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London Advertiser

SIXTEEN PAGES.

40TH YEAR. NO. 17134 THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1904. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EUROPE PREPARES FOR WAR; ALL THE NATIONS ARMING

French Gov't. Warns Spain Britain Is About to Seize Spanish Territory---Sweden and Denmark Preparing.

COSSACKS DEFEAT A JAP DETACHMENT IN KOREA

Later Reports From Lake Baikal Say But One Soldier Was Killed in Accident—Russia to Use Political Suspects in Her Armies—Chinese Pirates Create Havoc Along Coasts.

New York, Feb. 20.—A special cable from Berlin to the Herald says: According to a telegram from the Madrid correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, the French Government has confidentially given warning to the Spanish cabinet of the secret plans of the British Government to seize parts of Spanish territory in case of war.

This is the reason why Spain is sending troops to the Canary Islands, Ceuta, Galacia and the neighbornood of the Straits of Gibraltar. The French Government has also advised the strengthening of the fortifications on certain parts of the Spanish coast.

Baron Richthofen, the minister of foreign affairs, says that in view of the outbreak of war it is impossible for Germany to withdraw the 2,600 men she has in China and at Kado Tchan. The troops in China are the backbone of the maintenance of order in China.

Sweden is now following the example of Denmark and is also arming.

COSSACKS FIGHT JAPS.

An Engagement in Korea in Which Japs Are Defeated.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20. — A dispatch from Port Arthur today says the first land encounter occurred yesterday. A picket of Cossacks attacked a small detachment of Japanese troops on Korean territory. The Cossacks captured some Japanese prisoners, on whom they found maps and papers.

UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.

Russian Nobleman Fails to Comprehend the Change of Sentiment.

Chicago, Feb. 20. — "Russia will look on the present attitude of the United States toward her as a visitation of divine justice because she did not heed the appeals from the Boers for help during their struggle against Great Britain," said Baron Eugene De Fersen, a Russian nobleman, cousin of Baron A. A. Schlippenbach, Russian consul at Chicago, who is here on a visit.

"Time and again," continued the baron, "did President Kruger appeal to Russia for sympathy and help against England, and as often did the Russian Government refuse to aid the Boers.

"In the conquest of the Philippines by the United States, no note of protest was heard from Russia. But when Russia peaceably occupied Manchuria, pouring millions of roubles into the development of the country and its great resources, does the United States hold aloof from our affairs? No. There is developed in the United States a great interest in the preservation of the integrity of China, and protest is made to Russia. It is most incomprehensible to us Russians why the United States, whom we have always looked upon as our friend, should so turn upon us."

WILL USE POLITICAL SUSPECTS.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20. — According to the terms of an imperial order just issued, political suspects under police surveillance are permitted to enter the army in the field as privates, after which the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice can order the withdrawal of police supervision over such persons.

Another decree appoints a special commission under the presidency of hereditary Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, brother of the Czar, to arrange for the most speedy construction of submarine boats, cruisers and other vessels, to meet the expense of which a public subscription has been started by the press.

LAKE BAIKAL DISASTER.

News From Russian Source Say but One Man Was Killed.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20. — With reference to the sensational stories of a disaster to Russian troops at Lake Baikal (one report saying that three regiments were drowned while attempting to cross the icecovered lake), it is explained that the trans-Baikal line was blocked at the Baikal station during the night of Feb. 18 by an avalanche of snow which fell from a neighboring mountain. A train having troops on board rushed into the obstruction, the locomotive was derailed. One soldier was killed, five were severely injured, and fourteen were slightly hurt. Traffic was said to be resumed the following day. Further advices from Port Arthur today say that all the women and children and most of the male civilians have left that place and that practically only the garrison remains.

The wave of patriotism sweeping over the empire seems to be swamping racial feeling, even the wild tribes of the Caucasus, the discontented Finns and sullen Poles forgetting their grievances and coming forward to volunteer their services to the common fatherland. An instance of devotion among the Czar's Hebrew subjects is afforded by the act of 45 Jewish doctors in throwing up their practices to go to the front. Before leaving they attended a service held in a synagogue here. Rabbi Drabkin made a fervid address to a large congregation, which included Baron Ginzburg and other Jewish notables. He said "Our fatherland is passing through a difficult epoch. The moment has come when you, my brothers, must show the whole world that you are not unworthy sons of your country, and that although standing apart before the altar of religion you are united with other citizens before the altar of patriotism and are ready with all the Czar's faithful to sacrifice yourself for the fatherland. Remember that Russia is strong, not only in arms, but in God's blessing."

CHINESE PIRATES ACTIVE.

A special Port Arthur dispatch says the Japanese fleet was observed Feb. 18 cruising off that port.

Reports from Northern Korea say the Koreans are showing a decidedly friendly attitude to the Russians.

The Manchurian Railroad is conveying troop without difficulty to the various points of concentration.

Native reports say that the Chinese pirates, since the outbreak of hostilities have been displaying such activity in Eastern Asiatic waters as to almost paralyze the coasting trade.

GERMANY AGREES WITH HAY.

Berlin, Feb. 20. — The foreign office several days ago instructed the German ambassador at St. Petersburg and the minister of Germany at Tokio to communicate to the Governments to which they are accredited Germany's adherence to the principles contained in Secretary Hay's note on the neutrality of China. Both powers gave a general assurance that those principles were acceptable to them.

THE KAISER'S HOLIDAY.

Berlin, Feb. 20. — Emperor William starts on his Mediterranean holiday on March 3, joining the imperial yacht Hohenzollern at Messina, Sicily. When the first news of the outbreak of war between Russia and Japan was communicated to his majesty he gave up his proposed trip, but, as the international situation became calm he again announced his intention of taking a holiday. The empress' health prevents her from accompanying the Emperor to the Mediterranean.

THE SACRED TOMBS.

China Says Belligerents Must Not Disturb Them.

London, Feb. 19, 3 a.m.—The Washington correspondent of the Morning Post says a communication of the utmost importance, which may add fresh complications to the far eastern situation, has been made by the Chinese minister to Secretary of State Hay, and similar representations have been made by the Chinese ministers in European capitals. The Chinese Government has addressed both Russia and Japan, reiterating her intention to maintain strict neutrality, but declaring the sancity of the tombs of the ancestors of the Chinese dynasty at Mukden and elsewhere must be respected by the belligerents.

RUSSIA BLAMES JAPAN.

A Statement Issued of Events Preceding the Rupture.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20. — A Russian account of the events immediately proceeding the rupture with Japan is published in the Official Messenger today, with the "object of rectifying certain statements from Japanese sources."

In this account it is stated that on receipt of the late Japanese proposals, Jan. 16, the Government immediately proceeded to examine the Japanese demands, and on Jan. 25, M. Kurino, the Japanese minister, was informed, in reply to his inquiry, that the Czar had intrusted the proposals to a special conference, the members of which would meet Jan. 28, and that his majesty's decision would probably not be given before Feb. 2. On the last named date Emperor Nicholas ordered the preparations of a draft of definite instructions to Baron De Rosen, the Russian minister to Japan, based on the deliberations of this conference. On Feb. 3 identical telegrams were sent to Viceroy Alexieff and Baron De Rosen containing the text of the draft of a proposed Russian agreement with a full statement of the reason which prompted Russia to modify the Japanese proposals, and general instructions to Baron De Rosen concerning the presentation of the reply to the Japanese Government. Forty-eight hours before the receipts of the news of the rupture, Foreign Minister Lamsdorff notified M. Kurino of the dispatch of the Russian reply.

On Feb. 5 Viceroy Alexieff notified the foreign office of Baron De Rosen receipt of the reply. On Feb. 6, at 4 p.m., M. Kurino, quite unexpectedly, handed to Count Lamsdorff two notes, notifying him of the rupture of the negotiations and of the deplomatic relations, and adding that he, M. Kurino, and his staff, would leave St. Petersburg Feb. 10. These notes were accompanied by a private letter from M. Kurino to Count Lamsdorff, expressing the hope that the rupture of relations would be confined to the shortest possible time.

On the same day Viceroy Alexieff, Baron De Rosen, and all the Russian representatives at Pekin, Tokio and the capitals of the great powers, were informed by urgent telegrams of the rupture of relations and of the issue of an imperial order withdrawing the Russian legation from Tokio, and laying on Japan the responsibility for all consequences ensuing. The communication concludes: "Although the breaking off of diplomatic relations by no means implied the opening of hostilities, the Japanese Government as early as the night of Feb. 8, and during Feb. 9 and Feb. 10, committed a whole series of revolting attacks on Russian warships and merchantmen, attended by violations of international law. The decree of the Emperor of Japan declaring war was not issued until Feb. 11."

THE WAR SITUATION.

The Russians are reported as advancing on Seoul, fifteen hundred Cossacks being in the vicinity of Wiju. They claim to have defeated a party of Japanese, taking several prisoners. The Chinese are keen to fight the Russians, and are being kept in check with great difficulty. Russia has issued a statement to the world, rehearsing the history of the rupture and placing the onus of commencing the war on Japan. She also announces that telegrams going abroad will be no longer censored. In the last twenty-four hours there has been no definite news as to movements of troops or ships with the exception of the Czar's fleet at Jubital, which has been ordered back to the Baltic. France is said to have warned Spain that Britain intends to seize Spanish territory. The anti-British feeling increases in Russia, where is also a great outburst of patriotism, even the Poles and Finns joining in the demonstrations. Sweden and Denmark are rushing war preparations. Russia has refused to permit the placing of a United States consul at Dalny. Russia is agreeable to respecting Chinese integrity as proposed in Mr. Hay's note, but makes an exception of Manchuria. The rumored drowning of Russian soldiers at Lake Baikal turns out to have been a railway accident in which one soldier perished.

WHERE DID THIS MONEY COME FROM?

An Important Discovery Made in Connection With Toronto's Scandal.

Toronto, Feb. 20. — Crown Attorney Curry, who has been working upon the election ballots in pursuit of evidence for the scandal inquiry, made some most important discoveries. He refused to divulge the nature of the discoveries, but they were of such importance that when W. R. Riddell was notified of them by Mr. Curry he left the examination of witnesses at yesterday morning's session of the scandal inquiry, and hastened into his private room, where, with Mr. Fasken, his assistant, he went over the matter thoroughly, and as a result two detectives were immediately placed at work. It is said that Mr. Curry secured from personal sources information which will answer that important question, "Where did the money come from?" That he is upon the right track those interested have but little doubt, and it is expected that the source of the plentiful supply of greenbacks will soon be revealed. Another important move was taken yesterday, when Detective Inspector Stark was instructed to take steps to prevent important witnesses from leaving town. To accomplish this means a system of shadowing those whose evidence is regarded as important will be undertaken from now until they are called into the witness box.

STREET CAR RUNS AMUCK

A Thrilling Incident on the Streets of Pittsburg

Pittsburg, Feb. 20. — A blazing Larimer avenue electric car, all brakes off with twenty passengers aboard, raced madly down Fifth avenue early today from Grant almost to Market street. For fifteen minutes after the car came to a stop it blazed like a furnace. Four of the passengers were seriously hurt.

As Grant street was reached, eastbound, the front motor blew out. The motorman's platform to escape the tempted to hold the car from that end. The second motor also exploded, and in an instant the rear end of the car was in flames.

In the panic that followed someone released the one brake that held the car at the top of the hill. The flight back toward Market street began, the passengers crowding wildly toward the motorman's platform to escape the flames.

One woman, Dorothy Greenup, leaped over the high wire gate at the side of the front platform.

When Market street was reached and the car stopped of itself, several people were still aboard, although the car was more than half ablaze. E. J. Thompson broke through a window, and dragged with him an unknown colored man. He was severely hurt.

Miss Greenup and John Jones were taken to the Homeopathic Hospital. The car was almost entirely consumed.

SIX MEN SHOT

In An Attempt by St. Louis Police to Close a Poolroom.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 20. — In an effort to close up a poolroom that had operated for a long time in the outskirts of Madison, Ill., across the river from St. Louis, three constables, augmented by a poss of citizens, and bearing warrants for the arrest of six men, precipitated a riot late yesterday, which resulted in the shooting of six men. One may die.

The wounded — Lee Harlan, druggist, probably mortally; Wm. Schooley, posse man; Edward Harris, inspector, not seriously; Edward Downs, seriously; two unknown, not seriously.

THE ACTING USHER.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 20.—Capt. Agar Adamson has been appointed acting usher of the Black Rod, to officiate at the coming session of Parliament.

SAM THOMPSON CAN'T BE FOUND

Family Refuses to Disclose His Whereabouts—Man Wanted in Ballot Fraud Inquiry.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 20. — Members of the Thompson family were again in the witness box this morning in the civil investigation, but none of them would disclose the whereabouts of their brother Sam, the missing deputy returning officer. James Thompson swore that a man named Coventry told him yesterday that Sam would be back in town today. The crown attorney today refused to confirm the report that a warrant is out for Sam's arrest, and that Sam is expected to tell the story of his relations with candidates and corporation.

There seems good reason to believe, however, that if the family can induce Sam to come back they will do so, as the prosecution, it is said, has threatened charges of perjury against George Thompson, whose evidence has been flatly contradicted.

Senator George A. Cox was called this morning to swear that he had not voted. His vote was recorded in the Bay street booth, of which George Maguire was D. R. O.

Thomas Thompson, recalled, swore he had been poll clerk for Sam for two years before this election, in which he had acted as D. R. O., having been nominated by ex-Ald. S. W. Burns.

The poll book of 1903 was produced, and Thomas Thompson admitted that the last four names in it were in Sam's handwriting. He could not explain this.

Judge Winchester, who is conducting the investigation, was today served with a writ of summons and notice of motion, returnable on Monday, for an order to restrain the judge from proceeding with the investigation.

The action is instituted by F. A. Drake, acting for Richard Lane, 519 Markham street.

The grounds set forth in the notice are that the investigation of the ballots being made by Crown Attorney Curry is being improperly used in this investigation, and it is further alleged that the investigation is irregular and illegal and unless restrained, will prejudice the plaintiff as a ratepayer of the city, having no authority to expend money in such a way.

Just before the noon adjournment, Mr. Riddell reported to the judge that interested parties were annoying Mrs. Durance, who is an old lady, and the mother of the poll clerk, who has told the story of ballot stuffing. His honor said he would make a severe example of anyone guilty of this. It is said that Thomas Thompson will be arrested today, charged with fraud as poll clerk in Sam Thompson's poll last year.

LATER.

Thomas Thompson, brother of Sam Thompson, the D. R. O., has been arrested on a charge of perjury.

WEATHER BULLETIN

TOMORROW—COLD AND SNOWY.

London, Saturday, Feb. 20.
Sun rises..7:10 a.m. Moon rises..9:03 a.m.
Sun sets..5:53 p.m. Moon sets..10:10 p.m.
Toronto, Feb. 19—8 p.m.

Light snowfalls have occurred today in the Maritime Provinces, while elsewhere the weather has been for the most part fair. Moderate temperatures have prevailed from Assiniboia to the Maritime Provinces, while in Alberta there has been a return to colder weather.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 40 below—26 below; Victoria, 40—42; Kamloops, 34—40; Edmonton, 8 below—6 below; Qu'Appelle, 8—22; Winnipeg, 14 below—22; Port Arthur, 2 below—14; Saugeen, 4—18; Toronto, 16—20; Ottawa, 6—20; Montreal, 4—16; Quebec, zero—14; Halifax, 10—32.

FORECASTS.

Today—Fine and moderately cold.
Sunday—Strong easterly winds; cold; snow by night.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	—10	—10	Clear
Winnipeg	12	12	Cloudy
Toronto	8	4	Clear
Ottawa	0	0	Fair
Montreal	8	8	Fair
Quebec	4	2	Clear
Father Point	8	8	Clear

WEATHER NOTES.

During yesterday the weather was a little milder in nearly all portions of the country, but fairly low temperatures were registered during the night. Another cold wave has appeared over Alberta, and the general outlook is unfavorable for much change in the present existing wintry conditions.

The following are the highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the local observatory during the 24 hours ended at 8 p.m. yesterday: Highest, 18° above; lowest, 2° above.

DYNAMITE KILLS TWENTY-THREE

Two Cars of the Explosive Blown Up by a Collision in Utah Territory.

Ogden, Utah., Feb. 20. — Two cars of dynamite attached to a work train on the Ogden-Lucin cut-off of the Southern Pacific Railroad, exploded with terrific force late yesterday afternoon at Jackson station, 88 miles west of Ogden, killing at least 23 persons, and injuring as many more, and destroying a large amount of property. It is thought a large proportion of the victims were Greek laborers.

Among the known dead are Conductor Geo. Dermody, of Ogden, and his train crew. It is also reported that a fireman named Burt, with his wife and three children, were killed. The explosion wrecked everything within a radius of half a mile.

The accident was caused by a water train running into the two cars loaded with powder. Five locomotives were reduced to scrap iron and the big steam shovel at Jackson station was completely demolished. As soon as news of the explosion reached Ogden a special with physicians, nurses and stretchers were hurried to the scene. Late last night a train arrived from Jackson bringing twelve of the injured.

SAN DOMINGO'S WAR

Insurgently Completely Routed and Their Cause Considered Hopeless.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Feb. 20. — The steamers Julias and St. Simon, from Santo Domingo, report that General Jiminez, the Dominican revolutionary leader, has been completely routed, that his whereabouts is unknown, and that his cause is hopeless.

The recent fight was on a flag of truce carried by Americans landed from a warship, who were going to consult with persons ashore. The Americans, it is asserted, retaliated and scattered the insurgents. No international complications are expected. Senor Eschala, former governor of San Pedro de Macoris, came here as a refugee on board the St. Simon. will join former President Wos y Gill, who is residing here. San Domingo city orders its provisions from Porto Rico direct, the supplies of that capital being exhausted. A schooner loaded with provisions sails for San Domingo at once.

DOWN THE EMBANKMENT

Accident to Soo Express on C. P. R. —Nobody Injured.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Feb. 20.—No. 8, C. P. R. express, going east, left the track yesterday afternoon half a mile this side of Desbarats, 30 miles from the Soo. A spread rail caused the accident. Owing to snow and heavy traveling, No. 8 was three hours late passing here. The engine passed over all right, but the mail car, express and baggage and two passenger cars, all except the Pullman, rolled down the embankment, which is rather high at this point, and are lying upside down. A wrecking crew was sent down from here. No one was killed, but the passengers suffered considerably from the shock.

The Soo is now having its share of late trains and heavy stormy weather. Both east and west bound trains the last week have been four and five hours late. The west-bound train last night, due to arrive at 5:35, was five hours late before reaching the scene of the accident, which will delay it until some time this morning.

A BOY DESPERADO

Twelve-Year-Old Lad Attempts to Hold Up a Customs Office.

Windsor, Ont., Feb. 20. — A 12-year-old office boy walked into the customs office at the ferry dock yesterday afternoon and pointed a 38-caliber revolver at one of the officers. The boy was disarmed by a frightened officer and a policeman called. The latter got the revolver, but the boy escaped.

RUSSIAN TROOPS REPORTED AS ADVANCING ON SEOUL

Fifteen Hundred Cossacks Are Crossing the Korean Border Near Wiju---Chinese Anxious to Fight Russia.

U. S. TO LAND MARINES IN GERMANY'S SPHERE

Battleships Damaged in Port Arthur Being Rapidly Repaired—Russia Removes Censorship From the Telegraph and Cable —Manchuria Excepted by Russia in Reply to Hay's Note.

London, Feb. 20. — A dispatch from Tokio says: Reports received here from Korea state that Russian troops are advancing toward Seoul, and that a strong position at Ping Yang has been occupied by them. Their present movements, however, do not indicate any immediate intention of attacking the Korean capital. The Japanese legation in Seoul has been greatly strengthened during the last few days.

NO JAPS IN SIGHT.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says: Major-General Pflug, chief of staff to Viceroy Alexieff, has sent the following telegram from Port Arthur: "Our scouts report that no Japanese have been seen either at Tsen Chu or Ping Yang, Korea. The population is indifferent towards us. The ice on the Yalu River is beginning to go out. Natives say that if a high tide comes in five days the ice will begin to drift. The west coast of the Liao Tung Peninsula is covered with ice for a distance of a mile and a quarter to sea. None of the enemy's ships have been seen lately. There have been no fresh attempts to destroy the railroad." Paul Lessar, Russian minister at Pekin, has telegraphed that Yuan Shai Kai, commander-in-chief of the Chinese army, intends to send 10,000 men from Pao Ting Fu to Shan Hai Kwan.

COSSACKS IN KOREA.

The correspondent at Seoul of the Daily Mail reports that 1,500 Cossacks are crossing the border near Wiju, and that Cossack scouts have already advanced into Korea as far as Anju.

Cablegrams received here from Shanghai declare that General Ma, who is protecting the borders of Chi Li Province, wires that it is becoming daily more difficult to prevent the Chinese troops at Sin Ming Ting from crossing the Liau Ho, and engaging the Russians employed in guarding the railroad.

ALLIANCE AGAINST BRITAIN.

No great importance is attached to the stories published in Paris and elsewhere on the continent of alleged intrigues looking to the coalition of Russia, France and Germany in the far eastern war, the belief being that it is to the interest of all powers to take steps that the struggle be localized. As Germany and France joined with Russia in 1895 against Japan, it would be natural for Russia to seek similar assistance in her present difficulties. Argument is therefore made that it behooves Great Britain to be prepared for any and all eventualities. Russian dispatches record the rapid growth of anti-British feeling, one saying many English boys have been withdrawn from Russian schools owing to insults, and there is evidence in public resorts in Kieff that the position of British residents would be very dangerous should Great Britain become involved in the Russo-Japanese issue.

AMERICA BUTTS IN.

"An American squadron is expected here," telegraphs the Che Foo correspondent of the Morning Post under date of Feb. 19, "and it is reported that the Americans intend to land a force of marines. There are rumors of possible trouble with Germany, who claims exclusive rights in Shan Tung. Only three Russian warships at Port Arthur remain intact."

BATTLESHIPS REPAIRED.

A private dispatch received at Paris from Port Arthur says the repairs to the Russian battleships Czarevitch and Retvizan are almost completed. The statement is published in Paris this morning from St. Petersburg that the Czarina occupies herself every day in company with ladies of nobility in preparing Red Cross material.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Paris Figaro cables that the Russian squadron at Jibutil, French Somaliland, on the Gulf of Aden, has been ordered to return to Cronstadt. The Russian squadron at Jibutil consists, as far as is known, of the battleship Oslabya, the cruiser Aurora, the cruiser Dmitri Douski and a number of torpedo boat destroyers. It was reported from St. Petersburg Feb. 15 that this squadron had been instructed to remain at Jibutil until further orders. It has been suggested that the stopping of these warships at Jibutil might lead to international representations. Jibutil being a neutral French port.

BOYARIN ON THE ROCKS.

The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Daily Mail supplies a new version of the loss of the Russian cruiser Boyarin, obtained from one officer who survived the blowing up of the Russian torpedo transport Yeneisei. This officer says that the day following the Yeneisei catastrophe, Feb. 12, a violent storm brought many mines to the surface of the water at Port Arthur. The Boyarin was sent to assist in securing them, but she got caught in the storm, was driven on the rocks and was totally wrecked. This may explain Russian denials that the vessel was torpedoed.

RUSSIA PROGRESSES.

Censorship of Telegrams Going Abroad Has Been Abolished.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20. — The Russian Government yesterday abolished the censorship upon all news and other telegrams going abroad. The lifting of the embargo which has existed for generations upon the free transmission of news from Russia came as a direct result of consideration of the subject by the Czar. In some respects the action is regarded as the most important act, since the emancipation of the serfs. Under a regime allowing perfect freedom to the foreign press, it is believed that Russia will soon cease to be constantly subject to "underground attacks." New telegrams addressed to foreign sources originating in the most distant parts of the empire — Vladivostock, for instance, or Odessa — were formerly telegraphed to St. Petersburg, to be passed on. M. Plehve, Minister of the Interior, and Count Lamsdorff, the Foreign Minister, both joined in the recommendation that the censorship be abolished. The internal censorship is to be retained, but foreign dispatches are to be entirely free. Inasmuch as a state of war exists, telegrams from the theater of hostilities will be subject to the same kind of military censorship enforced in all countries under similar circumstances.

RUSSIAN COMMANDERS.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20. — War Minister Kuropatkin, who is going to the far east, will be appointed commander-in-chief of army operations there, and Vice-Admiral Makaroff, who is now on his way east on a train which is expected to reach Port Arthur in ten days, breaking all previous records, is to be commander-in-chief of the navy. Rear-Admiral Jessen has been appointed to succeed Rear-Admiral Ewatti Von Stackelberg, commander of Vladivostock squadron. Rear-Admiral Jessen has the reputation of being a bold sailor. He will leave St. Petersburg immediately. There is no intimation that Viceroy Alexieff will not retain the viceroyalty in the far east. It is possible, however, that the active direction of field movements may pass out of his hands. Grand Duke Michael, the Czar's eldest brother, and heir-presumptive to the throne, and several hundred officers, assembled at the Nicholas railroad station to bid farewell to a number of comrades who left for the front. Intense enthusiasm prevailed.

WELCOMED THE CREWS.

Tokio, Feb. 19. — The crews of Nisshin and Kasuga, the two cruisers purchased by the Japanese Government from Italy, were formally received today in Tokio. The men were brought from Yokohama on a special train. There was an enormous crowd of spectators, extending from the Shinbashi station along the streets to Sibiyet Park, where a garden party was held. Here the sailors were welcomed by Mayor Ozaki, who said they had done more than undertaken a perilous journey. They were the bearers and embodiment of sympathy for Japan of the enlightened west. The park and surrounding streets were decorated, and tonight there was an illumination. The officers of the cruisers were given a dinner this evening.

MANCHURIA EXCEPTED.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 19. — Russia's reply to Secretary Hay's note on China was handed to United States Ambassador McCormick today by Foreign Minister Lamsdorff, and was promptly dispatched to Washington. The terms of the reply have not been divulged here. They are along the lines previously indicated, being a virtual acceptance in principle, with the exception of Manchuria, which is now the theater of war, and where Russia's special interests lie. The foreign office also reported that Viceroy Alexieff explained that as Dalny was practically in a state of siege, and without commerce it was impracticable to allow consuls or consular agents there during the period of hostilities. His views have been communicated to the United States, which had appointed a consul there.

The Spaniards in a Panic; Fear a Seizure by Britain

Madrid, Feb. 20. — Two regiments of infantry at San Sebastian, and two regiments of Pampeluna, are held in readiness to start for the Balearic Islands. War Minister Linares has also sent a circular to the military authorities ordering the recall of all soldiers on furlough, and to retain with the colors men whose service terminates March 1. These measures caused considerable excitement. Rumors continue to circulate in spite of official denials, that this military activity is due to a warning from a European power that in the event of a continental war Great Britain intended to seize points on the Spanish coast.

Count Beneckendorff, the Russian ambassador, left London this morning for St. Petersburg. The afternoon newspapers made sensations out of his departure (connecting it with rumors that the Czar was displeased with his ambassadors at Washington and London and with his late minister at Tokio, owing to the recent turn of events), and out of baseless rumors threatening European trouble. The Russian embassy said positively that Count Beneckendorff had gone to St. Petersburg for three days to bid farewell to his son, who is going to the far east with his regiment. The embassy added that the ambassador's journey was in no way connected with his position as ambassador. The foreign office here confirms this.

The uneasiness exhibited on the continent in regard to the possibility that a European war may ensue from the struggle in the far east, is not shared by Great Britain. No power has made such complete naval preparations for every contingency, and yet now here is confidence greater that the hostilities will be confined to Russia and Japan than it is in London. The naval and military preparations announced from continental capitals, which any power must adopt, however remote the contingency of their employment may appear.

Stockholm, Sweden, Feb. 20. — Unusual naval and military activity is displayed in connection with neutrality measures. The coast artillery has been ordered to be in readiness, warships are being sent to Gothland Island, and the coast defense battleships and torpedo boats have been ordered to be prepared for active service.

Wild Scenes On the Bourse; War Rumors Scare Paris

Paris, Feb. 20. — Wild excitement prevailed on the Bourse today as the result of startling, contradictory reports concerning possible world complications growing out of the war. These rumors included the prospective mobilization of the French and German armies.

The evening papers also said that serious influence was exercised by the report of difficulties between the United States and Russia in consequence of the refusal of Russia to grant an exequator to Mr. Morgan as United States consul at Dalny. Financiers asserted the market was in such a sensitive condition that the wildest rumors were taken up and might lead to serious complications.

The financial authorities claimed that not since 1882 had a scene occurred on the Bourse like that of today. Almost from the opening the lading securities began to fall. French rentes were particularly affected. Russian Imperials also dropped, as did other foreign bonds. During the early hours heavy depreciations occurred on all sides, leading up to brutal sacrifices of values. Spanish rentes were especially affected by the great confusion which prevailed over the fears of international complications. This state was aggravated during the closing hour and the excitement, which amounted to a panic, was redoubled. French, Spanish and Turkish rentes were offered amid a great uproar. At the close the market was very agitated. Russian Imperial Fours closed at 90.25.

THE BUSY STORES **Whiskard's** 228-230 DUNDAS STREET.

Short Prices on Long Values

Saturday

From 8 in the Morning Till 10 at Night.

Ten lines greatly reduced for Saturday selling. The prices are low but the qualities high. Bargains worthy of investigation, if you believe in saving when possible.

Battenburg Table Covers, in two patterns. Regular $3 50 lines. To clear, your choice,
$1.50 Each.

One line Children's Fine Black Wool Hose, sizes 5½ to 8½. Regular 25c. Saturday Sale only
15c Pair.

Pillow Shams, hemstitched and embroidered. Worth 60c and 75c. For only
39c and 49c.

Ladies' Flannelette Gowns (striped patterns). Worth 50c. For
29c Each.

Swiss Pillow Shams, fine pattern. Regular 45c. Saturday Sale only
25c Each.

Misses' Combination Suits. Worth 75c. Saturday Sale for
35c Suit.

Fringed Five O'Clock Tea Covers. Regular 35c. Saturday Sale only
15c Each.

Table Linen, wide width. Regular 30c lines. Saturday Sale only
20c Yard.

One lot of ribbons, silk and satin. Worth from 5c to 15c yard. To clear at
2c Yard.

Dark Flannelettes, striped patterns, wide width. Worth 8c. Saturday Sale,
22 Yds for $1.

THE "BUFFALO DIVISION"

Change of Name for the Lake Erie and D. R. R. Company.

General Manager Carpenter, of the Pere Marquette, has issued a circular announcing that on and after March 1 the business heretofore conducted in the name of the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company will be conducted in the name of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company (except as to the line between London and Port Stanley), pursuant to a trackage contract between the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company, and the Pere Marquette Railroad Company, which has been approved by the Dominion Government. The lines to be thus operated by the Pere Marquette Company will be known and designated as the Buffalo division.

REINFORCED COD LIVER OIL

Analysis shows that Cod Liver Oil contains traces of Iron and Phosphorus, but not in sufficient quantity to be of any practical value. In **FERROL** the Oil is reinforced by the addition of sufficient Iron and a modicum of Phosphorus. The result is a well balanced medicinal food absolutely unequaled for the treatment and cure of all Lung Troubles, Bronchitis, Nervous Prostration, Anaemia, Scrofula, General Debility and wasting diseases generally.

The Iron-Oil Food

The Ferrol Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. At all Druggists. Sample free.

W. C. T. U. WEEK OF PRAYER

Four Public Meetings to Be Held In Somerset Hall.

In accordance with the request made at the provincial convention, held in St. Thomas, the local union of the W. C. T. U., will observe next week as a week of prayer. Nineteen of the city churches have agreed to widen the circle of prayer by co-operating with the union.

Public meetings are to be held in Somerset Hall, 240 Dundas street, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, commencing at 2:30 o'clock, the programmes arranged being as follows:

Tuesday—Topic, "The Liquor Traffic in Ontario." 2:30, in charge of Mrs. (Rev.) Boyd; 3, in charge of Rev. D. S. Hamilton; 3:30, in charge of Rev. C. T. Scott; ten-minute address by Rev. Geo. Bishop.

Wednesday—Topic, "The Liquor Traffic in Our City." 2:30, in charge of Mrs. (Rev.) Bishop; 3, in charge of Rev. C. Moyer, Belmont; a number of ministers will take part in the discussion; ten-minute address by Mrs. (Rev.) T. Harrison.

Thursday—Topic, "A Mother's Meeting." 2:30, in charge of Mrs. (Rev.) C. T. Scott; 3, in charge of Mrs. (Rev.) Baker; 3:30, in charge of Mrs. Frank White and others.

Friday—Topic, "Woman's Work." 2:30, in charge of Mrs. (Rev.) Rollins; 3, in charge of Mrs. (Rev.) Ross; 3:30, in charge of Mrs. Gordon Wright; 4:30, reception by the local W. C. T. U. to new members.

DEMISE OF MRS. NEEDHAM

Who Passed Away at the Family Residence, West Lynn.

On Thursday, Feb. 11, there passed away at the family residence, "West Lynn," Helen Farr, wife of Thomas Needham, and daughter of the late Samuel Farr. Deceased had been ill about eight weeks, during which time she received the best possible attention medical aid could render, and the buoyant hope that her life would be spared was encouraged from day to day, until shortly before her death, when it was found that despite all efforts, her life was ebbing fast away, and on Thursday evening in the quiet twilight hour surrounded by loved ones, she breathed her last. Deceased was a staunch member of the Presbyterian Church, where she will be greatly missed. Besides a sorrowing sister, she leaves a heart-broken husband and family, namely, Garfield, Gordon and Allie, all at home. The funeral took place on Saturday, and was largely attended by many sorrowing friends, who gathered to pay their last tribute of respect to a devoted wife and kind and loving mother, whose untimely death has broken a link in a happy home.

RECITAL AT CONSERVATORY.

Piano pupils of Miss Steele, F. L. C. M., gave an enjoyable recital last evening at the Conservatory of Music. They were Misses M. Albright, A. Regan, H. Tait, Carrie Wilson, Mary Durst, Olive Coombes, Pearl Leavitt, Florence Finnegan, Mary Robb, Mary Boake, Edith Bunt and Hazel Gillean. They gave an excellent programme before a large audience that thoroughly appreciated their talented efforts. They were well assisted by elocution pupils of Misses Hambly, Elliott and Hazel Smith.

Eruptions

Dry, moist, scaly tetter, all forms of eczema or salt rheum, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions proceed from humors, either inherited, or acquired through defective digestion and assimilation.

To treat these eruptions with drying medicines is dangerous.

The thing to do is to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Which thoroughly cleanse the blood, expelling all humors and building up the whole system. They cure.

"I was greatly troubled with small boils, caused by working among the oil at the refinery. Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me as the best blood medicine obtainable. I began taking it, and though many other remedies had failed to benefit me, three bottles of Hood's fully and permanently cured me." ANGUS FISHER, Emeric St., Sarnia, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promis.

CHIROPODY.

CORNS, CALLOUS BUNIONS, ETC., removed without pain. Sampson, Chiropodist, 212 Dundas street yt

SLATE ROOFING.

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

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

LADIES' NEW SPRING SKIRTS IN stock and to order, $3 and up. Silk waists, $3 25 and up. Direct from the manufacturer. N. Southcott, 12 Market Lane, upstairs. b

BEAUTIFUL BEYOND COMPARE are our Opaline Miniatures. Send photo and 30 cents, and we will make you sample in gold-plated brooch (gold-filled 60 cents). Money refunded if dissatisfied. Elliott, Galt. b

ALL SIZES GAS AND GASOLINE engines, at lowest prices. Manufactured by D. McKenzie & Co., 298 Richmond.

ROLL-TOP WALNUT DESK—GOOD order; cheap. A. A. Campbell, No. 428 Richmond street. 34c

DISEASED HAIR AND BALDNESS positively cured—Send several fallen hairs, 4 cents postage, and receive microscopic diagnosis, with booklet on care of hair and scalp. The Western Medicine Company, P. O. Box 333, Cincinnati, Ohio. b

LADIES' SPRING SUITS $8.85

made to measure and all materials furnished. Money payable when suit is done and satisfactory. Easter is six weeks away. ORDER YOUR SPRING SUIT NOW. We can have it done any time you want it before Easter. You do not pay till you get it. Many young ladies on salaries are ordering now, and are making small weekly payments. By Easter they will own their suit and not miss the money. We have an exclusive lot of high grade suitings in light gray mixture goods, fine Venetians, in all shades, and Broadcloths. Separate skirts or coats made at half suit price. Ladies' own materials also made up. Suits $3 75.



N. SOUTHCOTT,
12 Market Lane, Upstairs. b

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

FOR SALE—TEN SHARES OF CARLING Brewing stock. John Wright, Stock Broker, 'Phone 693, London, Ont.

FOR SALE—ONE BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD case piano, 7 1-3 octaves, first-class condition, guaranteed five years, for $100, payable $3 per month. Heintzman & Co., 217 Dundas, corner Clarence street.

D. H. GILLIES & CO., LEADING COAL and wood yard. Office and yard, corner Adelaide and Bathurst streets. 'Phone 1,312.

FOUR ROGER'S TYPOGRAPH MACHINES,

All in splendid working order, and will be sold at half price. Address LONDON ADVERTISER, London, Ont.

LARGEST VARIETY BIRD CAGES IN city; German canaries, goldfinches, paraquets Java sparrows. Morgan's Poultry and Pet Stock Supply House, 264 Dundas. yt

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

SOUTHCOTT & KETTLE—THE NEW coal and wood yard, corner Maitland and G. T. R. 'Phone 299. tyw

FOR SALE — WASHINGTON HANDPRESS; cheap for cash. Address Box 38, this office. 94tf

SITUATIONS VACANT.

YOUNG MEN WANTED to learn Telegraphy for positions on C. P. R. and Canadian Northern Railway. Apply
CANADIAN SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY,
Corner Queen and Yonge Streets, Toronto.
PROSPECTUS MAILED FREE.
46tf-t

STREET WATERING.

Citizens who are desirous of having any streets that were not watered last year watered during the coming summer, are requested to present petitions for same to the undersigned to March 1 next, signed by ratepayers of the street proposed to be watered, representing a majority of the frontage of both sides of the street.
JAS. 3. BELL,
Secretary No. 3 Committee.
ALD. R. F. MATTHEWS, Chairman.
34k-tywt

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Re the guardianship of Kathleen Charlton, infant child of Frank Charlton, of the City of Montreal, banker, deceased:

Notice is hereby given that after twenty days from the date hereof, application will be made to the Surrogate Court of the County of Middlesex for a grant of Letters of Guardianship of the above-named infant to Alice P. Edmison, of the City of London, in Ontario, the mother of the said infant. BUCHNER & GUNN, solicitors for the applicant. Dated Feb. 6, 1904. 22c-t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the shareholders and members of The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada will be held at the office of the company, No. 84 King street east, Toronto, on Monday, the 22nd day of February, A. D. 1904, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive a statement of affairs of the company, exhibiting receipts and expenditures, assets and liabilities, and a report of the business transactions for the year ending on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1903, and for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the trasaction of all such other general business as may be brought before the shareholders and members at said meeting. H. WADDINGTON, secretary. Dated this second day of February, 1904. 28u-t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made by the Southwestern Traction Company, at the next ensuing session of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, for an act to enable the said company to issue bonds or debentures to the amount of $25,000 per mile, and to enable the company to take stock in any electric or street railway company, and for other purposes. T. H. LUSCOMBE, solicitor for applicants. Dated at London, Ontario, this 12th day of January, 1904. 4n-t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—CREDITORS and others having claims against the estate of Jessie Drinkwater, late of the Township of Lobo, County of Middlesex, maried woman, who died on the 20th day of February, 1896, are, on or before the 7th day of March, 1904, to send in their claims to T. W. Scandrett, London, solicitor for the administrator. After the 7th day of March, 1904, the administrator will proceed to distribute the assets among persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice, and will not be responsible to any person of whose claim he shall not then have notice. T. W. SCANDRETT, solicitor for CHARLES W. DRINKWATER, administrator. 34c-20,25,M3

WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—MODERN family phaeton, with hood, to seat four; must be nearly new and in good order. Box 35, this office. 34c

MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT FAMILY, desire situation on farm; wife as help or housekeeper. Apply Box 31, this office. 31k

WANTED — 300 CORDS SOFT WOOD for brickyard purposes; state quality and price. Address Alex. Johnston, 114 Masonic Temple, London. 81tf

WANTED—SEWING, BY THE DAY OR week, by experienced dressmaker. Apply, 501½ Richmond street.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN OR LADIES to employ agents; $800 per year and expenses; permanent position; experience unnecessary. Address M. A. O'Keefe, District Manager, 157 Bay street, Toronto. tx

BUSINESS CARDS.

STRATFOLD & BAWDEN, CONTRACTING Plasterers. Telephone 1,460. Henry Stratfold, 550 Hamilton road; George Bawden, 191 Grey street.

ELECTRO-VAPOR BATHS.

ELECTRO-VAPOR BATHS PREVENT and cure colds, influenza and catarrh. Experienced male attendant. 220 Dundas street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MILLER'S HAIR STORE, 223 DUNDAS street—Our Cutilene is unexcelled for chapped hands and frost bites. See our new line of shell retainers and back combs. Combings wanted.

LOUIS BYRENS, LICENSED GENERAL auctioneer, real-estate and stock salesman, will buy and sell for you anything under the sun. Sales conducted in town or county. Terms reasonable. 402 Clarence street. Telephone 1,761. 301

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

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

MATTHEWS & MURRAY, ARCHITECTS, Duffield block, Telephone 968. Herbert Matthews. William Murray.

G. CRADDOCK, ARCHITECT—ALBION building, London.

STORAGE AND MOVING VANS.

CITY DRAY DEPOT—'PHONE 1,752. All kinds dray work. R. Warren, York street. ywt

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

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

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

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

ISSUED BY C. D. JOHNSTON, 198 Dundas street. Private office.

INSURANCE.

Queen Insurance Co.

Funds available for security of Queen policyholders, $64,000,000.
J. A. NELLES, Agent,
428 Richmond Street.
'Phone 343. ywt

E. J. MacROBERT,

Insurance Agent, representing stock and mutual companies, life, fire and accident. Office, Room 107, Masonic Temple. 'Phone 449. London, Ont. vwt

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE

Fire and Life Insurance Company. Capital and Assets exceed $62,000,000.

E. Towe & Co Agents. City Office, over Bank, corner Dundas and Richmond streets. Funds loaned on real estate security. 'Phone 690 or 1,007.

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

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

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H. V. CATON, OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN—Chronic diseases. 307 Oxford street, near Waterloo.

..1903..

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The NORTHERN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Insurance Written,
.....$1,092,750.00

Insurance in Force,
.....$3,607,346.00

Cash Income.....$131,526 90
An Increase of.....$21,504.35

Total Assets.....$407,219.23
An Increase of.....$75,174·52

Government Reserve.....$241,639.32
An Increase of.....$64,347.63

Death Claims.....$10,385.00
A Decrease of.....$2,315.00

Expenses.....$48,477.45
A Decrease of.....$6,105.02

You will make no mistake if you take out a policy in the Northern Life.

Head Office, LONDON, ONT.

JOHN MILNE,
Managing Director.

The Northern Life has some good districts open for live, energetic agents. tx



THE WEATHER TODAY—Fair and moderately cold.

THIS STORE'S POLICY IS TO SATISFY. MONEY cheerfully refunded. We close at 6 o'clock every night to give our salespeople a needed rest. Shop early.

Stylish Spring Dresses.

Winsome ways help to sell goods, but the true and most lasting method of making customers is by giving the right goods at the right season at right prices. This is our policy. We never deviate from it. Our buyers go early to the men who make the goods most sought for by wholesalers and retailers, and personally pick the materials they know you'll most appreciate. When we price them we price them within your reach. Many of the new things are showing and the time to make your selection is now.

TWO-TONED VOILES—One of the newest fabrics and very serviceable, all the seasonable colors to choose from. Per yard only..... **75c**

SCOTCH TWEED SPRING SUITINGS—In seasonable shades, extra wide. Very special value at, per yard only..... **95c**

BEAUTIFUL VENETIAN CLOTH—In self colors, almost endless variety of shades to choose from. Unequaled value at, per yard only..... **65c**

SCOTCH TWEED SUITINGS—The very latest for spring wear. Most beautiful goods in seasonable shades. Per yard only..... **$1.00**

Large White Wool Blankets $2.50.

We have just opened the last case of those Special White Wool Blankets. When they're gone your chance to secure a pair is also gone. They're large size and easily worth a dollar more.

Size 66 x 86—Very fine twill weave, pink or blue borders. Our special price, per pair only.... **$2.20**

Swell Gloves For Swell Functions.

There'll be many occasions which will demand the wearing of Evening Gloves. You should be prepared. Our swell stock will greatly please. They're in the most becoming shades and the very latest styles.

Ladies' 20-Button Mousquetaire French Suede Gloves, in white, cream and black. Per pair only..... **$2.00**

Ladies' 20-Button Mousquetaire French Glace Kid Gloves, in white, black, tuscan and green. Per pair only..... **$2.50**

Ladies' 12-Button Mousquetaire French Suede Gloves, in black, white and cream. Per pair only..... **$1.50**

Ladies' 12-Button Mousquetaire French Glace Kid Gloves, in white and black. Per pair only **$1.50**

A few pairs of 12-Button Mousquetaire French Kid Gloves, in sizes 5½, 5¾ and 6. Sold regularly at $1.50 pair. Now..... **75c**

Some of the latest specialties in Pure Silk Gloves and Mitts, in all the newest styles, 12 and 20-button lengths, in cream, white, black, etc. Per pair from..... **75c** to **$2.50**

Gentlemen's Fine 2-Clasp White Kid Gloves, in all sizes, at only..... **75c**

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BERTHA KING-BELL, BOSTON—Graduate Fletcher Music Method. Studia, 174 Maple. ywt

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MR. A. D. JORDAN, ORGANIST OF First Methodist Church—Teacher of piano and organ. London Conservatory of Music. Apply for terms, etc.

ST. JOHN HYTTENRAUCH—PUPILS received for piano, harmony, sight singing, history. Residence, 781 Richmond, or homes of pupils.

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

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MARGARET B. McCOY, SOPRANO soloist, Dundas Center Church—Church and concert engagements and pupils accepted. 493 Dundas street.

J. W. FETHERSTON WILL RESUME teaching on and after Jan. 9, 1904.

G. D. ATKINSON, ORGANIST DUNDAS Center Church—Teacher piano and organ playing. Studio, 425 Dundas.

GEORGE C. PHELPS, ORGANIST ST. James' Episcopal Church—Accompanist, teacher piano, harmony. Studio, 321 King street. Telephone 999.

PALMISTRY.

MADAME ROWAN, CELEBRATED palmist, will be at the Bernard House, Room 31, until further notice. 29n

MADAME DUMOND, PALMIST AND clairvoyant, is now prepared to read for you from cradle to grave. Call and be convinced. 320 Dundas street. 29n

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SHIRT WAIST CLASSES — MRS. Franks will devote two evenings each week to shirt waists exclusively. Easy terms. Newest methods. Hours, 2:30 to 9:30 p.m. The London Cutting School 233½ Dundas street.

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TO RENT—MODERN HOUSE, IN GOOD order. Splendid locality. Apply S. Glass, Hiscox building. 6tf-tyw

ONE, TWO OR THREE FLATS, FOR cigar or light manufacturing. Apply on premises, 101 King street. 23tf

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

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MRS. HARRIETTA CAULA — MASSEUSE and scalp specialist. Massage a cure for wrinkles, facial blemishes, rheumatism, sciatica and nervousness. 151 Maple street.

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

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

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

MAGEE, McKILLOP & MURPHY, barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc.—Office, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. James Magee, K.C.; J. B. McKillop; Thomas J. Murphy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BRUNSWICK HOUSE, CORNER YORK and Clarence—$1 per day. M. J. O'Donohue, proprietor.

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FOR SALE—LONDON LOAN COMPANY'S stock. John Wright, stock broker, London, Ont. 'Phone 693.

HONEST INVESTMENTS—INTEREST and principal secured; paying 10 per cent per annum. Particulars cheerfully given. Apply 379 Princess avenue, London. 'Phone 1,658.

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DR. C. P. JENTO, 207 QUEEN'S AVENUE. 'Phone 939.

DR. G. McNEIL—OFFICE, 260 QUEEN'S avenue. Telephone 266.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 280 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women and children. Office hours, 11:30 to 4 p.m.

