrilling events of which she had been an eye-witness.

Eighty years ago, when Mrs. Goff came to London, she beheld a vast forest where flowers bloomed on every hillside, in countless numbers—a picturesque scene, scarcely marred by the invasion of any civilized inhabitants. The wolf howled at her very doors, and the night was rendered hideous by the cry of the wildcat and other animals. Year by year did Mrs. Goff see these wild scenes transformed. The forest gave place to the wheat field, the white man supplanted the Indian, the domestic animal superseded the wolf and the bear, and gradually a thriving city developed, which was called London.

But these changes did not come without trouble. Mrs. Goff has recounted to many listeners the scene which took place in the stirring days of "the rebellion." She remembered the December of 1838 when this city was the scene of confusion and strife, crowded with soldiers, who, for want of barracks accommodation, were billeted at the log houses of the inhabitants, among which was her own home. She saw many she knew arrested, and among these was Dudley Ladd, a relative by marriage. Mrs. Goff's sister, Jane O'Brien (daughter of the late Dennis O'Brien), writing to a friend under date of May 31, 1838, says: "The arrest of persons suspected of being implicated in the outbreak has been going on all through the winter. Among the prisoners is Mr. Ladd, my brother-in-law. He has been convicted by a packed and partisan jury, and is now in jail, but the jury did not think it proper to pass sentence. I daily expect his release when he will quit the country. Dennis O'Brien is well. He has escaped capture from all parties, and has done a great amount of business with the government. He has rented his brick building for barracks, and has in town 300 regulars, and we expect the number to be increased to 1,000 shortly. Great dissatisfaction and excitement are prevailing in the country and many are daily leaving. My earnest prayer is to God that the angel of peace will soon restore to us again those halcyon days I once enjoyed."

Mrs. Goff often told of a day ever fresh in her memory—Jan. 14, 1839—when Cornelius Cunningham, Joshua Gillean Doane, Amos Pearley and Albert Clark were publicly hanged as rebels on a gallows erected in the old school house grounds, just west of where the registry office now stands. Mr. David Goff, her husband, died in

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS.

The medals won at the field day sports were presented at the Collegiate Institute yesterday. Trustees Logan, Regan and Gillean were present, and assisted in giving out the medals. Mr. Gillean announced that he would give a medal while he remained a trustee to any purpose which Principal Merchant might designate. The honor of presenting one of the medals were given to Mr. Nicholas Wilson, the veteran member of the Collegiate Institute staff. Mr. Wilson stated that the day was the 5th anniversary of his commencement in

THE DYKE CURE FOR ALCOHOLISM

IS A HEALTHFUL, SAFE AND INEXPENSIVE home treatment. No hypodermic injections; no publicity; no loss of time from business and a certainty of cure. Consultation FREE. CURE and correspondence free. FOR DRINK. GALT, London, Ont. References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education; G. W. Yarker, Banker; H. S. Strath, Manager Traders' Bank; 30btf

Sale of... Surplus Stock

—AT—

Surprise Prices

—AT—

KINGSMILL'S.

1833 at the advanced age of 83 years. Her only surviving son is Mr. Abram Goff, of Crampton, Ont. Mr. Edward O'Brien, of the Railway News, is a nephew, and Mrs. Duncan McMillen, 87 Richmond street, with whom the deceased had made her home for a long period, is also a niece. Mrs. Goff was an Episcopalian in religion, and six years ago was baptized. She was a grand-daughter of Thomas Sumter, a Col. of the Revolutionary army, and a descendant of the famous Sumter family. She was a devoted wife and mother, and a most successful farmer. She was a most successful farmer, and a most successful farmer. She was a most successful farmer, and a most successful farmer.

N. B. Hagar advocated the use of concrete for various buildings on the farm, illustrating by a diagram many good points. Farmers got bad results from cement because it was improperly mixed. When mixed right the composition should be hardy damp, then rammed thoroughly. His talk embraced a wide range of farming matters, and was very practical.

D. C. Anderson, Rugby, spoke on "Care and Management of Farm Teams." The day when good prices were obtained for sound horses was about past, and he predicted a still further drop when electricity was developed more fully for use on the farm. The best servant the farmer had was a good horse, and he advised the raising and use of nothing but the very best animals. A good team needed good feed and care. Clover hay and oats was ideal food. A comparison between clover and timothy hay showed the former was doubly more valuable than the latter. Whether or not oats should be crushed depended on the age of the horses. Mr. Anderson minutely detailed the rations to be fed horses, both working and idle, and related the different proportions of food to be given the different animals. A helpful discussion ensued on the subject, and many questions were thoroughly answered.

FARMERS TALK ABOUT FARMING

Profitable Institute Meeting in Ilderton Yesterday.

A Large Evening Meeting—Addresses by Well-Known People.

The miserable weather of yesterday militated against a good attendance at the afternoon meeting of the Farmers' Institute in Ilderton's Oddfellows' Hall, but a good crowd turned out at night, when addresses were given on "The Advantages of Farm Life," by D. C. Anderson, "Our Country, Past and Present," Simpson Rennie; Mr. Adam Robson, Vannock, and Miss Gilbert, of Denfield.

The musical part of the programme was not carried out, owing to the absence of the announced artists. The speakers seemed to be thoroughly conversant with the subjects they handled, and made themselves targets for countless questions, which were answered in a manner that must prove helpful to those seeking information.

President Wheaton, being detained on the grand jury, was unable to be present, and his place as chairman was filled by John O'Brien, London township, who opened the afternoon meeting in a neat speech, and introduced the first speaker, R. W. Jackson, of Arva, whose subject was "Fields, Fences and Buildings." He said fields should be square, and evenly laid out in order to facilitate cultivation of a variety of crops. Farmers' fences were as a rule poor affairs. The best and cheapest were made of wire, and should displace the antiquated ones now so largely in use. It was a mistake to put barbed wire on top, because it failed in its purpose, injuring the cattle that were sure to run against it. Good buildings reflected the character of the farmers who owned them. As much as possible everything should be under one roof, thus protecting everything, and rendering comfortable the large amount of work always to be done. He advocated concrete walls and gutters in preference to stone. Floors composed of one part cement and four parts gravel made an ideal job, and the coarser the gravel used the better.

D. C. Anderson, of Rugby, thought

EXTRADITION CASE AT WALKERTON.

Walkerton, Ont., Jan. 14.—The King, alias White, extradition proceedings were continued yesterday before Judge Barrett. The prosecution presented rebuttal evidence of a very strong nature, and the proceedings were again adjourned until next Friday, in order to hear one more witness for the defence.

CONVINCING.

"He—I assure you, Carrie, I love you as much as I love myself. She—Greater love than that no woman could reasonably ask for. You needn't say any more, Henry.—Boston Transcript.

BY HER FRIEND'S TIMELY ADVICE.

A Toronto Lady Was Released From a Monster's Grip.

She Suffered From Terrible Nervous Headaches—Headache Powders Did Her No Good—Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Cured Her, as They Have Cured Thousands.

"Just as sure as I eat a hearty meal, I have a splitting nervous headache an hour or so afterwards," said a lady to one of her friends a few days ago. "What do you take for it?" asked the friend.

"Oh! I take a 'headache powder.' But nothing does any good. I have to grin and bear it for three or four hours, when it begins to get better, and gradually passes away."

"You will never get any benefit from headache powders, of any description," said her friend, "for the simple reason that they don't remove the cause of the headache."

"What you need, and the only thing that will cure you is one of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets after every meal."

"Simply because Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are a positive cure for every case of indigestion, and your nervous headaches are caused by indigestion. I can't explain the why and wherefore, to you, but I know that Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will positively cure nervous headache, for I have proved it by personal experience."

"I used to suffer terribly just as you do. Every hearty meal was sure to be followed by headache. I had to call in our doctor at last, and he told me that indigestion was the cause of the trouble. He advised me to take Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, and I did so (they cost fifty cents a box, at the drug stores)."

"I haven't had a headache since I began taking them. I only used one box, too. You try them, I know they'll cure you."

And they did—as they always do.