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

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

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R. OVENS, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND S., Edinburgh, 225 Queen's avenue—Eye, ear, nose and throat. Best quality lenses, spectacles and eyeglasses furnished.

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DR. BATESON, 589 RICHMOND street. Telephone 1,136.

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

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

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

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PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS TO loan at 4¾ to 5½ per cent on real estate security, in sums to suit. No commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas street, London.

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PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN—LOWEST rates. Buchner & Gunn, 83 Dundas street.

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LARGE OR SMALL AMOUNTS TO loan on real estate at 4½ to 5½ per cent. J. W. G. Winnett, solicitor, 420 Talbot street. ywt

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TENNENT & BARNES, VETERINARY surgeons—Office, 137 King street; residence and infirmary, corner King and Wellington. 'Phones 683 and 273. Treatment of dogs a specialty.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

BORN.

DUNN—At Mount Brydges, Ont., on Friday, Feb. 19, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dunn, a son.

DIED.

HILL—Killed, at Drumbo, Ont., on Feb. 18, 1904, Robert J., beloved husband of Sarah J. Hill, in his 38th year.

Funeral from his late residence, 532 Elizabeth street, on Sunday, Feb. 21, at 2 p.m.; service at 1:30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Interment at Woodland Cemetery. 33u

GRAY—At his late residence, con. 16, lot 10, West Williams, on Feb. 18, 1904, Robert Gray, aged 61 years.

Funeral on Sunday, from his late residence, at 1 o'clock, to Sylvan Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances kindly accept this intimation.

PHIPPS—At her late residence, 433 Simcoe street, Ada, beloved wife of George Phipps.

Funeral will take place from the family residence on Monday, Feb. 22, at 3 p.m.; service at 2:30. Friends and acquaintances kindly accept this intimation.

JOHNSON—On Feb. 19, 1904, Marjorie Aileen Johnson, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnson, 371 Princess avenue.

Interment today.

Transient Condensed Advertisements —No Advertisement Less Than Ten Cents.

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

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

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

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

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. T. S. Johnson, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. W. G. Howson, pastor. 11 a.m., Rev. S. J. Allin; 7 p.m., the pastor; subject, "A Line Out of a Lover's Song." Public welcome.

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL Church—11 and 7. Rev. Dyson Hague, rector.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Walter Millson will preach in morning; Rev. S. J. Allin in evening.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. 11 a.m. 7 p.m.; "Faith's Heroes." Sabbath School, 3 p.m.

CHRIST CHURCH—SERVICES AT 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—The pastor, Rev. J. K. Birks, will preach at both services.

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST Church—Evangelistic services tomorrow, conducted by the Australian Evangelists.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. T. E. Harrison, pastor. Pastor will preach at both services. Evening subject, "The Right Use of Our Opportunities." All welcome.

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

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—The pastor, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A., will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Everybody welcome.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—CORNER Dufferin avenue and Wellington street—Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor, Rev. George J. Bishop, will preach both morning and evening. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the morning service.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., both conducted by the pastor. Sunday School in the Church and Westminster Guild in Conservatory of Music, at 3 p.m.

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST Church—Morning, Rev. W. G. Howson; evening, Rev. W. E. Millson. Anniversary tea Monday evening.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—The pastor, Rev. Jas. Rollins, B.A., will conduct both services. Evening subject, "The Deluge."

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

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. A. J. MacGillivray, M.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by the pastor. Sunday School and Bible Class at 3.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. W. A. J. Martin, of Brantford, will preach at both services. Sabbath School at 3 o'clock. Mr. N. H. Camp's class for Bible study meets in the auditorium of the church at 3 o'clock. Subject, "Romans." Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—8:30 A.M., Holy Communion. 11 and 7, preacher, Rev. Canon Dann, M.A.

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

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH —The pastor, Rev. J. J. Ross, will conduct both services tomorrow, and teach the Bible School at 3:15. The morning subject will be, "The Divine Panoply"; evening, "The Unfaithful Wife." The seats are all free, the services are all bright and the ushers are attentive. Strangers and visitors are cordially welcome. Come, come!

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. R. D. Hamilton, pastor. Educational services. Rev. Dr. Daniel, of Goderich, will preach, both services. Special music.

YORK STREET MISSION HALL—Morning, Mr. James Stevenson. Evening, Evangelist Betcher. Subject, "The Rich Man and Lazarus."

BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC.

PARTIAL OR FULL BOARD, BY LADY, in centrally located private house of refinement. Box 34, this office. b

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

GRAND—TONIGHT, 8:15.

NIXON & ZIMMERMAN ANNOUNCE

Francis Wilson

AND STAR COMPANY, INCLUDING
Marguerita Jessie Madge
SYLVA, BARTLETT-DAVIS, LESSING,
William Broderick, Signor Perugini,
William C. Weedon,
and an ensemble of 100, in a sumptuous production of the world-famous comic opera classic,

ERMINIE.

Magnificent scenery and costumes. Brilliant electrical and calcium effects. 50c, 75c, $1, $1 50, $2.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY NEXT

The Greatest of English Entertainers,

GEO. GROSSMITH,

In new programme each evening. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1. Seats now on sale.

VAUDEVILLE A GREAT SUCCESS.

Increased patronage each night.

LONDON NEXT WEEK—COMMENCING MONDAY.

From Shea's, Keith's, Proctor's and best houses.

20—HIGH-CLASS ARTISTS—20,
Headed by
THE GREAT MARINELLAS
European Gymnasts.
RUSSELL AND DUNBAR,
In the latest success, "My Hannah Lady."
LEW PALMER,
Entertainer.
MORGAN AND CRONE,
Refined Vocalists.
REID AND BARRY,
Comedians.
SADIE HART
The Premier Danseuse,
THE MARRIOTT TWINS,
Bicycle and Novelty Jugglers.
POTTER AND HARTWELL,
In a New Act.
CHAS. AND JENNIE WELSH
Sketch Artists.
EDDIE MARTYNE,
Bounding Aerialist.
Additional.
An extra star attraction at an enormous salary,
3—THE MILLMAN TRIO—3
Two Ladies and One Gentleman
Will appear in a wonderful act.

Evenings, 15c, 25c and 35c. Ladies' matinee Saturday. b

SCOTTISH CONCERT

Under the auspices of

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY,

Opera House, Feb. 25th

The greatest combination ever appearing on the concert platform in London.

Seats, 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.

Tickets on sale at T. Gillean's, J. Gammage & Son's, and J. W. Jones', and from all officers of the society.

Plan for ticketholders opens Feb. 20, for the general public Feb. 23.

DR. W. H. DRUMMOND.

An Evening With the Habitant

Miss Margaret B. McCoy, soloist. Mr. W. H. Hewlett, organist. Collegiate Institute, Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1904. Tickets, 50 cents. On sale at Anderson's Book Store. 34u

800!

The above number sailed from Liverpool Thursday, Feb. 18, by the SS. Bavarian. F. B. Clarke, agent, 416 Richmond street.

TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF WORLD by ships. F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street, can quote you lowest fares. ywt

JUBILEE RINK—TONY VITA'S ORCHESTRA tonight. Second heat of two mile championship race tonight, at 8:30. b

OLD-FASHIONED TEA MEETING —Next, Monday, Kensington Mission West London. Grand entertainment. Tea served, 7 to 8. 25c; children, 15c. b

PRINCESS—HOCKEY, MONDAY, FEB. 22. St. John's A. C. vs. St. Marys. Admission, 25 and 15 cents. Coupons canceled. 32c

VOICE CULTURE—EVA N. ROBLYN-McKILLOP—Residence, 326 St. James street; 'phone 451. Studio, 356 King street; 'phone 1,270. xt

TONY CORTESE — THE ORIGINAL London Harpers. Music furnished for all occasions. 161 Maple street. Telephone 1,573.

HEAR MISS WALKER, ENTERTAINER, from Alma College, at Empress Avenue Church, Feb. 23. Admission, 15c. 34c

GRAND ILLUSTRATED LECTURE, illustrated songs and music, by the Roberts Entertainment Company, at the Christian Church, Dundas and Elizabeth streets, Tuesday evening, Feb. 23. b

PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING BY Mr. R. B. Millard. Special attention given to waltz and two-step. Rapid teaching; low rates; lessons any hour; satisfaction guaranteed. Residence and academy, 345 Princess avenue.

SPECIAL NOTICE—PALACE DANCING Academy. Gentlemen's class will meet Tuesday evening, 23rd inst., instead of Monday. Ladies' class will meet Saturday evening, the 27th, instead of Tuesday. Dayton & McCormick.

WESTMINSTER RINK—CADET BAND tonight. Admission, 10c. City championship race Monday. Admission: Gentlemen, 15c; ladies, 10c. b

CHOICEST MUSIC FURNISHED FOR private parties, balls, banquets, etc. Telephone 1,266. Tony Vita's Italian Harpers, 131 Queen's avenue.

SULPHUR SPRINGS BATHS WILL BE open Saturdays and Sundays only during winter months. Open for ladies, Saturdays only. Cole & Edmonds, proprietors. 92tf-t

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN LAMBETH AND London, purse, with sum of money. Reward, this office. b

LOST — SOMEWHERE BETWEEN Wolfe street and Grand Opera House, silver chain belt. Reward at London Advertiser. 32c

LOST—BLACK FUR GAUNTLET, southern part of city, Thursday morning. Reward at this office. 32c

MALE HELP WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN WITH AMBITION, looking for an agency, with a chance of establishing himself in a permanent business of his own, will do well to send a postcard to Cooper, Drawer 531, London.

BOY WANTED—TO LEARN MANUFACTURING jewelry. E. H. Allport, 416½ Richmond street, up-gateway. 32c

AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT CANADA—The Accident and Sickness Policies of "THE ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE COMPANY OF CANADA" are the most liberal issued. Write G. I. GODDARD, Managing Director, Temple Building, MONTREAL. 33n

WANTED—RETAIL GROCERY SALESMEN, by corresponding with The Pure Gold Manufacturing Company, Limited, Toronto, will learn of something to their advantage. 34k-t

CIRCULAR AND SAMPLE DISTRIBUTORS wanted everywhere; no canvassing; good pay. Co-operative Advertising Company, New York. b

EMPLOYERS OF LABOR, LARGE AND small, when short-handed, draw on the overstocked labor market in the old country. Labor of any description procured on shortest notice on reasonable terms. Over 500 registered. F. C. Smith, 22 Penton street N., London, England. 14uk-wty

INSIDE PORTER WANTED. APPLY Grigg House. 33c

AGENTS' GREAT OPPORTUNITY—Free trip to St. Louis Exposition, also board, room and paid admissions. Authorized Exposition History in Campbell's Journal, similar to its prize history of Chicago and Paris Expositions. Everybody wants it. Magazine agents average 25 orders daily. Large commissions. Special Exposition Number, outfit and particulars sent free to working agents for 16 cents postage. Address Exposition Department, Campbell's Journal, St. Louis, Mo. 30bu-ywvt

ONE HUNDRED YOUNG MEN FROM Old Country wanted to prepare themselves for positions as telegraphers on Canadian railways. Steady employment, good pay, splendid prospects for future. Our telegraph book explains everything. We mail it free. Dominion School of Telegraphy, 36 King street east, Toronto. 64tf-t

YOU CAN MAKE $2 A DAY REPRESENTING us in your spare time. Work will not interfere with your present position. Free outfit. The R. H. Company, 207 St. James street, Montreal. 28u-t

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

BOYS AND GIRLS WANTED. APPLY to Reid Bros. & Co., Clarence street. 33u

DRESSMAKER WANTED — WITH good experience, to take charge of shop in connection with a general store; country town; give experience and wages expected. A. Ross & Co., Miniota, Manitoba. 31n

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER, to take charge of workroom; one with city experience preferred. Also experienced skirt and waist makers. Smallman & Ingram. 31n

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT—HIGHEST wages; to go to Toronto. Apply 657 Colborne street. 30n

YOUNG LADY AS STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; one with experience in business office preferred. Box 33, Advertiser. 32c

WANTED—GOOD DRESSMAKER. MISS Logan, 169 Dundas street. 32c

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK; reference required. Apply in the evening, George T. Brown, 661 Talbot street. 34c

WANTED — FOUR MILLINERS, TO fill positions in country towns. Apply Dickison, Nicholson & Co. 34c

GIRL WANTED — SMART, STEADY girl wanted as apprentice to learn bookbinding. Chapman's Bookbindery, 91 Dundas street. 34c

BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC.

FURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE FOR two, with board. 512 Dufferin avenue. 34c

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BLACKSMITH SHOP, WITH TOOLS—Good opening for practical shoer and jobber. Apply W. H. Morrison, Shedden. 34i

BLACKSMITH SHOP, TOOLS, HOUSE and lot for sale or rent; terms reasonable. Apply Ernie W. Crummer, Adelaide, Ont. 34n

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO FRESH MILCH cows. H. E. Baker, Lambeth. 34c

LADIES—WHEN IN NEED SEND FOR free trial of our never-failing remedy; relief sure and quick. Paris Medical Company, Milwaukee, Wis. 4h-t

ADVERTISING WORLD, COLUMBUS, O.—A monthly journal of information, plans, suggestions and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample, or 10c for four months' trial. t

WELFORD BROS., MANUFACTURERS of brooms, twines and cordage. Factory, 381-387 Glebe street. t

OUR PLUMBERS WILL BE SOLD TO you to do your plumbing, etc., at lowest possible rates to do first-class work. Smith Plumbing Company, Masonic Temple, King street. t

DR. SCOTT'S STOCK FOOD FOR horses, cattle, sheep and swine; the best animal tonic and regulator. Sharpens the appetite, aids digestion and assimilation, and keeps the animals in a healthy and thriving condition. City agents, C. Cowan, flour and feed, and J. Edward Platt, druggist. For 50c, $1 and $2 50. Manufactured by Drs. Scott & Tamlin, veterinary surgeons, 351 Talbot street. t

FOR SALE — BRICK AND TILE machinery; combined cost, $1,500; will sell for half price; yard can be leased for term of years; best yard in the County of Middlesex. Address Box 63, Advertiser office. 93bu-t

WHEN YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR household goods, furniture, clothing, or contents of stores, send for Louis Byrens, auctioneer, 402 Clarence street, London. Telephone 1,761. 30i

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF CARRIAGE and wagon repairing in all branches. First-class work and fair prices at J. W. Smith's, corner Richmond and Maple streets.

COMPLETE LINE VERY BEST STEEL hockey skates. Bob-sleigh skates for small children. J. H. Cunningham, 664 Dundas street.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH GIVES CHEEKS and lips that glowing and fascinating hue. 340½ Richmond street, Room 2.

CANARY HENS AND SINGERS—GOOD breed. Apply 69 Dundas street. 22c-t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY, ABOUT ONE mile from market—Six acres, containing good brick house, outbuildings; partly in young fruit; adapted for either market garden or gentleman's residence. Sale or let. Apply Box 27, Advertiser. 28c-txt

FOR SALE—100 ACRES, WEST HALF lot 4, con. 3, West Nissouri; seven miles from London; gravel road; young orchard; good barn; clay loam, underdrained; 25 acres first-class hardwood. Address John C. Walde, 582 Grosvenor street, London. 34n-tx

FINE 100-ACRE FARM, 10 MILES FROM London, on gravel road; comfortable house and fine outbuildings; soil, clay loam, and all tile-drained; in first-class order; near school and churches; $5,500. J. F. Sangster, Room 112, Masonic Temple.

NO. 790 QUEEN'S AVENUE—NEARLY new; splendid two-story brick residence, stone foundation, modern improvements, five bedrooms and two parlors, plate glass windows, grilwork between rooms, furnace, bath, etc.; lot 55x150; easy terms. Apply F. H. Butler, 16 Masonic Temple. 1tf

$7 A MONTH AND A SMALL CASH payment will buy a comfortable cottage with brick foundation and large lot. Unpaid principal at 5 per cent. J. H. McMechan. 20tf

FOR SALE—67 ACRES, PART LOT 5, con. 4, Caradoc; 27 acres cleared; 20 acres timber; bank barn, brick house, good orchard. Apply John Sutherland, Glen Oak, Ont. 82tf-t

GOOD FARM—320 ACRES, SITUATED one mile from Moosejaw, Assa., N. W. T.; well improved; clay soil; suitable for wheat; part cash, balance on easy terms. Aply to J. A. McLean, Fernhill P. O. 28u-t 91u

WE HAVE SOME SPLENDID PROPOSITIONS to offer in farm properties—175 acres, Northumberland County, good buildings; $4,500, $500 cash, balance to suit. 100 acres, Lambton County, fair buildings; $3,500; very liberal terms. 100 acres, Nissouri, a splendid farm. 100 acres, London Township, good buildings; $4,700. 76-acre farm in Caradoc; choice farm, extra well improved. A number of farms in Elgin Country, and many others. Manitoba farms—Will exchange for Ontario, city or farm property. We want 50-acre farms near London for our clients. We are offering choice building lots in the city, and residences of all sizes and prices. The Intercolonial Realty Company, Limited, corner Dundas and Talbot streets. b

J. F. SA GSTER'S LIST.

ONE STORY COTTAGES FOR SALE.

Oxford street, near Richmond	$1,400
Victoria street	550
Princess avenue	1,100
Waterloo street	1,300
Hamilton road	1,100
Bruce street	1,200
Richmond street north	800
English street	1,100
Grey street	1,200
High street	1,800
Colborne street	1,600
Dufferin avenue	1,250

ONE AND HALF STORY BRICK HOUSES.

St. James street	$2,600
Quebec street	2,500
Dufferin avenue	2,500
Mill street	2,000
Thornton avenue	2,200
Hyman street	2,800
Elmwood avenue	3,000
Lorne avenue	2,500
English street	2,000

TWO STORY BRICK HOUSES, 7 TO 9 ROOMS.

Wellington street	$4,500
Princess avenue	4,500
Piccadilly street	3,000
Queen's avenue	3,200
Colborne street	4,000
Hellmuth avenue	2,500
Albert street	4,500
York street	3,400
Wellington street	3,900
Victor street, near Beaconsfield avenue	2,200

Two houses on Dundas street, east of Wellington, a large cottage and a two-story brick. This is a good investment. Price, $2,350.

Fine 100-acre farm, 10 miles from London, on the gravel road; comfortable house, fine outbuildings; soil, clay loam; tile drained; all in first-class order; near school and churches.

New frame 1½-story house and nice shop, suitable for butcher shop or grocery. $325 cash; balance, $11 per month for 11 years.

Factory site, with large two-story brick building; lot 60x150 feet; near G. T. R., and central. Price, $3,800.

Brick and tile yard, and small farm of 15¾ acres; soil, fine loam; near village, on railway station on St. Thomas branch; good brick house and barn, with brick basement; combined brick and tile machinery, up-to-date kilns; good facilities for shipping; best clay bank in Western Ontario. Easy terms.

California market gardens and fruit farms, in the suburbs of Ontario, near the city of Los Angeles. Orange and lemon groves, from $1,000 up. Trees now loaded with fruit. Market gardens from $400 up. Irrigating ditches on every lot. Two crops a year. Good market for all you can grow. Hundreds of Canadians there, and all doing well. Loans on real estate can be obtained on easy terms. Call for further particulars.

I have a few farm lands in Alberta District, on the Edmonton branch of the C. P. R., about 7 miles from the town of Ponoka, and 1 mile from church and school; soil, black loam and clay. Price, $6 and $7 per acre. Would exchange for London property.

J. F. SANGSTER,
112 Masonic Temple, - - London.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

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

SEE JAMES STEWART'S BASEBURNERS and steel ranges. Best on earth. Brock's Feed Store, 197 King street. tzw

TRAVELERS' ORDER BOOKS

or any other kind of work made to order at lowest prices.
CHAPMAN'S BINDERY,
'Phone 370. 91 Dundas St.

OUR WHOLESALE PRICES ARE THE lowest in the city. Ask for them. Cooked ham, long clear breakfast bacon, hams and bologna. James A. Anderson, Market House. tyw

CHOICE LARGE ROLL AND CROCK butter, 18c lb; second quality, large rolls, some of them very good, 16c lb. Prime new cheese, 2 lbs, 25c. Extra choice clover honey, 10-lb. pails, 85c. T. A. Faulds, 13 Market House. 'Phone 151. ywt

FOR SALE—McCLARY BASEBURNER, nearly new. 408 Oxford street. 33u

F. S. ONN, FISH MARKET—FRESH, Salted and smoked fish. We guarantee our goods to be reliable. 'Phone 1,296.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Thos. C. Knott Bulletin

IF YOU WISH TO SELL YOUR PROPERTY THIS SPRING, NOW IS THE TIME TO LIST IT WITH ME FOR SALE. I HAVE HAD A GREAT NUMBER OF INQUIRIES FOR PROPERTY LATELY, AND HAVE MADE QUITE A FEW SALES. DO NOT DELAY, BUT CALL AND SEE ME AT ONCE. REMEMBER THAT I DO NOT CHARGE YOU IF THE PROPERTY IS NOT SOLD BY OR THROUGH ME, AND THEN ONLY THE REGULAR REAL ESTATE AGENT'S COMMISSION.

422 KING STREET—Brick two-story and attic; 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, slate roof, all modern conveniences; lot 40x135 feet, and right of way of 10 feet. Also vacant lot adjoining, 40x135 feet and right of way of 10 feet. Call for price.

174 HAMILTON ROAD—Brick cottage, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom, sheds, fruit trees; lot 60x180 feet; would make good boarding-house. $2,000.

849 DUNDAS STREET—Brick, two stories; 5 bedrooms, parlor and sitting-room, kitchen, pantry, summer kitchen, 2 bathrooms, one up and one downstairs; fruit of all kinds; lot 50x220 feet. Call for price.

I HAVE A LARGE NUMBER OF PARCELS OF LAND IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, WHICH I CAN SELL FROM $4 50 TO $7 50 PER ACRE, IN SECTIONS OF 640 ACRES. NOW IS THE TIME TO GET UP A SYNDICATE AMONGST YOUR FRIENDS. I CAN ALSO SELL YOU SOME OF THE BEST LOTS IN WINNIPEG. CALL FOR PARTICULARS.

864 HELLMUTH AVENUE—Brick-veneer two-story, 4 bedroms, double parlors, dining-room, sitting-room, kitchen; stone and brick foundation; all modern conveniences. Call for price.

548 COLBORNE STREET—Frame, two stories; 5 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry and summer kitchen; stable; lot 93x148 feet. Call for price.

315 GREY STREET—Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; coal and wood shed; chicken coop; lot 30x165 feet. Only $900.

37 EUCLID AVENUE—Frame story and half, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, woodshed, barn, fruit trees; lot 65x155 feet. $1,800.

567 HILL STREET—Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen. Easy terms, $600.

47 WILLIAM STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen. Easy terms, $900.

9 and 11 HAMILTON ROAD—Brick-veneer story and half, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, bath, gas. Easy terms.

13 HAMILTON ROAD—Brick-veneer story and half, 3 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, bath, gas. Easy terms.

15 HAMILTON ROAD—Brick-veneer story and half, 3 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, furnace, gas. Easy terms.

42 EUCLID AVENUE—Frame one and a quarter story, 4 bedrooms and a store, room, parlor, dining-room, hall, kitchen and woodshed; lot 33x180 feet. $1,150.

48 EUCLID AVENUE—Frame story and half, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, woodshed, workshop; lot 57x150 feet. $900.

97 BYRON AVENUE—Frame, two stories, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, coal and wood shed, stable; lot 60x150 feet. Call for price.

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

10 ACRES—Frame house, frame barn, hencoop, pigpen; 5 acres cleared, 5 acres slashing; 2½ miles from Bothwell, 3 miles from Newbury; land can all be worked. Only $250 cash.

12 ACRES—Choice land, adjoining city of Stratford; suitable for market garden; frame house, story and half; frame barn. Cheap; only $1,500.

VETERAN'S SCRIP for 160 acres of land in Northern Ontario, for sale. Only $50.

134 JOHN STREET—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen; lot 30x150 feet. Only $900.

432 SOUTH STREET—New story and half frame, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and pantry, bath and w.c.; cement foundation. Call for particulars.

HAMILTON ROAD—Story and half brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room and kitchen, house finished in Georgia pine, gas; lot 40x132 feet. This is a very nice little property, and can be purchased cheap. Call and get particulars.

COLBORNE STREET, near Piccadilly street—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and pantry, coal and wood shed, stable; lot 57x160 feet. Call for particulars.

TEN ACRES, adjoining West London. Only $800. Call for particulars.

176 WELLINGTON STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedroms; lot 55x100 feet, corner lot. Call for particulars.

WORTLEY ROAD—Brick, two stories; 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, library, bath, clothes closets in bedrooms, veranda at front and side, frame stable, fruit trees; lot 50x165 feet. Call for price.

WELLINGTON STREET, near St. James street—New brick, two stories and attic; 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room and kitchen. house finished throughout in Georgia pine; splendid locality. Will sell cheap. Call for price.

2¾ ACRES and two-story brick house, stone foundations, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, bathroom, kitchen, barn; just outside city limits. Call for price.

MANITOBA LANDS—3,500 ACRES, NEAR WINNIPEG, RUNNING FROM STONEWALL TO RAEBURN. THIS LAND CAN BE SOLD FOR $5 50 TO $6 PER ACRE, AND HAS BEEN MADE VALUABLE BY THE BUILDING OF THE CANADA NORTHERN RAILWAY. I HAVE ALSO ABOUT 6,000 ACRES NEAR FORT ELLICE, WHICH I CAN SELL AT $5 PER ACRE. ALSO 10,000 ACRES WHICH I CAN SELL AT $6 25 PER ACRE—$1 25 CASH AND BALANCE ON EASY TERMS. CALL AND SEE ME.

WANTED—SMALL FARMS OF FROM 10 TO 50 ACRES, NEAR THIS CITY.

WANTED TO RENT—50 ACRES NEAR LONDON, SUITABLE FOR PASTURAGE.

Dundas street, central; two-story store and dwelling; this store is in the business part of the city, and can be purchased for a reasonable price. Call for particulars.

Besides the above I have a number of stores in different parts of the city. Call and see me if you want to buy or sell a store.

MOUNT PLEASANT AVENUE—The best vacant lot in West London; lot 80x297 feet. Must be sold to close an estate. Call for price.

FARMS—I have a number of farms for sale, some of which I can sell an easy payments. Call and see me if you want a farm.

WANTED—Farm of 100 acres; also two farms of 100 acres each; must be good farms, with good buildings, not far from this city, Westminster Township preferred.

VACANT LOTS—I have the best vacant lots in the city for sale. Call and see me, and I will give you full particulars.

WANTED—PROPERTIES FOR SALE NO CHARGE IF NOT SOLD BY OR THROUGH ME, AND THEN ONLY THE REGULAR REAL ESTATE AGENT'S COMMISSION.

Agent for Parke Estate, Woodview Estate and Hope Estate, South London. Money to loan.

Any adult bringing a copy of this advertisement to my office will be presented with a nice calendar.

THOMAS C. KNOTT,
Real Estate Broker, Room 101, Masonic Temple. 'Phone 1,720.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

P. WALSH'S BULLETIN

LIST YOUR PROPERTY with us now, as the outlook confirms the belief that the demand will be far in excess of last year.

WELLINGTON STREET, close to Victoria Park—A new two-story brick residence, stone foundation, 10 rooms and attic; all modern improvements; lot 47x130 feet. Price, $4,800.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Two-story brick house, 10 rooms, modern improvements; lot 50x125 feet. Price, $3,400.

HELLMUTH AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick house, stone foundation, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; nice lot. Price, $2,550.

LAURA STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 8 rooms; two cellars; with one acre, which can be subdivided into lots. Price, $1,900.

A GOOD GROCERY STAND, with stock at 90c on the dollar; good chance for a live man.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—Two frame cottages, in perfect order, near Adelaide street. Inquire at once.

683 PRINCESS AVENUE—Frame cottage, 5 rooms, in good order, with 3 lots. Price, $1,000. Inspect at once.

MAITLAND STREET, near Oxford street—A new brick cottage, 6 rooms; finished in style; good lot. Price, $1,450.

HAMILTON ROAD — Two 1½-story brick houses, 7 rooms each; good lots. Price, $1,300.

DUNDAS STREET EAST—Two-story brick house, 9 rooms; lot 40x150 feet. Price, $3,000.

716 COLBORNE STREET—Two-story frame house, 8 rooms, in good order. Price, $1,600.

DUNDAS STREET, near Waterloo street—A large brick cottage, 7 rooms; furnace; sewer laid in; also two-story brick in rear. The whole of this property will be sold for $2,400. Call and see us.

LONDON TOWNSHIP, 3½ miles from the city—196 acres, clay loam; two-story brick house, 9 rooms; large barn; three years built. This is a first-class farm. Inspection invited.

TWENTY ACRES of clay and sandy loam; 1½-story frame house, 8 rooms; large barn, wire fences, 60 or 70 fruit trees. This property is close to Glendale postoffice, Westminster Township. Price, $1,700. Inspect at once.

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

The Western Real Estate Exchange

Limited,
78 Dundas Street, London, Ont.
Telephone 696.

If you are desirous of purchasing real estate in Ontario communicate with us or one of our agents. It will pay you.

We have exceptional opportunities for securing desirable properties for sale or exchange, and can suit purchasers with any kind of property in any locality on reasonable terms.

Descriptive catalogue of over 800 farms and a large number of city, town, village, suburban and business properties sent free on request. Some of these farms can be exchanged for city property.

The following are a few of the properties we have for sale in the City of London. For full list call at office. No trouble to show property.

1½-story frame house on York street—Contains 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, hall, summer kitchen and cellar lot 53x199 feet. Price, $1,750.

Frame cottage on Saunby street, West London—Lot 60x109 feet; frame stable on lot; house in good repair.

Two-story frame house on Ridout street —Contains double parlors, dining-room, 4 bedrooms and hall, good cellar, frame barn 16x24; two-thirds acre of land. Price, $2,000.

Frame house on Simcoe street—Contains 2 large parlors, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, bathroom, 3 bedrooms, brick cellar. Price, $1,100.

Brick house on York street—Contains double parlors, with doors between, dining-room, pantry, kitchen, summer kitchen, storeroom, 3 bedrooms and closets; in first-class condition. Price, $2,000.

One-story frame, on Euclid avenue—Lot 80x50; in good repair. Price, $700.

FOR FURTHER LIST SEE FREE PRESS.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY A FARM GET OUR LIST. We have some of the best farms in the Province on our list.

85 acres, Township of London; 50 acres cleared; watered by spring; frame barn, 36x50, stables under; 6 miles to London. Price, $3,500.

100 acres, Township of Westminster; 80 acres cleared; frame house and outbuildings; 6 miles to London market. Price, $5,500. Will exchange for 25 or 50 acres.

JAMES BURROWS, Manager.
E. R. TALBOT, WILLIAM NEEDHAM and JOHN WATSON, Inspectors and Valuators. b



If you want to buy a building lot, a cottage home, a market garden, a farm, a store, or a business block, you will find it to your advantage to call and get particulars of properties we have for sale.

No trouble to show property or give information.

WANTED.

A modern up-to-date cottage. Will pay part cash and balance in other property. Inquire at once.

LOANS.

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

A. A. CAMPBELL,
Real Estate, Loans and Investments,
No. 428 Richmond Street,
London, Ont.
C. H. Armitage, Field Manager.
34tf-t Telephone 642.

REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS EXCHANGE

Business lot, southeast corner York and Burwell streets; fine site for blacksmith shop or store. Good lot, Victoria street, near Colborne, $100. 95 Byron avenue, brick residence and large lot, $2,000. The fine residence of W. R. Hobbs, Esq., Wellington street. Brick store and dwelling, Waterloo street, near school. Suburban residence and large grounds, Forward avenue, $2,000. Choice lot, Dufferin avenue, near Colborne street, cheap. Lots on Oxford, William and St. James streets at low prices. Brick residence and store, corner Lyle and Dundas streets, cheap. Good lot, Wortley road, near school. Three cottages to let. W. D. BUCKLE.

FARM FOR RENT—FIRST CONCESSION, Delaware Township; 225 acres; good brick house and outbuildings; 8 acres bearing orchard; never-failing supply spring water. Apply to L. Mahler, lot 6, con. 1, Delaware, Ont. tx

Cairncross & Lawrence

When Life Depends

On a physician's prescription, it is of vital importance that it should be compounded properly of best quality drugs or medicines.

We purchase only the very highest grade qualities. We keep our stock constantly renewed and always fresh. We double-check all prescriptions, to insure against error.

We allow only expert registered pharmacists to handle prescriptions.

CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE
Chemists and Druggists.
216 Dundas St. - London.

"A Perfect Luncheon"

Is always the verdict when the table decorations are supplied by

Gammage & Sons,

207 Dundas Street.

TELEPHONE 90.

Household Furniture BY AUCTION.

at Jones' Auction Room, Tuesday, Feb. 23, at 10.30 a. m.

SEIZED IN TRANSIT—Parlor suite, easy chair and oak sideboard.

BAILIFF'S SALE—Bedroom suite, organ, sideboard, cook stove, baseburner, etc.

Also parlor suites, bedroom suites, sideboards, pianos, organs, wardrobs, cook stove, hanging lamps, etc.

b J. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

Auction Sale Farm, Farm Stock & Implements.

W. M. Gray, lot 23, con. 4, Caradoc, Monday, Feb. 22; 20 acres of timber and firewood; sale at 3 o'clock sharp. A. M. Hunt, auctioneer.

A. F. Cunningham, lot 17, con. 4, Westminster, Wednesday, Feb. 24; farm stock and implements; sale at 1 o'clock sharp. A. M. Hunt, auctioneer.

P. P. Campbell, lot 9, con. 5, Lobo, Thursday, Feb. 25; 40 cattle and other farm stock; sale at 1 o'clock. A. M. Hunt, auctioneer.

Great Auction Sale

At 290 Dundas St., London.

Valuable Pictures, Oil Paintings, Etc.

Mr. Louis Byrens, general auctioneer, has been favored with instructions to sell by public auction, without reserve, by order of Mr. G. E. Hotson, picture frame manufacturer, who is moving to his larger premises, Dundas street, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, Feb. 24, 25, 26, 27, at 7:30 p.m. sharp, also Saturday afternoon at 2:30, at 290 Dundas street. The stock consists of a large and fine choice of nicely-framed pictures, picture frames (all sizes, without pictures), paper racks, easels and looking-glasses, a large assortment of odd moldings for framing pictures and for hanging pictures on, also a fine assortment of unframed pictures, etc., etc. Everything in this stock must be sold, positively without any reserve whatever, as Mr. Hotson will not move any of these goods to his new premises. Don't miss this sale. For particulars apply to LOUIS BYRENS, auctioneer, 402 Clarence street, London. 'Phone 1,761. b

WILL BE SOLD

by public auction on Wednesday, the 24th day of February, at 2:30 p.m. sharp, by J. W. Jones, at his auction rooms, Dundas street, London, the stock of Sanderson & Mitchell, Wroxeter, as follows:

General drygoods	$1,330 53
Hats and caps	152 74
Clothing	286 88
Groceries	221 78
Shop furniture and chattels	265 00
	$2,256 93

Terms: One-fourth down, balance approved indorsed paper, with interest at 7 per cent per annum, at 2, 4, 6 and 8 months. Stock list on the premises and with the vendor's solicitors. C. B. ARMSTRONG, trustee; GIBBONS & HARPER, vendor's solicitors. 30c-ywt

AUCTION SALE OF

PICTURES

At My Auction Rooms, 241 Dundas Street, on Tuesday, February 23,

and following days, at 2:30 and 7:30, until all are sold. A magnificent collection of high-class pictures, consisting of oil paintings, water-color drawings, by English and Canadian artists; also artists' proof engravings, etchings, prints, etc. all beautifully framed. Everything to be sold without reserve. Pictures on view morning of sale. The sale will be continued every afternoon and evening until the entire collection is disposed of. Private sales when not selling by auction. 32c-wtx NEIL COOPER, Auctioneer.

London Advertiser.
TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.
TELEPHONE CALLS.
Business Office 107
Editorial Department 134
Job Department 175

LONDON, SATURDAY FEB. 20.

Ontario's Great Asset.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands had a cheerful message for the Legislature on Thursday, which served as an antidote to the jeremiads of the Opposition. He must have had a secret pleasure in quoting from the speeches of Mr. Whitney six years ago in which the latter declared that "the timber resources of the Province were all but exhausted," and a little later, "the last of the timber lands were disposed of three weeks ago." Since then a good many timber limits have gone under the auctioneer's hammer, and a good many millions of feet of pine timber have gone to the sawmill. Mr. Davis estimates, however, that the Province has ten billion feet of good white pine standing and still unsold. At the prices realized last December this timber would bring $75,000,000 in bonuses and $20,000,000 in dues. In addition there are 300,000,000 cords of pulpwood standing on crown lands, which, at the low estimate of 25 cents, would net the treasury $75,000,000. Besides the pine and the pulpwood, there is the hardwood. This is given to settlers, but there is much of it on non-agricultural lands, which bears an increasing commercial value.

The commissioner makes the announcement that a new forest reserve has been set apart in the Algoma district, comprising 3,000 square miles. In all the Government has set apart an area of 9,000 square miles upon which no settlement will be allowed, the Government disposing annually of the timber that is ripe, and allowing that which is not fully developed to remain until it is at the proper stage for cutting to the best advantage.. It is calculated that in these reserves alone there will be several million dollars a year increase in the value of the timber of the Province. It is announced, also, that the department of agriculture will take up the problem of reforesting farms in the older portions of the Province.

The Coal Duties Again.

At the risk of becoming tiresome we are obliged to take up the challenge of our local contemporary and return again to the question of the soft coal duties. We are not responsible for this controversy. Under the delusion that the United States had permanently remitted the duty on soft coal, our neighbor blossomed out as an advocate of reciprocity, and began to rail at the Dominion Government for not removing the duty on this side. We ventured to point out that Congress had reimposed the tax on Canadian coal, just as the Dominion Government predicted it would. Congress suspended the duty for one year on Jan. 15, 1903, under the duress of the fuel famine, as a concession to public sentiment. There is not the slightest evidence that it desired reciprocity with Canada, or intended to leave coal on the free list. The present Congress is an enemy of reciprocity in any form, and is controlled by the log-rolling and tariff-tampered trusts, including the coal trust. The Dominion Government took the view that the removal of the Canadian duty, which would unsettle the Canadian market of the Nova Scotia miners, would not be justified by the free admission of Canadian coal to the United States for only one year. The mining interests protested again a disturbance of their Canadian business, and not a single member of Parliament raised his voice in favor of free coal. The Free Press says the tax is only defended by "moss back" politicians, who do not move with the times. Among these mossbacks is the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Borden, who hails from Nova Scotia and is a strong supporter of protection for the chief industry of his own Province.

The position of the Free Press is an extraordinary one, considering the tariff creed it has been preaching day in and day out. Here is one of the articles of its fiscal faith, proclaimed by it, no later than last week: "Tariff rates, under all circumstances, should be sufficiently high to afford adequate protection to every Canadian manufacturing and industrial interest." If coal mining is not industrial interest, what is it? The miners, despite what our contemporary may say, claim that the duty is necessary to enable them to keep their present share of the home market. The Free Press says, and says truly, that it is a tax on every manufacturer in Ontario using soft coal, because he has to bring every pound of it from across the line. But is the tariff made for Ontario alone? The Free Press is advancing a sectional argument which stultifies every plea put forward in its columns for a "national" policy. The people of the Maritime Provinces are taxed heavily on their coal oil for the benefit of the oil industry in East Lambton. They pay a higher price for their flour in order to keep Ontario grist mills running. Do we hear the Free Press or any other apostles of "adequate protection" urging that the oil or the flour duties be reduced or removed? The manufacturers of Ontario claim tariff protection and they have no right to demand that it be taken from the Nova Scotia miners. We are not aware that they are making this demand. The agitation appears to be confined to the London Free Press and two or three members of the board of trade. Naturally, the railway companies, which have no tariff favors, would like to see the tax removed. But the manufacturers, while enjoying the bounties of the tariff system, must bear its burdens as well. The burden of the coal tax is only another reminder that if somebody is protected, somebody else must pay the shot.

The Weather.

Until New Year's people had nothing but kind words for this brand of weather. They were quite enthusiastic over the prospect of a good old-fashioned winter. It was a great thing for business and a boon to the holiday trade. It was healthy and bracing. So they said, until the daily mixture of frost, blizzards and snow blockades began to get monotonous. People became impatient; they resented the weather, then reviled it, but now most of them haven't spirit enough to do either. They have settled down into a dull and hopeless resignation. The flowers that bloom in the spring seem to belong to another world. The weather reports used to be scrutinized for some omen of comfort, but faith in Old Probs has been utterly wrecked. The milder weather which he promises occasionally would never cause an Eskimo to take off his furs. To the average man the thermometer has become a ghastly mockery, and the coal-bin a nightmare. He frankly confesses himself beaten, and what few energies he has that have not been sealed up by the frost he employs in trying to preserve a mere animal comfort. Even in the warmth of the furnace or the baseburner he is haunted by the temperature outside. The passage from his home to the office and back again he dreads as a bitter alternative between cold storage in a street car and frozen ears in a walk. Fresh air is shut out and avoided as an enemy. Here and there some individual will tell with an air of cheerfulness that he likes this weather, and never felt better. If he is not a doctor, an iceman or a shareholder in a skating rink, he may be set down as a rank impostor and an enemy of society. No more old-fashioned winters for this community—no, thank you!

The Czar has the Mikado beaten badly in proclamations.

Dr. Jameson, late of the Jameson raid, beats the Dutch at last.

Having reduced the size of the Russian fleet, the Japs may try next to reduce Port Arthur.

With eggs at 35 cents a dozen there is not much comfort in the announcement that hens have been laying all winter at the Ontario Agricultural College.

Under any tariff system, the manufacturers must bear one another's burdens. If the Nova Scotian pays to keep up the Ontario oil industry, the Ontario man must pay to help Nova Scotia's mines.

A LITTLE DOUBT YET.
[Chicago Record.]

Bulletin—The rumor that the Japs have taken St. Petersburg is not yet confirmed.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.
[Toronto Telegram.]

The Czar's love of peace conferences was inspired by Russia's need of peace. The Czar has reserved his high and holy ideals for export, which is a pity considering that no country on earth offers a finer home market for high and holy ideals than the Russia which has violated the treaty-sheltered liberties of Finland and murdered the helpless Jews.

St. Petersburg papers please copy.

THE PRACTICAL JAPS.
[Montreal Star.]

The Japanese regulations for war correspondents are said to be simple and practical. The Japs are nothing if not practical. The censors say, "Go ahead, boys; send what you like," and then they cut the cable.

MOTHER.
[Chicago Examiner.]

Nobody knows of the work it makes
To keep the home together;
Nobody knows of the steps it takes,
Nobody knows—but mother.

Nobody listens to childish woes,
Which kisses only smother;
Nobody's pained by naughty blows
Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of the sleepless care
Bestowed on baby brother;
Nobody knows of the tender prayer;
Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of the lessons taught
Of loving one another;
Nobody knows of the patience sought;
Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of the anxious fears
Lest darlings may not weather
The storm of life in after years;
Nobody knows—but mother.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.
[Cleveland Ledger.]

An old typewriter ribbon soaked in a fruit jar of water will make a pint of purple hair dye.

Porous plasters embroidered with different colored yarn in various mottoes are all the rage.

THE JAPPY AND THE HAIR.
[Chicago Record-Herald.]

The time has come," the Jappy said,
"For setting matters right."
"Oh, wait a bit, don't hurry," said
The hairy Muscovite.
"I'm fixing up a note for you,
It's very wrong to fight."

"You've sent me notes, you've sent me notes,"
Declared the little Jap.
"But notes don't seem to help me much
In fixing up the map;
I'm weary of diplomacy,
The time has come to scrap."

"But wait a bit, but wait a bit,"
The Muscovite replied;
"Let's talk some more, don't be so rash,
Restrain your foolish pride——"
"I'll smash him when I'm ready," said
The Muscovite, aside.

The little Jappy said no more,
But struck with all his might,
And when the sun shone on the scene
And day succeeded night,
But little hair was left upon
The hairy Muscovite.

A FINISHED JOB.
[New Yorker.]

"What is the matter with Fido?"

"Oh, isn't it horrid? I gave him to the laundress to wash and she starched him!"

LARGEST IRISH LANDOWNER.
[London Express.]

Lord Conyngham, who has been upholding his rights to the Broadstairs foreshore, comes of age today. He is the largest land owner in Ireland, as his property, which is spread over four counties, consists of some 170,000 acres. His mother, who remarried a few years ago, is one of Lord and Lady Ventry's pretty daughters, all of whom are of quite an Irish type of beauty, with wonderful complexions and Irish eyes.

BETWEEN THE ACTS.
[Houston Post.]

"In the first part of the second act when the villain's head was cloven—"

"I missed that. My husband came in just then with his breath cloven."

A HEAD-ON COLLISION

One Killed and Many Injured in an Indiana Wreck.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Feb. 20. — Pennsylvania passenger train, No. 6, leaving Chicago about midnight, was wrecked early today at Hobart, Ind., forty miles east of Chicago, in a head-on collision with a freight train. Chas. Strayer, baggage-master, of Chicago, was killed and Mail Clerks Bricker, Bowers, Thomas, and two passengers, E. G. Weisenberger and C. K. Havergin, and L. A. Linder, fireman, of Fort Wayne, were all seriously injured. The baggage car and express car were telescoped and a mail car and both locomotives were badly smashed. A relief train was sent from Chicago and the injured were taken to that city.

10,000 WOMEN PRAY

They Invoke Divine Aid Against Sunday Saloons.

St. Louis, Feb. 20. — Ten thousand women knelt in prayer for more than an hour to invoke divine aid against the open saloon on Sundays. The praying is to continue for a week, beginning each day at 11 a.m. and continuing for at least an hour.

This old crusade is sponsored by the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which holds a big mass-meeting daily for the purpose of public prayer against the saloons.

The leaders have enlisted in their support other women's organizations, and by appeals to members of their sex throughout the city expect to swell the number of persons engaged at prayer at a set hour daily to at least 20,000.

PATTI WOULDN'T SING

Cancels Engagement Because Less That $1,000 Was in Office.

Syracuse, Feb. 20. — Mme. Adelina Patti failed to sing at the Alhambra here, because of the small sale of seats, there being less than $1,000 in the box office. Her manager, Mr. Suckling, cancelled the performance late in the afternoon, when it was apparent that the singer would have to appear before almost empty benches. Mr. Suckling said:

"Mme. Patti has never yet had to appear before empty seats and she does not propose to begin in Syracuse. Even if she was willing to sing I would not allow it."

Mme. Patti and company have been here for two days preparing for the concert. She will stay here until Saturday and will then go to Scranton, Pa.

PAY MORE FOR FISH

Londoners Will Have To, As the Prices Have Gone Up.

London is not in the same boat as a number of other Canadian cities, where a fish famine is threatened. A local dealer said today that the supply of most kinds of fish was sufficient to meet the demands, but that the price of several varieties — in fact the majority, had been advanced. The increase was in some cases twenty per cent, and before Lent was over it was likely to amount to fully 25 per cent.

MR. JAFFRAY APPOINTED

Chosen Chairman of the Temiskaming Railway Commission.

Toronto, Feb. 20. — Mr. Robert Jaffray was chosen chairman of the Temiskaming Railway commission at a meeting of the commissioners held here today. It being necessary to have a Toronto man, the choice was limited to Messrs. Ed Gurney and Robert Jaffray, and the former declined the office.

AN ANCIENT CITY

Seoul, Walled Fortress, Where Japan and Russia Seek Supremacy.

Pekin, Feb. 19. — Seoul, the capital of Chosen, is built amid a network of hills, eighteen miles from the sea. It is an ancient walled city, fortified in the strongest way by smells that would drive any but an Asiatic army forthwith into the ocean. It is poor in appearance, but rich in fleas. On autumn nights tigers frequently contest the right of way with belated pedestrians, and this is the chief reason why one has the entire street to oneself in a moonlight stroll after 8 o'clock. Metaphorically, one can scarcely see the town for the bald, bulbous and bullet-headed Buddhist priests who fatten on the superstition of the populace and lead licentious lives in the adjacent monasteries.

Barring an occasional court function marked by street processions, Seoul is triumphantly devoid of sights interesting to a traveler. The streets lack entirely those picturesque characteristics of a Chinese or Japanese thoroughfare, and a vista across the Korean house tops is one of appalling monotony. One seeks in vain for attractive souvenirs. In the small shops of Seoul Japanese beer, matches, cigarettes and cheap crockery form the chief stock in trade, while long-stemmed Korean pipes and metal-banded Korean knives are offered in the most pretentious shops. Here likewise, can be had the really unique Korean fans, made of silk or paper, finished in oil and covered with curious native designs. These fans are dipped in water before they are used, and the little breeze produced by them is astonishingly cool.

The wall surrounding Seoul, from which kites are ever flying, is but a pocket edition of the great Chinese wall that leads down to the sea at Shanhaikwan. Piercing this Korean copy are the city gates—picturesque passageways—which are promptly and irrevocably closed with the setting of the sun. The west gate will be entered by the tourist on reaching the capital from Chemulpo, and should be come to the outside of this but a minute after the sun has disappeared behind the horizon, and the "big bell" has boomed its mournful warning note, he is elected to camp in the open until Phoebus has cycled round the world on the equatorial path. If he reaches the gate five minutes before it closes on its groaning hinges he will witness a sight that will almost repay him for the toilsome trip up from the coast.

ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPERS
USE
Walter Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate
Because they yield THE MOST and BEST FOR THE MONEY



TRADE-MARK

The Finest Cocoa in the World
40 Highest Awards in Europe and America.

Our Choice Recipe Book, sent free, will tell you how to make Fudge and a great variety of dainty dishes from our Cocoa and Chocolate.

ADDRESS OUR BRANCH HOUSE
Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.
12 and 14 St. John Street
MONTREAL, P. Q.

FINEST YACHT AFLOAT

King of Italy Has the Most Luxurious of Pleasure Crafts.

London, Feb. 19. — While we have heard much of King Victor Emmanuel as an automobilist and are aware that he practically initiated this form of sport in Italy, it is not generally known outside his dominions that he is an enthusiastic yachtsman, and never so happy as when at sea, sharing his taste for the latter with his ally, Emperor William. His first yacht was the "Savoia," on which he cruised extensively on the Mediterranean. After his marriage he found that his boat did not afford sufficient accommodation for a royal couple. So he bought a large English yacht, which he named the "Yela," the Montenegrin synonym for "Helena." It was while cruising with his consort on board the "Yela," off the south of Italy, when he first received the news of his father's assassination.

Lately, however, he has had constructed for himself a much larger and very fine steel yacht, with a tonnage of 9,200, horsepower 6,200, and speed of twenty knots an hour. Between decks there are three salons, a smoking room, a conversation room and a third for the reception of the guests. The dining-room is on deck and capable of seating 160 persons. The King's private suite consists of three cabinets, while the Queen has four. There are also cabins fitted up as nurseries for the two children and for the ladies and gentlemen of the suite. Indeed, the yacht, which was built at Spezza, deserves to rank as the finest of the great pleasure yachts afloat.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & C., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The frequent discovery of new diamond mines in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony is resulting in important orders being placed with British manufacturers for diamond washing machinery.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto,
Dr. Chase's Ointment
The gold contained in the medals, vessels, chains and other objects preserved in the Vatican would make more money than the whole of the present European circulation.

A Specific for Throat Diseases. — Brown's Bronchial Troches have been long and favorably known as an admirable remedy for Coughs, Hoarseness and all Throat troubles.

"My communication with the world is very much enlarged by the lozenge, which I now carry always in my pocket; that trouble in my throat (for which the 'Troches' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisper."—N. P. Willis.

Obtain only Brown's Bronchial Troches. Sold only in boxes. Price, 25 cents.
xt&w

The Russian Government has granted permission to three foreign companies to cut wood for three years in the northern province of Archangel, the export not to exceed $23,800,000 in value.

HUDSON'S BAY ICE CREAM
Dissolve package Lemon Jelly Powder in cup of cold water. Whip briskly pint cream, adding thereto half a teaspoon baking soda, and cup icing sugar gradually; whip in Jelly and then freeze.
A truly delicious dainty easily made.
PURE GOLD
JELLY POWDER
Pure Gold—Pure Foods
No Adulteration.
Your grocer can supply it if you insist. 204

Announcing Final Clearance of
Ladies' Costumes, Coats and Skirts.



This is the final sale of Ladies' Costumes, Coats and Skirts at specially reduced prices to effect an absolute clearance. This is the closing out of the most desirable Costumes, Coats and Skirts at this "up-to-the-minute store—the store that consistently supplies the needs of everyday, thrifty, thorough-going shoppers. "A bargain awaits you."

Ladies' Coats, $5 and $7.

Ladies in quest of an end-of-the-season bargain in winter garments will find handsome Coats at irresistible bargain prices. Come early and see these Coat Bargains in their entirety.

Ladies' Coats, special lines in Black Frieze Coats. Must be cleared out at ..... **$5.00 and $7.00**

Ladies' $12.50 Costumes for $5.00.

Ladies Tailor-Made Costumes (5 only), colors navy, black, gray and Tweed effects. Regular price, $12.50; must be cleared out at **$5.00**

Ladies' Costumes (3 only), colors, black, black and white, and Oxford gray. Regular price $17.00; absolute clearance at..... **$6.00**

Ladies' $5.00 Skirts for $3.50.

Ladies' Skirts in Black and Navy Homespun, 7-gored flare, tailor-made, all sizes to select from. Regular price $5, for..... **$3.50**

Ladies' Skirts in Oxford Gray, with strap trimmings. Regular price, $5.00; sale price..... **$3.50**

Kingsmill's

A Friendly Rivalry



Anthony Hope — E. H. Sothern

Mr. ANTHONY HOPE, the clever and distinguished author, contributes a fictional masterpiece entitled: "Mrs. Thistleton's Princess," which is profusely illustrated by Cushman Parker, to the

Mr. E. H. SOTHERN, the actor, is also attaining fame as an author, and a very clever monologue from his pen, entitled "Never Trouble Trouble Till Trouble Troubles You," appears in the

METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE for February

A 35-cent Magazine for 15 cents — 160 pages of Reading — 12 Short Stories

FREE One of our beautiful Portfolios of Beauty will be given free to all who subscribe now to the METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE at the regular yearly price of $1.50, all charges prepaid.

Leave your order with your newsdealer, or send direct to

(D 49) R. H. RUSSELL, PUBLISHER, 3 WEST 29TH ST., N. Y.

ROADS BLOCKED; BUSINESS POOR

Little Freight Moving and Travelers Can't Travel.

COLLECTIONS RATHER SLOW

Very Little Activity in Local Trade Circles — Conditions Throughout the Dominion.

Toronto Feb. 20.—Bradstreet's review of Canadian trade says:

Cold weather and heavy snows have discouraged spring trade and caused congestion in the movement of goods. Trade reports are rather quiet as a whole. Prices are reported strong, with prints advanced. Some sales of Canadian fleece wool to the United States are reported from Toronto, the price paid being 18½ cents. Failures for the week number 33, as against 19 last week and 20 in this week a year ago. Canadian clearings, eleven cities reporting, aggregate $40,095,035, a decrease of 15 per cent from this week a year ago.

Wholesale trade at Montreal is quieter than usual at this season owing to the freight blockade on the railways and the continued difficulties of travelers calling on customers in the country. Shipments of goods are being made for the spring to customers, but they are in many cases not going forward and freight is accumulating through the country in a manner that indicates much difficulty in the freight movement on the railways next month and in April. The weather this week having continued very cold, the conditions of business are much the same as they were a week ago. Values of staple goods are very firm. One of the large domestic mills this week advanced prices of prints again. There has been an excellent demand for money till recently when the cold weather interrupted the further development of the season's business. Money rates are firm.

There has been some improvement in wholesale trade conditions at Toronto, but the cold weather is still the chief drawback to an expansion in business either in the city or the country. The travelers and shippers are still experiencing great difficulty owing to the interruption to transportation. It is feared now that the spring season will be a late one and that, of course, is always a hindrance to trade. Values are firm. There is still some inquiry for Canada fleece wool for export to the United States, but apparently very little of the last clip is left. A lot of 50,000 pounds sold this week for shipment at 18½ cents, and the same price would be paid for more.

A slight improvement is generally noticeable in trade during the past week at Quebec. The heavy snowfalls have considerably retarded country trade, and, as a result, orders have not been coming in as freely as expected. With better weather conditions, travelers will be able to move about, and it is expected business will generally revive. Collections are still reported slow. In the city the shoe manufacturers appear to have all they can do.

In Hamilton this week the wholesale trade has experienced a good demand for spring goods. The season for ordering is getting late now and retailers, when travelers have been able to reach them, have been placing liberal-sized orders. Values are firmly held for both domestic and imported goods. The outlook for spring trade is good.

London business circles do not show as much activity as usual for this time of the year. The conditions of trade, however, are healthy, and when the present difficulties in connection with railway traffic disappear, renewed activity is looked for. Prices are firmly held in wholesale trade.

At Victoria, Vancouver and other Pacific coast points, trade is picking up, but collections are still slow. An evidence of the development of trade is shown in the bank clearings at Vancouver for a recent week, which increased $140,006 over the same week last year. Reports to Bradstreet's of the conditions of general trade are satisfactory, and seem to promise well for the spring.

Winnipeg wholesale trade benefited largely by the recent bonspiel, visiting merchants having placed good orders for the coming season. The cold, stormy weather since then has caused some interruption to trade which usually shows expansion at this season. The outlook for trade is far from discouraging.

The conditions of trade at Ottawa have been satisfactory considering the cold weather and consequent interruption to traffic through the country. The wholesale trade is looking for steady improvement in business the next two months. Prices of staple goods are strong.

For a Stiff Neck

Or any soreness in the muscles of the back or sides, you can't get anything half so good as Nerviline, the most powerful liniment made. "My neck was so stiff I couldn't turn it a quarter of an inch," writes Fred T. Baldwin, of Portsmouth. "I had it rubbed with Nerviline a few times and all the soreness and stiffness disappeared. I don't know another liniment you can depend on like Nerviline; it's splendid for colds, lameness, and can't be beaten for internal pain." Try Nerviline yourself. Price 25 cents.

REFUSED TO MARRY HIM.

Windsor, Feb. 19. — A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Frank Hodges, of this city, who, it is alleged, threatened to shoot Elizabeth Parent, of Sanwich East, because she refused to marry him.

The cost of the U. S. pension roll is $1.75 a year for every man, woman and child in the United States.

NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PIANOS IN CARLOADS.

The winding up of the old year and the starting of the new year by the Williams Piano Co., Limited, argues well for 1904, as well as emphasizing the foremost position this piano holds in the esteem of the largest dealers of pianos in this country. On December 26th last they received by telegram an order for two carloads of pianos for immediate shipment to Dyke, Evans & Callaghan, of Vancouver, B.C., and on January 1st they received by telegram an additional order for a carload of pianos for immediate shipment to Fletcher Bros., of Victoria, B.C., which are two of the leading houses in the Canadian music trade.

The New Scale Williams which is becoming so justly celebrated all over Canada may be seen at the warerooms of the local agents, of this celebrated piano.

Williams Piano Co., Limited; Toronto warerooms, 143 Yonge street.

ALMOST AFRAID TO GO TO SLEEP FOR FEAR SHE WOULD NOT WAKE UP.

FLUTTERING OF THE HEART.

SHORTNESS OF BREATH.

FAINT AND DIZZY SPELLS.

Mrs. Wm. Bingley, Grand Tracadie, P.E.I., Has a Very Trying Experience, but Thanks to

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

She has been restored to perfect health.

She writes: "About seven months ago I was badly run down in health and became very weak. I was troubled with fluttering of the heart and shortness of breath. When lying down at night I was almost afraid to go to sleep for fear I would never wake up. When I arose in the morning I would feel a little better, but as soon as I started to work my heart would start fluttering, my head would become dizzy, faint weak spells would come over me and it seemed as if black objects were floating before my eyes. I was growing worse every day until I got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. When the box was half gone I could feel that they had done me good and by the time it was finished I was in excellent health and would advise all sufferers from heart and nerve troubles to try them."

Price 50 cts. per box, or 3 for $1.25, all dealers, or

THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, TORONTO, ONT.



MUSIC AND DRAMA

Vaudeville is taking a hold on the theater-going public of this city. The standard of the performance at the London this week was excellent, and the attendance for the past week most gratifying. That this style of entertainment is appreciated is shown in the steady increase in the size of the houses since Tuesday. Tonight the house should be crowded, as this is the last appearance of this aggregation of artists, who give a performance that would be a credit to the regular vaudeville houses of Detroit, Toronto and Buffalo. Some appear in these places next week, while others depart for the larger houses of New York, Boston, and other places.

Next week will see an entire change of faces, with but one exception. The bill will be even stronger than this week's, and, if possible, of greater variety. It is determined to make this, the second engagement, a banner week. There will be twenty artists, presenting eleven star acts, headed by the Great Marinellas, European gymnasts, who give a marvelous exhibition of acrobatic work and hand-balancing on triangles. This act is indorsed by the managers of the vaudeville circuits. Russell and Dunbar, in a character sketch, "Ma Hannah Lady"; Lew Palmer, the monologist, never fails to please; Morgan and Crone, the tally-ho duo, are refined singers, introducing solos, duos and medleys; Reid and Barry, comedians, whose only work is to amuse; Sadie Hart is announced as the premier danseuse, and will no doubt become a favorite; in bicycle spinning and twirling, also hoop and baton juggling, it is said the Marriott Twins are not to be surpassed. Potter and Hartwell, who made such a hit this week, will remain and present their original act, which they brought from Australia, and also exhibited in India. Charles and Jennie Welsh, sketch artists, will introduce their latest successes. Eddie Martyne, the bounding aerialist, will perform some wonderful feats on a tight rope. It is a novelty act. In addition to the above, as an extra, a star attraction has been secured at a very high salary, the king and queens of the air, the Millman Trio, two ladies and a gentleman wearing ballroom gowns and evening dress, will make rapid runs and different evolutions, passing and repassing on a No. 6 steel wire. This is a most daring act, yet most beautiful, and is always a headliner in the large vaudeville houses. With this strong programme a crowded house is looked for tonight as wel as the balance of the week.

OUR FAR NORTH POSTS

Patrols May Be Established at Mouth of Mackenzie River.

Ottawa, Feb. 20. — Arrangements are now being made for the dispatch of another vessel to Hudson Bay to convey supplies to the party sent up last year by the Government to enforce Canadian law in that region. It will meet the other steamer at the northwest corner of Labrador, and transfer food and coal brought to keep Superintendent Moody's Mounted Police and the party of explorers going for some time. The latter will spend the summer in Hudson's Bay, pushing as far north as possible, and return to Halifax before the straits are blocked with ice.

It is quite within the bounds of possibility that next season may see the dispatch of a steamer to patrol the Canadian waters around the mouth of Mackenzie River, which are frequented by many whaling craft from the American ports. There is already a small party of our mounted police on Herscheel Island at the mouth of the Mackenzie.

MR. BALFOUR'S HEALTH

He May Have to Go South to Recuperate.

London, Feb. 20. — In the House of Commons yesterday Home Secretary Akers-Douglass, in behalf of the Government, moved the closure of the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, which was carried. The address, as a whole, was then agreed to without a division and the House adjourned.

Despite favorable reports as to the health of Mr. Balfour, the improvement is not so good as reprted. It is doubtful is the Premier will appear at the present session of the House, as he will likely find it necessary to seek recuperation in a mild climate.

Leipsig's new railway station cost 130,000,000 marks ($32,000,000). Of this sum Prussia and Saxony contributed 53,000,000 marks.

SAVINGS BANKS FOR THE SCHOOLS

Government Intimates They May Be Established.

THE ANTI-PLUMPING MEASURE

Hunting Licenses of Ontario and Quebec — New Bills Read in the Legislature.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, Feb. 19. — Today being private members' day in the Legislature, the session was a short one, adjournment taking place at 4:30. The only subject discussed at length was that of school savings banks, brought up by Mr. Preston, of Brant. The Minister of Education indicated that the Government meant to take the matter up.

Mr. Preston, of Brant, in moving for a return of correspondence with reference to school saving banks, expressed a desire that the Government should take action to recognize the work done along this line. In doing so Mr. Preston gave an interesting sketch of the growth of these juvenile saving banks since 1834, when they were first instituted in France, the country par excellence of small savings. He traced the development of the idea throughout Europe, its adoption in the United States and in Canada. He also furnished figures showing the excellent work that is being done by these savings banks in the Toronto schools.

The Minister of Education, in reply, said that the time was approaching when something would be done along the lines suggested.

Mr. Whitney said that there could be no two opinions as to the desirability of granting Mr. Preston's request. He had given the House a splendid idea of the system of savings banks in the public schools, and should be thanked for the trouble he had taken in collecting the information.

Mr. Murphy secured an order for the presentation of an address to the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he cause to be laid before the House copies of all correspondence between the Government of Ontario and the Government of the Province of Quebec, with reference to arriving at a reciprocal agreement, whereby bona fide residents of either province may hunt or fish in the territory or waters of the other province without payment of a license fee.

The Commissioner of Public Works explained that no license fee was exacted from Quebec residents for fishing in Ontario, but a fee was charged for hunters, no distinction being made as to residence. The people of Quebec were shut out of their own Province and wished to come into Ontario without paying the ordinary license, in fact great difficulty was experienced with poachers from Quebec out of season.

ANTI-PLUMPING BILL KILLED.

Mr. Murphy moved the second reading of his bill to amend the municipal act, explaining that it was to do away with the necessity of advertising polling places when money bylaws were voted on at municipal elections. The bill was given its second reading.

Mr. Murphy's bill to do away with "plumping" was also presented for a second reading. Mr. Murphy stating that personally he did not object to plumping at all, but the bill had been handed him.

Mr. Gibson considered the bill should not go to the committee stage, and Mr. Whitney agreed with him, so is was withdrawn.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Mr. Duff was informed by the Premier that the Government had no definite plan to present at this session to assist the establishment of the dead meat industry by bonus or otherwise.

Mr. Gibson informed Mr. Clark (Bruce) that the Vermilion gold mine had been declared forfeited to the crown, but that the forfeiture had been canceled, so the mine was in no sense an asset of the Province.

Mr. Hoyle was informed by Hon. J. M. Gibson that the Government had been memorialized by certain Ontario magistrates with regard to a revision of their fees, and intended to introduce a measure this session dealing with the matter.

Mr. Harcourt gave notice of a bill to amend the act respecting the education department.

Mr. Smythe will introduce a bill respecting voters' lists in unorganized territory.

NEW BILLS READ.

The following bills were given a first reading in the Legislature yesterday afternoon:

Mr. Latchford—To amend the act respecting aid by land grants to the Thunder Bay, Nepigon, and St. Joe Railway Company.

Mr. Latchford's bill regarding the Thunder Bay, Nepigon and St. Joe Railway, provided for the grant to the company of lands in Thunder Bay instead of Algoma, and that the lands may be within 24 miles of the road instead of 18. No lands shall be granted on the east side of the railway south of Lake Nepigon, which prevents the road securing the water powers. The time for commencing work is extended to April 1, 1905, and for completion until April 1, 1906, while the time for settling the land grants is correspondingly extended.

Mr. Harcourt—To amend the act respecting boards of education in cities.

This provides that the joint boards may meet in the first week of every January instead of the third, and also specifies the place of meeting. In regard to separate school matters, the word "exclusively" is introduced, so as to give separate school trustees a voice in any business not relating exclusively to public or high schools.

Mr. Stratton—To amend the act respecting houses of refuge.

This is to enable houses of refuge to enter into an agreement with corporations in the county for a supply of water and the extension of sewage systems to their premises. It also empowers county councils to issue debentures for homes of refuge purposes without submitting a bylaw to the ratepayers, as must be done with ordinary money bylaws.

Mr. Lee (East Kent) also introduced two bills, to amend the public schools act and to amend the law regarding jurors.

The first is to compel city and town councils to contribute ratably towards the payment of county boards of examiners; at present they get the benefit of such boards without bearing a share of the cost.

The bill regarding jurors provides for a panel of 36 instead of 48 petit jurors in all counties except York, Wentworth, Middlesex, and Carleton, which contain large cities.

ARE YOU a sufferer with corns? If you are, get a bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure. It has never been known to fail.

Lung, Throat and Catarrhal Troubles

COLD IN THE HEAD CURED QUICKLY IF YOU BREATHE FRAGRANT, HEALING

Catarrhozone

The ordinary method of treating catarrh by the stomach is a very indirect way and, as experience has demonstrated, a very useless method to employ.

Fragrant, healing Catarrhozone is breathed. The air, laden with minute particles of this healing balsamic liquid, spreads itself over the whole area of inflammation.

It reaches the very root of disease, instantly destroying by its antiseptic properties the germs life which excites and maintains the disease. Its soothing and healing action is at once applied to the whole diseased surfaces. It cures quickly and it cures permanently.

We affirm that no proprietory medicine has ever brought forth from the people as many voluntary testimonials as Catarrhozone has received.

MRS. M. J. WHITNEY, Clay street, Topeka, Kan., was cured of nasal catarrh, and says, "I owe Catarrhozone an immense debt of gratitude. It cured me of the most disagreeable catarrh after many doctors had pronounced my case incurable. I do not cough any more, my breath is sweet, and my respiration regular since using Catarrhozone."

MRS. JAMES TWEEDIE, of Jay Bridge, says: "For years my daughter doctored for catarrh. She had dropping in the throat, hawking, nausea and could not sleep at night. The first day's use of Catarrhozone benefited and it cured so the catarrh never returned."

MR. R. SHELDON, of Leamington, Ont., says: "For two years I unsuccessfully sought a remedy to cure my son of catarrh, but permanent results were not attained till Catarrhozone was used. It cured my little boy like magic and he has been quite free from catarrh ever since."

REV. D. R. SMITH, of Whitehead, N. S., says: "Catarrhozone permanently cured me of chronic catarrh of the nose and throat from which I suffered for many years, I heartily recommend Catarrhozone."

MR. R. McCALLUM, of Spring Brook, Ont., says: "A sample of Catarrhozone benefited me more than years of treatment with doctors, and by using the dollar outfit, and I was completely cured in a few weeks. I recommend Catarrhozone as the most satisfactory cure for catarrh on the market. Every word said for it is true."

MR. S. T. WRIGHT, of Skeads Mills, Ont., says: "I had a bad attack of sore throat, with inflammed tonsils and sore chest. I inhaled Catarrhozone and it cured my trouble. I greatly admire its pleasant and soothing effect."

MR. JAMES FERGUSON, of Perth, Ont., writes: "I have used Catarrhozone for sore throat and cold in the head, and find it is a good remedy. I highly recommend it."

MISS CLARA B. COLBY, of London, Ont., writes: "I had a continuous cold in the head for years, and never used anything giving such quick results as Catarrhozone. I am delighted at last to find a remedy that positively cures colds. I strongly advocate Catarrhozone, it cures every time."

Catarrhozone cures without drugs and disagreeable medicines. It is Nature's cure—soothing, healing and pleasant to use. You simply inhale the medicated vapor of Catarrhozone through a Catarrhozone inhaler, and get cured quickly. Two months treatment costs only a dollar. It can be sent by mail and used right at home any time during the day or night. Sold by druggists or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., or Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

Notice.

Feather Pillows and Mattresses cleaned and sterilized. New Feather Pillows in art tickings, and Cushions, Hair Mattresses, Wool Mattresses, Spring Beds, Iron and Brass Bedsteads. Feathers sold by the pound at Hunt & Sons', Feather Pillow and Mattress Manufacturers, 593 Richmond street north. Telephone 997.

Prolong Your Life.

Business men or active society people should take trips to such places as St. Catharines, Mt. Clemens, Dansville, Clifton Springs, etc., the restful quiet and excellent waters being very beneficial.

To those wishing more extended tours for health or pleasure, what is more delightful than a trip to Florida, Nassau, or other points in the Sunny South or to California, where oranges are now ripening. It takes less than two days to Florida, and four days to California, and at the Grand Trunk ticket office you may make reservations, secure folders, tickets and information.

Leave 7.05 P. M.

Leave London at above hour, via Michigan Central-New York Central, and arrive New York 10 following morning. Through sleeping-car from St. Thomas. 22 bu

Ontario Loan and Debenture Co.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company was held at their office here on Wednesday last, details of which appear in another column. The company is apparently in excellent shape, with assets nearly double the liabilities, a paid up capital of $1,200,000, and a reserve fund of $600,000. Their funds invested almost wholly in mortgages on real estate, should be extremely satisfactory to the shareholders as well as to their depositors and debenture holders. Mr. John McClary was re-elected president, and Mr. A. S. Emery, vice-president.

REXALL HOUSEHOLD DYES.

The latest and most improved dye in the world. Will dye wool, cotton, silk, jute or mixed goods in one bath. Ask your druggist, Cairncross & Lawrence, 216 Dundas street; H. J. Childs, 632 Dundas street; T. H. Janes, Wortley road, for a sample. ywt

Hotel Rates Reduced.

Travelers and visitors to Toronto are pleased to hear that rates of the Queen's Hotel of that city are now from $2 50 per day up—or with bath from $3 per day up. The Queen's is convenient to the business section and trains, as well as quiet and homelike. 16 bc ywt

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

The people of the United States eat up $150,000,000 worth of candy in a year, and there are nearly five thousand factories making it, with a capital of $38,000,000.

Do You Economize?

Think of the saving in fuel through using "Clark's Prepared Meats." The flavor is always right, the cooking perfect. W. Clark, Mfr., Montreal. 5-20

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE ONTARIO

Loan and Debenture Company.

The thirty-third annual meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at their offices, in this city, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., when the affairs of the company were shown to be in a very satisfactory state, two half-yearly dividends, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, having been paid to the shareholders, $15,000 added to the reserve fund, which now amounts to $600,000, or 50 per cent of the paid-up capital, and $25,909 52 carried forward.

The annual report as follows, was adopted by the meeting:

London, Ontario, Jan. 18, 1904.

The directors beg to submit their thirty-third annual report and statement, showing the results of the past year's business of the company.

After deducting cost of management, interest on deposits and debentures, and all other charges, there remains a net profit of $97,606 59; this, with $15,202 93 remaining at the credit of revenue account from the previous year, amounts to $112,909 52, out of which two half-yearly dividends at the rate of 6 per cent per annum have been paid, amounting to $72,000, and $15,000 added to the reserve fund, now amounting to $600,000, leaving $25,909 52 at credit of revenue account.

The sum of $660,044 has been loaned, and $798,069 principal and interest has been repaid during the year.

The company has a paid-up capital of $1,200,000, with a reserve fund now of $600,000, and $25,909 52 at credit of revenue account, its funds being loaned almost wholly on mortgages on real estate (no property of any kind unsold on our hands), only about $110,000 being invested in municipal and other debentures and stocks, should prove exceedingly satisfactory not only to the shareholders, but to the depositors and debenture holders of the company as well.

The liabilities are $1,948,916 58, while the assets amount to $3,810,226 10, without taking into account the uncalled capital and premium thereon ($960,000); the company is therefore in an extremely strong financial position.

We have again to acknowledge the valuable services of our general agents in Scotland, Messrs. William Home Cook & Co., C. A., of Edinburgh.

The accounts as usual undergo a careful monthly audit by thoroughly competent accountants.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN McCLARY, President.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Interest on Sterling Debentures	$34,520 29	Balance from last year	$ 15,302 93
Interest on Currency Debentures	15,846 37	Interest earned on Mortgages, Rents, etc	199,856 59
Interest on Deposits	18,470 92		
Expenses connected with Sterling Debentures	1,783 29		
Commissions and expenses in connection with Loans	6,842 28		
Accrued Commissions	5,000 00		
Provincial Taxes	$1,155 00		
City of London Taxes	1,983 74		
	3,138 74		
Expenses of management	16,648 11		
Dividend No. 79, paid July 2, 1903	36,000 00		
Dividend No. 80, due Jan. 2, 1904	36,000 00		
Carried to Reserve Fund	15,000 00		
Balance carried forward	25,909 52		
	$215,159 52		$215,159 52

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

ASSETS.

1. Mortgages, etc., on Real Estate		$3,607,980 86
2. Loans on Debentures and Stocks		106,568 50
3. Loans on this Company's Stock		4,123 93
4. Office Premises (freehold)		40,000 00
5. Cash with Bank of Scotland		8,964 28
6. Cash with Banks in Canada		43,188 53
		$3,810,826 10

LIABILITIES.

Liabilities to the Public:		
Sterling Debentures	$344,937 01	
Accrued Interest	8,778 76	
	$953,715 77	
Currency Debentures	$406,828 00	
Accrued Interest	5,856 55	
	412,684 55	
Deposits	577,516 26	
Accrued Commissions	5,000 00	
	1,948,916 58	
Surplus		$1,861,909 52
Liabilities to the Shareholders:		
Capital Stock paid up		$1,200,000 00
Dividend No. 80 (since paid)		36,000 00
Reserve Fund	$585,000 00	
Carried to Reserve Fund	15,000 00	
	600,000 00	
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	25,909 52	
		$1,861,909 52

To the Shareholders of The Ontario Loan and Debenture Company:

We hereby certify that we have audited the books and accounts of The Ontario Loan and Debenture Company for the year 1903, comprising a monthly cash audit and the verification of the postings and balances in all the company's books, and we find the whole correct and in accordance with the above statements. He have also examined the securities and find them in order.

GEO. F. JEWELL, F. C. A.,
A. M. SMART, Auditors.

London, Ontario, Jan. 19, 1904.

The retiring directors, Messrs. John McClary, A. S. Emery, William Bowman, Lieut.-Col. William M. Gartshore and John M. Dillon, were re-elected, as well as the auditors, Messrs. George F. Jewell, F. C. A., and A. M. Smart.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Mr. John McClary was re-elected president, and Mr. A. S. Emery, vice-president.

WILLIAM F. BULLEN, Manager.

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MODERN METHODS.

The old plan of learning a language was to memorize rules of grammar and then apply them in forming sentences. The I. C. S. phonographic method is different, and embodies the best ideas of the best modern educators. Through it you learn French, German or Spanish, just as you learned English, by practice and imitation, dwelling on points of grammar only as they arise; and there is no reason why you should not obtain just as thorough a mastery. If you are interested, would it not be well to investigate anyway? Sample lessons on the phonograph and full particulars may be had by applying to T. J. Sullivan, London manager.

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Keep your valuables at home. Small sizes for papers, jewelry, etc., usually kept in a tin box or bureau drawer. Prices are very low.

The Hobbs Hardware Co., Ltd

The **Wisest People Are Those Who Buy Pure Goods....**

COWAN'S

PERFECTION COCOA.
ROYAL NAVY CHOCOLATE.
CHOCOLATE CREAM BARS.
COWAN'S CAKE ICINGS, ETC.

The COWAN COMPANY, Ltd.
TORONTO, ONT.

34n-t

Woods' Fair, 176-178 Dundas Street, London, February 20th, 1904

WOODS' FAIR

10c Doilies, Monday 5c

24 dozen pure white and red and white Damask Doilies, pretty patterns, 14x14, with deep fringe, value 10c, Monday, each 5c

15c Doilies, Monday 10c.

A fine assortment of linen doilies, round or square, different patterns, with fancy hemstitching and fringe, also linen doilies, stamped for working, in different designs and colors, value 15c, Monday, each 10c

25c Covers, Monday 15c.

A large assortment of linen sideboard scarfs, 40x12, centerpieces and doilies, pretty designs, and some with hem and fancy hemstitching, value 25c, Monday 15c

50c Covers, Monday 25c.

A nice assortment of sideboard scarfs, dresser scarfs, 54x14, pillowshams and tray covers, nicely made, hemstitching and fringed, value up to 50c, Monday 25c

Cushion Tops, Monday 25c and 50c.

We have just received a large shipment of Litnograph Cushion Tops, all beautiful designs and colorings, also a line of cushion tops for working, stamped in daisy, violet and basket of violet patterns, special Monday at 25c and 50c

Imperial Blend Tea.
Value 40c.
Monday 25c.

WOODS' FAIR.

LeeHingLaundry

Telephone 1,344. 467 Richmond Street.

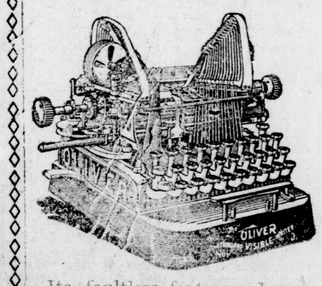
SHIRT COLLARS IRONED STRAIGHT so as not to hurt the neck. Stand-up collars ironed without being broken in the wing. Ties done to look like new. Give me a call. If you are not suited no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. All hand work. Best in the city. Parcels called for and delivered

The

OLIVER

..TYPEWRITER..

The Standard Visible Writer.



Its faultless features demonstrated daily by the local agents,

The A. A. Langford Co

Office Outfitters and Systemizers,
436 Richmond St., - LONDON

A steel-like grass from the volcanic slopes of Oran, Algeria, is so elastic that it can be used instead of springs in the manufacture of furniture.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists

There are nearly five hundred Christian churches in Japan and over one thousand missionaries.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish — but won't wash clothes. 26

The Church of England enjoys an income of about one million dollars per week.

DOMINION

Savings and Investm ent Society.

Call at our office and secure one of our

"SAVINGS BANKS"

on making a deposit of One Dollar.

This is a good way to save money in small sums, as these "banks" cannot be opened except at our office. Try one. Full information at No. 1 Masonic Temple.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager

F. H. BUTLER,

STOCK BROKER.

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

LATEST MARKETS

STOCK MARKETS.

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

New York, Feb. 20—Close.—Prices ranged but little as the result of today's transactions. The opening was rather heavy, in sympathy with the lower prices in London, and foreign houses were moderate sellers. The lowest level was reached just before the publication of the bank statement, after which a moderate rally took place, by which the previous declines were almost wiped out. The estimates of the news agencies in regard to the cash movement were approximately correct, the banks having gained in the neighborhood of $7,000,000, most of which was in specie. The decrease in loans was favorably commented upon, and some encouragement was received from the fact that the surplus reserve is now $27,560,000, as against a little over $9,000,000 in 1903. However, money is already so easy that an addition to the strength of the banks is not a very important factor. The week closes with sentiment on the floor by no means optimistic. All the financial centers in Europe are depressed, owing to the fears that political complications may follow the Russian-Japanese war. It is said with truth that commission houses are carrying small lines, and that consequently liquidation by the public is insignificant. In spite of this, however, the market sinks somewhat lower each day, and although sales are small, as recorded, each day they have reched fairly large proportions during the last two weeks. Whatever disposition there would be ordinarily to speculate is reduced, owing to fears that the supreme court will hand down a decision in the Northern Securities in the near future, and that the decision will be adverse to the company. Other adverse influences are the decrease in railway earnings and the probability of further decreases, and the persistent borrowings by corporations.

MONTREAL.

	Montreal, Feb 20. Ask	Off.
Canadian Pacific	115¼	115
Winnipeg Electric	200	
Montreal Street Railway	210	204¾
Wes India	55	45
Toronto Railway	97¼	97
Halifax Street Railway	90¾	87
St. John Street Railway	117¼	100
Twin City Transit Railway	89⅝	89⅜
Richelieu and Ontario	84	81¾
Commercial Cable	193½	191¾
Montreal Telegraph	162	158
Bell Telephone	160	150
Dominion Iron and Steel, com	8⅞	8¾
Dominion Iron and Steel, pref	27	24½
Montreal Heat, Light	71	70½
Nova Scotia Steel, common	76¼	75
Detroit Railway	62½	62
Dominion Cotton	34½	34½
Montreal Street Bonds	105	103
Montreal Street Bonds, new	200	199
Dominion Coal, common	59¼	56½
Int. Coal	100	
Trinidad Railway		70
Bank of Montreal	250	247
Molsons Bank	198	193½
Merchants'		151
Ogilvie Flour	175	180
Ogilvie Flour	115	115
Nova Scotia		160
Union Bank	132	
Quebec Bank	119	
Commerce		150
Laurentide	100	
Dominion Iron and Steel Bonds	54	
Colored Cotton	98	
Toledo Railway	21	20
Nova Scotia Steel	104	103

SALES: C. P. R., 25 at 115¼, 5 at 115½, 25 at 115⅛, 25 at 115¼, 550 at 115, 150 at 114⅞, 125 at 114¾, 200 at 115; Power, 10 at 71, 50 at 70¾; R. and O., 2 at 82; Montreal Street Railway, 75 at 204½; Ogilvie bonds, 1,000 at 112; Trinidad, 1,000 at 73; Scotia, common, 50 at 75½; Payne, 2,000 at 10; Montreal Cotton, 10 at 110; Scotia bonds, 3,500 at 104; Iron bonds, 5,000 at 54; Molsons Bank, 15 at 198, 4 at 197; Bank of Commerce, 11 at 151.

Toronto Exchange is closed on account of a holiday.

NEW YORK

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

	New York, Feb 20. Open	High	Low	2 p m
Amal. Copper	45⅜	46⅜	45¾	46⅜
American Sugar Co.	123¾	123⅞	123½	123¾
American Locomotive	22⅞	22⅞	22	22¼
Atcheson, com.	66	66¼	65⅞	66
Atcheson, pref.	88⅞			
B. & O	75¼	75½	75¼	75⅜
Brooklyn Tran	40⅝	40⅞	40	40⅜
C. P. R.	114⅞	115⅛	114¾	114⅞
Chic. Great Western	15	15	14⅞	15
Chicago & Alton	36¼			
Consolidated Gas	191¼	191¼	190	190¼
Delaware and Hudson	159			
Erie	23⅞	24	23¾	23¾
Erie Pfd.	62⅞	62⅞	62½	62¾
Edison Gen. Electric	163			
Illinois Central	127¼	127⅜	127¼	127¼
Kan. and Tex, com	15⅝			
Louisville and Nashville	102¾	103¾	102½	102½
Manhattan	141¾	141⅞	141¾	141¾
M. P.	88¾	89	88¾	89⅛
N. Y Central	114			
Norfolk and W	56	55¾	55⅞	55⅞
Ont. and West	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
Pennsylvania	113¾	114¼	113¾	114
Reading	41¼	41¼	41	41⅜
Southern Railway	19⅜	19½	19⅜	19⅜
Southern Ry. Pfd	80			
Southern Pacific	45	45	44⅝	44⅝
St. Paul	138¾	138¾	138¾	139⅛
Texas	23⅛	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝
Tennessee Coal & Iron	34½			
Union Pacific	76¾	76⅞	76¼	76¼
Union Pac ific, pref	89⅞			
U. S. Leat her	7			
U. S. Leat her, pref	76½			
U. S. Steel, com	10⅝	10⅞	10¾	10¾
U. S. Steel, pref	56	56⅜	56	56⅜
Wabash, pref	34¼	34¾	34¼	34⅝
Wisconsin Central	18¼	18¼	18	18

WILLIAM ABBOTT,

Bond, Grain and Stock Broker.

Correspondent W. F. Dever & Co., New York, Boston and Chicago. Stocks bought and sold on margin and for cash. 113 Masonic Temple. Long distance 'phone 1,113.

LOCAL MARKETS.

London, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The market was well attended by the farmers and dealers today. The principal part of the offerings were confined to the smaller lines of farm produce. Sales were brisk, as the supplies have been light the fore part of the week. Prices were firm for most of the lines represented. On the whole the market was the best in several weeks.

Grain—About 30 loads of oats offered. Sales were made at 91c to 93c per cwt. Wheat went higher in price today, at $1 40 per cwt, or 84c per bushel.

Hay and Straw—Only four loads of hay were brought in, and, of course, they had to be purchased before they were delivered. Prices ranged from $8 to $8 50 per ton. Several loads of straw sold at $5 per ton.

Butter and Eggs—While the supply was larger than for several Saturdays, the demand was brisk. Butter in crocks sold mostly at 18c per pound for choice lots, and 19c to 20c were paid for pound rolls. There is no trading in eggs except for fresh laid stock, which are brought in from day to day. Later in the day butter was more plentiful, and prices dropped from those quoted above.

Apples were in large supply, the bulk of them selling at $1 to $1 25 per barrel or 40c to 60c per bag for a good quality of apples.

Poultry — There were more offered than on any one day in several weeks. Prices were inclined to be a trifle easier. Chickens by the pound sold at 10c to 12c, or 75c to $1 per pair; a few pairs of extra large chickens sold at $1 25 per pair. Turkeys, dressed, went at 15c to 16c per lb; alive they brought 12c per lb. Ducks and geese were as quoted.

Dressed Hogs—There were only about 40 to 50 carcasses offered; sales were brisk at $6 25 to $6 50 for heavy hogs of 150 to 180 lbs, and $7 per cwt for light hogs.

Live Hogs—The prices for Monday's shipment will be $4 50 per cwt for a load of selects $4 60 will be the figure.

Vegetables and Roots — About a dozen good-sized loads were offered, besides smaller lots; sales were made at $1 per bag wholesale or $1 10 per bag; onions were scarce at 40c per peck. Other vegetables as quoted.

Butchers' Meat — Beef was the principal offering in this line; sales were made at $6 to $7 per cwt for most of the beef offered; a couple of carcasses of veal sold at $8 per cwt; mutton sold at $6 to $8, the latter price for light carcasses.

1,000 Per Cent Profit

Made by placing your order now for MARCONI Wireless Telegraph Company. $5 Certificates. For particulars see or write

JOHN A. MOODY,
Masonic Temple, - - London.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

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

	Chicago, Feb 20 Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—May	102¾	107	10⅝	105¾
July	93	96	92⅜	95¼
Sept	87¼	90	87¼	90⅜
Corn—May	56¼	57⅜	56⅜	56⅞
July	54⅞	55½	54⅜	55
Sept	53⅜	54⅝	53¼	54
Oats—May	45¼	46¼	45¼	46⅜
July	41¾	42¾	41⅜	41⅝
Sept	35⅜	37¼	35¼	37
Pork—May	15 70	16 00	15 60	15 95
July	15 47	16 00	15 47	16 00
Lard—May	7 92	8 05	7 92	8 05
July	8 10	8 20	8 10	8 17
Ribs—May	7 55	7 72	7 55	7 72
July	7 55	7 83	7 55	7 83

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market nominal; good to prime steers, $4 90 to $5 75; poor to medium, $3 50 to $4 80; stockers and feeders, $2 50 to $4 15; cows, $1 60 to $4; heifers, $2 to $4 75; canners, $1 60 to $2 60; bulls, $2 to $4 50; calves, $3 50 to $7 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; market 5c to 10c higher; mixed and butchers, $5 15 to $5 50; good to choice heavy, $5 40 to $5 55; rough heavy, $5 10 to $5 40; light, $4 65 to $5 20; bulk of sales, $5 15 to $5 40.

Sheep—Receipts, 200; market steady; good to choice wethers, $4 to $4 60; fair to choice mixed, $3 50 to $4 25; western sheep, $4 20 to $5 10; native lambs, $4 to $5 75.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 20.—Wheat—Higher, at 93c to 95c for No. 2 red and white, west; Manitoba firmer; No. 1 hard, $1 04; No. 1 Northern, $1 02; No. 2 northern, $1; No. 3 northern, 97c, at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c more grinding in transit. Flour—Dearer; little offering; exporters bidding $3 50 for 90 per cent patents in their bags, middle freights; choice brands are 15c to 20c higher; Manitoba flour dearer; Hungarian patents, $5 10 to $5 15; second patents, $4 90 to $4 85, and strong bakers at $4 70 to $4 75, sacks included, on the track at Toronto. Millfeed—Firm, at $17 to $17 50 for cars of shorts and $16 for bran, in bulk, middle freights; Manitoba, $21 for cars of shorts and $20 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights. Barley—Firm, at 44c to 45c for No. 2, 43c for No. 3 extra, and 42c for No. 2, middle freights. Buckwheat—Firm, at 50c for No. 2, middle freights. Rye—Firm, at 55c for No. 2, middle freights. Corn—Steady; Canadian, 37½c for mixed and 38c for yellow, f.o.b., west; American higher, at 55c for No. 2 yellow, 54c for No. 3 yellow, and 53c for No. 3 mixed, on the track at Toronto. Oats—Higher, at 33c bid for No. 1 white and 32½c for No. 2 white east; No. 2 white are quoted at 31½c, high freights west, and 32c, middle freights. Rolled oats—Firm, at $4 10 for cars of bags and $4 35 for barrels on the track at Toronto, and 40c more for broken lots. Peas—Steady, at 64c for No. 2 west. Butter and eggs—Fair demand; steady.

FLAXSEED.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 19.—Flaxseed—Northwest, $1 18; southwest, $1 11; February, $1 11; May, $1 13½.

OIL MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb, 19.—Oil opened and closed at $1 80.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., Feb. 19.—Credit balances, $1 80; certificates, no bid; shipments, 58,393 barrels.

When the little folks take colds and coughs, don't neglect them and let them strain the tender membranes of their lungs, Give them

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

It will cure them quickly and strengthen their lungs. It is pleasant to take.

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

DAIRY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 19.—Butter—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 4,069 pkgs. Cheese—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 1,584 boxes.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 19.—Butter—Firm; creameries, 15c to 25½c; dairies, 13½c to 22c. Cheese—Steady, 10c to 10¾c.

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 20.—Butter—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 4,247 pkgs. Cheese—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 1,930 boxes. Eggs—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 3,525 cases.

BEAN MARKET.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Feb. 19.—Beans—Cash, $1 95, nominal; February, $1 95; March, 1 car at $1 95.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Feb. 20.—Wheat—Spot nominal. Futures firm; March, 6s 9¾d; May, 6s 8½d; July, 6s 8¾d.

Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new, 4s 3½d; do, old, 4s 7d. Futures quiet; March, 4s 3¾d; May, 4s 5⅝d.

Peas—Canadian steady, 5s 5d.

Flour—St. Louis fancy winter dull, 8s 2d.

Hops (at London)—Pacific coast firm, £6 15s to £7 15s.

Beef—Firm; extra India mess, 62s 3d.

Pork—Steady; prime mess western, 66s 3d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, steady, 45s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, steady, 37s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, steady, 37s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, steady, 38s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, steady, 38s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, steady, 37s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, steady, 42s 6d.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, firm, 38s 6d; American refined, in pails, firm, 38s 6d.

Butter—Nominal.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 20.—Flour—Receipts, 11,915 bbls; sales, 3,600 pkgs; flour continued firm, but quiet; Minnesota patents, $5 to $5 40; winter straights, $4 75 to $5; Minnesota bakers, $4 to $4 35; winter extras, $3 50 to $3 75; winter low grades, $3 15 to $3 55. Buckwheat flour—Dull, 2 to $2 10. Rye flour—Firm; fair to good, $3 85 to $4 10; choice to fancy, $4 20 to $4 50. Wheat—Receipts, 1,950 bu; sales, 950,000 bu; wheat opened steady and later ruled irregular; cables were strong and consols lower, but in the face of this there was a large amount of profit-taking, and trade was of a holiday character; May, $1 02⅝ to $1 03; July, 98 1-16c to 98⅝c; September, 91¼c to 91⅝c. Rye—Firm; state and Jersey, 65c to 68c; No. 2 western, 72½c, f.o.b. afloat. Corn—Receipts, 21,500 bu; sales, 80,000 bu; corn was steady on the good cables and a fair number of buying orders, but later eased off under realizing; May, 51¼c to 61⅜c; July, 60¼c. Oats—Receipts, 73,500 bu. Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 2 13-16c to 2 27 32c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 11-32c to 3⅜; molasses sugar, 2 9-16c to 2 19-32c; refined steady. Coffee—Steady; No. 7 Rio, 7¼c. Lead—Firm. Wool—Firm. Hops—Firm.

WILL NOT FORGET LONDON

Old-Time Actor Johnny Chatterton in the City.

Was a Member of the Holman Company—Spent Early Days Here.

At noon today the Francis Wilson Company, 125 strong, arrived in this city from Hamilton (where they played two nights), and will be seen tonight at the Grand in "Erminie."

With the company is an old-time Londoner, Mr. Johnnie Chatterton, who is better known to the stage world as Signor Perugini. Years ago Mr. Chatterton was a member of the Sally Holman Opera Company, and when today a reporter sent his card up to Mr. Chatterton he was cordially received, and plied with questions as to the Holman family, one and all. Mr. Chatterton has a warm spot in his heart for London.

"Do I remember London—dear old London!" he said. "Why, in a house across the corner here"—the interview took place in the Tecumseh House—"I made soap bubbles, so to speak. My boyhood days, I may say, were spent in London, and though I have not been here in fifteen years, yet the old place seems to me like home. It is somewhere near the quarter-century mark since I first branched out of the town, but it was a good town then, and I know it is a good town now. If I remember right, the last time I appeared in London it was in 'Don Caesar.'

Mr. Chatterton said that London might well congratulate itself upon securing such an excellent company as Erminie at the Grand. The company only play three nights in Canada — Thursday and Friday in Hamilton and Saturday in London—and then jumped to Chicago, where they open a two weeks' stand. Mr. Chatterton leaves tonight for Chicago, though with one or two exceptions, the company will not leave London till Sunday morning.

Mr. Chatterton is still youthful and vigorous, though today he was suffering from a slight cold.

GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE EVENTS

One Runaway in the East End and Another on Fullarton Street.

Two runaways occurred this morning. In one case a cutter belonging to Mr. W. Branston, of Lambeth, was smashed to pieces. The horse ran away while in the east end and collided with a sleigh loaded with coal. This was in the neighborhood of the G. T. R. depot. The horse was caught near the market.

The second dash occurred on Fullarton street. A team belonging to a farmer ran away, and the driver was slightly hurt. The horses and sleigh were not damaged, but a load of oats was spilled frim the sleigh.

WHO TOOK THE $50?

A Farmer's House Robbed While He Was From Home Storm-Stayed.

The county detective department are tracing up the theft of a sum of money belonging to Eugene Patrick, of con. 12, London township. A few days ago he left home and was storm-stayed. Onarriving home the next day he found that $50 he had secreted between some mattresses had been stolen. When he went away he left the house in charge of the hired man, but no one can account for the loss of the money.

High Constable McLoud was called in and is investigating the matter. He has already secured some startling evidence, and an arrerst will no doubt take place within the next week.

SET FIRE TO A CAR.

The heat from the stove of car No. 62, of the Pottersburg line, set fire to the car this morning, and burned a hole in the side. The motorman and conductor found it necessary to rush into a house and secure a couple of pails of water to extinguish the blaze.

Admits Writing Letters To the Barber Company

Ald. Cooper Promised to Try to Get Them a Contract.

Would Be a Feather in His Cap to Have Street Paved.

Alderman Is Prepared to Explain the Whole Matter If Necessary, and Clear Himself.

To say that the article in last evening's Advertiser regarding the alleged pavement scandal caused a sensation around the city hall, is to put it mildly. Several of the aldermen stated that they had been fully aware that there was liable to be an explosion any day, as they heard about the letters, but that they had no idea the matter would come out in the way it did.

The name connected with the alleged scandal is Ald. Cooper's, and today a reporter called on him to secure a statement regarding the matter. Mr. Cooper was very bitter toward the Barber agent here, Mr. Cassels, who, he alleges, has been trying to force him to vote for Barber contracts by holding the letters, which Mr. Cooper admits he wrote, over his head, like an axe.

Ald. Cooper was also perturbed because the matter had been published in The Advertiser, and he stated he did not think the name of any citizen should be connected with an alleged scandal on the evidence of the letters written by him. To the reporter he admitted writing the Barbers to the effect that he would try to get them the contract of paving Dundas street east from Wellington street. This was two years ago, when Ald. Cooper was the chairman of the board of works and he states that all of the letters written by him to the Barbers are two years old. Ald. Cooper's statement was as follows:

WANTED FEATHER IN CAP.

"I saw Mr. Ruthven, the general manager of the Barber Asphalt Company when he was in this city, and I promised him that I would write him at Buffalo some time subsequently and let him know when pavements were going to be put down in London. This he had asked me to do. I also promised to see Messrs. Abbott, McCormick, and other Dundas street property owners, and see how they stood as to a pavement on Dundas street, and to let Mr. Ruthven know. I did this because I was anxious to have the street paved while I was chairman of the board of works. I thought it would be a feather in my cap to have such a mudhole of a street put in good shape. Consequently, I saw the residents on Dundas street and found they were favorable to a new pavement. As they would have no class of pavement but Trinidad asphalt I wrote the Barbers at Buffalo, that if they would send a man to London they could get the paving of the street, and that I would try to get it for them. For four years I have tried to have that street paved."

Ald. Cooper then went on to say that he could prove he had done nothing wrong, but that he well knew that no matter how innocent a man might be there would be sure to be some dirt cling to his name once it had been connected with such a story.

Regarding the reference in one of the letters to a voucher sent the Barbers for money received, Ald. Cooper states that this was merely a private transaction which he can clear up to the satisfaction of everybody in a minute. Mr. Cooper further stated that upon several occasions he had been anxious to expose the whole matter, and the Barber agent, who he alleges has been threatening him, but he was advised by members of the council to keep it quiet as long as possible, as it never did any good to stir up such a matter. The alderman also added that he had voted for competition for three years, and he did not care what company got the tender.

CASSELS WILL NOT TALK.

Mr. Cassels the Barber agent, was seen by a reporter, but he refused to produce the letters. He would not deny or admit he had them in his possession.

As a matter of fact, the letters have been read by half a dozen of the aldermen and several prominent citizens. One letter is said to be written on Ald. Cooper's business stationery and signed by himself. The other two are alleged to be written on the stationery of the city engineer's department and signed by Ald. Cooper.

Mayor Beck was at the city hall today, having arrived from Toronto about noon. He said he had never seen the letters, but if any of the aldermen had done wrong, he was sure the proper authorities would deal with him as he deserved.

Ald Cooper stated to the reporter, in conclusion, that he would likely bring the matter up at the next meeting of the council.

I'LL BUY MY OWN SUPPER

Incidents Connected With the Recent Snow Blockade.

London Travelers Have Plenty of Stories to Tell.

London travelers have a whole fund of stories to relate of their experiences on the road during the severe weather. There is not one of the knights of the grip that could not amuse an audience for an hour or more, telling of things he has seen on snow-bound trains or while quartered in a hotel in some town or small village waiting for the next train out.

A few days ago, a number of the travelers were on a train which was stuck in the snow north of Stratford, and during the delay of several hours they passed the time as best they could. Several of the other passengers in the car joined with the travelers, but the latter noticed after some time had elapsed that in a corner of the car by himself was a middle-aged man. The stranger appeared to prefer his own company over that of the travelers, and finally he went into the next car. A moment later he reappeared with two boxes of fresh strawberries, which he passed around among the crowd. On a snowbound train, in the dead of winter, the fruit, it is needless to say, was enjoyed to the fullest extent.

The man, it turned out, was on his way to Cargill, in Huron county, from North Dakota, and he had bought the berries in Chicago or some other western city, to bring home to his friends. He was very plainly dressed, and when at last the train reached Stratford, one of the travelers invited him to a hotel to have some supper with him. The traveler thought the man was none too "flush," but found out his mistake.

"No," said the North Dakota man. "I don't want you to buy my supper, because I have more dollars than you have cents. I'll buy my own supper."

Why Burn Your Flesh

With acid corn salves, when 25 cents buys a bottle of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor? It's purely vegetable, never causes sores, and acts entirely without pain. Use only Putnam's—the best.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

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SLEEPLESSNESS.—When the nerves are unstrung and the whole body given up to wretchedness, when the mind is filled with gloom and dismal forebodings, sleep there would be oblivion for a while the result of derangement of the digestive organs, sleeplessness comes to add to the distress. If only the subject could and temporary relief. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will not only induce sleep, but will act so beneficially that the subject will wake refreshed and restored to happiness.

Convinced that rheumatism is contagious a German physician in Leipzig has established a system of segregation in order to prevent rheumatism patients from spreading the malady among other invalids.

TO TURN OVER NEW LEAF

"Texas" Burdell Was Asked to Do This at the Jail.

Little Further Likely To Be Heard of Dead Burglar.

There are no new developments in the burglary cases other than the remand of Moseley and the report that "Billy" and "Texas" have been identified at Windsor as thieves who came under the notice of the police there.

"Texas" " name when first arrested in this city was given as "Leroy." That was in 1897. P. C. Ralph arrested him in a haymow at the foot of Carling street, where he was found sleeping in clothes he had stolen. After spending a month in jail he stayed about London until September, when he was arrested for assault, as previously mentioned. It was likely after his subsequent escape from the jail here that he got in trouble in Windsor.

Yesterday at the jail he was seen by Mrs. Richardson, who reproved him for his manner of living and pleaded with him to turn over a new leaf.

No more will likely be heard of "Billy" unless his parents should happen to turn up and claim his body.

PRICE OF FLOUR IS UP

Advance of Twenty-Five Cents a Hundred is Made.

Steady Increase in the Price of Wheat Given as the Cause.

In consequence of the steady increase in the price of wheat the local millers yesterday advanced the price of flour 25 cents on the hundred pounds. For some time past wheat deliveries in this city have been very light, owing to roads in the country being blocked. Consequently wheat prices advanced 20 cents a bushel within past six weeks. Flour is now selling at $2 50 per hundred, wholesale. It is said by London dealers that the Russo-Jap war has nothing to do with the rise in the price of wheat.

The following postcard, dated Feb. 19, received by Hunt Bros., millers, of this city, from Mr. C. B. Watts, secretary of the Dominion Millers' Association, Toronto will be of interest:

"Wheat passed the dollar mark today with flying colors, Chicago closing at $1 02¾ for May, and No. 2 red winter sold there at $1 12 cash today, and in Detroit $1 10. Detroit wires look like famine of good red winter for domestic use. Our winter wheat is nominally 95c, with nothing offering. No. 1 northern, $1 01; No. 2 northern, 99c, and No. 3 northern, 96c, f. o. b. lake ports. Big Manitoba mills advanced the price of flour 15c today, making Hungarian $5 15, and bakers $4 85, Ontario points, so there is profit even using No. 2 northern at $1, which some dealers are asking. Some big Ontario millers advanced prices 15c per barrel today also.

CONDENSED LOCAL NEWS

—The board of health will meet Monday at 11 o'clock to strike the estimates for the year.

—The East Middlesex license commissioners will meet in their rooms at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

—The many friends of Miss Ada Leathorne will be pleased to know that she is at home again and looking very well after her long illness.

—Margaret, the 6-year-old daughter of Mr. John Johnson, Princess avenue, died at Victoria Hospital. The little girl was suffering from diphtheria.

—A good, old-fashioned tea-meeting will be given on Monday evening in the Kensington Mission Church, West London. A good programme follows the tea.

—The choir of Knox Church, South London, were entertained last night by Mr. John Macpherson at his home on Bruce street. A very pleasant evening was spent.

—The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Johnson, 371 Princess avenue, will regret to hear of the death of their youngest daughter, Marjorie Aileen, on Feb. 19. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and family will receive the sincere sympathy of all who know them in their sudden and sad affliction.

—Messrs. George McNeil, McKenzie, A. Lawrence Murdock, and Harry Munro, all Scotch vocalists and musicians, passed through the city this morning on their way to Petrolea, where they appear tonight. They will appear before a London audience next Thursday evening at St. Andrew's Society concert.

BASKET BALL GAME.

An exciting game of basketball was played this morning in the gymnasium between a collegiate class and a junior class. The latter won by 18 to 7. It will probably be the team that will be put on a tour.

MANY NEW MEMBERS.

At the regular monthly meeting of the board of trustees of the Commercial Travelers' Mutual Benefit Society of Western Ontario, which was held today at 11:30 a.m., 29 new members were admitted. There was a full attendance of members, and they reported that a lively and enthusiastic interest was being taken in the action of the society to largely increase the membership and benefits.

WILL RETURN TO OHIO.

The evangelists, Misses Miller and Layton, who are conducting a series of services in the Dundas Street Methodist Church, will go to Ohio early in March. They will continue here until the close of February and possibly during a part of the first week of March. They have already held some services in the Buckeye State.

REMOVED TO KOMOKA.

Mrs. Isabella Rooks, for many years a resident of North Wellington street, left the city today to make her home in Komoka. Mrs. Rooks' departure is greatly regretted by a host of northenders, by whom she was very highly esteemed as the kindest of neighbors and best of friends.

A SUCCESSFUL STUDENT.

Miss Caroline Farncombe's many friends will be glad to learn that under the examination of the celebrated French historical painter, Jean Paul Laurens, in the Julian Academy, at Paris, she obtained fifth place in a large class. This is the more gratifying as Miss Farncombe has only studied for six weeks in the Academy Julian.

ONE OF THE COLDEST.

Last night was one of the coldest of the winter, the thermometer at the local observatory registering 13 degrees below zero. At 8 o'clock this morning the registration was 12 degrees below.

PRESENTED WITH UMBRELLA.

At the last regular meeting of Court Defiance, No. 7, C. O. F., the secretary, Mr. F. C. Toon, was presented on behalf of the members with a gold-mounted umbrella, suitably inscribed. The presentation was made as a mark of appreciation of Mr. Toon's services to the court. Mr. Wm. Reid made the presentation address, and the umbrella was handed to Mr. Toon by Mr. A. R. Galpin.

CALL TO REV. DR. DANIEL.

At a meeting of the full quarterly board of the Colborne Street Methodist Church, twenty-one members being present, it was unanimously voted to tender a call to the Rev. Dr. George Daniel, M. A., of Goderich, subject, of course, to the decision of the conference stationing committee.

AN OFFICIAL NOW.

Mr. H. W. Jameson has been appointed district passenger agent of the Pere Marquette Railway, with office at Detroit. He is well-known throughout Western Ontario, having covered the territory west of Toronto as traveling passenger agent.

NEW LETTER BOXES.

The postoffice department has supplied a number of handsome new letter boxes for this city. They are larger than the old ones, and are much more convenient.

A SMALL BLAZE.

Last night about 9 o'clock a chimney fire occurred at the Office Restaurant on Richmond street, and Firemen Lorland and Hammond were sent from the central fire hall with a chemical extinguisher to subdue the blaze. No damage was done.

Exclusive Designs of Brass and Iron Unbreakable Beds & Springs



PART BRASS BED, $11.50.

BED LIKE CUT, $10.00.

The Very Best Lines of Bedding Always In Stock...

JOHN FERGUSON & SONS,

174 to 180 KING ST., LONDON.

C. E. GERMAN,
General Agent,
THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA.

Our Endowment Policies are extremely desirable to possess.

They will help you save your money, and will give you a splendid investment.

With them some morning you will awake and find yourself rich.

Office, 421 Richmond St.

Ostrich Feathers.

Cleaned and curled by us look new. Our methods make a practically new feather or plume for you.

R. PARKER & CO.,
Cleaners and Dyers.
400 Richmond street, near corner of Dundas, London, Ont.

DALY SELLS GOOD WOOD.

19 York Street. - - Phone 348

SEALED TENDERS, ADDRESSED TO the undersigned and indorsed "Tender for Sault Ste. Marie Government Wharf Extension," will be received at this office until Friday, March 11, 1904, inclusively, for the construction of an extension to the Government wharf at Sault Ste. Marie, Algoma District, Ont., according to a plan and specification to be seen at the office of H. A. Gray, Esq., Engineer in charge of harbor works, Ontario, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, at the office of G. A. Boyd, Esq., Wharfinger, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted check on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for nine thousand dollars ($9,000), must accompany each tender. The check will be forfeited if the party tendering decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
FRED. GELINAS, Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Feb. 10, 1904.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it. 28c-tyt

Always Remember the Full Name **Laxative Bromo Quinine** Cures a Cold in One Day. Cure in 2 Days. **E. W. Grove** on every box. 25c

This and That

WHERE one man gets rich through hazardous speculation a hundred get poor.

WHERE one man stays poor through the slow methods of saving a hundred get rich.

The **wise man deposits his money in the Savings Bank.**

The Bank of Toronto.

JOHN PLINGLE, Manager.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

for colds, coughs, bronchitis, consumption. We have been saying this for 60 years. And so have the doctors.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass

MINUS ITS TWO BEST PLAYERS, PARIS LOST TO THE ABERDEENS

First Half Was Pretty Much as Londoners Wanted It.

Schedule of the Junior City League To Be Repeated.

St. Marys Wins the Western Ontario Curling Tankard — The General Sporting News.

The Paris hockey team, minus the services of its two best players, Brown and Munn, went down before the Aberdeens last night, by the score of 6 to 2 in a spasmodically fast game. The teams lined up six a side, as Roy Brown missed his train. Brown's absence made a serious difference in the work of the visitors, who depend on him for a great deal of the energy which is always necessary if a team is going to win. The first half was all Aberdeen, the home team scoring the first four goals, and then Fraser by a fine end to end combination rush, with Adams, scored for the visitors. In the next period, while Joe Lawlor and West were both on the fence, Tommy Lawlor went through the whole Paris line and scored, this being the prettiest play of the night.

In the second half, there was no scoring done for 20 minutes, and this is accounted for by the brilliant work of Peebles in goal, and the wretched shooting of the Paris forwards, who time and again had chances to score, but seemed to think that if they hit the end of the rink that was all that was required of them. The spell was broken at last by Kempthorne, who got inside the Aberdeen defense and found the right spot. The two coverpoints then played ping-pong for a while, and kept the crowd very much disinterested, until Montgomery broke the monotony and scored for the Aberdeens, this being the final tally of the game. "Duff" Adams showed that he can go down the sides pretty nearly as fast as of old, but his shots were nearly all side-tracked. Harry Peel made his first appearance since being reinstated, and kept the game well in hand at all times, having several of the Aberdeens on the boards, mostly for tripping.

The teams lined up as follows:

Aberdeens.	Paris.
Leddy.....Goal	..... Peebles
West.....Point	..... Fraser
J. Lawlor.....Cover	..... Stewart
Montgomery.....Center	.. Kempthorne
T. Lawlor.....Right	..... Kuhlman
Dominey.....Left	..... Adams

TO BE REPEATED.

The first series of games in the Junior City League, having been completed a few days ago, the executive committee has met and decided to have the first schedule repeated. The first of the second series will be played at the Jubilee Rink on Monday evening, and three games are also to be played on Friday at the same rink. Fifteen games are to be played, and the championship will be decided upon the percentage of games won, as in the baseball leagues.

SHUTOUT FOR STRATHROY.

Delaware easily defeated Strathroy at Delaware on Thursday night in one of the most one-sided games of hockey ever witnessed there this season. Strathroy had no combination at all, but depended on individual playing, weight and size, while the Delaware team played well together, and were able to score whenever they desired. At half time the score was 4 to 0 and at full time 9 to 0 in favor of the home team.

GAMES WANTED

The Jubilees will play any team outside of the City League—Bowman's hardware, Shamrocks, Ramblers, M. C. R., C. P. R., McCormicks, preferred. Address, E. Anderson, 374 Lyle street.

COULD NOT BREAK TIE.

A fast and exciting game of hockey was played Thursday night in the Jubilee Rink between the M. C. R. and C. P. R. At the call of time the score stood 4 to 4. After twenty minutes extra play, neither side succeeded in scoring, and it was decided to play off the tie at a later date. The line up was as follows:

M. C. R.—Richardson, goal; Wicks, point; Sullivan, cover point; Tait, left; Anderson, center; Purdie, right; Moorehouse, rover.

C. P. R. — Houston, goal; Dibbs, point; Martin, cover point; Bird, left; Allison, center; Cushman, right; Taggie, rover.

Mr. Victor Jackson acted as referee with entire satisfaction.

JUNIORS BEATEN.

The St. John's juniors went to St. Thomas last night, and were defeated in an exhibition game.

CIGAR MEN LOST.

The Bowman Hardware Company team last night played with the seven representing John McNee & Co., winning by a score of six goals to none. The game took place at the Westminster Rink.

BAD BEAT FOR WOODSTOCK.

Berlin, Feb. 19. — Woodstock and Berlin seniors played a return game of hockey here last night. Score 14 to 5 in favor of Berlin.

CHAMPIONSHIP TO PRESTON.

Preston, Ont., Feb. 19. — The W. O. H. A. match played here between Preston and Guelph tonight, resulted 6 to 4 in favor of Preston. This gives Preston the championship.

LISTOWEL FINISHED STRONG.

Listowel, Ont., Feb. 19. — The Barrie-Listowel O. H. A. junior game was postponed, Barrie not being notified in time, and Kincardine came down and played a Northern League match instead. The first half ended with the score of 6 to 1 in favor of Listowel. In the second half Kincardine forced matters for a while, scoring 4 to Listowel's 1, but the locals came back hard at the end. Final score—11 to 5.

EXHIBITION GAME.

Galt, Ont., Feb. 19. — The exhibition hockey match played here tonight between Galt and Berlin resulted in favor of Berlin by a score of three goals to nothing.

WATERFORD DEFAULTED.

Waterford was scheduled to play a Southern Counties' Hockey League game last night, but defaulted.

JUNIORS TO PLAY.

Harriston, Ont., Feb. 19. — Harriston and Mount Forest juniors played a game of hockey here last night, the former winning by a score of 9 to 5.

SIMCOE AT TILLSONBURG.

Tillsonburg, Feb. 19. — An exhibition game of hockey played here last night between Simcoe and Tillsonburg resulted in a score of 12 to 3 in favor of Tillsonburg.

CURLING.

TANKARD TO ST. MARYS.

The competition for the Western Ontario Curling Tankard was finished at St. Marys last night, the deciding match being between the St. Marys and Thamesville clubs. The Thistles, of London, were put out of the contest in the early stages, losing to Thamesville by fourteen shots. In the semi-finals St. Marys was pitted against Forest, and Thamesville against Lucknow, Thamesville and St. Marys winning. St. Marys' two rinks proved their superiority over the Thamesville rinks in the finals, both of the rinks having a lead. The tankard was won by six shots. The scores:

Primaries:

Thamesville.		London.	
H. O. Beath, skip.	15	H. Gillies, skip.	10
C. Harvy, skip.	22	J. Burnett, skip.	13
Total.	37	Total.	23

Semi-finals:

St. Marys.		Forest.	
W. Andrews, sen.	24	D. Curtis, skip.	13
J. Oddy, skip.	15	J. M. Gordon, sk.	22
Total.	39	Total.	35

Thamesville.		Lucknow.	
A. Nicnol, skip.	18	J. Brecon, skip.	14
J. Hardy, skip.	19	W. Allen, skip.	13
Total.	37	Total.	27

Finais:

St. Marys.		Thamesville.	
W. Andrews, sen.	22	W. Nichols, skip.	17
J. Oddy, skip.	19	J. Hardy, skip.	18
Total.	41	Total.	35

Majority for St. Marys, 6 shots.

TO PLAY FOR MEDALS.

The Thistles have a thirst for medals, A few days ago they played the St. Thomas Club for the possession of the Douley medal, which the Thistles had held for two years, the St. Thomas Club winning, and the Thistles have turned around and challenged the holders to again play for the trophy. In addition to this, the Thistles have challenged the St. Thomas rinks to defend the Malahide medal, which St. Thomas won a few days ago from the London Club. The days for the matches have not been fixed, but they will likely be played on Wednesday or Thursday.

SKATING.

SECOND HEAT OF RACE.

The second heat of the two-mile city championship race will be skated tonight at the Jubilee Rink. It promises to be even more exciting than the first heat, which was won by Bert Thomas a week ago.

Get My Book If Sick

Don't Send a Penny

Don't send a penny.

Just wait till you see what I can do.

Let me take the risk. Let me prove up first what Dr. Shoop's Restorative can do. The Restorative will gain your friendship, your indorsement if you test it. And for a whole month you can test it without the slightest risk.

I will tell you of a druggist near you who will furnish six bottles of

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

A Month on Trial.

I will absolutely stand all the cost if it fails. If you say, "It did not help me," that ends it as far as cost to you is concerned. Do you understand me? I am telling it as plainly, as clearly as I can. I want you to know absolutely and without doubt this offer is made on honor. I have the prescription that cures. My only problem is to convince you that Dr. Shoop's Restorative will cure—is an uncommon remedy. A common remedy could not stand a test like this. It would bankrupt the physician making the offer. And I am succeeding everywhere, and here is the secret of my success. I found invariably that where there was a weakness, the inside nerves were weak. When there was a lack of vitality, the vital nerves lacked power. Where weak organs were found I always found weak nerves. Not the nerves commonly thought of, but the vital organs' nerves. The inside—the invisible nerves.

This was a revelation. Then my real success began. Then I combined ingredients that would strengthen, that would vitalize, these nerves. That prescription I called restorative. It is known the world over now as Dr. Shoop's Restorative.

Thousands are accepting my offer, and only one in each forty writes me that my remedy failed. Just think of it—39 out of 40 get well, and these are difficult cases, too. And the fortieth has nothing to pay. That is a record I am proud of. It is wrong to stay sick when a chance like this is open. If well, you should tell others who are sick of my offer. Don't let a sick friend stay sick because he knows not of my offer. Tell him. Get my book for him. Do your duty. You may be sick yourself sometime. Sick people need help. They appreciate sympathy and aid. Tell me of some sick friend. Let me cure him. Then he will show to both of us his gratitude. Your reward will be his gratitude. Send for the book now. Do not delay.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 41, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed).
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured with one or two bottles. At druggists.

BOXING.

LASTED THE LIMIT.

Chicago, Feb. 19. — "Abe" Attell, a California featherweight, won a decision over "Kid" Hermann in a six-round contest here last night. According to the conditions of the match Hermann agreed to dispose of his opponent inside of six rounds or forfeit the purse. Attell had no trouble in lasting the limit, and, in fact, had a shade the better of the fight from beginning to end.

CARTER WORSTED.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 19. — George Gardner, of Lovell, defeated Kid Carter, of Brooklyn, in a six-round bout before the Milwaukee Boxing Club tonight. The first and second rounds terminated with honors even. In the third Gardner brought blood to Carter's nose, and Carter closed Gardner's left eye. In the fourth Carter was floored, the bell saving him. The fifth and sixth rounds, were Gardner's, he scoring knockdowns in each. In the fifth Carter took eight seconds of count and in the sixth was sent down from a stiff right and left to the jaw just before the gong sounded.

THE TURF.

YESTERDAY'S WINNERS.

At New Orleans—Icicle, 13 to 1; Blaze Duchess, 15 to 1; Midshipman, 5 to 11; Redman, 11 to 1; Pronta, 8 to 5; Peeper, 11 to 2.

IMMENSE AMOUNTS WON BY BOTH ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HORSES

Some of the Nags Have Earned Over $200,000 for Owners—Isinglass and Domino Lead.

America has not had a racehorse since the time of Sir Walter, which retired from the turf with a credit of $100,000 or more placed to his winning account.

However, a turf statistician has compiled a list of horses likely to be raced in 1904 which have winning credits so large that several of them, with fair racing luck, are likely to pass the $100,000 winning mark before the end of another season.

Of the fifteen big winners given below, which seem sure starters again in 1904, all but Advance Guard and Gold Heels raced last year. The list follows:

Name.	Starts.	Amount won.
Africander	34	$86,545
Major Dangerfield	38	75,750
Irish Lad	16	72,345
Advance Guard	159	67,458
Savahle	16	57,278
Waterboy	11	53,510
McChesney	61	51,945
Hermis	43	50,410
Gold Heels	41	47,785
Hamburg Belle	7	46,765
Highball	13	40,625
Claude	61	36,630
Mizzen	8	34,945
The Picket	20	34,544
Shorthose	24	31,030

DOMINO THE AMERICAN LEADER.

Though a decade has elapsed since the dead Domino began his career on the turf, he is still the premier winning horse of America, and his marvelous record in this respect looks safe for years to come. But sixteen horses bred in America have won as much as $100,000 or over, and one of this number, the winner of the English Derby and St. Leger, Iroquois, secured his hugh earnings on foreign soil. A list of these stars and their turf records follow:

Name.	Starts.	Amount won.
Domino	25	$303,300
Kingston	138	142,562
Sir Walter	92	124,695
Raceland	129	121,920
Hanover	50	121,732
Salvator	19	120,120
Miss Woodford	48	118,970
Potomac	20	118,660
Strathmeath	133	117,662
Banquet	155	117,340
Tammany	14	117,055
Firenzi	78	116,156
His Highness	22	115,622
Dobbins	42	114,371
Tournament	44	109,007
Iroquois	26	101,613

ENGLAND'S HUGE WINNERS.

England's great list of huge winners has been increased by three horses in the last few years, Epsom Lad, Scepter and Rock Sand, winner of the Derby, St. Leger and Two Thousand Guineas in 1903, all being away up now as money winners on the turf. Scepter now ranks as the biggest money winner among mares, having at last taken down the record of the sensational La Fleche. A comparison of these tables shows America is still behind England in this respect, its array of winning of $100,000 and over totaling 27 to America's 16. Gladiateur and Rayon d'Or, in England's table, were Frenchbred horses, but earned the bulk of their winnings on the English turf. On the other hand, but for winning the Grand Prix in France, Robert the Devil and Cremorne would not figure in this compilation of enormous money winners. The list follows:

Name.	Times started.	Amount won.
Isinglass	12	$289,675
Donovan	21	278,770
Scepter	22	201,537
La Fleche	24	200,000
Flying Fox	11	196,400
Ayrshire	16	179,500
Persimmon	9	174,203
St. Frusquin	11	163,493
Orme	18	162,630
Gladiteur	19	155,850
Rock Sand	13	148,264
Ormonde	13	142,326
Sure Foot	16	133,280
Galtee More	12	130,969
Lord Lyon	21	127,825
Tristan	53	126,306
Rayon d'Or	23	122,140
Sea Breeze	23	121,330
Thebais	45	116,370
Robert the Devil	16	115,803
Epsom Lad	14	112,533
Achievement	24	112,225
Jannette	24	111,004
Bendigo	16	103,339
Cremorne	26	103,129
Minting	12	101,090

JOTTINGS FROM NEAR-BY PLACES

Furnished by the Special and Occasional Correspondents of The Advertiser.

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

HENSALL.

Hensall, Feb. 20. — On Wednesday evening Miss Sutherland and Miss Dulmadge went to Exeter to a card party given by Mrs. Collings. There was a large attendance and a good time.

A carload of coal arrived yesterday. The freight train is not making half its usual trips, but the merchants are getting goods.

Mr. Beetson, manager of the Sovereign Bank at Zurich, has been transferred to Montreal, and Mr. Pfeffer, of Milverton, has taken his place.

On Monday night the Exeter junior hockey team were advertised to give our juniors a return game, but they brought four seniors, and then there was trouble. At last our juniors, so that the spectators should not be disappointed, decided to play, knowing that they would be defeated. It is doubtful if the two remaining games will be played.

Mr. J. Larmer is quite lame as the result of a runaway.

Mr. D. Foss on Sunday morning dislocated his shoulder, the one that was dislocated last summer.

Mr. J. Buchanan, of this place, now of the O. A. C., Guelph, is one of those appointed to superintend experimental farming at Bloemfontein, South Africa.

On Monday morning the north train was stalled at Kippen and a number walked back to Hensall.

On Monday afternoon at the meeting of the official board of the Hensall circuit, Rev. Dr. Medd was unanimously invited back for the third year. He said that he would be pleased to come back if sent by the conference.

On Wednesday evening two rinks of our curlers went to St. Marys to take part in the contest for the western tankard, but unfortunately they were defeated by 6 points by St. Marys.

On Thursday evening Mrs. S. T. Hopper gave a party for her sister, Miss Dulmadge. The young people had a pleasant evening.

WATFORD.

Watford, Feb. 20.—Miss Wilson, Winnipeg, is the guest of W. D. Cameron, Erie street.

Rev. Mr. Downie went to London Thursday, where he was installed a canon of St. Paul's Cathedral by the Bishop of Huron.

Mr. Arthur Irving is confined to his room through severe illness.

Miss Kate Clark left on Friday for Rochester, N. Y., where she has secured a position.

Mr. J. J. Cox, London, was here on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Lamb and daughter, who have been visiting friends in and around Watford for the last month left on Thursday for their home in Winnipeg.

Mr. Arthur Brown is suffering from an attack of grippe.

Mr. F. A. Mann, late manager of the Merchants Bank here, was tendered a banquet Wednesday evening by the business men of the town. Mr. Mann has been transferred to Mitchell.

Mrs. L. Thomas, Washington, is spending a couple of months with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Lee, John street.

Mr. John Cameron, who has been confined to the house with a broken limb, was able to be out Thursday for the first time since his accident.

Miss M. Taylor who has been suffering with an attack of pneumonia, is now convalescent.

Two loads of young people from this town surprised Mr. and Mrs. Levi Smith, 18 Side road, on Wednesday evening. A very pleasant time was spent by all.

Mr. George Le Warne, who has been in charge of T. B. Taylor's photo gallery for the past four years, left on Friday for Mount Forest, where he has purchased a business for himself.

Mr. D. Thorn, jun., took a business trip to Sarnia on Wednesday.

The Watford and Welland hockey teams played a game at the rink here Thursday night, resulting in favor of Watford, 10 to 1.

STRATHROY.

The opening of the new parish room of St. John's Church on Sunday was largely attended by the scholars and parents. Appropriate services were conducted, and the rector, Rev. W. Cluff gave a most instructive talk. The church choir rendered good music. The entertainment on Monday evening was much enjoyed and the new room was crowded. The rector acted as chairman and all appreciated the splendid programme of music and speeches, after which refreshments were served.

The coal situation has been considerably improved by the local dealers each receiving a carload of hard coal. Several carloads of soft coal have also arrived this week for the manufacturing industries.

Mr. Percy Thompson, fresco painter, has been decorating the dining-room of the American Hotel, now occupied by J. W. Prangley. The decorating is very fine and adds much to the appearance of the room, making it one of the finest dining halls in the west.

The Mission Band of the Front Street Methodist Church, boasting of some 50 members, gave a very enjoyable entertainment on Wednesday evening last, and it was well attended, the room being crowded. The chairman's address by Rev. Mr. Hobbs was very instructive, along the line of mission work and duty. Solos, recitations and instrumental music were also rendered very acceptably, after which light refreshments were served, thus concluding a very enjoyable evening.

There passed away in Chicago last week a former resident of Strathroy, Mr. John Lawrie. He came here in 1864 and engaged in the harness business for a time with his brother-in-law, Mr. Scott, afterwards working for Mr. A. Stevenson. His remains were taken to London for interment, the funeral being from the residence of his brother, Mr. J. F. Lawrie, of 476 Colborne street. Deceased was 60 years of age and had been in Chicago for several years.

Rev. Mr. Dack, of the Baptist Church, is laid up at his home here as the result of a fall. His pulpit was taken on Sunday by Mr. H. D. Johnston, and H. McCall.

Rev. Mr. Hobbs will preach in the Front Street Methodist Church Sunday evening, Feb. 28, on "The Evils of Dancing." Mr. Hobbs has large congregations every Sunday.

At the meeting of the growers for the Strathroy Canning Company, held here on Saturday, there was a good representation present. So far some 165 acres of corn, 105 of peace and 3 of beans have been contracted for.

Mr. R. Dickerson is suffering from an attack of quinsy.

Miss Alice Thomson and Mr. Buttrey are in Toronto attending millinery openings.

English tailors have the credit for being the first to offer organized resistance to industrial oppression, and hence were the pioneers of modern trad unionism. As early as 1721, in the days of the handicraft, there was a union of tailors in London numbering 15,000, and they went on strike for better conditions of employment, notwithstanding the acts of Parliment that outlawed such combinations, made a strike a criminal act and limited wages by law.



WEAKNESS IN MEN

A Michigan Specialist Finds an Easy Way to Cure Any Case of Sexual Weakness Even in the Oldest Men. This Wonderful Cure Has a Most Marvelous Record of Successes.

SENT FREE TO ALL WHO APPLY IN WRITING

Thousands of cheerless homes are filled with discontent and unhappiness, lacking in love and companionship through the sexual weakness and physical impairment of a man whose years do not justify such a condition. Indiscretions and early abuses often cause a temporary cessation of vital power that instantly yields to the wonderful treatment discovered by the specialist, Dr. H. C. Raynor, of Detroit, Michigan. It has remained for this physician to discover that sexual weakness and similar troubles can be cured, and in remarkable short spaces of time. This treatment does not ruin the stomach, adding to the miseries such injury entails, but it is a new treatment that easily and quickly restores youthful vigor to men of mature years.

The discovery is beyond doubt the most scientific and comprehensive that our attention has ever been called to, and we cannot urge our gentlemen readers too strongly to find out for themselves how it is that this new treatment makes such a wonderful change in a man in so short a time. From all sides come private reports of cures in stubborn cases of sexual weakness, enlargement of the prostate, varicocele, spermatorrhœa, lost manhood, impotency, emissions, prematurity, shrunken organs, lack of virile power, bashfulness and timidity, and like unnatural conditions. It does this without appliances, vacuum pumps, electric belts or anything of that kind.

It creates an immediate social feeling of warmth and good nature, forces active blood to the muscular tissue, tones the nervous system and arouses bodily confidence. It makes the man of 65 as good as at 25, and the young man again eager for society and fit for marriage and parenthood.

Simply write Dr. H. C. Raynor, 570 Luck building, Detroit, Michigan, and immediately on receipt of your name and address it is his agreement with this paper to send you a free recipe or formula of his modern treatment, by which you can cure yourself at home.

If possible, let the doctor hear from you by first mail.

SPEEDY BOY ON SKATES.



Photo by Frank Cooper.

EDDIE SMITH,

Winner of the Junior Championship for 1904 at the Westminster Rink. Eddie is an easy skater, and gives promise of developing into one of Canada's fastest in the course of a few years.

Physique Types.

When we tailor Semi-ready to physiques we insure fit!

And when we make fit certain we build the different suit parts to hold their shape permanently.

We thus make you a suit that fits and wears well—with needle moulded shape to stand any amount of usage.

Don't feel backward about telling us if you're not altogether satisfied!

Semi-ready Tailoring

LONDON 146 DUNDAS STREET

Block Tin PIPE

THE CANADA METAL CO., William St., TORONTO, ONT.

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JAMAICA THE LAND FOR TOURIST AND HEALTH SEEKER.

THE UNITED FRUIT COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP LINES

afford an interesting, comfortable voyage on the magnificent twin-screw U. S. Mail Ships ADMIRAL DEWEY, SCHLEY, SAMPSON, FARRAGUT.

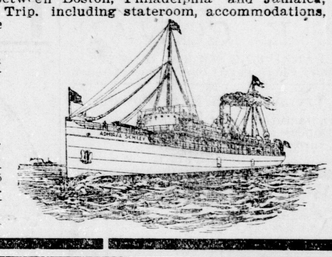
Weekly sailings between Boston, Philadelphia and Jamaica. Fare for Round Trip, including stateroom, accommodations, and meals, $75. One Way, $40

Address for information and booklets, Division Passenger Agent,

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY,

Long Wharf, Boston, Mass. Pier 5, North Wharves, Philadelphia, Pa., or RAYMOND & WHITCOMB, 25 Union Square, N.Y. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway, N.Y.

F. B. CLARK, City Agent



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"The Niagara Falls Route."

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and to

BOSTON, NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON.

FASTEST TIME—FINEST EQUIPMENT CLOSE CONNECTIONS.

For routes, rates and all information call at city office, 395 Richmond street. Ask for St. Louis Fair pamphlet. 'Phone 205.

O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. and T. A. JOHN PAUL, C. P. and T. A.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, APRIL 30-DEC. 1, 1904.

Model Creamery in Agricultural Building. Indian Exhibit covers 40 acres.

CALIFORNIA

"The Land of Sunshine, Fruits and Flowers."

Tourist tickets are on sale daily to all points in California, Mexico and Florida, with choice of routes and stop-over privileges at principal points.

Nearby Winter Resorts.

ST. CATHARINES, noted for excellent mineral waters, situated on direct line of Grand Trunk, near Niagara Falls.

MOUNT CLEMENS, famous for its curative waters and fine hotels.

Toronto-Montreal Daily Service—Leave 10:25 a.m., 4:35 and 6:40 p.m.

Through sleeper to Montreal at 6:40 p.m.

Detroit-Chicago Daily Service—Leave 3:05 and 11:05 a.m., 7:57 p.m.

For tickets and all information apply to city ticket office or depot ticket office. E. DE LA HOOKE, C. P. and T. A.; C. E. HORNING, depot ticket agent.

OVER THE WABASH

To the great World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., opens April 30, closes Dec. 1, covers 1,240 acres, cost more than $50,000,000. The most gigantic and colossal undertaking ever attempted by man.

The great Wabash Line is the only railroad that owns and controls its own rails from Canada direct to the World's Fair gates.

The new magnificent trains built especially for this traffic, places the Wabash in the front rank for this business. For other information, address any ticket agent of J. A. Richardson, District Passenger Agent, N. E. corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto.

WHITE STAR LINE

United States and Royal Mail Steamers.

New York, Queenstown and Liverpool

CEDRIC.....FEB. 24, 11 A.M.
MAJESTIC.....MARCH 2, 10 A.M.
OCEANIC.....MARCH 9, NOON.
CELTIC.....MARCH 16, 4 P.M.

Saloon rates from $75 up. Second saloon from $45 up, according to steamer and accommodation. Third class rates to Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Derry, $28 and $29 50.

Accommodations for all classes of passengers unexcelled.

E. DE LA HOOKE, CLOCK CORNER, Sole Agent for London.

..THE..

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

Calendar for February says:

"True courtesy is greatly to be desired, therefore be courteous."---Anon.

THE courtesy experienced on Intercolonial trains meets with frequent and favorable comment. On the "Maritime Express," running between Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Halifax and the Sydneys, with its commodious sleeping cars and excellent dining car service, the passenger is brought into contact with the most courteous of railway employes.

Write for timetables, fares, etc., to

51 KING STREET, EAST TORONTO, ONTARIO.

The public health and marine hospital service costs $1,000,000 a year.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

World's Fair, St. Louis, April 30 to December 1, 1904.

THROUGH TRANSCONTINENTAL SERVICE

Leaving Toronto at 1:45 p.m. daily (via North Bay), for Port Arthur, Rat Portage, Winnipeg, Moosejaw, Calgary, Revelstoke, Vancouver and B. C. points. First class sleepers, daily, Toronto to Winnipeg, connecting with through first class sleeper for Vancouver. Unexcelled dining car service. North Bay to Laggan, and Revelstoke to Salmon Arm. Fully-equipped tourist cars leave Toronto at 1:45 p.m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and North Bay at 10:30 p.m. Thursdays, and run through to Vancouver without change. Berth in tourist car costs, in addition to passage ticket from Toronto to Winnipeg, $4; Moosejaw, $5; Calgary, $6; Revelstoke, $7 25; Vancouver, $8 50. For maps, timetables and all information apply to any agent of the company, W. FULTON, 161 Dundas street, London. A. H. NOTMAN, assistant general passenger agent, Toronto.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

From St. John every Saturday, and Halifax every Monday, to Liverpool, via Moville.

First cabin, $55 and upwards; second cabin, $37 50 and $40; and third class, to Liverpool, Derry, Belfast, Glasgow and London, $25 and $26. Through tickets to South Africa.

London Agents—E. De La Hooke, W. Fulton, F. B. Clarke.

The lock to be placed in the Danube-Oder canal will be 131 feet high and the highest in the world. The American Minister of Commerce has offered prizes of 100,000, 75,000 and 50,000 crowns for the best plans for it.

It is the hope of Portsmouth to open a Dickens museum. The Portsmouth corporation recently became the purchaser, at a public auction, of the hous, No. 393 Commercial road, in which Charles Dickens was born, and decided to convert the place into a museum.

What Is Worth Doing

is worth doing well. The

F.C.B.C.

Y. M. C. A., - - London, Ont.) believes and practices the above adage. That is why its students are always in demand.

What we teach, we teach thoroughly.
Particulars upon application.
J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

Skilled Tailoring

Clothes made by our skillful tailors must fit. From the time you place your order to the time it is delivered, our trained tailors are thinking of how they can best suit you. They know their business, part of which is to learn what pleases you most—and you can't help being pleased with stylish, good-fitting clothes.

O. LABELLE.
ODDFELLOWS' BLOCK CORNER

SPECIAL GUN SALE



We have just received a new lot of guns, and are making the following special prices for February:

$9 00 Guns for $8 00
$10 00 Guns for $9 00
$12 00 Guns for $10 00
$14 00 Guns for $12 00

A limited number of these.

If you want a gun this is your opportunity.

BROCK'S GUN STORE
192 Dundas street, London, Ontario

Photo Supplies

Everything for the Photographer.
W. A. McKENZIE,
Opposite City Hall, Upstairs.

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

Try Aetna Baking Powder.
Manufactured by Marshall Bros. & Co. 67 Dundas street. Rising qualities cannot be surpassed.

W. J. SMITH & SONS
Undertakers and Embalmers.
113 Dundas St. Phone 586. Open day and night. Residence on premises.

GLASSES CAN'T BE FITTED AS THEY SHOULD BE

Until the exact trouble is known, and the trouble can't be known until the eyes have been examined scientifically.
We are experts in this line. Call and see us.

C. H. WALLACE,
Jeweler and Optician,
402 Talbot Street, Opposite City Hotel.
Watch work given our best attention.



London Conservatory of Music and School of Elocution Now Open. Pupils May Enter at Any Time.

Wall Paper, Painting, Picture Framing.

H. & C. COLERICK
212 DUNDAS STREET.

J. T. Stephenson,
The Leading Undertaker.
Importer of the new Eclipse Couch Casket, and sole agent for the Detroit Metallic Casket Company.
104 Dundas Street. Phone 459.

FREE.

A good Steel Paring Knife given to every purchaser during our Cutlery Sale.

Big reductions on all cutlery and plated ware this month only.

It will pay you to buy now. See our window for prices.

GURD'S Sign of The Big Gun.
185 Dundas Street.

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

Thos Wilson
MERCHANT TAILOR,
213 Dundas Street,
Duffield Block. - PHONE 596.

FROM ATLANTIC TO PACIFIC
PICTORIAL POSTCARDS.
of the principal cities of the Dominion.
JOHN MILLS'
BOOK STORE,
Phone 1665. 398 Richmond Street.

CUT GLASS.

Everybody admires it. Our stock is replete with the most handsome designs. High qualities and low prices go hand in hand here.

THOS. GILLEAN,
402 Richmond St.

WATCH THIS SPACE WE WILL ANNOUNCE THE ARRIVAL OF OUR LONG DELAYED COAL.
JOHN MANN & SONS,
PHONE 470.

Johnston Bros.' XXX Bread.

MAKE it a point to get Johnston Bros.' XXX Bread. It's the best at all times. Wholesome and pure. Get it at grocers, or call a driver.
JOHNSTON BROS. 'Phone 818.

SALVAGE FROM GRAHAM BROS' ...FIRE...

About 30 dozen Best Hats, not damaged, mostly new spring shapes. On sale today (Saturday), your choice for, each..... **50c**

Another big lot of Good Hats, slightly damaged, for each..... **25c**

GRAHAM BROS.
238 Dundas Street.

Tell Your Dealer . .

to send you Hamilton's Ale or Porter. So different, so much better than other kinds. Age, flavor and purity.

KENT BREWERY.

STERLING NOVELTIES

At no former season have we shown so many useful novelties made in Sterling Silver, and never in this city were such goods sold so reasonably. Sterling Silver will outwear the average life, and still be serviceable.

THE JEWELLER,
WARD, 374 Richmond Street.

How Much Money
are you going to save this year?
Where are you going to deposit it? With

The Canadian Savings & Loan Co.
Assets $2,260,000 00
Reserve $300,000 00
Office—120-122 Richmond Street.
M. H. ROWLAND, Manager.

Food Value. . .

"Parnell-Dean's Homemade Bread" is highest in food that supplies the greatest nourishing properties. Made from the best of Manitoba wheat flour. Daily delivery. Write or 'phone.

THE PARNELL-DEAN STEAM BAKING CO.,
Limited.
'Phone 929. 75 and 77 Bruce St., City.

A new message each day —watch for it.

THE BEST LAUNDRY

is none too good for you. FOREST PROCESS of laundry work adds greatly to one's appearance. It adds several months to the life of your linen. There is only one place in town to get it.
'Phone 1,046, or postal card will bring one of our white wagons.

FOREST CITY LAUNDRY.
"The Careful Laundry,"
72-74 King Street.

HAT SALE

Saturday, Feb. 20, we commence OUR MONSTER HAT SALE. Any of our Soft and Stiff Hats, worth up to $3.00, at, from,

75c to $1.00

Spittal, Sabine & Co.

Colborne street, left last night for Texas. They will spend the remainder of the winter in El Paso and Yoakum.

—Mr. Angus McNeil, of 826 York street, has recovered sufficiently from his recent severe illness to be able to leave Victoria Hospital.

—Mr. C. Hurkett left this week on an extended visit to his sons, Walter, of Chicago, and William, of Minneapolis, Minn.

—Miss Mamie Bowen, niece of the late Mrs. T. W. Hastings, who has been the guest of Mrs. J. Chapman, West London, has gone to Toronto, where she intends to reside.

—The Exeter High School Board has engaged Mr. W. J. O'Brien, of this city, and lately of Alexandria, as commercial master, to commence his duties at Easter.

—Miss Walker, of Alma College, St. Thomas, will appear at the entertainment to be given in the Empress Avenue Church on Tuesday evening next.

—Mrs. William Somerville, who with her daughter, Miss Constance, has been visiting her brother, Mr. John Moule, returned to her home in Menominee, Mich., today.

—Mr. and Mrs. Archie R. Campbell, of Lobo, were the guests at the wedding of Mrs. Campbell's sister, Miss Annie McIntyre, of Orford, to Mr. McIntyre, of Carman, Man. Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre will leave shortly for their home in the west.

—The pupils and teachers of the Princess avenue school desire to express their gratitude to Mayor Beck for the handsome pictures of the King and Queen, which he presented to the entrance class.

—On Thursday evening the Epworth League of the Grove Methodist Church held an interesting debate, the subject being, "Resolved, that a person is more influenced by music than oratory." The affirmative side consisted of Miss H. Ellis (captain), Miss M. Trebilcock, Miss A. Tackaberry and Mr. George Smith. Arguments on the negative side were advanced by Mr. A. Johnson (captain), Miss A. Orr, Miss E. Ellis and Mr. Victor Tackaberry. The decision was given in favor of the affirmative.

ADELAIDE ST. BAPTISTS.

At the annual social of the Adelaide Street Baptist Church, Thursday, a subscription was started towards a repair fund, and already upwards of $150 has been raised.

WHIST AT LIBERAL CLUB.

Another very enjoyable night of whist was spent at the Liberal Club last night. An unusually large number of players attended, more, even, than the rooms would accommodate. Light refreshments were served, and altogether a very enjoyable time was spent. The prizes were won, the first by Mr. Harry Vincent, and the second by Mr. W. Heslop.

JUST WHAT'S WANTED.

W. H. Taylor, M. P. P., (North Middlesex), has given notice of a bill to amend the game laws. This was prompted by the very large number of fatal shooting accidents during the deer hunting season. The new bill, if carried, will make it compulsory for every hunter to wear a bright, red or scarlet coat in order that men may not be taken for "game" and ruthlessly "dropped."

LATE W. F. GREEN.

In St. Catharines, the remains of the late William F. Green, of South London, were taken to St. George's Church, where Rev. Rural Dean Kerr read the burial service and the choir sang two appropriate hymns. Messrs. George Carlisle, A. J. Greenwood, C. A. Case, H. K. Woodruff, J. W. Coy and Levi Yale, acted as pallbearers.

CHANGES AT ALMA.

At Alma College, where the attendance is the largest in eight years, some changes have been made in the teaching staff. Miss Jean Axford, Latin and English teacher, having retired, Miss C. M. Woodsworth has been engaged in her place.

A WANSTEAD SEQUEL.

The suit of the heirs of Mrs. Clem Bradley, of Port Huron, who was killed in the Wanstead wreck, has been settled out of court by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, the heirs accepting $1,300 and complainant's attorney's fees. Mr. Clem Bradley, the husband receives $600, and Miss Bessie, the daughter, $400.

LEAVING LONDON.

The friends of Mr. Will Clarke will regret to hear of his departure from London for Winnipeg, although they will be pleased to hear that he has secured a position as cutter with a leading firm of merchant tailors in that city. A number of his most intimate friends met at the residence of Mr. John Croden and gave Mr. Clarke an agreeable surprise in the way of an oyster supper and a presentation of a handsome meerschaum pipe, the presentation being made by Mr. Arthur Garthwaite, who made a meat speech, wishing Will every success in his new field.

SANITARY BARBER SHOPS.

Mr. Joynt's bill to amend the medical health act, just introduced in the Legislature, relates wholly to barber shops. It prohibits and regulates the admission to barber shops of persons suffering from disease, provides for the regular and efficient cleansing of shops and instruments, the conduct of barbers in regard to personal cleanliness and the sanitary condition of the premises, and prohibits the employment of any one as a barber while suffering from any infectious, contagious or communicable disease.

MASONIC PRESENTATION.

At their regular communication last night the brethren of Kilwinning Lodge, No. 64, presented V. W. Bro. E. W. M. Flock, immediate past master of the

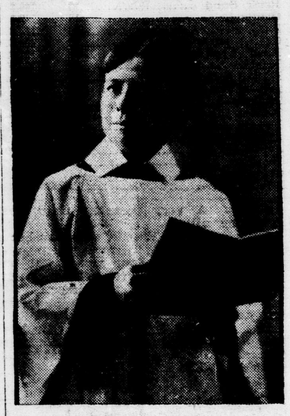


Photo by McCallum.
MASTER WILL G. GRAHAM,
Who Has Been Presented with the Prize Annually Awarded by Mrs. Adam Beck to the Choir of the Church of St. John the Evangelist.

lodge, and assistant director of ceremonies of grand lodge, with a handsome set of regalia, pertaining to that office, as a mark of the esteem in which he is held by the members of the craft, upon the occasion of his retirement from the East in his mother lodge. The presentation was made by W. Bro. A. A. Campbell, who spoke in eulogistic terms of the services rendered the lodge by Bro. Flock. The latter made a happy speech, in which he thanked the donors for the handsome gift, and drew attention to the fact that for many years his father had been a member of the same lodge, and were it not for a long continued illness, would have been present last night. Quite a number of visiting brethren were in attendance to witness the interesting ceremony and to greet R. W. Bro. R. L. Guest, the D. D. G. M. of London district, who paid his official visit to Kilwinning Lodge on the occasion.

PEDAGOGUES GO WEST.

Educational expansion is an index of the phenomenal growth of the Northwest. Every year about 500 new school sections are opened, and the teachers to man them or otherwise are largely drawn from Ontario. First and second-class certificates valid in Ontario are recognized at their face value there. This year there has been no diminution in the drain of our wisest and best. The department of education certified to the standing of six teachers Thursday. An invitation has been received by the department to exhibit at Bradford, England, where an educational exhibition is to be held shortly. The matter is under consideration, but it is not likely that any exhibit will be made, former efforts having proved of little practical value.

We believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best.
Matthias Foley, Oil City, Ont.
Joseph Snow, Norway, Me.
Charles Whooten, Mulgrave, N. S.
Rev. R. O. Armstrong, Mulgrave, N. S.
Pierre Landry, sen., Pokemouche, N.B.
Thomas Wasson, Sheffield, N. B.

$1 Fountain Pens

Our $1 Fountain Pen is a great success. This is confirmed by the number of people who are using them. These Pens have solid gold nibs, and caps that will not work loose. Every Pen guaranteed. Sent to any address on receipts of $1.

WILLMOT'S
217½ Dundas St.

LONDON AND DISTRICT

—Miss May Snell, of Exeter, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Griffin.

—A series of Lenten sermons was begun by the Bishop of Huron yesterday.

—Mr. John Robertson, of 502 Simcoe street, is seriously ill with congestion of the lungs.

—Miss Rae Noble, of Strathroy, is visiting her sister, Mrs. James Grigg, Bruce street.

—Rev. R. D. Hamilton has gone to Goderich, where he will preach anniversary sermons tomorrow.

—The Knights Templar of this city will pay a visit to the Stratford Preceptory on Monday evening.

—The choir of St. Andrew's Church were most enjoyably entertained last night by Mrs. Rowland Munro, Stanley street.

—The Hamilton Lodge of Elks will visit London on Saturday next and install the officers of a lodge recently formed here.

—Mr. Leon V. Jarvis, of Port Huron, has been appointed administrator of the estate of the late Francis W. H. C. Jarvis, formerly of this city.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Williams, of

NEGATIVE WON DEBATE

Japan Not Justified in Opening Hostilities With Russia.

Various Mission Fields To Be Considered by Huron College Society.

At the last meeting of the Areopagus of the Western University, Mr. Hughes, '07, gave a reading from Bacon which was greatly appreciated. Mr. Grant, '07, favored the society with the recitation of a classical number from Whittier, and sat down amidst the applause of the whole council. The debate: "Resolved, That Japan Was Justified in Opening Hostilities Against Russia," was supported by Messrs. Baker and Millar, and opposed by Dr. Tamblyn and Mr. Landon. The negative presented the greater number of points, and so won the debate. Mr. Washburn, '07, acted as critic for the day. On quitting the chair, Mr. Cox, '06, made his retiring speech.

H. W. Snell, '04, was at his home in Woodstock a few days last week, recovering from a very serious attack of la grippe.

The "Ugliest of Seven," which was put on so successfully in the Western University on Monday of last week, will be given at the Asylum on Monday evening.

Henry Shore, '06, had the misfortune to be storm-stayed in St. Thomas on his return from Wallaceburg on Monday. As a consequence, he missed the entertainment, and what was almost worse, he missed the banquet which followed.

The Modern Language Club canceled its meeting for this week, owing to the stress of work in connection with the play. But it will meet next week as usual on Tuesday afternoon.

Lectures were dispensed with on Ash Wednesday.

HURON COLLEGE.

At the regular meeting of the Huron College Missionary Society Tuesday evening, the new system of the study of missions again satisfied the members, and as handled by Mr. G. B. Cox and Mr. J. W. McAndrew, proved most instructive. "Mohammedanism" being the subject, Mr. Cox, in the general paper, gave his hearers a comprehensive grasp of the main features of Islam, its birth, growth and present extent. Mr. McAudrew followed, dealing with the difficulties of work among them, and giving an interesting account of the Cairo mission. Thus, by a general and particular paper, the mission fields of the world will be covered during the term.

Students will take duty on Sunday as follows:
Wallaceburg—C. Simpson.
Thamesford—F. E. Powell.
Leamington—H. W. Snell.
Warwick—D. J. Cornish.
Sarnia—K. McGoun.
Westminster—G. B. Cox.

THE VETERANS ORGANIZE

Elect Officers, and Plan Celebration for Paardeburg Day.

At the call of Capt. McCrimmon, a number of South African veterans met last night in the drill shed. While it was an annual meeting of an association formed some time ago, it was in reality an organization meeting, as it was decided that the new executive should draw up bylaws and that the association should be put on a financial basis, so that eventually a benefit society may be formed. Present plans include a gathering about Paardeberg Day, and the executive will decide the date and nature of the entertainment. Probably a smoker will be held.

Officers were elected as follows:
Honorary President — Lieut.-Col. Gartshore.
President—Capt. McCrimmon.
Vice-President—Capt. Fred Gorman, Sarnia.
Treasurer—Sergt. Price.
Secretary—Lieut. Mills.
Executive Committee—B Company, Capt. Dr. Becher and Corp. Fred Evans; Artillery, Gunner John Coogan; C. M. R., Corp. Hennessy and Corp. Nelles; First Field Hospital, Corp. Gunn; Constabulary, Trooper Egelton.

AN OLD SERVANT,

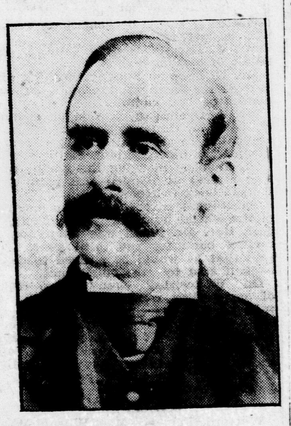


Photo by Edy Bros.
MR. WM. WEST.

Mr. West recently completed 25 years with the Hobbs Hardware Company, and was presented by Mr. Thomas S. Hobbs with a gold watch-chain and locket, as a mark of appreciation of his long and faithful services.

ONE MORE CURE.

Collingwood Bright's Disease Case Brings Out Another Wonderful Cure by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 15.—The cure of Mrs. T. Adams, of Collingwood, of Bright's Disease has caused a great deal of talk here, and the result has been the bringing of light to others cures equally wonderful by the same remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills. One of the most striking of these is the case of Mrs. Fred Philp, of Broadway avenue, Eglinton, Mrs. Philp was treated in Grace and the General Hospitals for Bright's Disease and was told in both that nothing could be done for her. She then commenced taking Dodd's Kidney Pills, and she says of the result, "Dodd's Kidney Pills have done me a world of good. The Dropsy has all left me and I am now doing all my own work, just as I was before I was sick."

London Bridge is crossed every day by 239,000 people.

ANOTHER PIONEER IS DEAD

Nelson Crouse, One of Earliest Settlers, Has Passed Away.

One of Two Brothers Lost in Westminster's Woods Over 70 Years Ago

The links which connect the past, when London was in its infancy and was known as "The Forks," with the present and the future, are fast passing away, the latest being Nelson Crouse, brother of Isaac Crouse, contractor, whose remains were recently interred in the Strathroy Cemetery. There are those who remember Mr. Crouse as one of the two brothers lost in the woods in the Township of Westminster something over 70 years ago, when the sympathetic bonds which united a whole community of early settlers of different nationalities, were spontaneously manifested. After three days' search, in which nearly the entire community took part, the younger boy, Nelson, then three years of age, was found, but Thomas, who was two years older, was never heard of again, though the search was continued for a long time, the excitement becoming so great that men came from a distance of 30 and 40 miles to scour the woods.

As Nelson grew up, the predominant characteristics which in after life made him so popular with all, both old and young, early began to rapidly develop, and as a result of his genial disposition and the unselfishness of his nature, he was a welcome visitor in every home. In early manhood, he was married to Miss Mary McPherson, who has been a faithful and loving companion for about half a century, and who now with four grown-up children, is left to mourn his death. The children are Mrs. W. C. Manning, of Forest; Mrs. H. H. Sands, of Strathroy; Miss Ada, teacher of School Section No. 6, Caradoc, (living at home), and Charles M., of Midway, B. C., editor of the Midway Dispatch. All the children, except Charles, were at the funeral. The relatives from a distance were Isaac Crouse and Levi Crouse, of this city, brother and nephew respectively of the deceased; Prof. W. N. Yerex, and Dr. and Mrs. Copeland, of Arkona.

The services, which were private, Mrs. Crouse being ill and confined to her bed, were simple, yet beautiful. The officiating clergyman was Rev. W. J. Knox, of Strathroy. The pallbearers were Messrs. C. G. Frank, J. A. AnLderson, W. Branton, E. Nichol, W. Thompson and J. Shotwell, friends and neighbors of the family.

MISS LAURA EILER

Weak and Emaciated Was Fast Nearing The Grave.

Miss Laura Eiler, Shakespeare, Ont., tells of her rescue from death as follows: "I was in a weak and emaciated condition for over five years. My heart was so weak that I had to be propped up with pillows; I had pains all through my body and limbs, and often did not sleep for a week. The doctors told me I had Bright's Disease. In spite of all they did for me, I failed every day. I then commenced to use Paine's Celery Compound, and had not used it more than two days when I could sleep well. After a time I was able to do work, and could walk two miles a day. I am now stronger than for years past. I have used several medicines, but Paine's Celery Compound is the best of all."

PAINE'S Celery Compound Cured Her.

If you are sick and desire free medical advice, write to "Consulting Physician," The Wells & Richardson Company, Limited, 200 Mountain street, Montreal, P. Q.

IS "BILLY" IDENTIFIED?

Dispatch From Windsor Indicates Police There Know Him.

A dispatch from Windsor last night may clear up the identity of the dead burglar, buried as "William Wilson," though the police here have not been communicated with as yet. The dispatch was as follows:

Harry May, alias "Texas," captured in London after a hard fight, in which his companion was shot dead by a detective, formerly operated in Windsor, where he made an impression on the local police that has not died out in four years. "Texas" was "a bad customer," who was suspected of numerous misdemeanors, but he always escaped till Sergt. Nash and Officer Reid arrested him for attempted highway robbery. Then he was sent to prison.

May's pal, Steve Doyle, alias "Frenchy," alias "Shorty Bill" and several other names, killed in London, is also an old acquaintance of the Windsor police. He was arrested several times, but like his partner, was clever enough to cover his tracks, so that while the police had every season to believe him guilty they were unable to prove him so.

MOSELEY IN COURT

The Young Burglar Is Remanded for Another Week.

Fred Moseley, who was arrested last Monday, and who pleaded guilty the next day to shopbreaking and theft at Cole's turning shop and at the Dominion oatmeal mills, came up on remand this morning. On account of the subsequent events, including the shooting affray at his house and the arrest of "Texas," another remand was thought advisable, so that his case will not be disposed of for a week.

Two first-offense drunks were the only others on the calendar. One was let go with a warning and the other was bailed for a week to see how he would behave. Both were exceedingly penitent.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

TO BOOM TRADE

Canadian Manufacturers Will Adopt a New Method.

Correspondent members, who will furnish information regarding foreign trade conditions to the members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, will be more largely used by the association in future. The organization is endeavoring to secure a representative in every country in which there is a prospect of trade, one who can give the members at all times data such as is furnished by the United States consular agents. At the meeting of the executive of the association in Toronto it was decided to adopt a new system and appoint members whose interests would not conflict with those of other members of the association.

Arrangements were completed for a display of manufactured goods at the next Winnipeg Exhibition, the display to be under the direction of the manufacturers' organization. Freight charges on the exhibits will be paid out of the Dominion Government grant to the fair.

A committee to suggest changes in the trade marks and design act was appointed. Manufacturers have found that the act does not always properly protect "designs" owing to the wide interpretation of the meaning of the word. Another special committee was appointed to consider the question of discrimination against English newspapers and magazines in favor of the United States.

HAD A SPLENDID YEAR.

The Independent Order of Foresters apparently had a splendid year during 1903. The net addition to the membership during the twelve months was 14,123. This is considerably larger than the net additions during 1902. The death rate was also lower, being only 6.46 against 6.60 in a thousand as compared with 1902. This indicates how careful this great fraternal society is in its selection of its risks. The enormous work which the order did in helping widows and orphans may be understood from the fact that it paid to them during last year no less than $1,542,639 01. In sick benefits the members of the order received $192,163 71, and totally and permanently disabled brethren received $84,719 91. Notwithstanding these large and helpful payments to the membership the order increased its already large accumulated funds during the year by the enormous sum of $1,234,236 97. The total accumulated funds of the order on Feb. 1, 1904, amounted to $7,518,852 09. The above is certainly a wonderful record. Dr. Oronhyatekha, the supreme chief ranger, is certainly to be congratulated upon the results which are flowing from his labors. The total membership of the order is now over 220,000.—Daily Mail and Empire, Toronto, Feb. 16.

UNUSUAL PROCEEDING ON STRATHROY STAGE

JANITOR CUTLER AND BRIDE PRESENTED TO AUDIENCE.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Strathroy, Feb. 20. — Thursday evening at the Lyceum was a record-breaker for Marks Bros. here. The announcement that the janitor of the hall, Jacob Cutler, was to be married on the stage was a great drawing card, in addition to the very creditable play, "Sin and its Sorrows." The gallery was closed to insure good order, but the whole of the downstairs was crowded. When the play was about half overa shuffling of feet was heard at the entrance to the hall, that sounded like "Jakie," (as he is familiarly known), making an arrest; for be it known, Jakie, who is 60 years old, is one of the constables in the county, and is greatly feared by evildoers. Jake made his way down the hall, but in the excitement of the moment forgot to take off his silk hat. When he removed the "tile" it was seen that his hair was brown as a berry, though hitherto it has had a silvery hue. As the pair came down the aisle, the bride leaning on Jacob's arm, the crowd rose, yelled, whistled, stamped their feet and the voices of the performers on the stage were lost amid the uproar. It was a wild time for a few minutes. Quiet being restored, the play proceeded. Presently Mr. Marks announced that Mr. Cutler and bride would be presented to the audience as they had been married earlier in the evening, and he asked for kind considerations on the part of the audience. The second act being completed, the curtain was lowered, and then gently ascended. The crowd half-raised in their seats, craned their necks, jostled each other to get a better view, and finally Jacob and his bride appeared, smiling and bowing to the audience. The crowd again went into a frenzy of excitement and laughter, as a large bouquet of cabbages, carrots, and sundry other vegetables was brought in and presented to Jake. This was clamax, after which the curtain was rung down, and the couple withdrew. The bride was Mrs. Otterson, a widow, of this town, who has two sturdy little boys, aged 7 and 13 years, and they will no doubt make a happy family. It is understood that Jacob received a handsome fee from the management for his share in the evening's performance.

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THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1904. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE HISTORY OF PORT ARTHUR

Named by British, Won by Japs and Leased to Russia.

WAS FORTIFIED BY THE FRENCH

In 1860 It Consisted of a Few Mud Huts Inhabited By Collies—Is Now the Pacific Gibraltar.

London, Feb. 20. — For hundreds of years Chinese coasting junks, beating along the Yellow Sea in the coastwise trade, had run into the land-locked harbor of Lu Shun Kow, down at the extreme southern end of the Liaotung Peninsula. All along the shore great gray cliffs ran up straight from the sea to a height which varied from 300 to 1,500 feet. If you came close enough in you could make out a slit in the mountains which gave entrance to a body of water within. This slit was not more than 200 or 300 yards wide. Once you got through the passageway there was a wide stretch of water before you, hemmed in by cliffs on every side. At high tide the water was deep enough for the anchorage of a big ship, but when the tide went out hundreds of acres of mud flats were exposed to view.

In the valleys between the cliffs were built some fifty or sixty miserable mud huts, and in them lived 300 or 400 Chinese coolies. That was the situation up to 1860 in what is now Port Arthur.

In that year three or four ships of the British navy came that way on a surveying expedition. One of these ships was the gunboat Algerine, commanded by Lieut. William Arthur. Lieut. Arthur daringly ran his vessel in between the cliffs which guard the harbor, which was thereupon named Port Arthur in honor of his exploit.

But beyond the name, Port Arthur gained no new fame for another twenty years. In 1881 it was still merely a convenient harbor into which coasting junks could run for safety when great storms swept the seas outside. On the cliffs and in the valleys thereabouts there still lived only a few hundred wretched Chinese coolies.

Then the great Celestial Empire began to wake up. Foreign engineers were sent along the coast to pick out a safe harbor which might be fortified and made the chief station for the new modern navy of China. They settled on Port Arthur, and it was planned to transform the place into an immensely strong and completely fitted naval station. Plans were drawn for great dockyards, workshops, dry docks, refitting basins and foundries, while above them on the commanding cliffs strong fortresses were to be erected. The contracts for all this work were let to French contractors, so that it was France which first among the nations had to do with this Gibraltar of the Far East. French contractors, with the aid of swarms of Chinese coolies, working like slaves for 15 cents or 20 cents a day, worked for years on the works in and about Port Arthur. Not until 1891 was the place turned over to China, ready for occupancy as a great naval station.

CAPTURED BY JAPS.

By that time Port Arthur — its namesake already forgotten — had become a fairly well built town, containing more than 1,000 houses and shops, outside of the Government works. It then had a commercial population of 6,000, to say nothing of the Chinese garrison of 7,000 or more soldiers. The forts were mounted with modern guns, and Chinese gunners were trained by German and other foreign experts in the use of the artillery.

In 1894, during the month of November, the victorious Japanese army marched down one of the two narrow passes which lead through the surrounding mountains to the city of Port Arthur, captured the city, and put to the sword many of the inhabitants, non-combatants, as well as the members of the garrison. It was a bloody day, though the Japanese officers stopped the slaughter as quickly as was possible.

For a time then Port Arthur was apparently in the permanent possession of the Japanese, until the pressure of the allied powers forced her to give it back to the Chinese in January, 1896. Before they marched out the Japanese destroyed a large part of the Chinese fortifications.

In 1898 Port Arthur was "leased" to Russia, which immediately began to fortify it, with the intention of making it the strongest port in the eastern seas. Its importance to Russia is great. Vladivostok, the other great Russian port on the Japan Sea is icebound a large part of the year. The possession of Port Arthur, gives the navy of the Czar a port which commands the approach to Pekin, the Chinese capital.

Never since the Russian occupancy has there been any occasion of activity in and about Port Arthur. In miserable hovels on the hillsides swarm thousands of coolies, who at a word can be hired for 20 cents a day to do any kind of hard and adventuresome work. Last year a Russian contractor at Port Arthur offered to bet that within a half hour he could hire 10,000 men outside of his regular large force. These regular forces are extremely large and are kept steadily at work both by land and sea. Any time within the last five or six years one could find in the outer harbor a fleet of from 500 to 1,000 Chinese junks, all loaded with railroad ties, lumber, and other building material. They, of course, are all working for the Russian Government.

One important result of the Russian occupancy of Port Arthur has been a tremendous increase in the imports from the United States. During several weeks in 1902 American goods to the value of more than $2,000,000 weekly were landed at Port Arthur and the yearly commerce of the United States with that and the adjacent ports has been estimated at nearly $100,000,000.

But the Russian plan has been from the first to make Port Arthur a purely military and naval center. With that plan in view the Russians several years ago began the construction of the wonderful city of Dalny, thirty miles north and ten miles east of Port Arthur, which they hope to make the commercial capital of the Far East. The plan contemplates that all commercial ships shall be barred out of Port Arthur and sent to Dalny and that the former fortress shall be barred to civilians, where, indeed, they are now allowed only on sufferance, property being held on merely temporary leases.

BUILDING OF DALNY.

Dalny—or rather the site of the present city—was located on an open roadstead, where the navies of all nations might ride. In order to make there a safe harbor, an immense breakwater, costing millions, was built and is now completed, projecting into the sea for a great distance and inclosing a splendid anchorage. At Dalny, also, great administration buildings were erected and even—that rare thing in the far east—a first-class and comfortable hotel.

Eventually, as planned, Dalney is to be the final terminus of the great Siberian railroad, by means of which Russia has tied together her widely scattered empire.

Visitors to Fort Arthur within the last few years have been vastly impressed by the spirit of boundless energy which prevails there. Life in the fortress city is in great contrast to that in most of the settlement along the Chinese coast. The streets have been thronged with Russian soldiers and with gangs of coolies, all busy on some important errand.

The Russian soldier, as seen at Port Arthur, impresses the visitor as being in deadly earnest. Before them all, from the lowest private in the ranks to the highest officer, shines the hope of winning the little cross of St. George for valor in the face of the enemy. And on the day of St. George the brave men who wear his cross have the honor of breaking bread with the great white Czar himself in his palace at St. Petersburg, if they be stationed there, or, if they are quartered at Port Arthur, they eat breakfast at the table of the Czar's viceroy, Admiral Alexieff—and how can greater honor come into the life of one of these wiry Cossacks, wrapped in skins and furs and mounted on a little shaggy pony, even tougher and hardier than his master?

So, strangely, in the passing of the years and in the working out of the policy of the nations, has the little Chinese junk harbor of 40 years ago, named by the English, fortified by the French, for the Chinese, won by the Japanese at a great cost of blood and finally leased and turned into a Pacific Gibraltar by the Russians, come to be the center of the world's interest.

BURNED AT THE STAKE

A Negro Lynched After a Confession of Murder.

Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 20.—Glencoe Bays, a negro, hunted down by a mob, was burned at the stake yesterday near Crossett. He was charged with the murder of J. D. Stephen, of Ashley County. Bloodhounds readily took the scent, and traced the murderer to his father's house, where the negro was found hiding in a well. The murderer made a full confession. With hands and feet tied, he was bound to a stake in his father's yard. Brush was piled around him and the torch applied and the man slowly burned to death.

IMITATED WRIGHT

Man Arrested for Attempted Murder Suicides With Poison.

Minnedosa, Feb. 20. — Considerable excitement was caused in town by the shooting of Captain Gore and the subsequent arrest and suicide of Sydney Wagstaff, his assailant. It is now learned that Wagstaff, who had been drinking lately, went to Captain Gore and demanded a loan of $10, the refusal of which caused him to attack Captain Gore with an axe, and when dispossessed of that weapon to use a revolver. Two special constables were sent out and arrested Wagstaff, who submitted quietly. On the three mile drive to town, the prisoner was noticed to act queerly, and shortly after being placed in jail, expired, evidently from poison taken before his arrest. A mark on his neck would indicate an attempt to cut his own throat with some blunt instrument. Captain Gore, the injured man, is resting quietly, the ball entered the back below the right shoulder, but has not been found.

PAPER MILLS HARD HIT

The Weather Has Stopped Supplies of Pulpwood—Price of Paper to Advance.

Ottawa, Feb. 20.—A combination of adverse conditions has led to an advance in the price of blank paper, and it will be felt most severely in the lines used in the publication of newspapers. At the bottom of the advance is the unprecedented weather conditions. Most of the pulp and paper mills in Ontario and Quebec are operated by water power, but the ordinary supply has been seriously curtailed by the formation of ice in the streams, following the unbroken spell of cold weather that set in early in December. The deep snow has also had a depressing effect on the supply of raw materials at the mills. In some districts, on account of the depth of snow, it has been found necessary to suspend the cutting of pulp wood. Moreover, on account of the snow blockades on the country roads, it has been found next to impossible to move pulp wood to the railways for shipment to the mills, and in any event the railway people, on account of their own troubles from the snow and continued cold weather, were unable to move pulp wood or other bulky freight. The humble ragman with the mournful voice has been unable to go his rounds in city and country, on account of the deep snow, and as a consequence the paper mills are shy on rags, which are an important factor in the manufacture of paper. The stock of paper is said to be low at the mills, and the companies are at a loss to know how to fill the demand for news-print, which has increased with the increase in newspaper circulations, following the outbreak of the war in the east. As the outlook at the paper mills shows no indications of improvement, the price of the different lines of news-print and other papers will probably suffer another advance. It is probable that a meeting of the Canadian Papermakers' Association will be held shortly to discuss the situation.

HITS AT CARD PARTIES.

Kingston, Feb. 20. — Bishop Mills, in an address, scored euchre parties where women, in hot, darkened rooms, played for prizes, and said that the conduct of women in his view, in her breaking-down of home life and influences, and bringing in the club idea, was responsible for much of the lack of rectitude in men.

THROWN OVER CLIFF.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 20. — Patrick Walsh, lighthouse keeper at Lingdan, drove over a 90-foot cliff in a snowstorm on Monday night. The body was found next morning by a searching party.

BRITAIN'S NEW ARMY SCHEME

Lord Roberts Mentioned as the Inspector-General.

SYSTEM OF IMPERIAL DEFENSE

The Army and Navy to Co-Operate More Than in the Past — Merit to Count With Officers.

London, Feb. 20. — Lord Roberts, the last of the commanders-in-chief, has offered to be first occupant of the more restricted post of inspector-general. In his new office he can only report on the state of efficiency as he sees it; the question of what is to be done and who is to do it will be decided by the army council of which he will not be a member.

There is a personal side to this which it is impossible to disregard. He explains a good deal of the enthusiasm that the new scheme has aroused, but it has not found its way into print.

Lord Roberts himself is a hard-working, gallant soldier, who started with little position. His longest and best service was in India, where Lady Roberts, a woman of strong likes and dislikes, was unquestionably for years a powerful element in securing promotion for staff officers.

All her influence was thrown on the side of men of model private life and preferably aristocratic family relations. It resulted in a number of amiable aides-de-camp being moved up to responsible commands, which, from want of energy, self-reliance and ability, they were wholly unfitted to fill.

Their performances in the South African war were thought to have finished them; but the old system of favoritism has come back with peace and the fading away of popular anger at their performances. The report deals discreetly, but finally, with this class of peaceful warriors, who till now have filled many of the high departments of the war office. He says:

"It is necessary to make a complete breach with the past, and to endeavor to reconstitute the war office with a single eye to the effective training and preparation of the military forces of the crown for war.

"New measures demand new men, and we, therefore, attach special importance to the immediate appointment of military members who have not hitherto been closely connected with existing methods, and are, therefore, not likely to be embarrassed by the traditions of a system which is to be radically changed."

It is more directly with the defense of the British Islands that the army council and inspector-general are concerned. An imperial defense committee is to deal with the large international questions of strategy that Governments must face as an alternative to any foreign policy.

The report adopts the view that the military needs of the British Empire call for one policy combining both navy and army strategy and that the two services can best be united under the Prime Minister, who shall preside over a committee which would supervise both. The report says:

"The British Empire is pre-eminently a great naval, Indian and colonial power. There are, nevertheless, no means for co-ordinating defense problems, for dealing with them as a whole, for defining the proper functions of the various elements, and for insuring that on the one hand, peace preparations are carried out on a consistent plan, and, on the other hand, that in time of emergency a definite war policy, based on solid data can be formulated. It would be easy to show that unnecessary weakness, coupled with inordinate waste of national resources, thus results.

"The existing defense committee has, under the auspices of the present Prime Minister, proved capable of useful work. There have been, however, in the past and there will be in the future Prime Ministers to whom the great questions of imperial defense do not appeal.

"The committee is necessarily a changing body. It is not safe to trust matters affecting national security to the chance of a favorable combination of personal characteristics.

"We are, therefore, convinced that the addition of a permanent nucleus in the defense committee is essential as the only valid guarantee (1) that vitally important work with which no one is now charged shall be continuously and consistently carried on, and (2) that the Prime Minister shall have at his disposal all the information needed for the due fulfillment of his weighty responsibilities.

"And, further, we can conceive of no other means of focussing questions of national defense under existing conditions without involving constitutional changes which would be undesirable, if not impracticable."

The formation of the new imperial defense committee is to be as follows:

First—A permanent secretary, who should be appointed for five years, renewable at pleasure.

Second—Under this official, two naval officers, selected by the admiralty; two military officers, chosen by the war office, and two Indian officers, nominated by the viceroy, with, if possible, one or more representatives of the colonies. These officers should not be of high rank, and the duration of their appointment should be limited to two years.

The duties of the permanent nucleus of the defense committee would be:

(a) To consider all question of imperial defense from the point of view of the navy, the military forces, India and the colonies.

(b) To obtain and collate information from the admiralty, war office, India office, colonial office and other departments of state.

(c) To prepare any documents required by the Prime Minister and the defense committee, anticipating their needs as far as possible.

(d) To furnish such advice as the committee may ask for in regard to defense questions involving more than one department of state.

(e) To keep adequate records for the use of the cabinet of the day and of its successors.

The report finally declares that the functions now vested in the joint naval and military committee for defense and in the colonial defense committee should be transferred to the defense committee. These two committees should be dissolved as soon as the permanent office which it is proposed to attach to the defense committee can be formed.

Under this new directorate, the army must face the future. Parliament may discuss, but it cannot alter the report as an executive document.

The War Minister, who has to inaugurate the system, is Mr. Arnold-Forster, a man who, long before failure in the field had condemned the old war office agitated for a combination of navy and army control to secure that the empire's fighting force should be a unit.

ALFONSO'S PERILS

Young King of Spain in Danger of Assassination.

London, Feb. 19. — Those who are interested in the welfare of young King Alfonso and of his devoted mother, have good grounds for being alarmed by the present condition of affairs in Spain, where the anti-dynastic movement is becoming every day stronger and the spread of republicanism more extensive. The reactionary policy of the Government is ascribed, rightly or wrongly, to the influence of the King's brother-in-law, the Prince of the Asturias, husband of the heiress apparent to the crown, and it is to be feared that were anything untoward to happen to the King, that his sister, the infanta Maria de Las Mercedes, would by reason of the prevailing unpopularity of her husband, be barred from the succession, in which event troubles of the gravest character would be likely to ensue.

Already at the time of the marriage of the infanta, the distaste on the part of the public for the match led to sanguinary riots throughout Spain, and nothing that has happened since has tended to diminish the distrust and the dislike with which the prince of the Asturias is regarded by all save the ultra-conservatives.

It is this state of things that gives additional gravity to the attempts which are being made upon the life of the young King. They are increasing in number. Most of them do not reach the ears of the public.

But the Perfect of Madrid was forced to admit the other day, in reply to questions put to him by well-informed persons, that a tin canister had been found a short time previously in a part of the royal gardens most frequented by the King, and that on being subjected to examination it was ascertained to contain 175 grammes of dynamite mixed with broken glass and pieces of lead, while attached thereto was a fuse which had failed to keep alight after being set on fire.

Anarchy is rampant just now in Spain, and of all anarchists of the old world the most desperate are those who make their headquarters at Barcelona. It is there that the hostility to the present regime is most pronounced, and were a careful observer of the affairs of the old world to be asked who was the sovereign whose life stood in the greatest danger on the part of the anarchists, the name of young King Alfonso would undoubtedly be mentioned, not because there is any particular grudge against the royal lad, who is, so to speak, on the very threshold of his reign, and of his manhood, but because his death would be productive of greater political disturbance than that of any other ruler.

In all the other countries the sudden demise of the monarch would bring about the accession of the heir apparant without much trouble or interruption of the continuity of government. In Spain alone would the King's murder be followed by that political chaos so dear and so profitable to the anarchists.

BRUIN WAS MASTER

Angry Bear Was for One Night of a Moscow Train.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 19.—Wonderful things occur on the St. Petersburg-Moscow line from time to time. I remember that, not very long ago, one of the night trains was brought to a sudden standstill, having run into a drove of oxen that had chosen to go to sleep on the road. Russian trains run slowly, otherwise the damage might have been serious.

Now a fresh and much more amusing incident is recorded. Train No. 3, which carries the mail, started from St. Petersburg to Moscow several nights ago. All went its normal course until the train arrived at Vyschny-Volotchek. There a particularly large cask was hastily placed in the baggage wagon, the guard, in the hurry of the moment, failing to make any inquiries as to contents, bill of lading or anything else.

Off the train started, and, to the terror of the employes of the baggage car, strange sounds began to issue from the big cask, which started moving about. Something very active was inside. Presently, to the further fright of the guards, a big, brown, hairy animal became visible. Without much more ado a large bear freed himself from his confinement, and he was an irritated and very angry bear. Either hunger or annoyance at the liberties taken with him, made Bruin begin to lay about him, in such a way that the guards fled, locking the beast in the luggage van. There he remained, making a terrible row, and apparently scattering everything possible about.

Needless to say, the passengers became very anxious, some for their lives, fearing lest the beast emblematic of their country should break out and get into the train; others for the safety of their portable property in the van. No one had a gun, so there was nothing to be done.

All that night Mr. Bear remained in undisputed possession of the luggage van. Playfulness or spite—some said he was looking for honey—made him roll the luggage about pretty well uninterruptedly till morning, when the train arrived in Moscow at about breakfast time. There, after much trouble, Bruin was captured in a large sheet and handed over to the care of the railroad authoritics.

It is supposed that the "entraining" of the bear was the work of practical jokers.

When the contents of the van in which the bear had passed the night came to be examined, it was found that a large number of trunks and boxes had been stove in by formidable blows from the bear's forepaws, and their contents thrown about in wild disorder.

Should no one claim the bear—and it is little likely anyone will—it is announced that he will be sold at public auction.

THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD MOUNTAIN

$22,000,000 Already Taken From Mount Morgan.

AND PLENTY MORE TO BE HAD

Composed Entirely of Gold Ore—Sold by a Poor Herder for $5 an Acre —Fortunes Made by It.

London, Feb. 19. — A London newspaper announced the other day that the usual monthly dividend of $145,000 had been paid on the stock of the Mount Morgan Mining Company. Thus far the lucky shareholders in this company have received more than $22,000,000 in dividends.

The richest gold deposits were found at the top of the mountain, and until the top had been quarried away the dividends amounted to more than $500,000 a month. The sensational returns ceased several years ago, and since then the company has been paying regularly $145,000 a month, and seems likely to continue to do so for many years, for the entire mountain, as far as can be ascertained, consists of gold-bearing ore of uniform richness.

Mount Morgan, in the southeastern part of Queensland, Australia, is probably the most marvelous gold mine ever opened. There is pathetic as well as romantic interest in its history.

Years ago the mountain was owned by a poor herder named Gordon, who eked out a precarious existence by keeping a few score of cattle. He had fenced in the mountain and a strip of the plain around it, established his residence there and fulfilled all the conditions necessary to make the property his homestead.

The few people who came to his little cottage wondered that he had chosen so uninviting a spot, for the pasturing was poor and little of the soil was adapted to cultivation. He said, however, that he had plenty of water, and that consideration had induced him to settle there.

One day two brothers named Morgan came to Gordon's cottage at nightfall and sought his hospitality. It was the custom in the bush country to make all travelers as comfortable as possible, and Gordon welcomed the strangers and set out his best store for their entertainment.

They were experienced prospectors and were looking for gold indications. As they were chiefly interested in mining, Gordon told them about his mountain. He said that he had observed curious green and blue stains all over it, and he would not be surprised if it contained copper.

He excited the curiosity of the Morgan brothers, who next morning examined the mountain. A shower during the night had wetted the rocks, and one of the brothers observed indications of gold that fairly startled him.

They said nothing, but pocketed a few specimens of the rock and went on their way. They had discovered the richest known spot on the globe.

A few weeks later the Morgan brothers again appeared and offered to buy the land from Gordon at $5 an acre. He thought it was a good offer and decided to sell. At that time the Morgans had no idea of the enormous value of the mountain, though they were confident that it would pay handsomely to work it.

Gordon drove his cattle away to another freehold, and a few years ago it was reported that he had died in poverty. He lived long enough to know the value of the prize that had slipped his hands.

A battery was needed to treat the rock, but the Morgans did not have money enough to buy the necessary plant. They therefore offered a half interest in the property to a resident of Rockhampton for $10,000, the money to be invested in machinery.

He said it was too great a risk for one man to take, but he found three other men to go in with him, each investing $2,500. There were thus six men in the enterprise, the Morgan brothers owning half of the property.

Five years later each of the six men was a millionaire. The stock is now more widely distributed, though it is in comparatively few hands. The mine has made a fortune for every one concerned in it.

It was found that the methods necessary for mining and reducing the ore were unique, as no similar formation or quality of ore had been discovered elsewhere. Original methods were therefore devised for working the mine.

At the foot of the mountain there is now a thriving mining town, and the whole district has been transformed by the great expenditures of the company.

A HIGH OLD GAMBLE

Young New Yorker Loses $405,000 in Five Nights' Play.

Albany, Feb. 20.—Four hundred and five thousand dollars in five nights, according to District Attorney Jerome, was the loss of a wealthy young New Yorker in a select gambling house in New York City.

The district attorney made the statement at a hearing before the Codes committee on the Dowling bill, which would compel Jesse Lewisohn and other rich men to testify in the Canfield and Bucklin cases. He explained that the object of the bill was to carry out the intent of the original law on the subject of testimony in gambling cases.

A RUNAWAY TRAIN

Down Mountain Side and Over 300 Foot Embankment.

Wheeling, W. Va., Feb. 20. — On the famous 17-mile grade on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which lies between the towns of Altamont and Piedmont, and inclines from the crest of the Alleghany Mountains, a freight train of eighteen loaded steel cars ran away recently, going over a steep embankment 300 feet high at Everett tunnel. Fireman Francis P. Egan, of Western Port, Md., was killed and Engineer Porter Kinney, of Cumberland, Md., who made a thrilling leap from the cab, sustained a serious scalp wound and a broken leg.

Two months ago on the same precipitous grade a heavy freight train broke and ran away, killing five trainmen. The place is considered one of the most dangerous spots on any railroad east of the Rockies. The railroad company is now engaged in constructing a series of switches that will run up-grade to catch all runaway trains in the future.

The cause of the runaway is said to have been the icy condition of the tracks, which resisted all the power of the brakes, and this trouble began soon after the train began to descend the mountain. Desperate efforts were made to check the train's increasing speed, and the end came after a hair-raising run of five miles.

At Everett tunnel the curve is particularly acute. The engine wheels left the rails at this point, dragging the rest of the train behind, and all tumbled to the valley below.

DRUCKER M. P.'S DEATH

The Jury Finds New York Hospital Nurses Were Not To Blame.

New York, Feb. 20. — An inquest in the case of Adolphe Drucker, the English member of Parliament and owner of mines in British Columbia, who died on Dec. 10 last, in the alcohol ward at Bellevue Hospital, was held yesterday by Coroner Jackson.

Drucker's life was insured for over $1,000,000 in the interests of the Hooleys of London, and at the time of his death complaint was made by James Murphy and William Otto, patients in the same ward, that the man had been cruelly treated by the nurses at Bellevue Hospital. After hearing testimony today Coroner Jackson said the charge of brutality in the hospital had not been borne out by the evidence, and there were no marks on Drucker's body when he saw it at the morgue. He admitted, however, that he did not know the cause of Drucker's death, because the autopsy had been made before the corpse was removed beyond his jurisdiction.

The coroner directed the jury to find that Drucker's death was due to causes unknown, and, as an after consideration asked that the hospital officials be relieved from any blame. This was done.

LUNATICS IN PERIL

Fire In An Insane Asylum At Rescue, Wisconsin.

Racine, Wis., Feb. 20. — Late last night the city authorities were notified that the county insane Asylum, four miles from the city, was on fire, and owing to the cold weather and lack of fire fighting facilities, was in danger of being destroyed. It is said there are 116 inmates in the institution.

Later.—It is said that eight or ten of the inmates are missing, and unless they have been taken to farm houses they have wandered away in the snow and became lost.

DEADLY SHRAPNEL FIRE

Blinding, Bewildering Effect of the Japanese Ammunition.

London, Tuesday, Feb. 19. — In an interview with the Daily Mail's Seoul correspondent, Brig.-Gen. H. Tallan, of the Philippine Constabulary, who was appointed to accompany the Russian army, and who watched the naval fight at Chemulpo at close quarters, and afterwards rowed around the Russian ships, before they were destroyed, said: "I have never seen or heard of anything resembling the effect of the shrapnel fire. The Variag was literally peppered in parts as though she had been played on at close quarters with machine guns. Evidently time fuse shrapnel was used, with blinding, bewildering effect. The heavy artillery work emphasizes the fact that you fire a tremendous lot and get little for it. The firing lasted fifty-two minutes, and there were ten shots a minute. Only two heavy shells struck the Variag's hull. One shot exploded on the bridge, and strikingly demonstrated the effect of shell fire, everything around being torn to tatters, and resembling the debris of a machine shop. All the torpedo tubes were filled after the fight, indicating that none had been fired. The Russians knew evidently that they were going to inevitable death, yet they fought until their ship was unmanageable. Their commander did well to bring the ship into the harbor. Further fighting would have been madness."

SAILORS BADLY FROZEN

Battle With Sea Fourteen Hours Before Being Rescued.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 20.—Six maimed and suffering sailors, who had been picked up nearly frozen to death, and the body of another, who died of exposure, were brought into port yesterday by the steamer Orion, from Baltimore. The men, who comprised the crew of the Boston schooner S. C. Tryon, were taken from the boat in which they had struggled with sea and tempest for fourteen hours, after having abandoned their vessel on Wednesday off the Delaware capes. The Tryon had hit an ice floe and was sinking when the crew left her. The dead man was Henry Goncalves, 26 years of age, and a native of Cape de Verde Islands. The rescued are Capt. Geo. E. Jones, of Salisbury, Md.; Mate B. T. Bragg, of Philadelphia, and Seamen David Gillette, Lee Jackson, Julian Grant and Henry Hardy. The survivors were taken to a hospital, where it was found that Mate Bragg was partially blind, that Jackson would probably lose the fingers of both hands, Grant one of his ears, Hardy the sight of one eye and Capt. Jones one of his fingers.

BALTIMORE'S FIRE

Total Loss Is Now Placed In Vicinity of $33,000,000.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 20. — The Baltimore Underwriter, in its issue today, will print the list of losses of all the fire insurance companies in the Baltimore fire. The total gross loss is $32,864,894, of which $6,000,009 falls upon the local companies. The estimated total of salvage is $1,769,762, which leaves a net loss to the insurance companies of $31,095,132. It has been learned that many of the large wholesale drygoods houses formed an insurance pool among themselves, which amounted to about $5,000,000, from which practically nothing will be realized. Very few of the tenants of the so-called fire proof buildings carried any insurance.

ISOLATED THIBET THE MYSTERIOUS

Hermit Nation Is Strangest Country in the World.

IS HEDGED IN BY GREAT PEAKS

Himalayas Form a Perfect Barrier Against an Invasion of India—The State of Nepal.

Bombay, Feb. 20. — The expedition which recently left India for Lhassa, the capital of Thibet, has attracted considerable attention throughout the world. Thibet is the unknown, mysterious country of the world, a land of desert and mountains inhabited by a primitive and bigoted people, who have for many years been under the protection of China, and paid tribute to the Emperor until the late war with Japan in 1895. After the result of that conflict became known they seemed to lose their respect for and confidence in their protectors and have sent no envoys or money to Pekin since.

We know very little about Thibet. Foreigners are prohibited to enter the country, and only a few venturesome explorers like W. W. Rockhill, of Washington, and Henry Savage Landor, of London, have endured the hardships and faced the dangers of a visit to that forbidden land. Indeed, it is so perilous an undertaking that a skeptical public frequently takes the liberty to doubt the statements of men who have gone there. There has recently been a vicious attack upon Mr. Landor by jealous writers, who assert that he did not even pass the boundaries, but obtained his information second-hand from people along the border; but Mr. Jamesetje N. Tata, one of the prominent merchants of Bombay, took Mr. Landor to his home when he returned from Lhassa and nursed him back to life from a very desperate illness caused by exposure, hunger and fatigue. Mr. Tate says he has not the slightest doubt of the truth of every statement Mr. Landor has made. But all agree that Thibet is the hermit of nations, that its people are under the control of cruel and ignorant Buddhist priests, who endeavor to prevent them from acquiring any modern customs or ideas.

A NATURAL BOUNDARY.

Between India and Thibet lie the Himalaya Mountains, the most perfect natural boundary in the world. The word Himalaya is a Sanskrit compound which means the Abode of Snow, but 18,000 feet above tide water, or nearly 18,000 feet above tode water, or nearly twice as high as that in the Alps or in the Rocky Mountains. They are the most extensive and the highest suit of all mountain ranges, culminating in Mount Everest, the loftiest measured peak in the world, the captain of a battalion of Titans whose line extends nearly two thousand miles. The average distance from the southern to the northern foothills exceeds 500 miles. Thus they are a perfect natural barrier and have in all ages given protection to Northern India. There are at least 30 peaks that exceed 25,000 feet in height and geographers believe that several surpass Everest in elevation.

For a continuous distance of 200 miles there is a series of peaks rising one after another like the teeth of a saw, the lowest of which is 22,000 feet. Through this barrier are several passes or gateways, between Thibet and India, the lowest, however, exceeding 16,000 feet in altitude, and the average 18,000 feet. The altitude of Thibet varies from 12,000 to 16,000 feet, and hence it is known as the "Roof of the World." No invading force could possibly enter India from the north if these passes were defended, because the inhospitable climate of Thibet would not sustain an army, and the enormous distance and altitude would make the transportation of supplies for any considerable force practically impossible. Lhassa, the capital of Thibet, and its principal city, is fifteen days' march, or about 300 miles, from the frontier.

THE STATE OF NEPAL.

Lying between Thibet and India is the independent state of Nepal, the home of the Gurkhas, one of the finest fighting races in the world, and there are eighteen full regiments of them in the Indian army. The Gurkhas are a mountain people, industrious, temperate, hardy, brave, loyal, honest and without sense of fear. They are the main dependence of the Indian Government among the native troops.

Nepal has its own government and the people are proud of their independence. While they are entirely friendly to Great Britain and have treaties with India under which the latter extends a protectorate over the province, and enters into an offensive and defensive alliance, the Maharajah permits no British adviser to take part in his government, and receives a representative of the viceroy only in the capacity of envoy or minister plenipotentiary. The latter dare not interfere with the administration of the Government, and never presumes to tender his advice to the native rulers unless it is asked. His duties are chiefly to keep the viceroy at Calcutta informed as to what is going on in the Nepal province and to cultivate the goodwill of the officials and the people.

The people of Nepal profess the Hindu faith and have close relations with the Brahmins at Benares, which is the Rome, or the Mecca, of Brahminism. They sometimes in the past have been bold enough to defy British authority, and, for example, protected Nana Sahib, the leader of the mutiny of 1857, and gave him an asylum when he fled from British vengeance. However amicable the relations between Nepal and the British Government, the latter is scrupulously careful not to furnish any excuse for complaint or controversy, because a collision with this powerful people would not only result in the loss of the finest corps in the Indian army, but would make it extremely unpleasant for the people of Assam, Bengal, Oudh and the Punjab, which provinces lie next on the south.

ONE DOLLAR WHEAT.

Chicago, Feb. 19. — Wheat for May delivery today sold at $1 01 a bushel. Closing figures last night were 99⅜ to 99½ cents. The war scare, together with a scarcity of good cars wheat for milling purposes, was the cause of the advance. Other deliveries showed moderate gains.

Nutritious, Delicious and Healthful

UNAPPROACHABLE BY ANY JAPAN TEA GROWN.

"SALADA"

CEYLON NATURAL GREEN Tea is to the Japan Tea drinker what "SALADA" Black is to the Black Tea drinker.

Sold only in sealed lead packets. By all Grocers.

Vera's Love Affair

CHAPTER XXXIV.

I'm on the rock;
For sure the greatest evil man can know
Bears no proportion to this dread suspense.

"Here you are at last," says Peyton, in a subdued voice, but joyous. He is looking thoroughly disreputable in his borrowed plumes, but radiant as the dawn. It is needless to say he is addressing Griselda. "I've got back," says he, a superfluous remark, as he is looming large as life upon the gravel path.

"I didn't expect you until tomorrow," says Griselda, also in the tone of a conspirator. "Well, what did she say? Was she mad with you—does she hate me—do you think she will help us?"

"How can I answer all that here? I've such a lot to say to you, and I feel as if there was an eye in every window over there." They are within range of the entire western side of the house. "Do you know the old ruin at the end of the vegetable garden? Could you manage to get up there? If so, I could follow, and we should at least be out of sight and hearing."

"I'll try," says Griselda, who is assiduously plucking the dead roses from a bush near her and looking at anything but Peyton. To her, every window in the western wing is peopled with Grunches. As she speaks, she slides away in a cautious manner towards the little green iron gateway that leads to the upper garden, and once out of sight of the windows, takes to her heels and runs with light steps to the old ruin Peyton had suggested to her.

It is an ancient edifice that once might have been a private chapel, but now is purposeless. The four walls still remain, and the roof stands trembling over it, but the windows are as eyes socketless, and the door a gaping mouth. Tender, straggling, trailing wreaths of ivy, as if in pity for her, have flung themselves from crumbling roof to rotten walls, and hang daintily over the apertures in the latter that time has made.

Griselda has hardly had time to mark all these signs of death and life commingled when Peyton joins her.

"I feel as if I was suffocating here," says she springing up from a stone resting-place in one of the rooms and hastening towards him and the sunlight outside, where he stands looking in at the doorway. "What a dreary spot! They say the old monks lived here long ago. I thought you would never come to rid me of the fancies that caught and held me—as if some ghostly abbot would arise and question my right, like the bears of old, to 'sit in his chair.' Well, well, well, now tell me everything."

"Come and sit here, then," says he, drawing her towards a small cock of late hay that has evidently been drawn in for some time and left there forgotten. It gives them a comfortable seat, and Mr. Peyton, with Griselda's hand in his, proceeds to give her a graphic description of his visit to his sister.

"At the last she seemed dangerously desirous of coming to pay her respects to you in person. She seemed quite bent on seeing you face to face, but I flatter myself I vanquished that troublesome craving. I nipped it in the bud! Just consider, were she to come and find me enclothed in these vile garments! ha, ha, ha!" roars Mr. Peyton shamelessly, enchanted at the vision his imagination has apparently conjured up. "She'd have a fit," says he, still shaking with mirth.

"Does it amuse you to think of your sister having a fit?" says Griselda, severely, who is so terrified at the picture he has drawn and which has so delighted him, that anger wakes within her breast. "Oh, if she could come, what on earth would become of us?"

"She won't come. I tell you I have provided against that."

"She may think it over and come after all; oh, Tom, I feel frightened about it. Yesterday there was only fear of my uncle's finding out; now there is added to that the certainty that your sister will pounce down upon us one of these days."

"Nonsense," says Mr. Peyton. "I never saw anyone who so loved to torture herself. Why anticipate the bad?"

"Why, think, you should say? Do you imagine I really want to make myself miserable? Nature has given me a mind—I must use it."

"Or abuse it!"

"Surely there is no occasion to be rude," says Griselda with crushing force. "Because I am unhappily alive to the fact that evil may befall us, am I then to be dubbed a fool? There are those who—you have read of it, perhaps?" with ominous sweetness, "it is Dryden, I think, who says it—

'Who think too little, and who talk too much.'"

"Who is rude now?" demands Mr. Peyton gloomily, sticking the end of his mustache into his mouth with a plain determination to make an end of it.

Dead silence ensues. It might have lasted until now, so entirely have both belligerents made up their minds never again to address the other, when a sound falling upon the stillness with which they have providentially, if illtemperedly, surrounded themselves, rouses them to instant action, and a tacit forgetfulness of all dispute.

It is the dull tap-tap of a stick upon the gravel walk; it is a tap-tap fatally familiar to both; it is the tap-tap of Gregory Dysart's stick.

"Ye gods!" says Mr. Peyton below his breath, and without further hesitation he hauls the panic-stricken Griselda up from her seat on the small haycock, and flinging himself on his stomach, actually swims under the haycock, arms and legs playing their part manfully, until his whole figure is completely hidden beneath the scented mound.

Griselda, lost at first in admiration of this maneuver, has barely time to turn her attention to a huge bush of flaming fuchsia near her when Mr. Dysart, stick in hand, turns the corner of the hedge and marches down upon her.

"Whom were you talking to?" demands he, casting a searching glance around him and sniffing at the empty air.

"Talking to?" says Gristida, confusedly, partly to gain time, partly because she is frightened to death and doesn't know what to say.

"You heard me, didn't you? I desire you to tell me at once, madam, who was your companion?"

"You can see for yourself," says Griselda, trembling, but with an assumption of indignation she is far from feeling. "There is no one here," with an eloquent gesture of her hand to the silent garden around her. "Who should there be?"

"That is best known to you; and I warn you," says he vindictively, "that it will be bad for you to deceive me. What! you think me an old dotard likely, yet I am as wide-awake as most yet, and I can swear I heard two voices joined in conversation as I drew near. One was yours; one was that of a man. What I desire to know is where is that man?" He thumps his stick on the ground with sudden passion. "Where is your companion.?"

"You see for yourself," says Griselda, distractedly, "there is no one." Again she points to the empty scene, but her eye at this moment catching sight of the toe of Mr. Peyton's dilapidated boot, her courage gives way, and she feels that death is near; so poignant is her despair, that, perhaps, loving her as he does, it communicates itself to Peyton, because presently, with the utmost caution, the damnatory toe is withdrawn.

"You would have me suppose, then," says the old man with a sneer, "that you are a ventriloquist? That you carried on a conversation here simply for your own amusement, enacting the parts of Madame et Monsieur to perfection? I congratulate you on a talent hitherto so modestly thrust into the background. It is another charm added to those already so well known to me."

"I am not a ventriloquist," says Griselda with a frown.

"No? You must pardon me if I dare to disbelieve that, yet I must, I suppose, take your word for it. Were you reciting then? Preparing for the stage, perhaps? A wise decision,as if you succeed (and there can be little doubt of that with one so filled with the fire of genius) it will enable you to lift a burden from the shoulders of an old man who is now supporting you, while barely able to support himself."

"I am not going on the stage," says Griselda; she might perhaps have said more, because her hot young blood is boiling at the insults heaped upon her; but a surging movement in the heap before her so petrified her that she hardly dares to breathe. Seeing it subside, her courage returns. "I have been thinking it over," however," she says, "and I believe I have found out a way that will enable me to relieve you of my presence."

"Eh, eh? What d'ye mean?" stammers the old man, peering at her. "To go out as a governess, you think, perhaps? I tell you, no. I promised my dead brother to be a guardian to you, and as such I claim your obedience. From this house you go not. Do you hear, you wilful girl!" stamping once again his stick upon the ground. "I warn you, you are under my control—I have given you my word. I will befriend you. I don't care what you cost. To me, to me alone, you shall be beholden for all."

He quivers with agitation — surely some secret fear is working in him, or some remorse. As if exhausted and unequal to the argument, he turns aside from her, and, to her horror, proceeds to prod and turn up with his stick the haycock so full of meaning.

"Now, why has this been left here? Good hay, good hay, and rotting here, because those idle rascals will see to nothing. Why, there is a quarter of a ton of hay if there is an ounce, and sound as one could wish for. This is how I'm beggared day after day.Thieving scoundrels, doing nothing, and crying for wages morning, noon and night."

He has so far prodded the haycock that now he has come to within an inch of Mr. Peyton's nose, who heroically awaits the worst in a state of suffocation hardly to be described. Too late he remembers that he was not Tom Peyton, but only the gardener, as Mr. Dysart came up, and that he might easily have struck an attitude and taken Griselda's directions about such and such a plant without danger of discovery. But would Griselda have directed? There lay the rub.

[To be Continued.]

Inmates of St. Asaph workhouse, in Wales, possess a pony and phaeton, a piano and a library of over six hundred volumes. All are provided by generously disposed persons in the district.

Engine drivers working from Crewe to London and back have to notice no fewer than 570 signals.

Are you trying to make bricks without straw? Build up your body with food that nourishes but a part of its elements?

A building is built of individual stones or bricks, but mortar or cement is a very necessary part of the building to hold the stones and bricks together. Just imagine what would happen to a building if the contractor, thinking to improve its looks, left out the mortar and cement. This is what the miller does when he makes white flour—he leaves out very essential elements in the building of the human body, for the sake of making his product please the eye. The golden outer coating of the wheat would spoil the spotless whiteness of the flour, so they throw it out and with it the nitrates and phosphates which build muscle and brain, and leave practically nothing but the fat- and heat-producing starch.

When you eat

SHREDDED WHOLE WHEAT BISCUIT AND TRISCUIT

The Natural Foods

you get the whole of the wheat—every element that the body and brain need for thorough nourishment.

Each Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit contains over seven hundred inches of individual shreds, which are rendered light and porous by the process of shredding. The pores readily receive the saliva during the process of mastication, and in the second step of digestion the porous shreds are quickly saturated with the gastric juices of the stomach. Thus digestion is attended with natural results.

Triscuit is a delicious, light wafer containing no yeast, fats or chemicals. Takes the place of bread or crackers and makes ideal toast.

Make ***Triscuit*** your daily bread.

Triscuit as bread, toast, crackers or wafers, served with cocoa or other drink



Send for "The Vital Question Cook Book" free

The Natural Food Company, Toronto, Canada

5

LOCAL SOCIAL GLEANINGS

Many softly-shaded candles, fragrant hyacinths, and above all a gracious and kindly welcome, combined to make the tea given by Mrs. George B. Gerrard on Thursday afternoon the prettiest and most pleasant entertainment of the week. Mrs. Gerrard looked very handsome in a mauve silk costume, as she received her guests and presented her visitor, Miss Nelto Vroom, who was piquante and pretty in a white mouselline de soie gown, with a profusion of lace insertions. Miss Graydon poured tea, and the dainty refreshments were served informally. Among those invited were Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Jack Smallman, Mrs. Kaye, Mrs. I. Beck, Mrs. John Hunt, Mrs. Leonard, Mrs. Fraser, Miss Freida Puddicombe, Miss Nenone Carling, Miss Harkness, the Misses Baldwin, Miss Eleanor Smallman, Miss Pringle, Miss Patti MacLaren, Miss May and Miss Geraldine Beddome, Miss Meredith,Miss McKenzie, Miss Allie Hyman, Miss Kibbe, Miss Macfie, Miss Bessie Walker, Miss Westcott, Miss Hunt.

Hon. William Paterson, of Brantford, took lunch informally at Idlewylde on Friday last with Hon. C. S. Hyman.

Mr. M. K. Cowan, of Walkerville, spent from Saturday to Monday last at Idlewylde.

Mr. Hugh Labatt, of Montreal, is spending a visit in town with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Labatt, Queen's avenue.

His many friends were more than sorry to learn of Dr. Cl. T. Campbell's illness, and hope to see him about very soon.

Miss Gartshore and Miss Duncan were the charming visitors in town in whose honor Mrs. John Hunt gave a very delightful bridge party on Friday evening last.

The following afternoon Mrs. Hunt again entertained at three tables of six hand euchre, at which Mrs. Somerville won the prize for lone hands, and Miss Duncan, Scotland, the prize for points. Mrs. Sterling, Mrs. James Duffield, Mrs. Gerrard, Miss Vroom, Mrs. and Miss Bayly, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Jessie Gartshore, Mrs. Piper, Mrs. Eccles and Miss Boddy were a few of the guests.

On Thursday evening Mrs. Gerrard gave a small but very smart evening at cards for her guest, Miss Nelta Vroom. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Fred Harper, Miss Graydon, Major Layborn and Mr. Graydon.

Daintily pretty in all its appointments was the lunch of six covers given by Mrs. Edge on Thursday for Mrs. Lionel Elliot, of Goderich. Pink tulips and narcissi were the floral decorations.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Gerrard, of the B. N. A. Bank, entertained a few friends at tea, when those present had the pleasure of meeting Miss Vroom Among those who responded to the invitations were Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Smith, Mr. and Mrs. James Kerrigan Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Gates, Mr. and Mrs. Hume Cronyn, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Carling, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Reid, Mrs Moore, Mrs. Stewart, the Misses Beddome, Mr. Campbell Becher, Colonel Smith, Mr. Kortright and Mr. Crawford. Mr. and Mrs. Gerrard also gave a small supper party this week.

Mrs. William McDonough, Parkhurst, was the hostess of a charming little farewell function given in honor of Mrs. Septimus Denison, who leaves for Toronto next week.

Miss Dell Spry, of Barrie, is a much-welcomed visitor in town, with Miss Rebecca MacWhinney.

Mrs. James Fulton Cummings, of St. Petersburg, Russia (nee Kathleen Nixon, of Hyde Park), spent part of the past week the guest of Mrs. J. B. McKillop, St. James street.

Quite the jolliest and the largest of the fornightly dances given at Glenmore by the young men was that of Saturday evening last, which was their finale of dancing functins for the lenten season. Mrs. Gerrard, Mrs. Fred Harper and Mrs. Frank Reid were the very delightful chaperons of the function, and the bright company included Miss Jessie Gartshore, Hamilton, Miss Duncan, Scotland, Miss Lottie Hobbs, Toronto, Miss Bessie Walker, Hamilton, Miss Freida Puddicombe, Miss Olive Peters, Miss Nenone Carling, Miss Harkness, Miss Enid Harkness, Miss Geraldine Beddome, Miss Tabby Moore, Miss Edith Scatcherd, Miss Madge Smith, Mr. Coulson, Mr. Gerald O'Grady, Mr. George Macbeth, Mr. Leonard Tilley, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Harris, Major Layburn, Mr. George Gunn, Mr. Marshall Graydon, Mr. Charlie Hunt, Mr. Fred Harper, Mr. George B. Gerrard, Mr. Frank Reid, Mr. Carling and several others.

A bright coterie of young people responded to the kind invitation of Mrs. Ernest Smith, Tuellyn, on Saturday last, for a snowshoe tramp and luncheon at the Kennels. Mrs. Smith is without doubt one of London's most charming and gracious hostesses, and it goes without saying that the function was one of greatest enjoyment. The lunch table was artistically arranged with yellow daffodils and laid with covers for sixteen. The guests of honor were Miss Jessie Gartshore, of Hamilton; Miss Duncan, Scotland, and some of the others who went out were Mrs. Jack Smallman, Mrs. John E. Kaye, Miss Eleanor Smallman, Miss Ina Pringle, Miss Millie Harris, Miss Amy McDonough, Miss May and Miss Geraldine Beddome, Miss Lorna and Miss Helen Gibbons, and Miss Maud Denison.

Mrs. Lionel Elliot was the guest of honor at the afternoon tea given by Mrs. Willie Hyman, Kent street, Monday afternoon. The large drawing-room was profusely decorated with spring flowers, a reminder that Easter was surely near. Mrs. John I. A. Hunt poured tea, and her three charming assistants, Miss Hyman, Miss Mabel Magee and Miss Tabby Moore, attended to the needs of the guests. Some of those who enjoyed the function were: Mrs. T. H. Smallman, Mrs. Beddome, Mrs. Gerrard, Miss Vroom, Mrs. Ernest Smith, Mrs. Magee, Miss Jessie Hunt, Mrs.Hunt, Mrs. (Dr.) Drake,Mrs. More, Mrs. Reid, Miss Graydon, Miss Walker, and others.

Mrs. Fritz Beck entertained at the tea hour yesterday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Wright, of Hamilton.

Mrs. Lionel Elliot has been the guest of Mrs. Hyman, Idlewylde, since Wednesday last.

Mrs. Willie Hyman entertained at cards on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. R. C. Struthers gave an afternoon tea on Tuesday at her handsome residence, 508 Wellington street, and in spite of the bitter cold of the day very many responded to her invitations. Mrs. Francis Love was a most kind assistant in the drawing-room, looking after everyone during the afternoon, and by her bright presence, added not a little to the success of the function. The tea room and table were all a soft glow of delicate rose-pink and the gasoliers were gracefully twined with smilax. Mrs. Edison, in a lovely gown of pink crepe de chine, with cream applique, presided over the large table, which as indeed beautiful, with drawn-work cloth over pink satin, centered with a magnificent glass vase of lovely pink roses, and pale pink satin scarfs ran diagonally across, ending at the four corners with large bows. Six silver candlesticks, with shades to correspond with the color scheme, shed their mellow radiance, giving an exceedingly pretty effect. The girls who served the dainty refreshments were Miss Isabel Love, Miss Maud Hannah, Miss Florence Magee, Miss Beatrice Ivy (Jarvis), and Miss Lila Broderick. Some of the many guests were Mrs. T. H. Purdom, Mrs. C. Norman Spencer, Mrs. Palmer McCormick, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs Hannah, Mrs. W. M. Spencer, Mrs. Field, Miss Eva Field, Mrs. Robert Reid and many others.

Her many friends are very delighted to see Mrs. Harley Brown out again after her illness with la grippe.

A bright little tea at the beginning of the week, claimed Miss Millie Harris, Eldon House, as the delightful hostess. The guests numbered Miss Freida Puddicombe, Miss Geraldine Beddome, Miss Helen Gibbons, Miss Eleanor Smallman, Miss Ina Pringle, Miss Lorna Gibbons, Miss Edith Maulson (Toronto), Mr. and Mrs. Fred Harper, Mr. Coulson, Dr. Archie Becher, Mr. Hugh Labatt (Montreal), and Major Layborn.

Miss Laura Hyman is in Hamilton on a visit.

The snowshoe tramp out to the Kennels on Tuesday, the 9th inst., was, owing to the absence from the city of Mrs. T. H. Carling, chaperoned by Miss Louie Carling.

Miss Allie Hyman, Kent street, has returned from a very gay visit in Hamilton, where she was the guest of Mrs. Charlesworth Meakins, South Emerald street.

Miss Millie Harris spent a few days in Detroit this week, returning on Thursday evening.

Mrs. Wright, Hamilton, who has recovered from her illness with la grippe, came to London with her daughter, Mrs. Herbert Gates, last week, with whom she will spend a visit.

Mrs. Mathewson sent P. P. C. cards to her many friends in town during the week. Mrs. Mathewson will spend a few weeks with her sister-in-law, Mrs. John Weld, the Ridgeway, before leaving town.

Colonel Septimus Denison went down to Toronto to be present at the brilliant farewell dinner given by the officers at Stanley Barracks in honor of Col. Buchan, C. B., who has been transferred to Kingston.

On Monday afternoon of this week Mrs. J. A. Brownlee, 232 Hyman street, was the hostess of a very delightful progressive euchre given in honor of Miss Leeson, of Toronto. Mrs. Brownlee's pretty home was artistically decorated with pink roses and carnations and presented a lovely appearance. The hostess was charmingly assisted in her duties by Miss Green, Miss Hardy and Miss Callender.

Mrs. Simpson, who has been with her daughter, Mrs. John Weld, The Ridgeway, since December, returned to her home in Kingston on Wednesday.

Sincerest sympathy is extended to Mrs. Green, Miss Elsie Green and Messrs. Hartley and Ned Green in their sad bereavement of the past week.

Miss Ethel Millar, Elmwood avenue, returned last week from a two-months' trip to Jamaica.

Mrs. Herbert Gates, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Gerrard, Miss Vroom, Mrs. Smallman, Miss Smallman and Miss Pringle were a few of the many who dropped in to say how do you do and enjoy an informal cup of tea with Mrs. Peters on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Peters' complete restoration to health is a source of gladness to her many friends.

On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Pennington was the charming hostess of a bright little tea, given in honor of her sister, Mrs. Ridout, and during the course of the afternoon she greeted among others Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. St. L. Mackintosh, Mrs. Gerrard, Mrs. Blinn, sen., Mrs. Beddome and Mrs. Puddicombe.

Miss Edith Scatcherd gave a snowshoe tramp on Monday evening, followed by a supper party, at her home on Richmond street. The intense cold of the night prevented several from attending, but those who did go had a very merry time.

Mrs. (Lieut.) Stewart will sail for England on March 19, by the S.S. Minneapolis from New York, with Mrs. Ellwood and the Misses Ellwood, of Toronto.

Mrs. Hanna and Miss Maud Hanna were delightful hostesses of two consecutive Friday afternoon teas.

Mr. Rowland Munro, Stanley street, has been quite ill for the past four weeks. His friends are hoping soon to see him about again.

Miss Goldie, of Port Huron, is a very popular visitor to London just now, the guest of Mrs. Joseph Scandrett, Dundas street. Another charming guest of Mrs. Scandrett's during the past few weeks was Miss Eva Coghill, of Wyoming, who made hosts of friends during a visit that was all too short.

KATRINKA.

Miss Nellie Barsalous Gives Interesting Interview

TELLS HOW SHE WAS CURED OF KIDNEY DISEASE AFTER DOCTORS FAILED — FERROZONE ALONE RESPONSIBLE FOR HER RECOVERY — IT CURED PERMANENTLY.

Miss Nellie M. Barsalous is well know in her native city of Wilmington, where every doctor of reputation tried to cure her. But they didn't succeed. This conclusively proves that Ferrozone must certainly be an absolute cure for kidney trouble.

"Six months ago I noticed lameness and dragging pains across the small of my back," writes Miss Barsalous. "I felt weary and completely worn out. It wasn't work that made me so tired, nothing but defective kidneys. I took the doctors' treatment, and used dozens of articles I read of for the kidneys. But in spite of this I kept getting worse. Then I used Ferrozone. It was three weeks before I was perfectly satisfied it was helping me, but after that I improved steadily and got well. I know of no better remedy than Ferrozone, which has improved my health immensely and saved me from Bright's Disease."

Next to consumption, kidney disease is the most fatal. Many a life has been lost simply because the unfortunate victim of deranged kidneys wasn't aware of his perilous condition in time.

Here is a simple test. Put some urine in a glass and let it stand for twenty-four hours. If it shows germs floating about, looks milky or cloudy, if it contains any sediment, your kidneys are diseased. Don't risk your life with doubtful remedies, use Ferrozone, which doctors admit is the quickest and most certain cure. Ferrozone contains in scientific combination the most valuable agents known for the kidneys. This explains its marvelous cures and universal success. Ferrozone is guaranteed and sold at 50c per box, or six boxes for $2 50, by all druggists. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

THE AUTOMOBILE FREIGHT TRAIN MAY BE A THING OF THE FUTURE

With Twenty Tons, It Can Make Sixteen Miles an Hour.

New M. C. R. Superintendent One of Youngest in the Service.

An Engineer Placed on the "Deadly Black List" Sues for $15,000 Damages.

A scheme for running "automobile freight trains" over ordinary country roads, outlined in the reports, is attracting some attention in a number of places. There is no tractor or "pulling" locomotive of enormous weight, to sink into the mud and sand, and to wear itself out in fruitless revolutions of its wheels, in efforts to start or stop the heavy load behind. It is nothing like that. Nor is it a train of individual automobile vehicles, each supplying its own power, but hitched together. That would be expensive and heavy, and would require a man for every vehicle.

The invention, which is the work of a distinguished Frenchman, Col. Renar, consists of a train of separate cars, at the head of which, in place of the locomotive, is a "factory of energy." This factory of energy generates motive power on the principle of ordinary automobile, by the use of gasoline or some other petroleum product, and is as light as the rest of the cars. With a weight of two tons it will generate fifty to sixty horse-power, which is transmitted and distributed to the cars. This enables the entire train to start or stop, or to maintain a continuous speed, as easily and reliably as so many individual vehicles operating independently.

Actual exepriment has demonstrated it is said, that a train of this character with a total weight of twenty tons can run along ordinary country roads at an average speed of sixteen miles an hour; and, on account of the distribution of the weight over so large a surface of ground, no more harm comes to the road than it would receive from the ordinary traffic.

In France the invention is called both a "train of continuous propulsion" and an "automobile railroad." The latter appellation is suggestive, and hints at the invention's largest possibility. It may serve as a means for carrying freight as well as passengers independently of rails and an established right of way.

Experiments have also proved that the train is easily steered, and by a most satisfactory device the separate cars are made to turn "correctly"—that is, they closely follow the direction taken by the first car, no matter how sharp the curves may be. The train can therefore be operated in narrow and winding streets. The invention has been taken up by the German military authorities, with the idea that it is likely to prove of value for military purposes.

H. H. Adams, who recently became superintendent of the Canada and Michigan Midland Division of the Michigan Central, is only 28 years old. He is a striking example of the possibilities for men of brains, regardless of their age, in the railroad business. Mr. Adams will have his headquarters in St. Thomas. Mr. Adams was born in Detroit in 1876, graduating at the Johns Hopkins University in 1897, and from the Massachusetts Institute of Tecnology in 1899. He became draughtsman and rodsman on the Michigan Central in the same year and was promoted to assistant engineer in 1901, assistant chief engineer in 1902. He then served as secretary to the general superintendent the latter part of the same year and was later promoted to the position of assistant superintendent, with headquarters at St. Thomas.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is considering the matter of erecting water-purifying plants in order to get better results out of its engines and save the corrosion to the boilers. The Pittsburg and Lake Erie is just now giving the finishing touches to ten water-softening plants along its lines, while the Pennsylvania lines west are now erecting water-purifying plants on the Southwest system, and the Norfolk and Western is considering the matter of building water-softening plants to overcome the acids and impurities that injure the motive power.

Experiments which are in progress will probably result in the adoption of acetylene gas headlights on all Great Western locomotives. The light is being tested on several Great Western engines and is said to be superior to all others. The advantage claimed for acetylene gas over electricity is said to be that the light does not obscure the signals, although it extends along the track fully as far as an electric light. The Pennsylvania Company uses acetylene gas to some extent in headlights, but no company has adopted it for all locomotives.

The increase in railroad gross earnings for 1903, according to a compilation made by the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, was greater than in any preceding year, notwithstanding the decline in business since January, 1903. The increases, month by month, however, have shown a declining tendency.

Reports from 127 roads showed an increase for the year of $183,255,307. Fifteen roads showed an aggregate decrease in gross earnings of $1,155,458. There was an actual increase, therefore, of $182,099,847, which is the largest increase ever recorded.

The railroads upon which reports were made aggregate 172,788 miles. The total railroad mileage in the United States is estimted at 20,000 miles.

The five railroads which led the list of increases were the Pennsylvania, increase $15,156,700; the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, increase $8,837,085; the Philadelphia and Reading, increase $8,335,444, and the New York Central, increase $7,964,454.

Total gross earnings aggregated $1,755,678,836. Gross earnings of the southern group of roads were $166,510,026, of the trunk lines $455,507,708, of the northwestern and north Pacific group $283,021,296, of the middle western roads $102,332,820, of the southwestern group $356,608,111, and of the anthracite carriers $98,546,403.

It is now said the Michigan Central has decided to operate its line between Detroit and Ann Arbor, Mich., by electricity. If such action is taken no other reason can be given than that the electric lines have made it too hot for the Michigan Central. The cost of operating them between Ann Arbor and Detroit is so vastly less than the cost of operating by steam that it put competition on a somewhat unjust basis. Under the new order of things, providing the M. C. R. does use electricity, the competition will be interesting.

Only 4.19 per cent. of the passengers on German railways travel first class. The second class passengers constitute 21.74 per cent; the third class, 48.25; fourth class, 23.98; military, 1.84.

What promises to be a fierce contest in Indiana courts is the $15,000 damage suit of George Grigsby against the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company. Grigsby was an engineer and in his complaint he says he was discharged without cause and the railroad company, not content with dispensing with his services, placed him on "the deadly black list," since which he has been unable to hold a position with any railroad company in the United States.

Grigsby will prosecute the case under an Indiana State law formed and enacted to prevent employers from conspiring to prevent employes from seeking or securing labor at their individual option.

ABLE SPEECH BY DR. ROUTLEDGE IN THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Popular Member for East Middlesex Deals Instructively With Several Public Questions—Mr. Whitney's Reactionary Record—Progress of Temperance Reform.

Dr. Routledge, the popular member for East Middlesex, contributed a very able speech to the debate on the address in the Legislature. His effort was highly commended. Appended is a partial report of his remarks which will be found instructive by everyone interested in public affairs:

The farmers of the Province of Ontario are in a much better position now than 18 or 20 years ago. They are on a higher plane of intelligence; they dress better and live better; they are getting a larger share of the necessities and comforts of life for their labor; as a class they stand higher socially than they did in years gone by, and many agencies through this Legislature have contributed to these gratifying results, such as the public and high schools all over the Province, the Agricultural College, the dairy schools, traveling dairy, farmers' institutes, women's institutes, livestock, dairy and poultry associations, entomological society, fruit growers' association, winter fairs and other fairs.

In fact much useful legislation has been initiated and placed on the statutes of the Province. Do we find the leader of the Opposition in sympathy with such legislation and progress? No, he is antagonistic and opposing such things as a minister of education, yet at the World's Fair in Chicago, where our educational system competed with all the nations of the world our system took first place; in fact, many of the nations today are copying our system and no better proof do we want of its superiority than that the graduates of our Canadian colleges are filling some of the best positions not only in Canada and the United States, but all over the civilized world.

The leader of the Opposition was opposed to the Ontario Agricultural College and the appointment of a minister of Agriculture, although the value of this establishment has been again and agin proved by the farming community; but, now, sir, that he finds that this institution is popular with the electorate he flops over in a somersault manner and tells us we should have many more such institutions.

He opposed the appointment of a superintendent of neglected children, a branch that has fully justified its establishment and existence. Being a professional man, I have had many opportunities of testifying to the truth of this statement.

He voted against the much-needed accommodation of the insane in Eastern Ontario. Despite his opposition and vote an insane asylum was built at Brockville and was soon filled with unfortunates, showing the wisdom and duty of the Government in increasing the accommodation for the insane at that time.

He opposed a survey of our new territory. Surveys were absolutely necessary for the new townships in Northern Ontario as settlement advanced.

He voted against the encouragement of poultry-raising.

He opposed the development of New Ontario. In fact it appears to me that he is willing to oppose anything that is progressive or has a tendency to building up the Province of Ontario. He never appears to be at home only when in opposition. A man that opposes so many good things, should not, in my opinion, be made prime minister of this Province.

Now, sir, what do the Opposition say about the Premier of this Province? They say he is a tainted leader, but Mr. Speaker, the Liberal party would not today, nor have they ever con-

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Of Interest to Women

NEW EVERY MORNING.

Every day is a fresh beginning,
Every morn is a world made new;
You who are weary of sorrow and sinning,
Here is a beautiful hope for you,
A hope for me and a hope for you.

All the past things are past and over,
The tasks are done and the tears are shed,
Yesterday's errors let yesterday cover;
Yesterday's wounds which smarted and bled
Are healed with the healing which night has shed.

Yesterday now is part of forever,
Bound up in a sheaf which God holds tight,
With glad days and sad days and bad days, which never
Shall visit us more with their bloom and their blight,
Their fullness of sunshine or sorrowful night.

Let them go, since we cannot recall them,
Cannot undo and cannot atone.
God in His mercy receive, forgive them,
Only the new days are our own;
Today is ours and today alone.

Here are the skies, all burnished brightly,
Here is the spent earth all reborn;
Here are the tired limbs springing lightly
To face the sun and share with the morn
In the chrism of dew and the cool of dawn.

Every day is a fresh beginning;
Listen, my soul, to the glad refrain,
And spite of old sorrow and older sinning,
And puzzles forecasted and possible pain,
Take heart with the day and begin again!

—Susan Coolidge.

It Was Disgraceful.

The conduct of the female mob that gathered inside and outside of Christ Church Cathedral yesterday afternoon to see what could be seen of a "fashionable wedding," was not creditable to the women of Hamilton.

Some allowance must of course be made for feminine curiosity in the matter of public weddings, especially when the ceremonial and garniture are elaborate and spectacular in character. But nothing can excuse the conduct of hundreds of the women whose curiosity drew them to the cathedral yesterday. Outside it was necessary to obtain police assistance before the bridal party could force its way through the surging mob. Inside the church the conduct of the women was far more scandalous. Flowers and other decorations were torn down and appropriated. Women perched on the back of pews to see over the heads of those in front. There appeared to be among the spectators no realization of the sacredness of the building or any appreciation of the solemnity of the ceremony. To them, the event was simply a show, nothing more, and they struggled with one another to see it.

It might be well to revive the good old English custom of having church weddings solemnized in the morning or about noon. At that time most women are busy with household duties and unable to indulge in the luxury of a free show.

The above paragraph was clipped from the pages of the Hamilton Herald and is decidedly worthy of notice. Surely Canadians have not reached such a pass that we are willing to stand by and see our women make spectacles of themselves, without a word of protest.

It is a very short time since we turned up our noses and shrugged our shoulders over the scenes at the Duke of Roxburghe's marriage to Miss Goelet. We read, with a sarcastic smile, of how fashionably-dressed women were dragged by their heels from the coal-holes, whither they had gone with the purpose of finding their way into the cellar, and thence into the church, that they might view the wedding undisturbed.

We were disgusted, shocked, horrified. We rolled our eyes and self-righteously and Pharisaically thanked God that we were "not as these others," and that Canadians did not make such a disgusting display of ill-bred curiosity.

All over England and all over Canada, newspapers spoke sarcastically and disgustedly of the behavior of New York women, and yet here we are with a scandal of the very same nature, right in our midst—and in slow old Hamilton. "Et tu, Brute!" we exclaim, in horror. Who would have thought that Hamilton could have waked up—and for a wedding!

Curiously, though, this is no laughing matter. Canada is a young country, and for that reason it behooves her to adopt sober, serious manners. Let her rather adopt the calm, undisturbed serenity of the mother country than the blatant, hysterical sentimentalism and vulgar curiosity of the United States.

To be sure, as long as there are "free shows" there will be people who will go to them, and so the real root of the matter lies in the vanity of the people who have "fashionable" weddings.

I often wonder how people can have "fashionable" weddings. Certainly, the bridegroom never wants it, but, then, he doesn't count much at a wedding of that sort. He is a mere detail—the necessary evil, without which the wedding could not proceed.

Very often the bride's parents cannot afford it, and sometimes a fashionable wedding leaves the unfortunate father of the bride seriously crippled financially for some time, for the fashionable wedding is a costly affair.

It is, then, usually due to vanity of the bride herself, and she sacrifices filial sentiment, love for her husband, and regard for the sacredness of the ceremony, to a desire to have more fuss, feathers, and fashion, than the last girl of her set who was married.

Personally, I think a church, the outward temple of God, is the proper place for so sacred a ceremony, but to me a wedding is much more solemn than a funeral, and I see no more reason why a gaping, gossiping crowd should be admitted to view one ceremony than the other. It is vulgar curiosity in one instance, morbid in the other.

Surely, at a wedding, one should wish to have only one's relatives, and the truest, oldest friends one has; for, as I say, what could be more solemn than the launching forth into a new existence of two people, wholly untried in their new life, wholly unconscious of what lies before them in it, not knowing whether perfect happiness is in store for them or blackest care and misery.

That is why I say that marriage is such a solemn thing, more solemn than a funeral, for, at least, one knows that the trials and tribulations of this world are over for the one, while for the other —"needles and pins, needles and pins, when a man marries his trouble begins," as the old nursery rhyme puts it.

So, girls, don't give fashionable weddings, and, if someone else does, don't display a lack of breeding by rendering "police protection" necessary for the bride.

THE ART OF ENTERTAINING, BOTH ANCIENT AND MODERN

Comparisons Between the Old and New Methods — Disadvantages of the "Function."

Of course it had its unpleasant phases, that old-fashioned method of entertaining. To be confronted the moment one arrived for one's first call with the family album, and made to listen to the biographies of "my aunt and my husband's uncle, the friend of my youth and the man I didn't marry" was a real drain upon one's fortitude as well as upon one's adjectives. And even worse than the photograph album was the autograph book in which one was required to inscribe at no notice whatever, dainty and admiring tributes to the fair lady who possessed it. But the parties were real fun with their conundrums, their kissing games and their Virginia reels and the high teas to which one was asked when a sufficient degree of intimacy had been established, as well as the sleigh rides, informal dances and checker contests that followed offered ample opportunity for real enjoyment as well as for the cultivation of satisfying and stimulating acquaintanceship.

All these methods of entertaining and being entertained went out, however, when the Steel Engraving Lady was superseded by the Gibson Girl. Now there is no time to see one's friends or to indulge in any adequate expression one's fine social proclivities. If we must stay at home to entertain a friend let us have half a dozen people in to make the affair into a "function." It is by no means six times as expensive to entertain six people as to entertain one. And to think of the saving of time and strength as well as the great advantage of wiping off in one fell swoop a good share of one's social debts. That the friend would yield a great deal more that is worth while in the intimacy of tete-a-tete luncheon or prefer a quiet chat to a rattling feminine babel is a consideration of no account whatever compared to the greater advantages already set forth as accruing to a "function."

Or one desires to have a guest from a distant city meet a few of the pleasant people one knows, and a little afternoon tea is planned with perhaps twenty good friends invited. But before the afternoon arrives, there are nine chances out of ten that the little list will have grown to fifty names, and the "tea" have become a reception, so that in place of a fairly satisfactory acquaintance with ten or fifteen people of congenial taste and kindred pursuits, the stranger in a strange land will have been metaphorically pecked at in your house by two score of women, each one of whom has been quite as bored by her as she has been by them, even though in the nature of things no one of them gave her more than a scant two minutes of whipcream conversation,—every one keeping a weather eye out the while for an opportunity to escape.

Surely, even the photograph album and its attendant evils was better than this. At least one got to know one's hostess a little via her deceased aunt's second husband,—Massachusetts Plowman.

"Talent is a long patience." The thing is, to look at what one wishes to express long enough and carefully enough to discover in it an aspect which no one has ever seen or said. In everything there is something undiscovered, because we are only accustomed to use our eyes with the recollection of what people have thought before us about the thing at which we are looking. There is an unknown quantity in the smallest thing. Find it. —Guy de Maupassant.

LIPTON'S

Grown on the finest tea gardens in the world, prepared and packed scientifically—the teas that are acknowledged as the "finest the world produces," are

LIPTON'S TEAS

MET THE TREATMENT HALF WAY

The wedding was over and the reception had thinned down to a handful of old family friends.

Betty, who, in the capacity of bridesmaid, had contrived to secure most of the admiration which should properly have centered upon the bride, remarked that she was tired.

So I took her down to a seat in the old Dutch garden, where yew and box were clipped into weird shapes resembling nothing in this world—or, I trust, the next—but which the head gardener, an imaginative person, opined to be peacocks.

I spread a rug for her over the lichened stone of the quaint old seat, and she thanked me gravely and relapsed into pensive silence while I waited solemnly for the oracle. Betty had graduated at Girton the year before, and in those days I believed her charming head to be literally stuffed with high aspirations and noble thoughts.

"Kissing," she said, suddenly, "is a stupid business."

I came down to mere earth with a thud of astonishment, but admitted the point—with certain mental reservations.

"I was thinking of kissing in the vestry," she added in explanation.

"You would certainly be safe from observation there," I said, "but as far as that goes this place——"

"Don't be stupid!" cried Betty blushing—she was younger then—"You know perfectly well what I mean."

"You were speaking," I said, "of kissing regarded as a business. Of that I am no judge. But as a pastime, given the right people"—I glanced at Betty—"and romantic environment"—I looked at the alleged peacocks—"I should not be prepared——"

"Neither should I," interrupted Betty sharply, "and, you're talking dreadful nonsense, Robert. What I meant was that I should have hated to be Millicent today—being kissed by snuffy old uncles and Tom, Dick and Harry."

"And Bobbie," I added.

"Oh, you didn't count," cried Betty scornfully.

"I forgot to," I said, "after a third one. It was quite like old times," I added wickedly.

"I don't want to hear about it, thanks," said Betty coldly, "I know quite enough myself——"

"I'm sorry to hear that," I said gravely; "that sort of thing is all very well for a man of my age, but——"

"Really, Robert," cried Betty, desperately, "I don't know which is the more lamentable, your idea of humor or your notion of taste."

"Let us abjure personalities," I said, "and return to our muttons. In the first place you make the somewhat sweeping assertion that kissing is a silly business, to which I reply that I can conceive of circumstances in which it becomes a positive duty. Let me put a case. Now supposing that you and I were engaged——"

"Who to?" asked Betty in delightful disregard of grammar.

"Each other," I said.

"Oh," said Betty, "isn't that what Euclid calls the reductio ad absurdum?"

"If you like," I said. "Personally I should prefer to call it the first proposition."

"Not by any means the first," said Betty pointedly.

"Under the circumstances which I have described," I said, "I should consider it my duty to kiss you."

"Huh!" cried Betty, "you're the last man in the world I shall ever kiss."

"Is that a promise?" I said eagerly.

"I should ever kiss," she corrected.

"Certainly you should," I said; "the point is, will you?"

"Certainly not!" cried Betty with decision. "To begin with, you're arguing from false premises."

"I saw a notice once," I said thoughtfully "that read, 'During alterations to premises business conducted as usual.'"

"Business!" cried Betty. "Of that I am no judge"—she mimicked me to admiration—"but as a pastime, given the right people"—she looked about in elaborately fruitless search—"and romantic environment"—here she fixed a depreciative gaze upon the peacocks —"I should not be prepared——"

"I believe," I said, "that you would be prepared for anything."

"Prove it!" cried Betty.

I tried to and got severely handled.

"I wish," I said, as I endeavored to staunch the flow of involuntary tears from my left eye, "that you would take off your rings before you go into action."

"I am most awfully sorry, Bobbie, but you shouldn't have done it, you know. Does it hurt much? I'm frightfully sorry, really." She held out her hand and I took it.

"I should like the left hand, too," I ventured.

"I'm keeping it for emergencies," said Betty.

"You needn't," I said. "I'm hors de combat. A magnanimous foe," I added, "would endeavor to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded."

"Let me look," said Betty.

I withdrew the handkerchief.

"Oh, Bobbie," she cried, penitently, "there are four nasty little flaming red places! What can I do?"

"In my nursery days," I replied, "there was an effectual cure. One got somebody to do something to 'the place' to 'make it well.' I forget what."

"So do I," said Betty.

"If you were really sorry," I put in reproachfully, "you'd remember."

"I think I do—now," said Betty. "Shut your eyes, please."

"Must I?" I asked.

"Certainly!" said Betty severely.

Something that felt like a falling rose petal touched my cheek.

"There!" said Betty.

"There were four marks I think you said," I observed, keeping my eyes closed.

"Oh, Bobbie!"

"Four marks," I repeated sternly.

"There! There! There!"

"And your thumb struck me on the mouth," I added.

"Bobbie!"

"It did," I declared.

"There, then!"

At this point I opened my eyes, I also met the treatment half way.

"Let me see?" I said, "did you box the other ear?"

"Don't be absurd!" cried Betty in charming confusion.

"It's unavoidable in cases of this kind, I believe."

"What kind?"

"The serious kind."

"Is this a serious case?" asked Betty.

"Very," I averred. "You alone can tell me whether it is to be regarded as hopeless."

Betty pursed up her lips, coughed judicially, and joined the tips of her fingers in the true professional manner.

"I should not be prepared to give the patient up," she said.—Arthur Wimperis, in The Tatler.

AT THE END OF THE HUNT

BY RICHARD BARKER SHELTON.

The chase had led them over a newturned field, down a long slope where golden-rod and asters nodded in the September breeze, across an alder-lined brook, and up the slope on the other side. As they neared the crest of the rise Thenholme put his big, black hunter beside Miss Carruthers' roan.

"I imagine we'll turn back here," he called, nodding at a six-rail fence just ahead.

"Nonsense," laughed the girl, "not for that!"

"Look," he said, "Mrs. Calvert and the rest are riding north to find a gate. We'd better follow, I think."

The girl merely tossed her head and, touching the roan with her hunting crop, rode straight for the fence.

"Great Scott!" cried Trenholme, "don't try it. You'll——"

Miss Carruthers had reached the fence. He heard her clear voice call, "Up, Dan," to the roan, and saw the horse respond with a beautiful spring. Up they went, clearing the top rider by the barest margin, but there was soft ground on the other side. As the horse landed, Trenholme saw him suddenly sink to his knees, while Miss Carruthers was thrown over his head into the rowan beyond. Trenholme put the black over the fence, and before they had fairly landed he was out of the saddle assisting Miss Carruthers to her feet. His own horse, meantime, recovering beautifully from the jump, was thundering across the field after the hunt.

"Are you hurt?" he asked anxiously.

"Not a bit," she said with a nervous laugh. "Thank you," as he handed her her hat and crop. "This comes of being willful, doesn't it?" And to cover her embarrassment she fell to brushing her skirt.

"You cleared it, anyway," he said. "If Dan hadn't bent his ankle, it would have been a magnificent jump. You should be proud of it."

She flashed him a look of gratitude. "You're very generous," she said. "See! Dan's ankle is hurt. He limps badly."

Trenholme hitched the roan's bridle to the fence.

"Let's sit under the tree over there and rest before we go back," he suggested.

"Oh," said Miss Carruthers, contritely, "I've ruined your afternoon."

Trenholme smiled. "On the contrary," he said, "you've made it."

They moved toward the tree.

"You should be in at the death? you said, "therefore, let the confession proceed."

"Well," she said, turning to the golden rod again, "it was simply contrariness that made me try the fence. When I saw it first I was rather faint-hearted. I fully intended to follow the search for the gate. Then, when you advised me not to try it, I was determined to take it."

Trenholme's eyes sparkled with amusement, but his voice became suddenly grave.

"And Dan and I are on the hospital list in consequence," he said.

"You?" said the girl in surprise. "Were you hurt? How selfish of me not to see it! And I've let you stay here all this time. Was it when you took the fence?"

"Just after that," he said slowly, "when I lifted you from the rowan. It's a compound fracture of the heart."

He saw her face crimson and her fingers tighten nervously on the hunting crop.

"There's only one remedy for such a case," he said.

The voice that answered him was a wee, small voice.

"If—if—it were—mended, would it compensate for the loss of the brush?"

* * * * * * *

When they reached the clubhouse the hunt was back.

"Hello, Tren," Walters called from the stairway, "how'd you happen to fall off? I got the brush."

"Did you?" said Trenholme quietly. "I did better than that."

A Sudden Stroke Of Paralysis

ONLY RESULTS AFTER MONTHS OR YEARS OF NERVOUS EXHAUSTION — THESE ARE ALWAYS SYMPTOMS TO GIVE TIMELY WARNING.

It is a great mistake to imagine that persons of robust health and good vitality are suddenly seized with paralysis.

All nervous diseases are slow in coming on, and for this reason the victim does not often realize his danger until overtaken by prostration or paralysis.

Loss of interest in life, sleeplessness, irritability, failure of memory inability to concentrate the mind, muscular weakness, indigestion, headache, twitching of the nerves, feelings of depression and despondency, are among the symptoms which tell of an exhausted nervous system and the approach of paralysis.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food stops the wasting process by which the nerve cells are being destroyed, and by forming new, rich blood and creating new nerve force positively and permanently restores the nervous system.

There is no other way in this world by which nervous exhaustion can be overcome and prostration and paralysis prevented.

Stimulants and narcotics merely hasten collapse. Restorative treatment is necessary.

The process of reconstruction is necessarily gradual, but you can be absolutely certain that every dose of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is doing you lasting good.

It is your duty to study your symptoms and prevent the dreadful results of neglected nervous diseases.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

THE PARLOR MAIDS.

Answering the Problems.—"Maid servants will be allowed to receive men callers in the parlor without objections from the employers."—Rules of Evanston Maids' and Mistresses' Club.

"There are several thousand unmarried women in Evanston."—From a recent statistical report.

My daughter never married; why, she
never had a beau!
She never had a caller in her life,
She never knew the pleasure of remarking, "Yes" or "No,"
When someone whispered, "Won't you
be my wife?"
But she's no more unlucky than the other
girls out here.
There hasn't been a wedding on our
street
(Excepting cooks and chambermaids) for
many a long year—
You see, the young folks have no chance
to meet.

We have to give the parlor up; on Sunday nights, you know,
The cook holds court upon the new
divan
(The last one made us all come in and
shake hands with her beau—
I think he was a grocer's "order man").
And Monday night—the chambermaid is
in the parlor then;
She sings "Bedelia-ella" to her friend.
On Tuesday night the cook must entertain her beau again;
She stands for all her rights, and won't
unbend.

On Wednesday night—the laundress, yes,
'tis Monday that she comes;
She really is no member of our force.
But what's to do when servants have the
twisters on your thumbs?
Why, smile and say the parlor's theirs,
of course!
On Thursday night the cook is off—she
then has her "at home"
(My husband seeks the attic floor to
curse).
One time I asked for Friday night. The
cook responded: "No'm,
That night the parlor rights go to the
nurse."

But Saturday? Well, Saturday, the parlor must be aired—
That night their other friends may
chance to call.
Of course, it's inconvenient, but I never
greatly cared
Until they had some music and a ball.
However, it is pleasing to remember
we've solved
A plan that satisfies each working
maid,
The vexing servant question has been
amicably solved—
But they will all get married, I'm
afraid. —Chicago Tribune.

NEXT SEASON'S SHIRTWAIST TO BE OF VARIED MATERIAL

Cotton, Linen, Batiste and English Percales Will Be Employed—Elaborate Trimmings.

Cotton, linen and batiste are the materials that will be employed to build next summer's shirt waists. There are as well English percales that are striped with color which will be built on the lines of the masculine garment. Scotch madras will also be fashionable, and it is destined to become very popular, as it appears as somewhat of a novelty. Cotton etamine or scrim in close weave in white will be made into shirt waists. Russian embroidery will appear in colors and white as trimming. Tucked blouses and the more elaborate shirt waists will be made of fine lawn trimmed with lace insertion and embroidery.

In linen, elaborate rose, thistle and wheat designs will be seen, as well as dotted and cross stitch motives. The Jacquard cotton will again be used. This material in itself is quite elaborate and requires little trimming. The lingerie blouse will be even more popular than in former years, and it will be made beautiful with tucks, feather stitching, insertion and embroidery. Cuffs will be fashioned like wrist bands, also in elbow depths, and fastened with crochet buttons. Odd waists are destined to hold their own in the realm of fashion. White is the most correct selection, and the design of the blouse cannot be too elaborate, many of the handsomest bodices being composed of real lace. Real lace, of course, is very beautiful, but many of the imitations are fully as effective.

The newest blouses are buttoned up the back and in the front there is a round or square yoke, the fullness being laid in box plaits or tucks. Chiffon and lace braids will be used for blouses in combination with lace medallions and insertion. The pattern blouses that come in muslin, nainsook, linen and even heavier materials are beautifully embroidered and inset with medallions of lace embroidery. They are so complete in themselves that they require no extra trimming, and consequently are not in the end very expensive, although the first cost is considerable.

THE CHARMING WOMAN.

The power of the charming woman is almost infinite. She may not be witty or unusually intellectual or notably brilliant in conversation. Neither may she possess any marked talents, but she is always hospitable, her great gift being in meeting others with a gracious cordiality that wins and holds under its spell the best powers of all. To her home come a multitude of guests, and its refinement radiates to the ends of the earth. Her influence is an enviable one, exerted by sheer force of this all-prevailing quality and without necessarily having any of what the world calls accomplishments.

GRACEFUL PHYSIQUE.

Nothing can make a lounging standing position excusable. Walls, railing, posts and door frames to prop themselves up against—the doing so does not rest the weary or lessen the fatigue in the least. On the contrary, it rather increases it. Besides, the habit soon becomes chronic and a general shiftless, "loppy" appearance is the result. A correct position promotes vitality and is an aid to correct breathing and good circulation of the blood throughout the system. Work with Nature, and she works for you.

The woman who flattens her entire body, head, shoulders, hips, and heels against the wall in a crowded room, is another offender. To stand with hips and heels against the wall is perfectly allowable in a crowded room, but to rest the shoulders and head against it is to be unnecessarily ungraceful. Unless the upper portion of the torso is free, how can you possibly bow to your acquaintances? You don't suppose a nod is a bow, do you? Well, it isn't. The inclination is always made from the hips. It is generally a very slight movement, but it carries forward the "heart-line." The head is not bent, save when one wishes to pay reverence or homage, then the crown of the head is presented. Otherwise, to be in "good form" bend ever so slightly at the hips and keep the eyes on a level, or as nearly as possible with those of the one saluted. Don't on any account bend at the waist line. This is permissible only in exercise work. A nod of the head is taught, in the best schools of physical expression, to be curt and indicative of criticism; it also implies an affirmative. —The Housekeeper.

SHE PATIENTLY BORE DISGRACE

A Sad letter from a lady whose Husband was dissipated.

How She Cured Him with a Secret Remedy.



"I had for years patiently borne the disgrace, suffering, misery and privations due to my husband's drinking habits. Hearing of your marvellous remedy for the cure of drunkenness, which I could give my husband secretly, I decided to try it. I procured a package and mixed it in his food and coffee, and, as the remedy was odorless and tasteless, he did not know what it was that so quickly relieved his craving for liquor. He soon began to pick up flesh, his appetite for solid food returned, he stuck to his work regularly and we now have a happy home. After he was completely cured I told him what I had done, when he acknowledged that it had been his saving, as he had not the resolution to break off of his own accord. I heartily advise all women afflicted as I was to give your remedy a trial."

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Enclose stamp for reply. Address THE SAMARIA REMEDY CO. 25 Jordan street, Toronto, Canada.

Also for sale by W. T. Strong & Co., 186 Dundas street, London.

The Sufferers From Colds

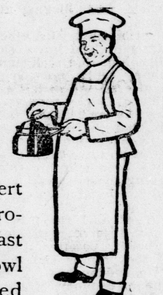
are numbered by millions, not including those whose annoyance by association amounts almost to suffering.

And yet it is a fact, as capable of demonstration as any problem in geometry, that Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, Has, Does, Will Cure Catarrh and Colds. What are the Catarrhal Millions going to do about it?

Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure relieves heart disease in thirty minutes. 4

Norway has established a workingmen's bank, the object of which is to loan money at a low rate of interest to workingmen with which to purchase homes. The plot of ground to be bought is not to exceed five acres, and the erection of the home thereon is not to exceed a total cost of $804. The interest charged is 3½ or 4 per cent. Forty-two years are allowed in which to refund the money.

The Cook's Good Morning



No matter how expert the chef, he cannot produce a better breakfast dish than a steaming bowl of Tillson's pan-dried Oats.

It makes strong bodies and quick, active brains. A food, not a fad. Try it for breakfast to-morrow.



Tillson's Pan-dried Oats

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CURES

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pain in the Chest, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Quinsey, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

It is pleasant to take and is soothing and healing to the lungs. There is nothing to equal it for stopping that tickling sensation in the throat, and the persistent cough that keeps you awake at night.

Price 25c. at all Dealers.

QUICKEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE.

I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup in my family for the last six years, and have found it the quickest and most effective medicine for all kinds of coughs and colds I have ever used. My little boy had a severe attack of bronchitis, but before using half a bottle of the Syrup he was completely cured. I cannot praise it enough.

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Bronchitis, Cough, Grip,
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dissolved in the mouth are effective and safe for coughs and irritation of the throat.

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GOLD MEDAL AWARDED, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1900.

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ON THE TRAIL OF A MALTESE

In an Artist's Studio.

It was the kitten who began it, the Maltese kitten whose name was Dot, though it was usually called by any endearing epithet which came handy. It ought not to have tired of the paper ball provided for it, nor gone on a tour of exploration into the hall, nor then into Graham's studio. But the last was Graham's fault, because he had neglected to close the studio door when he went out.

Of course, Miss Mabel Hastings had to get her pet, and, of course, as the kitten would not come at her call, the only way was to go into the studio after it.

She found it after a considerable search sitting serenely beneath the big chair under the long studio window. With the kitten safe in her arms she should have gone back to her interrupted work. She did not, however. She listened to the voice of the tempter, who told her that her opportunity was come at last, that having seen so much, it was no harm to see a little more, and that no one would know. She had wanted for a long while to know what Graham's studio was like, if it suited with him, and a number of other things.

It is the first step that counts. From a general survey Miss Hastings descended to particular examination. She tiptoed across the room, glanced at the books, and inspected the Japanese ivories in a cabinet on the wall. Then, having imbrued one finger, as it were, and nothing having happened, there seemed to be no reason why she should not dip in her whole hand. Besides, if Graham should come, she had the kitten for excuse. It was to the kitten she talked as she wandered about.

"He wouldn't care at my looking at his pictures, Kitty," she confided, as she rummaged in a stack of canvases, "and anyway, if he doesn't want them looked at, why does he put them with their faces to the wall? He ought to know that that would make anyone—anyone desire to see them. I wonder if they are rejected pictures, and if he hates to see them as I do that pile of rejected stories of mine? Perhaps that is why he leaves them wrong side out. Hum! 'Spring Scene'—rather good, I should say. 'Italian Peasant Girl'—I don't think much of her. Old man with pipe, moonlight, or sunrise, or something. It's pretty, but I can't make it out. Just look at the dust behind them, too. It's all over my skirt. It would be a give-away if he should come—only I'd say I got it hunting for you. Did you ever see anything like this table, Dot? I wish I daired straighten it up. He needs some one to keep things in order Bachelors are so untidy, which shows that they were never intended by heaven to remain bachelors, for order is heaven's first law. It must be nice though, to feel above obeying it."

She moved about the room as she talked, studying the sketches on the wall, testing the softness of the divan, feeling the texture of the tapestries, running her fingers along the mantelshelf and looking at it with mock horror.

"It's just the kind of a studio I thought he'd have, Dotlets. It's just like him—big and sunny, and not too many books, nor too many curios, nor cluttered up with furniture. I don't like a finicky man, nor a booky man, and he isn't either. I knew he wasn't Is that the model's throne over there, I wonder—that platform? It doesn't seem to have been used much, and yet he's been painting this morning. I'm going to see what it is. It's covered by a curtain, but—a peep won't hurt anyone."

The easel stood in a corner by a table littered with half-squeezed tubes brushes, palettes and paint rags, as if the painter had thrown them down in a sudden heat of exasperation over the inadequacy of his art.

Mabel drew the curtain from the picture, and then sat down hastily on the painting stool. It was her own picture she was looking at. Her own and yet not her own. Not the everyday, story-writing, money-worried Mabel Hastings whom her looking-glass reflected, but a girl clad in some soft, exquisite clinging Eastern fabric, reclining gracefully in a deep chair of inlaid ebony. There were jewels gleaming in the meshes of her coiled hair, and row upon row of pearls clasped the delicately curved throat. Her hands were playing with the roses in her lap, her eyes were dreamy.

"Now how did he know, Katinka, that I cared for roses," said Mabel when, after the first moments of surprise, she settled herself in critical delight, chin in hand, before the picture, "and such roses!—dream roses! just opening to the June air. How did he know—if it is me. I suppose it isn't me really, but I like to think it is—and indeed it looks like me, or as I might look if I had beautiful things, and dwelt in a fairy palace. Only I'm afraid, Kit, that I'm not half so pretty as that girl. She hasn't any bother about making her purse fit her necessities, nor trying to make stories end nicely. I don't think she writes at all, that girl—there's no ink on her fingers. And yet I just know it is, and I'm rather glad—only of course, it's horribly impertinent.

"And the pearls? Did he put them around my neck for effect, or to show how well he could paint them? Maybe—maybe he wanted just to give them to me. I'm sure he can't afford them, and, of course, I can't accept them. I'll have to say I'm greatly obliged, but I couldn't think of accepting them—only I'd like to.

"Then, too, there's nothing I could give him in return—at least nothing he'd want. I can't make him any nicer than he is, and so in our stories I put him in just as I see him—only sometimes he's rich and sometimes poor, and sometimes a soldier, and sometimes an artist. I don't know why he will insist on getting into my stories, but he does. That's all I can do for him, Fuzzikins, and that isn't much—for they often reject him. The editors, homely old bachelors, are probably jealous. If—if I were an editor, Katinka, and he should come for my acceptance. I don't think I'd reject him—only I'm not an editor, and so he'll never know.

"Do you suppose he painted me because he wanted to—because he liked me, and wanted me to have beautiful things, or just to make a picture that would sell? He needs me to sit for him, though. That mouth is not quite right—and the eyes—"

"That's what's bothering me, the eyes," said a voice. "I knew they were not right; but I've had so little chance to observe—"

Mabel jumped, and felt the blood surging up into her face. Graham was standing by the easel, smiling down at her.

"I—I came after my cat," she said confusedly. "It came in here, and I had to get it. You left your door open, you know, and—" Miss Hastings rallied her forces for a defensive attack—"and then I saw this picture—a picture of me."

"I thought I left it covered," said Graham.

She deigned no answer. "Isn't it usual to ask the sitter's permission before painting them?" she said coldly.

"How do you know it is you?"

"Why—anyone can see it is. It's hardly brave of you to try to get out of it that way. It's just like me."

"It is a beautiful face."

"I didn't mean that," she cried hotly "and if it is, you had no right to make me beautiful, nor to give me those things—or to paint me at all."

"I suppose I hadn't." Graham reached about for a palette knife and found it.

"What are you going to do?" asked Mabel faintly.

"Destroy it—or rather let you, for I can't. You see my whole heart and skill have gone into it. All my dreams and hopes, and ideals—and I can't." He handed the knife to her.

She took it, but did not use it. "I don't know how, she said, "and I don't think I want to. Can't I have it? It's my picture."

"The mouth is wrong you said, and the eyes. I couldn't let anything wrong go out."

"You might correct it."

"It would take a lifetime."

"I don't think I'd mind so very much if it did," whispered Miss Mabel Hastings, "not even if it took forever."

It was some moments later that Mabel thought to look for the Maltese kitten, which had somehow tumbled to the floor. "When you retouch the picture, Ned—Ned, dear," she said, "couldn't you put Dot in somewhere I think Dotlets deserves a reward, don't you?" And Graham agreed.

MARRIAGE AS IT MAY BE.

The modern bridegroom led the modern bride to the altar. The modern clergyman was waiting for them with his modern wedding ceremony.

"Will you," he said to the bridegroom, "take this divorced woman to be your social wife, to have and to hold until you are both tired of each other?"

"I will," said the groom, "with the understanding that she is not to kick up a row, no matter who I bring home with me, and that she turns over all her available cash to help me out of my scrapes."

"And will you," said the clergyman to the woman, "take this man to be your companion in misery for so long as you think best?"

"I will," said the woman, "if I don't have to nurse him when he is sick, or take breakfast with him."

"Is there anyone," said the clergyman, "who objects?"

"No one," said the spokesman for the congregation. "We are all very glad of it. It makes gossip, and the mere fact that we are here will enable us to have our names in the papers. Let the ceremony proceed."

"There!" said the clergyman. "I pronounce you man and wife. Send me a check or cash by registered mail, give your names and a description of your presents to the society reporters, and when you want a divorce, here's the card of the best lawyer in the business."—Life.

SWEAT SHOPS IN GREATER LONDON

SOME WOMEN WORK VERY LONG HOURS FOR VERY SMALL WAGES.

Are Wretchedly Clad and Frequently Herd Together in a Single Room.

Hackneyed as Hood's thrilling "Song of the Shirt" has become by reiterated quotation, it is strange but true that the horrors therein so powerfully depicted are as prevalent in London today as in the time of the great and sometimes pathetic humorist. Recently there appeared in the Daily News a paragraph headed "An Evil System," describing how the Barnet Board of Guardians lent a merciful ear to the application of a poor woman, a blouse maker for a London firm at 1s 6d per dozen blouses. "By working from early morning until 11 or 12 at night she was able to make a dozen blouses in a day."

Happily there are in London agencies conducted largely by those who make it their duty to pay attention to cases of this kind. One of the principal is "The Woman's Trades Union League," at Club Union Buildings, Clerkenwell. Miss Tuckwell, the honorary secretary, was good enough to give an interview to one of our representatives recently, and to express her views not only on this particular case, but on the whole question of poor women's wages in London.

"It is mostly among out-workers," said the lady, "that the worst sweating is done."

"In making shirts and slop clothing?"

"I should say you will find sweating in nearly all women's out-work trades more particularly perhaps in the making of slop clothes and shirts."

"Are the rates of pay stated in the paragraph the usual rates?"

"Yes I should think those would be the average prices. I have asked my maid, who was an out-worker, and she says that is about the price she got. Those are the sort of instances which come under our notice. Here is an instance. Three women work together for a factor, making shirts, servants' dresses, and knickerbockers. They have to pay for cotton, they have to pay rent for the machines, they have to pay for their needles, and they have to go backwards and forwards to get the work about three times a week. That costs them 4d. each time, and their average earnings for the three of them is about 10s per week."

"Amongst three, not each?"

"Yes, amongst the three."

"You astonish me, though I have heard of the case of a woman employed by a noted house working thirteen hours a day for 6s a week."

"It must have been illegal work or out-work, because thirteen hours a day is impracticable under the Factory Act."

"Do you think such cases are common?"

"Very common, indeed."

"In what class of work?"

"Pinafore-making, blouse-making handkerchief-making and cap-making, for example. Shirts are just as bad, though not perhaps in the higher class of shirts."

"And about what ages are the women who have to work for these starvation wages?'

"The three women of whom I spoke were from forty to fifty years; but out-workers are of all ages from 18 to 70. I think mostly single women, or widows perhaps, and sometimes women whose husbands are out of work."

"What hours do they toil?"

"That varies. Sometimes all day. If there are children the home claims all the time that can be spared from those claims. Those three tailoresses I spoke of worked all day, but they found they had to be very careful about sleeping because their eyes went wrong after so much work. They went to bed about 11 o'clock, rising again at 4."

"What, may I ask, was their diet?"

"I cannot tell you that, but I suppose, mostly tea and bread."

"How are they clothed?"

"Wretchedly."

"Do you think there are hundreds or thousands employed in this way?"

"Yes, thousands, because as I said to one of you journalists the other day, the unemployed problem for men is paralleled by the home work in the case of women. They will take anything that will bring them in a few shillings."

"And where do they live?"

"Mostly, I think, in single rooms."

"Then they must herd together several in a room sometimes?"

"Most likely."

"Do you think this state of affairs is usual?"

"Yes. Of course it varies. Some women work to supplement their husband's earnings; for them it may mean pocket-money wage, but, of course, on the other hand, you get the most wretched cases where the woman has to support her children and keep her home together out of her earnings."

"And when she cannot keep body and soul together she has to appeal to the Guardians?"

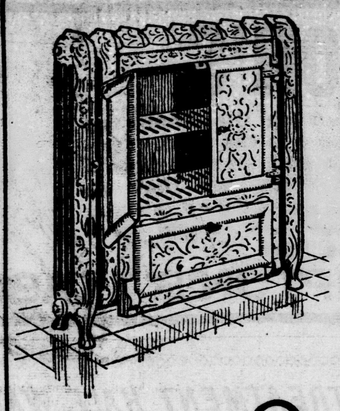
"I suppose so. I have come across a great many of these cases lately through a committee of the Christian Social Union, ladies who are working on the subject. They are trying to get information respecting all the piece-work trades in London, in order to obtain for them what is called the 'particulars clause" of the Consolidated Factory Act of 1901. The "particulars" clause" bestows on all the workers the right to have given to them with the work when it is handed out the facts showing what they will earn when the work is done."

"Does that relate to out-work as well as factory work?"

"The Home Secretary has power to apply it to all trades, and to both out-workers and in-workers."

"Perhaps it does not extend to shirt-making?"

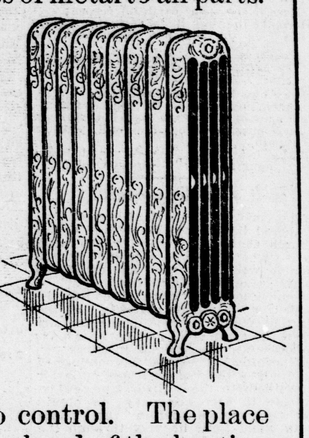
"No, it does not extend to shirt-making. It was got last year for out-workers in the wholesale tailoring for two reasons—first, because in the absence of any contract the women do not know what they will get, and are made to take work out on which they have previously been paid for at, say 2s 6d a dozen, to find when they take it back that the rate is reduced to 2s, and it is then too late to protest. They have no check at all. Secondly, because we believe that anything we can do to get the law extended in any direction in which it touches wages is useful. It helps forward the time when, in some form or other, we shall get the whole question regulated by law."—London Daily News.



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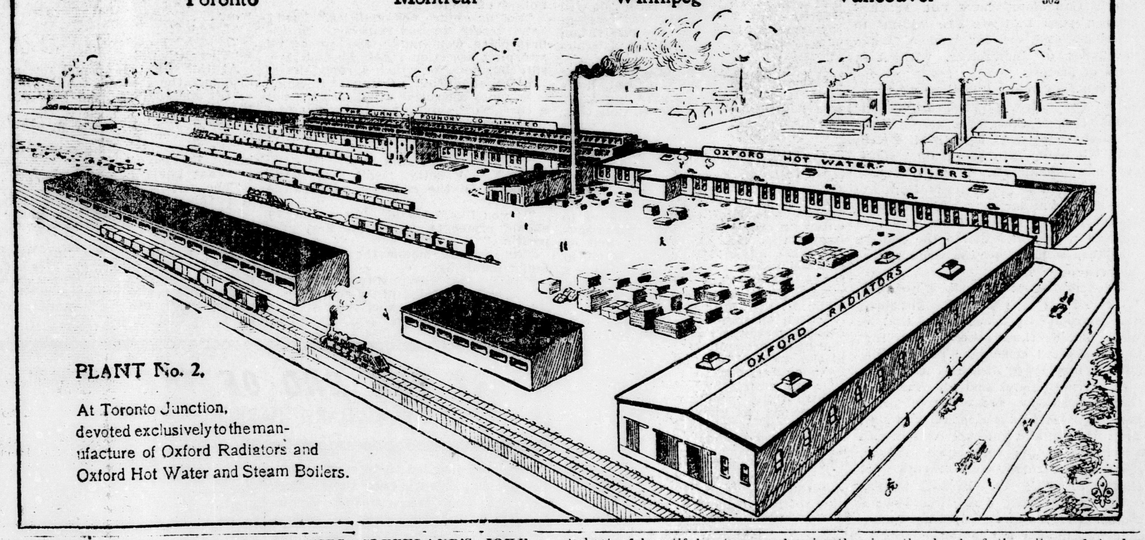
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Fifty Iron-ox Tablets, in an attractive aluminum pocket case, 25 cents at druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price. The Iron-ox Remedy Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S JOKE.

This is a true story.

When Mrs. Grover Cleveland was Miss Frankie Folsom, the prettiest girl in Wells College, she had as teacher in English composition Miss Myra Reynolds, now a professor at the University of Chicago.

Miss Folsom handed in an essay one day in which occurred the reprehensible word "pants."

Miss Reynolds promptly crossed out the offending term and wrote in the margin: "Gents wear pants, gentlemen wear pantaloons."

The correction was obviously absorbed by the fair pupil. A few years later, when Miss Folsom, as Mrs. Cleveland, had become the first lady in the land, her former teacher received one day an imposing-looking letter from the executive mansion, Washington. On opening it a sheet of beautiful notepaper, bearing the monogram and crest of the President's wife, appeared, together with Mrs. Cleveland's card. On the center of the sheet was pinned simply a newspaper cutting, which read:

"Mamma," said little Emerson Highlife, of Boston, "as the Gordon Brownes, and the De Whitneys, and the Burne Smithsons all gone away for the summer?"

"Yes, dear. And why?"

"Then, please, may I say 'pants' till they get home?"—Gertrude Cobb, in Lippincott's.

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I WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY IF IT FAILS TO CURE.



I want every sufferer from Rheumatism to try my Rheumatism Cure. I know it will positively cure Rheumatism in any part of the body. I know it cures sharp shooting pains in the Arms, Legs, Side, Back or Breast and Rheumatic Swelling or Soreness of any part of the body in a few hours.

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Get a 25c bottle of this remedy, and if you are not perfectly satisfied with the results I will refund your money.—Munyon.

THE GREAT PANAMA CANAL; PARTS ARE NOW NAVIGABLE

But It Would Take Fifty Thousand Men Eight Years to Finish the Big Ditch.

Ever since the United States began to negotiate with Colombia for the right to finish the canal across the isthmus, two army engineers have been living where the French company is digging away at the Culebra cut. These engineers have now reported that the canal is about two-fifths completed. Some cutting has been done along the entire length, and from 6,000 to 7,000 cubic meters a month are being removed from Culebra hill. For fourteen miles inland from the Atlantic and four miles from the Pacific the canal is full of water, and small boats run back and forth. The banks are covered with beautiful, rank, tropic growth, and the bed will have to be dredged of its decayed vegetation.

Between these two strips of waterway, and connecting them, are 35 miles of dry cuttings, dug years ago, and overgrown with tropical jungle. At least eight years of labor by 50,000 workmen will be required to open the inter-ocean waterway to seagoing vessels. The French company is working just enough to hold its concession. About 800 men are digging away in the Culebra cutting. Here a mountain is being cleft in two. The sides of the cleft are terraced, and along the terraces construction railroads have been built on different levels. Steam power is used. When the United States gets to work there, electricity will push the excavations through rapidly. Then all the earth and rock removed will be taken down to Colon to be used in raising the level of the city and to bury many feet the disease-saturated soil of that insalubrious town. Then the "floating population" of Jamaica negroes can no longer float in mud puddles, and the yellow fever "loaded" mosquitoes will have to go somewhere else to breed.

But where are those 50,000 laborers to come from? West Indian negroes and Chinese coolies are the only laborers who can stand the climate. Of negroes it is estimated that about 15,000 may be secured. The United States excludes the Chinese, and a sentiment against importing them in large numbers is developing in Panama. Treaty rights, engineering skill and money will all be easy to obtain compared with the difficulty of getting labor.—Little Chronicle.

Grim old Oom Paul Kruger, tragic wanderer from the Transvaal, is in lonely retirement at Mentone. He wears a somewhat smart frock coat and black trousers, and the familiar stovepipe hat, bound with heavy black crape, and walks with a cane. A policeman disperses the bearers of cameras in front of the villa when the former President enters the house daily, about noon, after a morning spent in the garden. The old man is by no means decrepit and looks in good health.

Grippe

is surely coming. Don't wait for it. If you are run down and thin and take cold easily, try

SCOTT'S EMULSION

It will strengthen and fortify your system and keep you well.

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These Caperines cost us $3.75 and we sold them all last winter for $4.75 cash. They are made of fine quality, glossy black Alaska Seal, with 5-in. storm collar, **fur on both sides** and 10-in. cape warmly padded, well lined and ornamented with 6 long full tails. Out of several hundreds of these elegant Caperines we have only 32 left, and as we wish to clear them out at once we have decided to give them away **absolutely free** for selling only 1 doz. of our large beautifully colored Pictures, 16x20 inches, named, "Yan Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record" and "Book of Ages," at 25c. each (every purchaser gets a Certificate free). These Pictures are all handsomely finished in 12 colors and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. Our agents are delighted with them. They sell so easily. This is a great chance for any lady or girl to get a magnificent warm Fur Caperine for the winter. Remember, there are only 32, so send for the Pictures at once or you will be too late. **Home Supply Co., Dept. 1720 Toronto.**



THE GRAND.

Tonight ..... Erminie.
Monday ..... George Grossmith.
Tuesday ..... George Grossmith.
Thursday ..... St. Andrew's Concert.

THE LONDON.

All Week ..... First-class Vaudeville

Tonight the attraction at the Grand will be the old-time favorite opera, with one of the finest casts that ever honored London with a visit. The sale for Erminie has been a tremendous one, and at 6 o'clock Friday evening there was scarcely a seat left in the house. In the company is Signor Perugini, who is well-known to many Londoners as Johnnie Chatterton. He was many years ago a member of the Holman Opera Company, and indeed received his early stage training with that famous organization.

According to the present bookings the Grand is to be dark three nights next week. Monday and Tuesday evenings Mr. George Grossmith will hold the boards. George Grossmith will give a change of programme each evening. The programme for the first lecture will include: A dissertation on "Things You Must Have Noticed"; a musical illustration, "Haunted by Dolly Gray;" the new entertainment, entitled, "How to Succeed," and "How to Write a Modern Musical Comedy."

At the London Opera House all next week the first-class vaudeville turns, which have so greatly pleased all those who have witnessed them during the week will be replaced by turns put on by other artists of ability, who have been secured by Manager Harvey. The class of entertainment being furnished at the London is well-worthy of liberal patronage.

One of the most enjoyable concerts of the season in Toronto will be that given by Mr. W. Francis Firth, formerly of this city, Tuesday, Feb. 23. He has surrounded himself with some excellent artists, including Mr. S. Homer Eaton, of Boston. America's cleverest impersonator. Miss Flora Higgins, contralto; Mr. Frank Blachford, violinist; the Firth Male Quartet, including Mr. W. Haynes, first tenor; Mr. H. Roddis, second tenor; Mr. W. Roddis, first bass; Mr. A. Dancey, second bass. Mrs. H. M. Blight, accompanist.

Mr. Firth will sing on this occasion, one of his own composition, "O Father, Hear Me," with piano, organ and violin accompaniment. There is some talk of the Mr. Firth and Mr. Thos. Mitchelltree giving a joint recital in London this season.

The remarkable successs of "Erminie," which will be seen at the Grand tonight, was a case of plucking victory from the nettle of defeat. For though "Erminie" was an absolute failure in London it proved the greatest production made at the New York Casino under Rudolph Aronson's management. This was due not only to the extremely clever story, which was based on the old French farce of "Robert Macaire," but also because Aronson had made some very ingenious changes, had mounted the piece beautifully, and had very clever comedians in the cast. "Erminie," at the Casino, was given 1,267 times. It had a first run there of 780 nights. The cast included Francis Wilson and William S. Daboll, as the two rogues, Wilson as Caddy, Daboll as Ravvy. Pauline Hall was in the title roll, Marie Jansen was the Javotte, and Marion Manola as Marie. During the very early run of the piece Daboll made the greatest success of the cast, but Francis Wilson, who was very nervous at first, gradually forged to the front. Before the 780 nights' run at the Casino had finished, a second company had been started at Chicago, but was unsuccessful. The country wanted the New York production or none, so when the piece had been played 780 times in New York it was taken out on the road, where it played in thirteen weeks in three cities to $160,000, the gross receipts of of the Academy of Music in Philadelphia for one week being $13,000. After those thirteen weeks it went back to the Casino and had another run of 300 performances. Aronson then sold the rights to four different companies, which traveled around the country. The performances which Mr. Aronson was interested in as manager and afterwards as lessor of the production numbered 4,300, and the gross receipts were slightly in excess of $5,000,000. Francis Wilson has played it about 300 times. Upon one occasion he went to Mr. Aronson and complained that he was tired of the part, but he was persuaded to go on with it. He had, of course, made previous successes, and was already popular, but Caddy, was undoubtedly, his greatest early hit. After he went starring, he produced "Erminie" again, and has played it about 1,000 times as a star.

Miss Daisy Deane (now Mrs. Jule Delmar) was the original Fencing Girl. It was she and not Miss Mabel Deane of the "Peggy From Paris" Company who posed for those extremely fetching pictures, and Mr. George Charlton, general passenger agent of the Chicago and Alton Railroad paid her handsomely for posing in costume for copyright pictures to be used on calendars for his road.

The trading stamp has reached St. Louis. At the Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday matinees at the Crawford Theater, trading stamps are supplied to purchasers of seats from 25 cents upward.

May Edouin and Fred Edwards in a musical comedy called "A Bachelor's Dream," begin an engagement in New York City, March 7. It will be their first appearance there since their return from London.

A big revival of "The Silver King" will be made by Manager Jules Murcy next season, with Carl Haswin in the title role. Mr. Haswin has become identified with "The Silver King," having played it over 5,000 times.

The hat worn by Francis Wilson in the first act of the big revival of "Erminie," is the same top piece worn by him in the same opera when it was first produced at the Casino in New York in the early part of 1886. The umbrella which he carries in the same act is a companion to that hat.

Thomas Jefferson's seven weeks' tour in "Rip Van Winkle," ends Saturday, Feb. 13, at Newburg, N. Y. It has been extremely successful, and has established him as a worthy successor to his famous father, Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

Blanch Walsh now has her "home on wheels." Managers Wagenhals and Kemper have purchased for their phenomenally successful star the private car "Roland," which she will occupy for the balance of the season. The car is not the largest, but is said to be one of the most luxurious ever turned out by the Pullman Company.

Many offers are being made to Henrietta Crossman to take her newest success, "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," to London after her American season. Miss Crossman will play "Kitty" in this country all of next season, going as far as San Francisco. Maurice Campbell's contract with David Belasco for Miss Crossman's appearances in "Kitty" terminates one year from this June. Miss Crossman will either then go to London or Mr. Campbell will produce a new play for her in New York.

Wright Lorimer, who is to make his first New York appearance in "The Shepherd King," at the New York Theater, on April 4, has engaged the following well-known players who will continue members of his company after the New York engagement: Miss Buckley, Dorothy Rossmore, Charles Kent, Edward Mackay, Edmund Presse Harold Hartsell, Florence Gerald, Margaret Hayward, Marian Ward, Ethelbert Hales, William Frederic, Preston Kendall, Charles R. Gilbert, Edward Earle, William Balfour, Chas. H. Martin, John Wheeler, Frank Walsh, John O'Meara, Angela Ogden and Marian Frederic.

Madge Lessing, the clever English soubrette of "Erminie," is said to have run away from the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Battersea to go on the stage. Miss Lessing does not deny that the story is true, but when asked how she came to adopt the stage, says: "I wanted to go on the stage, and I just went."

There was produced in London at the Savoy Theater last week a new musical play called "The Love-Birds," written by George Grossmith, jun., and Raymond Roze, and it scored quite a



JESSIE BARTLETT DAVIS,
With Francis Wilson in "Erminie."

hit. It is of interest to Americans, for the reason that Blanche Ring has one of the leading parts, likewise George Fuller Golden.

"How Old is Ann?" This much-advertised title has been the means of inspiring Barney Gerard to found a musical comedy written around Ann and her age. Mr. Gerard has made Ann, the central figure, that of a mischievous little schoolgirl, and written a comedy that is modeled along original and up-to-date lines. The piece opened last Wednesday at White Plains

Kate Claxton in "The Two Orphans" actually played last Monday night in Baltimore. And yet we call theatrical people superstitious.

The late Whitaker Wright was fond of private theatricals. In his big house, Lee Park, Surrey, there was a theater, the decorations of which cost $75,000. The drop curtain alone cost nearly £10,000.

"The Second Mrs. Tanquray" did not greatly interest Parisians at the Odeon. The theme is hardly a new one there and the critics think Pinero is timid in his handling of it naturally.

Ellaline Terriss will be the next of the foreign stars to visit the United States. Mr. Charles Frohman has announced that he would not bring to America any of the Seymour Hicks-Ellaine Terriss productions which have been running in London for the last four years until the actress could visit this country herself.

The admirers of Shakespeare have been given cause for jubilation in the tour of this country by Forbes Robertson and Gertrude Elliott. This clever pair have been presenting "The Light That Failed" to only ordinary business up until two weeks ago, when "Hamlet" was substituted, with such good returns that the chances are the Kipling piece will be shelved and the great masterpiece played instead for the remainder of the season. They were booked to play "The Light That Failed" in London shortly.

The Choral Society is in the midst of hehearsals of the "Messiah" and is singing the choruses unusually well. The members of the Society are greatly interested in the prospect afforded by the co-operation of the Washington Symphony Orchestra of appearing with an orchestra for the first time in several years, and thus assuring adequate presentation of this great work.

The engagement of Dan Daly for a series of appearances in vaudeville is regarded as a notable achievement, inasmuch as he declined numerous offers from various managers. The credit for securing Daly belongs to Miss H. Winifrid DeWitt, who is one of the few feminine managers in the country. Her recent journey to New York resulted in a notable series of negotiations, among her captures being Eddie Foy, with the possibility that other noted entertainers who have hitherto appeared in polite vaudeville programmes,

Zangwill's play, "The Serio-Comic



MARGUERITA SYLVA,
With Francis Wilson in "Erminie."

Governess," which was written for Cecelia Loftus, has been turned over to Daniel Frohman, the latter's manager. The piece is taken from one of Mr. Zangwill's short stories.

David Belasco is said to be so delighted with the successs in London of "The Darling of the Gods" that he has instructed his agent there to look about for a suitable theater in which he will make annual productions.

Julia Marlow has returned from Europe in robust health and will shortly start a spring tour, playing in Shakespeare and possibly "When Knighthood Was in Flower." Tyrone Power has been engaged as her leading man.

Andrew Mack and an entire American company will go to Australia next year and make a tour of that country. Contracts to this effect were signed in New York during the week by Rich & Harris and J. C. Williamson, the Australian manager.

Jeanette Lowry, who claims she was forced out of "The Medal and the Maid" production on account of being too young and good-looking, has sued Fisher & Ryley for thirty weeks salary, alleging breach of contract. Georgie Caine is now playing Miss Lowrie's old part.

Millie James, whom many theatergoers have thought to be quite a young miss, is to be married in New York Sunday to a wealthy cigar manufacturer of that city by the name of Stachelburg. Miss James will continue on the stage for the remainder of the season at least.

Maude Adams has fully regained her health, and her season may be extended so that she can appear in San Francisco. Miss Adams has never appeared on the coast as a star.



MR. HAROLD JARVIS,

Mr. Harold Jarvis, a picture of whom is herewith presented, is without question the best known singer that visits this Province, and his popularity with concertgoers in London especially is such that his appearance here is always the occasion of a very large and well-pleased audience. In the making up of the programme for the great concert St. Andrew's Society are giving on the 25th of this month (next Thursday), it was agreed that no matter how strong the array of talent might be, it would add to its attractiveness to Londoners to have Harold Jarvis sing. It has been a matter of general comment, since the announcement was made of the names of those who are to take part next Thursday night, that this concert will present what is unquestionably the strongest combination that has ever appeared in this city. The two great Scotch artists alone would have been now appearing in "The Girl from Kays."

While Weber & Fields and the Roger Brothers are playing in California the stock company that has been presenting the former's burlesques in San Francisco for the past three months will move on to Honolulu and Australia.

NEW YORK THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

[Special Letter to The London Advertiser.]

(Special to The London Advertiser.)

New York, Feb. 20.—It is a remarkably strong cast that is being put together for the big spring revival of "The Two Orphans," in which A. M. Palmer, Klaw & Erlanger, Daniel Frohman and William A. Brady are interested as backers and promoters. Those already engaged for the play are Clara Morris for the old lady's part, Kyrle Bellew for the Chevalier, James O'Neill for Pierre, the cripple, and Charles Warner for the role of Jacques, originally played in this country by McKee Rankin. As to who will have the character of Louise, the blind girl, to impersonate, nothing is as yet definitely known, although there is a chance that Grace George may be induced to play the part in this distinguished company. Negotiations to that end have been in progress for the past few days, and it wouldn't be surprising if they were to come to a favorable conclusion. James O'Neill, by the bye, will in all likelihood make a new departure next season, presenting imposing revivals of classic plays like "Richelieu," "King Lear" and perhaps "Hamlet." He will be assisted by a woman star of recognized position, whose name cannot be given out at the present moment for business reasons of importance. That there is a demand for material of this character, presented at the hands of skilled and celebrated players, is shown by the extraordinary success won by Ada Rehan and Otis Skinner, not alone in New York, but in the other large cities, where the financial returns have been enormous and the enthusiasm of the audiences has mounted to a very high pitch. Mr. O'Neill, who has played "Monte Christo" so long that most people have forgotten he can play anything else, was noted as an actor of altogether unusual versatility and power long before he rose to starhood. At the present moment, in the fullness of his maturity, he should give impersonations of the roles of which mention is made characterized not alone by thoughtful and scholarly treatment but virility as well.

Eleanor Robson had a very warm reception on Monday evening, when she moved into the Criterion Theater with "Merely Mary Ann," which, it is a foregone conclusion, will remain upon this stage until the end of the season. The play has been repeated fifty times at the conclusion of the engagement at the Garden Theater, and its one hundredth re-presentation in New York will take place at the Criterion March 28. There are not many of these records floating about during the present season, and for this reason Miss Robson may especially congratulate herself.

"Mother Goose," at the New Amsterdam Theater is probably the first spectacular show in this country—or any other for that matter—to have upon its pay-roll and in active service a full-blooded North American Indian girl. There is a song in "Mother Goose" called "Laughing Water" that has made an extraordinary hit. The singers participating in this number are made up as Indians, and the other day the stage manager was very much surprised to receive a call from a young woman applying for a position in the "Laughing Water" chorus—a young woman who, although exceedingly pretty, bore upon her countenance unmistakable evidences of aboriginal ancestry. The idea of an Indian song with a real Indian maiden in it appealed to the stage manager and the Mohawk chorus girl is now a quite potential figure in the New Amsterdam's big spectacle.

"The Pit," at the Lyric Theater, is unquestionably a great and solid success. The enormous auditorium (the Lyric's holding capacity is more that $2,300) is packed to the doors every night and at the matinees, and there are extraordinary demonstrations of approval at the end of the scene representing an exciting episode in the wheat pit. Wilton Lackaye, who has long cherished an ambition to be a star of the first magnitude, has his wishes amply gratified in the present instance. He has scored an individual triumph of the most enviable description.

"Mrs. Leslie Carter," said David Belasco yesterday, "will play all next season at my theater in New York. I have adready finished one play for her use and before the Autumn comes around I will have another ready, in case she finds it necessary to fall back upon a second drama. This contingency, however, is extremely doubtful in my mind, as I am convinced that the work I have already prepared for her use will be found amply satisfying, both to Mrs. Carter and the public." Asked what he intended to do with Blanche Bates after the end of the current season, Mr. Belasco made an evasive reply and galloped up the steps of the elevated railway. It is not difficult, however, to do a little guessing that will hardly be far out of the way. Mr. Hammerstein is laying the foundations for a new theater in Forty-second street near Eighth avenue, to occupy the same space as that covered by the Belasco theater. It doesn't look to be a reasonable proposition that Oscar is constructing the new house upon a merely speculative basis, while already engaged in putting up the largest theater in the world at another point on Manhattan Island. Several months ago, through the medium of this correspondence, Mr. Belasco stated that he was trying to frame up his affairs so as to play only in New York, Chicago and Boston, and, as W. S. Gilbert remarks, "taking one consideration with another," it seems likely that Miss Bates may play in the Metropolis next year, while Mrs. Carter holds sway at the Belasco.

"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" goes this week to Norfolk and Richmond, and afterward will be seen in Washington and Baltimore, prior to its Boston engagement. This play, concerning which none but the managers, Liebler & Co., were at all sanguine at the outset, has been one of the really great successes of the season, playing to $8,400 in a single week in Louisville, $12,000 in a similar period in Cincinnati, $14,000 in St. Louis, $10,000 in Cleveland and so on. Some of the cities named are usually voted pretty hard propositions in a financial sense, thus making "Mrs. Wiggs" conquering visits all the more worthy of note. The comedy will come into the Savoy Theater, New York, next September, with no limitation as to the duration of its run.

W. H. Thompson, in "The Secret of Polichinelle," has resumed his metropolitan career at the Garden Theater, where his audiences are quite large.

Charles Frohman announces for the remainder of the season in New York, William Collier in "The Dictator," Charles Hawtrey in "Saucy Sally," and Henry Miller in "Man Proposes." In the course of the next three or four weeks Mr. Frohman will make his annual trip to Europe, remaining abroad until August. Just now he is in a state of high elation over having won twelve prizes at the Dog Show—a feat much more satisfactory in its completion than the production of a round dozen successful plays. Mr. Frohman has a baronial domain a White Plains and is an enthusiastic in the breeding of dogs of aristocratic lineage.

Richard Mansfield will play "Ivan the Terrible" for only two weeks at the New Amsterdam Theater. Afterwards he will revive "Beau Brummell" and other plays of his repertoire.

Chauncey Olcott's engagement in "Terrence" at the New York Theater, has not been successful financially. This, however, is not to the detriment of Chauncey, for Broadway audiences have never accepted Irish plays since the days of Boucicault and "The Shraughraun." Perhaps Irish plays are not as good as they were.

LEANDER RICHARDSON.

Sandol Millikin, now playing leads with Robert Edeson, in "Ransom's Folly," is to be married next month, and will retire from stage. Miss Laura Hope Crews, now with "Merely Mary Ann," taking her place.

"The Chinese Honeymoon" will soon celebrate its one thousandth performance in London.

"The Finishing School" is the title which Max Pemberton has chosen for his new costume play, which is to be produced next month in London.

"A Gentleman of France," with Charles Dalton in the title role, has been called back to New York. This is the second time this season the piece has been recalled.

Wm. Brady and Geo. Musgrove the London manager, have signed contracts whereby "Way Down East" is to have an early production in the English metropolis.

The theatrical syndicate now includes Klaw & Erlanger and associated interests, Litt & Dingwell and Stair & Havlin. This combination controls nearly 600 theaters.

The London Athenaeum hears from a private source that the health of Henrik Ibsen, which has ben deplorable during the last two years, has greatly improved this winter. He does not receive many visitors, nor does he correspond, but permission has been granted him by his physician to superintend the approaching performance of his "Pillars of Society," in which that artistic couple, the Fahlstoems, are to make a public appearance in April. All of which is good news.

"Buster Brown" has been such a popular production on the road that time has been found for it at one of the Broadway theaters, New York.

Hilda Spong, who has been William Faversham's leading lady, returned to London last Wednesday, and will be seen in a Frohman production in that city early next month.

Henry Miller's 18-year-old son has gone on the stage in opposition to his father's wishes, it is said. The youth is playing with Amelia Bingham's Company under the name of Gilbert Heron.

Lillian Russell has decided to return to the comic opera stage and will be among next season's stars, appearing in a new piece by Victor Herbert. It is said that Miss Russell will finance the venture.

"Mother Goose," the big English pantomime Americanized, now running in New York, is to be one of the chief attractions at St. Louis during the world's fair there.

Joseph Hart and Carrie Demar have changed the name of the musical farce which they have chosen to follow "Foxy Grandpa" next season to "The Courteous Cannibal."

Cablegrams from Paris say that Marion Winchester, who was a great success as a dancer in this country, is soon to wed Comte Robert Arthur D'Orenty, a Belgian nobleman.

Mrs. Fiske has obtained the sole English acting rights to "Into the Great Light," the first serious play by C. M. S. McLellan. Mr. McLellan is responsible for "The Belle of New York."

Louise Willis, well-known in this country and now playing in London, recently had her knee cap dislocated through a piece of scenery falling on her in the play of "Humpty Dumpty."

Marie Montague is the latest to sue David Belasco for dramatic infringement. She asserts that "Sweet Kitty Bellairs" is "borrowed" almost bodily from a play written by her called "Sweet Jasmine."

The initial production of "Cinderella and the Prince," by R. A. Barnet, author of "1492," was given in Boston last Monday night by the Cadets of that city, and another success is reported. The piece is in three acts and five scenes, and is the tenth effort of Mr. Barnet. Already Messrs. Shubert, Rush and Weber have secured all the rights to the play and an early presentation by professionals is promised.

Edward Mackay, who has been playing in "A Japanese Nightingale," will create the role of Jonathan in Wright Lorimer's new biblical play, "The Shepherd King," which will be produced in New York in April.

Charles Frohman has announced that he will establish a permanent musical comedy stock company in New York, which will be headed by Sam Bernard and Hattie Williams, the principals

SPEECH BY DR. ROUTLEDGE IN ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Continued from page 10.

sciously tolerated a tainted leadership. A Pacific Scandal, for insttance, would have permanently expelled any leader from its ranks. Mere party loyalty is not so strong among the Liberals as among Conservatives, and any misdoings will be chastised by Liberals without waiting for the spur of their opponents.

I will admit that organization is necessary, and in both political parties it is difficult to keep out undesirable and over-zealous parties. Even in our churches today some of their members are corrupt, but is that any reason why the whole church should be condemned? We have that persistent and never-ending howl "West Elgin and Waterloo." Because some of the adherents of the Liberal party may have done things which they should not have done (and which I do not uphold), is that any reason why the whole Liberal party should be condemned? If the discredited corruption that the Opposition has attempted to lay at the skirts of the Liberal party were true, the honest electors of this Province would not retain the confidence of the Ross Government for one moment. But no, not a single charge against the honesty of the Government has been substantiated nor has a dollar of the public revenue been misapplied. On the contrary we have had over 30 years of progressive government and the Opposition, not being able to find any fault with its legislation, they resort to unfair means. The Archbishop Lynch cry, the Ross Bible, and Humber piggery, all disappeared without effect, like chaff before the wind. As a last resort they cry "Corruption." If it were true and they were sincere, I would hold up both hands to have the Government driven from power; but, Mr. Speaker, the persistent effort to blacken the political record of the Reform party is not to secure political purity, but to defeat the Ross Government.

Many of my best friends are Conservative in politics. I respect them and do not blame them for not thinking as I do, for the bias of the Opposition newspapers, upon which thousands throughout the country depend for their opinions and feelings, makes it impossible for their readers to know the facts or draw just inferences. But the experienced politicians and those of our electors who have had the advantage of perusing the different political and daily papers and honestly judging and thinking for themselves, could not but know that the whole thing is a theatrical performance and played for political gain.

The leader of the Opposition in his speech in North Oxford stated that Mr. Gamey was a remarkable man. I quite agree with him, for I venture to say that you cannot find another man in this banner Province of Ontario that would lend himself to a plot such as he did, although the member for Manitoulin has stated with tears in his eyes that there is a God in heaven and he believes in him, and that God knows his story is true. But when that day of great days of reckoning comes I am afraid there will be some missing leaves and a slip that will be difficult to change. Any money secured in a fraudulent way cannot be applied for your own benefit, even though at that time you should be in straitened circumstances and there will be no lawyers there to put a man out of the box for contradictory statements. He may be listened to out of curiosity, but they will have no sympathy with his aims, methods or practices, nor the innocent members of respectable families will not be subjected to criticism nor discreditable abuse. I am afraid when Gabriel sounds his trumpet, the honorable member will not be in hearing distance. Mr. Speaker, may the time soon come when members of our Legislature will not seek election for what there is in it, but to build up the banner Province, promote good feeling among the different elements, and relieve the burdens of the people.

THE CATTLE INDUSTRY.

The member for West Toronto, in his address yesterday, stated that the Shorthorn cattle, or beef strains, were up to a high standard in Canada; in fact, could not be excelled any place. I quite agree with him, and I understand he is an authority on this subject. He also stated that there was a retrogression in the common beef cattle. This can be accounted for by the introduction of milking strains such as Jerseys, Ayrshires and Holsteins, used for dairying in this Province, an industry which has been profitable to the farmers. I do not claim to be an authority on cattle, but I have had some experience, having been raised on a farm.

But with reference to horses they are certainly not retrograding. The Canadian breeder and importer have a standard in road, carriage, saddle and draft horses that cannot be excelled in any country in the world, and no better proof do we want of this statement than that the prices realized have been good, in some instances enormous. In the speed class we compare favorably with our American friends who have always been on the top of the list until recently. In some classes Canadian horses have won first place. In double teams in a race we head the list. Our saddle and carriage horses at Chicago and other great fairs have taken the lion's share of prizes. At Buffalo nearly two-thirds of all the cash prizes came to Ontario, with a population of 2,500,000 people, compared with over 70,000,000 in the United States. This is certainly a proud record and should not be forgotten. With reference to draft horses imported to this country from England and Scotland, our breeders have taken such pains, with this class, that many buyers from the mother country are buying and shipping the Canadian drafts to Great Britain.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

"Ontario occupies a most creditable position with regard to the drink traffic. The sobriety of this Province is mainly due to the Liberal party. When the Mowat Government took office in 1871, the liquor traffic was under the control of the municipal councils of the Province, and licenses to sell iquor were issued by the municipalities. The inspectors of hotels were also appointed by the municipal councils. As a consequence, there was great abuse of the power to issue licenses, and the whole question as to the regulation of the traffic entered into municipal elections.

The first radical change in the license laws of this Province was made in 1876, being an act commonly known as the Crooks act, by which the licensing of hotels and other places for the sale of liquors was placed in the hands of the commissioners for each electoral district, and the inspection of hotels in the hands of an inspector appointed by the government. With the amendments and restrictions placed on this act, the number of licenses have been diminished over one-half, and the number of commitments for drunkenness, over one-half. The revenue obtained by the municipalities from the liquor traffic, under the Crooks Act, is much greater than was obtained before the enactment of that law. The total revenue derived from the liquor licenses since 1876 up to May, 1901, amounts to the sum of $12,224,539; of this sum the municipalities have received over one-half, or $6,418,002.

Even the Methodist Conference, in 1882, passed a resolution indorsing the Crooks Act, and it is a body that has agitated the temperance cause.

Another evidence of the Government's desire to lessen the evils of intemperance was the steps they took to furnish machinery to enforce the Scott Act, in the counties in which it had been adopted. Though this was a Dominion law and should have been enforced by the federal authorities, yet for the sake of the interests involved, the Government of this Province passed an act for the appointment of special police magistrates in all such counties. In no province of the Dominion was the responsibility of enforcing the Scott Act assumed by a provincial government except in this Province, and that responsibility was assumed by the Liberal Administration notwithstanding the refusal of the Dominion Government to provide the necessary legislation. Commissioners and inspectors appointed under the license act, who were not in sympathy with the Scott Act, were replaced by others who were in sympathy with the act, to insure the enforcement.

Temperance and hygiene are also taught in all the public and separate schools throughout the Province. It is also gratifying to know that under the license legislation, the character of the hotels has improved in comfort and equipment.

My opinion is that the present license system is a good one if properly enforced by the local authorities, and the machinery has been provided by the legislature to enforce the law.

Some objections were raised by the Opposition to the referendum, but in my opinion it is the proper course to pursue especially to all legislation affecting the liquor traffic. Sir John Macdonald and Sir Mackenzie Bowell have accepted the constitutionality of a referendum, and it has been used in the United States and Canada in municipal affairs and school matters.

The people who elect representatives to parliament have just as good a right to give an expression as those they send to represent them.

THE MAJORITY QUESTION.

The Opposition tell us the majority on the Government side of the House is too small to conduct the affairs of this Province. So long as the majority remains three or four it is quite sufficient and should have a tendency to keep every member on both sides of the House in his place to think and act for himself.

I have no doubt but that the leader of the Opposition would much rather have a majority of one or two in the House than what he calls a popular majority of several thousand throughout the Province, made up by counting the votes polled for the independent and prohibition candidates. This so-called popular majority, as he calls it can be accounted for in many ways, the dreadful struggle that the Opposition put up in the last general elections and bye-elections.

The long exclusion from office has made some of the Opposition desperate and hungry for the public chest and they will resort to any port in a storm.

The majorities in many of the constituencies were small and had it not been for the $500 to $700 secured from the "purity fund" of the Conservative Association, now defunct, the results might possibly have been different. But, Mr. Speaker, though the majority has never been very large, Ontario has under Liberal administration flourished as has no other province under British rule, and I assure the Premier that the loyalty of the Liberals to himself and his administration has not been shaken down by the campaign of slander and discredited corruption waged by the Conservative party and press, and such a campaign of slander, in my mind, will be a sting to the Conservative party that will take more than a medical man to heal.

In conclusion, I may say that our Premier has always protected and maintained the honor, credit and dignity of his party. He is a self-made man, a man who has shown his capacity as a representative of the people. He is not only a provincial but a national statesman, and is capable of filling the uppermost seat in any government in the world. And, although the Opposition tell us he is tainted, with the poet we can say: "There is none more pure in our fair land, none more worthy of our heart," and may he be long spared to guide the affairs of this banner Province.

Every Physician Knows

About the great merit of Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut which cleanse the system, cure constipation and piles. Use only Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Price 25 cents.

Dye It!

A thousand and one things about the house besides your dresses, ribbons, feathers, laces, etc., will dye prettily if Maypole Soap is used for the purpose. "No mess, no trouble." Quick, easy, safe, sure. The colors are brilliant and fadeless. It dyes to any tint.

Maypole Soap. Sold everywhere
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VICTORY

FOR DR. SLOCUM'S

PSYCHINE

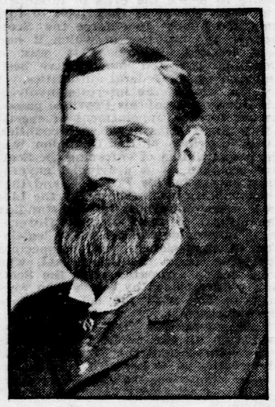
(PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN)

Mr. James Jardine, 107 Portland Street, Toronto, Gives Details of His Remarkable Recovery from the Last Stages of

CONSUMPTION.

TEN MONTHS IN MUSKOKA SANITARIUM FAILED TO BENEFIT.

Heroic Battle Against Disease Won Solely Through Dr. Slocum's Marvelous Remedy, PSYCHINE.



Spent ten months in Muskoka Sanitarium; failed to get any relief; returning home, is subsequently cured of Consumption with Psychine, Mr. Jardina as he looks today.

Truly a great work is being done for the sick and suffering in this country. Day by day proof accumulates of wonderful cures wrought by Dr. Slocum's remedy, Psychine. The popularity of Psychine grows apace. The great work goes steadily on. Consumption is not allowed a moment's respite, but with unswerving determination the great specialist continues to win victory after victory over the dread destroyer.

The following paragraphs show how Consumption threw down the gauntlet at the feet of Dr. Slocum in a way that could not be declined, and this story of how human pluck and medical skill flung back the glove and mastered disease is one of the most thrilling chapters in the annals of modern medical science. No relief was obtained by Mr. Jardine from local physicians. Neither from the common cure-alls and glibly advertised nostrums. **Almost a year was passed in Muskoka Sanitarium without any improvement in health being apparent.** In fact, Mr. Jardine states that his condition had grown all the more precarious. He coughed excessively hard. His lungs grew weaker and weaker. The last faint hope touching on his recovery had eivdently vanished. His patience with doctors, so he declares, was utterly exhausted, and his time-honored belief in benefit being obtained from a change of air or climate was sadly shaken.

Mr. Jardine further says: "I found that consumptives died in Muskoka as anywhere else. As my condition grew worse I feared that consumption would sooner or later claim me as its victim, as it had scores of others I knew. I determined to find a remedy at home. Returning to Toronto, I tried several so-called consumption cures without relief. Then I tried **Psychine, and it is the only remedy that ever helped me and made my life worth living."**

MR. JARDINE'S STATEMENT MADE ON DECEMBER 24TH, 1903:

Dr. T. A. Slocum:

"I desire to speak of the merits of your 'Psychine.' Psychine has done what the local doctors, the many common cure-alls, and ten months in Muskoka Free Sanitarium failed to do. **I found Psychine relieve my throat of soreness, to rid the lungs of phiegm or mucus, and take away the pains in the chest. It stopped my cough and the wearing away of lung tissue.** I was a patient in Muskoka for over ten months. All this time my cough was excessively hard, and I lost flesh and strength. I found no relief. My lungs grew weaker. I could not lie on my right side at all. The only benefit I received in Muskoka was a thorough rest, and to one who has worked hard all his life, as I have done, this perhaps was welcome. But I desired a cure.

"I don't hesitate to make this statement:

"I don't know the valuable properties of 'Psychine,' only that it and nothing else has been the means of restoring me to health.

"I caught a severe cold a year ago last April, working at my occupation as trackman at the C. P. R. yards, foot of John street, Toronto, and from this I trace my severe sickness.

"I tried Psychine because **my patience with doctors was exhausted** and also my faith in the common cure-alls that flood the market. If anything would cure I became convinced that it was Psychine, being specially for throat and lung troubles. My conclusion was right. Psychine gave me the permanent relief I desired. I make this statement voluntarily, having been cautioned by the Dr. Slocum Company to state only the facts of my case.

Yours truly,
"JAMES JARDINE,
"107 Portland Street, Toronto."

Psychine is pronounced Si-keen. All persons who suffer with any of the following symptoms should secure Psychine without delay — **an obstinate cough, La Grippe, Chills, and Fever, Night Sweats, Pains in the Chest, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Hemorrhages, Loss of Flesh, Fickle Appetite, or difficulty in breathing or speaking.**

Secure Psychine today and be cured.

For sale by all druggists, in two sizes; or a sample can be obtained from Dr. Slocum's Laboratory, 179 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

THAT COUNTRY WE CALL INDIA

IT IS 1,900 MILES IN LENGTH AND THE SAME IN WIDTH — IMMENSE POPULATION.

Comprises About One-Fifth of the Human Family—Contains 2,148 Large Cities.

In writing from Bombay, Mr. William E. Curtis, in the Chicago Record-Herald says:

What surprises one most for a few days after arrival in India is his own ignorance and misapprehension, and he is compelled to discard and abandon most of the ideas he brought with him and begin again upon a new basis to study the situation.

The first impression of India is its vastness and its variety. Few travelers have even a slight conception of either fact until they are brought face to face with it, and to a newspaper writer both are so bewildering that he is perplexed where to begin and what to talk about first.

India is a great triangle, 1,900 miles across its greatest length and an equal distance across its greatest breadth. It extends from a region of perpetual snow in the Himalayas, almost to the equator. The superficial area is 1,766,642 square miles, and you can understand better what that means when I tell you that the United States has an area of 2,970,230 square miles, without counting Alaska or Hawaii.

PEOPLE AND RELIGION.

The population of India is 294,361,056, or about one-fifth of the human race, and it comprises more than 100 distinct nations and peoples in every grade of civilization from absolute savages to the most complete and complex commercial and social organizations. It has every variety of climate, from the tropical humidity of the jungles along the southern coast to the frigid cold of the mountains; peaks of ice, reefs of coral, impenetrable forests and bleak, treeless plains. One portion of its territory records the greatest rainfall of any spot on earth, another of several hundred thousand square miles is seldom watered with a drop of rain, and is entirely dependent for moisture upon the melting snows of the mountains. Twelve thousand different kinds of animals are enumerated in its fauna, 28,000 plants in its flora, and the statistical survey prepared by the Government fills 128 volumes of the size of the United States census reports.

One hundred and eighteen distinct languages are spoken in various parts of India, and 59 of these languages are spoken by more than 100,000 people each. There are a large number of other languages and dialects spoken by different tribes and clans of less than 100,000 population, and to reach them the British Bible Society has published the whole or parts of the Holy Scriptures in 42 languages, which reach 220,000,000 people, but leave 74,000,000 without the Holy Word. In order to give the Bible to the remainder of the population of India it would be necessary to prepare 108 additional translations which the society has not money and no men to perform. From that little statement some conception of the variety of the people may be obtained, because each of the tribes and clans has its own distinct organization and individuality, and each is practically a separate nation.

The Province of Bengal, for example, is nearly as large as the North Atlantic States combined, and contains 122,548 square miles. The Province of Rajputana is even larger, and has an area of 127,541,000 square miles. Bengal has a population of 74,744,886, almost as great as that of the entire United States. Madras has a population of 38,000,000, and the Central Provinces 47,000,000, while several of the 160 different statese into which India is divided have more than 10,000,000.

The population is divided according to religions as follows:

Hindus	207,146,422	Mohammed's	62,458,061
Buddhists	9,476,750	Animistic	8,711,360
Sikhs	2,195,268	Christians	2,923,241
Jains	1,334,148	Parsees	94,190
Jews	18,228		

It will be interesting to know that of the Christians enumerated at the last census 1,202,039 were Roman Catholics, 453,612 belonged to the Established Church of England, 322,586 were Orthodox Greeks, 220,863 were Baptists, 155,455 Lutherans, 53,863 Presbyterians, and 157,847 put themselves down as Protestants without giving the sect to which they adhere.

The foreign population of India is very small. The British-born number only 96,653; 104,583 were born in Europe, and only 641,854 out of nearly 300,000,000 were born outside the boundaries of India.

FOUR WELL-DEFINED REGIONS.

India consists of four separate and well-defined regions; the jungles of the coast and the vast tract of country known as the Deccan, which make up the southern half of the territory; the great plain which stretches southward from the Himalayas and constitutes what was formerly known as Hindustan, and a three-sided tableland which lies between in the center of the empire, and is drained by a thousand rivers, which carry the water off as fast as it falls, and leave but little to refresh the earth. This is usually the county of famine, but the Government is pushing the irrigation system so rapidly that before may years the dager from that source will be much diminished.

The whole of Southern India, according to the geologists, was once covered by a great forest, and indeed, there are still 66,305,506 acres in trees, which are carefully protected. The black soil of that region is proverbial for its fertility, and produces cotton, sugar cane, rice and other tropical and semi-tropical plants with an abundance surpassed by no other region. The fruit-bearing palms are a source of surprising wealth.

According to the latest census the enormous area of 546,224,934 acres is under cultivation, which is an average of nearly two acres per capita of population, and probably two-thirds of it was actually cropped. About one-fourth of this area is under irrigation, and more than 22,000,000 acres produce two crops a year.

As many as 171,735,000 people are wholly engaged in agriculture; 25,488,000 are more or less employed upon farms; 3,646,000 are engaged in raising cattle; 14,576,000 in producing food and drink; 11,220,000 are servants in households; 12,811,000 are engaged in the manufacture of textiles; 2,361,000 in the manufacture of glass, pottery and stoneware; 3,385,000 in manufacaing leather; 4,203,000 in the manufacture of wood, cane and matting; 5,672,000 belong to the learned professions; 684,000 are in the military service, either as soldiers or in other capacities; 5,600,000 are employed by the imperial state and local administrations; and the enormous number of 1,563,000 are in what the census terms "disreputable" occupations.

Another startling fact is that out of a total of 149,486,135 women in India only 543,455 are able to read and write; and 157,662 are under instruction, the great majority of them in missionary schools. The total number of illiterates recorded is 246,546,776, leaving 47,814,189 of both sexes unaccounted for, but of these only 12,097,530 are returned as able to read and write. The latest statistics show that 3,196,220 are under instruction.

THE LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

Referring again to the languages, the following table will show those spoken by more than 1,000,000 people; and most of them you never heard of before, yet they have grammars, dictionaries and a literature; most of them poetry and metaphysical works:

Language.	Spoken by.	Language.	Spoken by.
Hindi	85,676,373	Urdu (Masalmani)	3,659,399
Bengali	41,343,762	Sindhi	2,592,341
Telugu	19,885,137	Santhal	1,703,680
Marathi	18,892,875	Western Pahari	1,523,068
Punjabi	17,724,610	Assamese	1,435,829
Tamil	15,229,759	Gond	1,379,580
Gujarathi	10,619,749	Central Pahari	1,153,384
Kanarese	9,751,885	Marwadi	1,147,489
Uriya	9,019,527	Pashtu	1,089,931
Burmese	5,926,864		
Malayalam	5,428,259		

There are 2,148 cities in India with more than 5,000 population, and 31 with more than 100,000 population. The largest is Calcutta, which, according to the census of 1901, has 1,125,400 people; Bombay has 776,000, and Madras 509,346.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Few countries have such an enormous birth rate and death rate. Nowhere else are babies born in such enormous numbers, and nowhere does death reap such awful harvests. Sometimes a single famine or plague sweeps millions into eternity, and their absence is scarcely noticed. Before the present sanitary regulations and inspections were introduced the death rate was nearly double what it is now; indeed, some experts estimate that it must have been several times as great, because no records were kept in some of the provinces, and in most of them they were incomplete and inaccurate. India is now in a healthier condition that ever before, and yet the death rate varies from 31.10 per 1,000 in the cold Provinces of Agra and Oudh to 82.7 per 1,000 in the tropical regions of Behar. In Bombay last year the rate was 70.07 per 1,000, in the Central Provinces 85.75, in the Punjab, which has a wide area in Northwestern India, it was 47.7, and in Bengal 26.63.

The birth rate is almost equally as large, ranging in the different provinces from 50.5 to 31.3 per 1,000. I venture to say that no other country shows such an enormous birth rate as India.

Notwithstanding the crowded condition of the country and the density of the population, which is 167 to the square mile for the entire empire, mountain, desert and jungle, as against 21.4 in the United States, the people of India love their wretched homes and few can be induced to leave them.

The largest immigration ever known in any one year was in 1901, when the total reached 34,147, and the greater part of these were induced to go to Uganda, Africa, to work upon a railway; and it is asserted that the greater part of them have already returned to their homes. The average annual immigration for the last ten years has been less than 10,000.

Bengal the province of which Calcutta is the capital, on the eastern coast of India, is the most densely populated, having 588 people to the square mile. Behar, in the south, has 548; Oudh, in the north, 531; Agra, also in the north, 493, and Bombay, 202.

Some parts of India have a larger population to the acre than any other part of the world. The peasants, or coolies, as they are called, are born and live and die like animals. Indeed, animals never are so closely herded together or live such miserable, wretched lives. In 1900, 54,000,000 people were more or less affected by the famine, and 6,597,000 were fed by the Government for several months, simply because there was no other way for them to obtain food. There was no labor they could perform for wages, and those who were fortunate enough to secure employment could not earn enough to buy bread to satisfy the hunger of their families.

MILLIONS STARVED TO DEATH.

It is estimated that 30,000,000 of people starved to death in India during the nineteenth century and in one year alone, the year in which that good woman, Queen Victoria, assumed the title of Empress, more than 5,000,000 of her subjects died from hunger. Yet the population, without immigration, is continually increasing from natural causes. The net increase during the ten years from 1891 to 1901 was 7,046,385. The struggle for life is becoming greater every year; wages are going down instead of up, notwithstanding the rapid increase of manufacturing industries, the extension of the railway system and other sources of wealth and employment that are being rapidly developed.

More than 200,000,000 people in India are living upon less than 5 cents a day of our money; more than 100,000,000 are living upon less than 3 cents; more than 50,000,000 upon less than 1 cent, and at least two-thirds of the entire population do not have food enough during any year of their lives to supply the nourishment demanded by the human system. As I have already shown, there are two acres of land under cultivation for each inhabitant of India. This includes gardens, parks and pastures, and it is not evenly distributed. In many parts of the country millions are compelled to live upon an average of one-fourth of an acre of land, and millions more upon half an acre.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

"What is the secret of success?" asked the Sphinx.

"Push," said the Button.

"Never be led," said the Pencil.

"Take Pains," said the Window.

"Always keep cool," said the Ice.

"Be up to date," said the Calendar.

"Never lose your head," said the Barrel.

"Make light of everything," said the Fire.

"Do a driving business," said the Hammer.

"Aspire to greater things," said the Nutmeg.

"Find a good thing and stick to it," said the Glue.

"Do the work you are suited for," said the Chimney.—Tit-Bits.

"SO LONG."

What is believed to be the origin of the familiar expression, "So long," a correspondent suggests that it is derived from the Norwegian, "Saa Laenge," a common form of farewell, equivalent in meaning to "au revoir," and pronounced like "so long," with the "g" softened. There were a fair number of Norwegians among the settlers in America, to judge by names, and it is quite likely the phrase was picked up from them. It is in general use among the Dutch in South Africa.—London Academy.

Time and Experience Have Established the True Value of

Diamond Dyes



DIAMOND DYES are the purest, most brilliant and fastest of all home dyes. They do vastly more than they claim to do. All the fashionable colors for coloring wool, silk, cotton and mixed goods. Ask your dealer for them.

ARE NOT GREAT CHURCH-GOERS

NOT ONE QUARTER OF NEW YORK'S PEOPLE ATTEND REGULARLY.

The Relative Efficiency of the Large and Small Protestant Churches.

The population of Manhattan Island, estimated from figures of the government census of 1900, is now 2,007,350. The totals of the church-attendance canvas show that a little over 21 per cent. of the population attend Christian services every Sunday. If the 430,000 Jews were deducted from the population total, the percentage of Christian attendance would be over 27.

Protestant church attendance is found to be almost equally divided between morning and evening services. The term "evening" covers, for the purpose of this canvas, afternoon and evening services. As might be expected, the Roman Catholic attendance is mainly at morning masses, the afternoon and evening congregations numbering little more than 10 per cent. of the whole. The figures for the Roman Catholic evening attendance show, however, that the claim sometimes made by Protestants that the Roman Catholic churches are closed afer noon on Sundays is not based upon facts. Another point worth noting is that the attendance of children at services represents a little over 10 per cent. of the total Protestant attendance, and the Roman Catholic children's attendance represents 14.5 per cent. of the total.

There has been some discussion as to the relative efficiency of the large and small Protestant church. A few figures will show the relative attendance at small, medium and large churches in the leading religious bodies. The Episcopal churches with memberships below 300 each are attended by 76.3 per cent of their membership. Those with memberships ranging from 300 to 600 average 79.7 per cent. in attendance. The larger Episcopal churches, with memberships exceeding 600, have an attendance percentage of 76.4. The large Presbyterian churches do not make so good a showing compared with the smaller ones; those with memberships exceeding 600 having an attendance percentage of 80.2, while the small churches with memberships lower than 300, average 83.6 per cent. The churches with 300 and 600 membership rank first in point of attendance, with 92.2 per cent.

Methodist churches nearly all exceed their membership by their attendance figures, but the smaller churches (less than 300 members) have 137 per cent. of attendance, while the larger (300 to 600 members) have 114.7 per cent. There are so few churches of this body with more than 600 members that a compution of their attendance percentage would not be instructive. Reformed churches are almost equally divided between the three classes in size. The smallest has the best attendance, the percentage being 106.3. The middle class has 99.2, while the largest has the lowest percentage, 82.7. Baptist churches of the medium class in membership averaged higher in attendance than the smaller or larger churches. The percentage for those in the smaller class is 92.6, that of the middle class 97, while the larger churches have only 70.6 per cent. The small Lutheran churches rank much higher in point of attendance than the larger ones. Churches with less than 300 members have 89.8 percentage of attendance, those from 300 to 600 members 75.6 percentage, and those above 600 members but 50 per cent.

FOLLOW ADVICE OF PORTER TO MIDDIES IN "PINAFORE"

Some British Admirals Stick Close to Their Desks and Never Go to Sea.

England has many efficient and eager sea admirals. Her fleets will never want for men to take command and face an enemy. She has also a few admirals who have never been on the sea except as passengers for a holiday trip, and whose knowledge of a man-of-war is mainly derived from pictures in the papers.

There is the old Marquis of Donegal. He is heredity Lord Admiral of Lough Neagh. A big-sized lake it is, covering over 150 square miles, and not only the largest in Ireland, but in the United Kingdom. No other lake has an admiral of its own.

The Duke of Argyll is admiral of the western coast of Scotland and the isles. His grace, who is the King's brother-in-law, is not a sailor, and has no great liking for yachting. Centuries ago the MacCallum More, as admiral, kept a pretty tight hand over the western coast line and exacted duties from ships. Skippers of coasting craft were careful not to offend the chief at Inveraray Castle.

Although the new Lord Provost of Edinburgh is a draper by trade, he is also by virtue of his office Lord Admiral of the Firth of Forth. In Queen Mary's time the lord provost had control of the Forth, and all movements of war ships were regulated through him. He is even yet entitled to an admiral's salute when he boards a battle ship in the estuary. Singularly enough the present lord provost, who is an enthusiastic volunteer, is both colonel and honorary colonel of his regiment, the Queen's Edinburgh—the latter rank being attached to his office as head of the city.

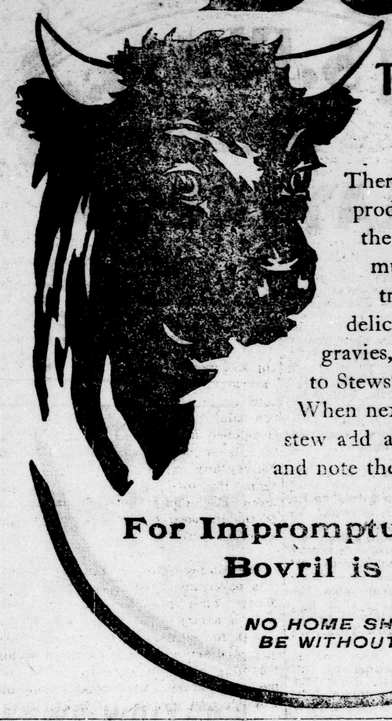
As regards the old seaport of Leith, not only is the provost an admiral of the Forth, but the Bailies are entitled to style themselves admirals-depute. In the case of Leith, the present chief magistrate, as a shop owner, is connected with the sea.

Lord Rosebery is an elder brother of the Trinity House, and his experience on board his large steam yacht will help him here. The Sheriff of Orkney and Shetland, an advocate and K. C., is vice-admiral of these northern islands, and has to sit in judgment over knotty questions concerning maritime affairs. At one time Shetland and Orkney held aloof as much as possible from the jurisdiction of the mainland and the vice-admiral was a notable personage.

As admiral of the Humber, the mayor of Hull bears an old title of honor. It is an ancient institution, the Trinity House at Hull, and the museum contains relics of the great navigator, Capt. Cook.

The Lord Mayor of London is admiral of the port of London. His Lordship is three things besides. He is chairman of the Thames Conservancy, coroner, escheater, clerk of the markets, chief butler at coronation banquets, head of the hospitals and trusts, etc. There is no port admiral who holds so many high offices, and his salary of £10,000 exceeds that of other admirals. In olden days the Lord Mayor had a magnificent barge on the Thames, and when he proceeded on a voyage with his flag hoisted all craft, foreign or English, naval or mercantile, had to salute.—London Globe.

BOVRIL



THE CHEF'S RELIANCE



There is no single food product that comes into the kitchen that saves so much time, waste and trouble as Bovril. It makes delicious Bouillon and rich tasty gravies, and adds flavor and strength to Stews, Hashes, Entrees, etc. When next making soup or a stew add a spoonful of Bovril and note the difference.

For Impromptu Meals Bovril is Invaluable

NO HOME SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

NEWS WRITER'S STRENUOUS TIME

ONE MAN'S UNIQUE EXPERIENCE AT BURNING OF THE IROQUOIS THEATER.

Member of Associated Press Staff Tells His Story in a Letter to His Friend.

The following is part of a letter, says the Star, received in Washington this morning from a member of the Associated Press staff in Chicago, detailing the personal experience of the man who had charge of the work of preparing the story of the Iroquois Theater fire. For obvious reasons names are omitted. This letter gives an insight into the perils and trials of a news writer for the great dailies, and shows to the public that all is not "beer and skittles" with the reporters for the press.

Incidentally, the letter was written in reply to a personal request of the recipient for details.

The writer recites that he was told of the fact that there was a fire at the Iroquois Theater, and continues:

"When I went into the theater there were a number of men standing around in the foyer, and they did not appear to have the slightest idea that there had been many deaths. Two or three to whom I spoke said that everybody was out. For some reason that I could not explain I thought differently, and started up the stairs from the foyer to the first balcony. A fireman called to me to be careful, as the smoke was very thick. I bent low and, holding my handkerchief over my mouth, climbed the stairs and went into the door at the west end of the balcony. It was as dark as Egypt, and there seemed to be nobody there.

GHASTLY HEAP OF DEAD.

"I crawled along under the smoke, which nearly strangled me, to the east door of the first balcony, where there was more light, with the fireman close behind me. In a minute or so I stumbled and nearly fell, and the fireman said: 'My God, don't step in their faces.' I looked up then, and right in front of me was a pile of dead women higher than my head. The door in which they lay was wider and higher than the ordinary door. I should say that the pile was about as high as the top of the upper hinge on the ordinary door. I remember that as I stood there I was compelled to look up at a pretty sharp angle to see the top of the pile.

"There was a girl lying on top wearing a light blue waist. She had fallen on her face, and had twisted half around in the effort to escape from the pressure upon her. There was no need of paying attention to the others, as it was evident from the manner in which they lay that if those on top of the pile were not alive, all the rest were dead. The girl's arm hung down and I seized it and pulled, but could not extricate her. I had to work in closer, and take a brace against the pile of bodies before I could drag her out. I carried her off a few feet and felt for her heart, but it was all over before I had reached her. I took her about 20 feet distant to a little landing and went back for another. On the way I passed the fireman, who was carrying a woman in a brown dress. The next woman was too heavy for one man to lift, and I had to wait until the fireman came back before we could get her out.

LEFT WORK TO OTHERS.

"As soon as we found the dead we called to the men down on the first floor, and they came as fast as they could. I carried out, I should think, about a dozen bodies, and then there were so many men there that I left the work to those who had nothing else to do, and went after the story.

"It has always been my experience in a story calling for fast work that there is much gained by taking those things that are available, and allowing those things to wait that can wait. I therefore paid no attention at that time to such things as the cause of the fire, interviews or anything of that kind. What I wanted was a sight of that theater before anything had been taken out.

THE SECOND BALCONY.

"I went down stairs, grabbed hold of a boy, made him rich for life and sent him to a telephone a message to the office, and then I went into the theater. It was very dark, very smoky, very wet, and I had nothing to get around with but some matches and a feeble light that I had borrowed from a fireman. In the second balcony there was a pile of women and children that was much larger than that on the first floor, and they were lying all around in the aisles. Every now and then I would collide with one and go down, and altogether it was not an agreeable experience.

"I went through as rapidly as I could and came down stairs with the notion that there were about 200 dead, which afterward proved to be a fairly accurate estimate of what I had seen, but there were many lying around on the floors that I did not see and could not see without a stronger light.

"I started to leave the theater, and as I was going out I told a number of other newspaper men that I thought there were 200 dead, and one of them told me I was crazy. He insisted that there were not 100 dead, and asked me if I thought he would be safe in saying that 80 were dead. I told him I most certainly did think so, and then started for the office."

THE STORY COMPLETED.

The letter contains an account of getting the story out, and says:

"Along about 11:30 the superintendent of the division came in and asked how I was getting along, and I told him that I would have 10,000 words in the least by midnight. He smiled as though he thought I was making a large statement, and went away. Two hours later he came back and asked, 'How much?' and when I answered, 'About 16,000, including names,' he just looked at me and remarked after a bit:

"'Do you know that 16,000 words is about as much as the Associated Press ever handles on a national convention with 20 men at work?'

"I knew that, of course, but I had not happened to think of it in just that way.

"There were only the three of us on the story at any time—one with names, another with his side issues, and I with the main story. We started at about 7:30 o'clock, and were all clear at about 1:30—16,000 words in six hours."

"BY MEDICINE LIFE MAY BE PROLONGED."—So wrote Shakespeare nearly three hundred years ago. It is so today. Medicine will prolong life, but be sure of the qualities of the medicine. Life is prolonged by keeping the body free from disease. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, used internally, will cure coughs and colds, eradicate asthma, overcome croup, and give strength to the respiratory organs. Give it a trial.

The Belgian Government prize, assigned every five years for the best new book in the French language, has fallen this time to Emile Verhaeren for his volume of poems, "Visages de la Vie." The jury had examined 147 books in competition with his.

IT NEEDS NO TESTIMONIAL.—It is a guarantee in itself. If testimonials were required they could be furnished in thousands from all sorts and conditions of men in widely different places. Many medicines are put forth every year which have but an ephemeral existence, and then are heard of no more. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has grown in reputation every day since it first made its appearance.

The Berlin Society for the Protection of Animals addressed the question, "How did you like it?" to the guests who participated in the horseflesh banquet which it gave recently in Berlin. Over 300 replies have come in and make a strong chorus of praise.

THERE IS DANGER in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds and all affections of the throat and lungs.

M. Gaub, the French chemist, says that if the hair crop could all be shorn from the women of France for one year it could be made to produce 1,022,000 pounds of iron.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

The dog grows for two years and lives for ten or twelve. The cat grows only for about eighteen months and may also live for ten years, in very exceptional cases for twice as long.

We Will Buy

A 50c. Bottle of Liquozone and Give it to You to Try.

Liquozone is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. It is the only way to end the cause of any germ disease. It is also a vitalizing tonic with which no other product can compare.

It is new in America, and millions who need it don't know of it. For that reason, we make this remarkable offer. We will buy the first bottle and give it to you if you need it. We will do this gladly to let the product itself show you what it can do.

We Paid $100,000

For the American rights to Liquozone—the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, in this country and others. We paid it because Liquozone does what all the skill in the world cannot do without it. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Not Medicine

Liquozone is the result of a process which, for more than 20 years, has been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. Its virtues are derived solely from gas, made in large part from the best oxygen producers. By a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time, these gases are made part of the liquid product.

The result is a product that does what oxygen does; and oxygen is the very source of vitality, the most essential element of life. The effects of Liquozone are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetable matter. That is why Liquozone kills every disease germ, and with a product which to the human body is life.

Germ Diseases

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone kills the germs, wherever they are, and the results are inevitable. By destroying the cause of the trouble, it invariably ends the disease, and forever.

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anemia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhea
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Skin Diseases
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Fevers—Gall Stones	Tumors—Ulcers
Goitre—Gout	Varicocele
Gonorrhea—Gleet	Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisonous blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on your local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay your druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 458-460 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is .....

I have never tried Liquozone or Powley's Liquified Ozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

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Give full address—write plainly

Liquozone was formerly known in Canada as Powley's Liquified Ozone.

GIBRALTAR IS INVULNERABLE; STORM OF CRITICISM HUSHED

Many New Guns Placed and Fresh Batteries Constructed—Searchlights and Telephones Assist the Men—A Visit to Tommy Atkins.

The storm of criticism and unrest which raged quite lately around the subject of the defenses of the famous rock and the new Government dockyards has given place to a perfect calm and contentment, says the correspondent of the London Times. He writes:

After inspecting the great naval workshops, now rapidly completing, I made the ascent of the rock, 1,408 feet high. Many new guns have been placed and fresh batteries constructed. It would be more than life is worth to say precisely how many, what class, and where. But the rock literally bristles with guns, and they confront you in the most unexpected places. Sometimes they emerge from the hard stone itself, and the muzzles are painted a color to resemble the immediate surroundings, and at others they peep out of the buds of fuchsias. All are concealed except a few old muzzle loaders used for saluting purposes, and these looking at the towering rock, from below or the mainland, are the only evidence of armed might. An enormous amount of all kinds of ammunition is stored, and I found fresh magazines being built, also "new war shelters," in which men will live close to their guns in case of siege or hostilities. It is no exaggeration to say that every square inch of the harbor and neighboring sea for miles around has been mapped out, and that artillery could be trained on any craft at a moment's notice.

UP-TO-DATE DEFENSES.

It has been my privilege to avail myself of the permit of the naval and military authorities here, and to explore very minutely details of construction and fortification calculated to delight the soul of the British patriot. The work has been undertaken, of course, with a view of bringing the defenses of the rock up-to-date, and to provide for the increasing demands of the strongest and therefore most exigent squadron in the world.

Gibraltar is the base on which the fleet must rest, and whence it will operate to prevent the union of the French Atlantic and Mediterranean squadrons. It is three miles in length, three-quarters of a mile in average breadth, and is connected with Spain by a low, sandy peninsula. Moreover, the distance to the nearest point of the African coast is under twelve miles, so that a torpedo flotilla operating from Gibraltar would make the passage through the straits at night extremely hazardous to any hostile fleet. These things being apparent to most people, the importance of the present naval scheme, which is providing not only an anchorage secure from torpedo attacks, but docks capable of holding the largest battleships of the British navy, and workshops where any kind of repair can be undertaken, will be immediately recognized.

SEARCHLIGHTS UTILIZED.

Huge stacks of granite from England and a lighter variety of stone from the peninsula face one everywhere; steam engines, cranes and gangs of laborers are hard at work, and from end to end the "yard" is a hive of industry. Not only granite, but machinery and almost every requisite must come from England, except labor, which is obtained more economically on the spot. The Spaniard works well enough when the British foreman is standing by, and the huge graving docks now being constructed at a cost of $20,000,000 are a tribute to their efficiency.

At night the bay and the straits can be searched from the rock by means of the most powerful electric lights in the world. Every battery and every part of the huge fortress is connected by telephone, and the garrison is exercised constantly in drill and shifting guns, distributing or concentrating, according to the order of the day. Field Marshal Sir George White, has just opened the new reserve on the rock, and this alone was needed in order to complete the equipment of the garrison. I am quoting the words of our best artillery expert when I say that "if Gibraltar under Elliot could hold against the combined forces of France and Spain for three years and a half, Gibraltar at the present time could hold out twice as long."

VIEW FROM THE ROCK.

It was a scorching day when I made the ascent, but the marvels of the fortress and a superb view, comprising glimpses of Africa across the gleaming straits, and blue Spanish mountains across the silver bay, were sufficient compensation. The ships of the Mediterranean squadron lay at one's feet, almost puny and insignificant in so majestic a setting of sea and sky and land. Higher and higher we went, until the great battleships below looked like mere fishing boats, and the crowds of workmen, leaving the dockyards for Linea, across the sandy stretch of neutral territory, were naught but black specks. The wonderful galleries which conceal men and guns were cool enough, and at the end where the rock, at a great elevation dips sheer and straight, the air rushed through the apertures with the force of a tornado.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Sun, on board the U.S. transport Kilpatrick, describes a visit to "Gib," and the life of "Tommy Atkins on the rock":

The outline of Gibraltar has been said to resemble a crouching lion. If you picture one with its paws stretched out over a conquered sea and its head lost in a mass of clouds you will see the Rock as it was to us, steaming up the Spanish coast, with the blue hills of Africa lying far off to the south.

There could not be a more picturesque approach. First, the dim headlands of Morocco. Then Tarifa Cape, coming on us suddenly, green and gray and white in the sunshine, as the fog rolled up from it like a curtain. Then the town with its battlements, centuries old, still beating back the sea that lashed its scars. Then the miles of Spain, divided into squares by hedges, dotted with towers and hamlets, cut by white roads that wound away across the hills, and then, vague, far off, those huge paws, outstretched, with the village nestling in its shaggy side—Gibraltar.

There is no pretense about the Rock. It is a fortress, bristling at every point with defenses. If you use good glasses as you come up you will see everywhere unexpected guns peering out from green batteries. What seemed at first to be inoffensive bits of rock and shrubbery will surprise you by becoming all at once storehouses painted with stones and leaves like the scenery in a theater. There are zigzag walls cutting up the face of the slope for infantry defense and other walls commanding them so as to give the defenders flanking fire on every point. Around the base, innumerable batteries frown at you.

THE VILLAGE.

And, as the village is built, tier on tier on the sheer side of the rock, so that from the harbor you can look in all the front doors at once, you see here and there, everywhere, splatches of red and blue and olive drab, where tiny parties of Tommies are going about the day's business. The town itself does not disappoint the promise. It is a full-fledged garrison.

After the landing in a rowboat—you pass through a gateway, guarded by a pair of sentries. There are more sentries marching up and down the streets. There are also sentries in the public doors. And in the middle of the road, at all hours of the day and evening, are officers walking or riding, and soldiers marching, or, spick and span in their gay uniforms, pipe clayed and polished, swinging their swagger sticks—off duty.

Gibraltar contains many interesting things, but none more so than Tommy The shops, the Moors, the narrow stairs leading in the moonlight, to no one knows what mysterious corners on the wharves, the palaces, the gardens, are all fascinating. But Atkins himself, his first meeting with his one-time brothers from over the sea and his conduct under the circumstances are the entirely charming things in seeing Gibraltar from a transport.

TOMMY HIMSELF.

Thomas is a natty fellow. He has a swing and a swagger that are all his own. His head is up. His hair is carefully brushed. His uniform is immaculate—and he has his pick of four, each more picturesque than any of the three others.

He has in general the air of a gentleman who personally represents Poitiers and Hougomont and Balaklava, and is sure that he could do the same kind of thing again, if he cared to; but would rather not get soiled in the operation. You begin to understand why it was hard to make the men take cover in South Africa. There is much of the English square and "Up men and at them!" In a red coat and a white belt, and you can imagine that it is an uneasy lot to teach them to use dips in the ground and stones and bushes and the other things that make war nowadays such a bitterly inglorious business.

It is a chapter in the history of nations to see a crimson and white and gold fusilier switching his regimental stick, swaggering down the middle of the road beside one of our cavalry men in sober blue with his quick, nervous walk and his sharp, half amused eyes. Nor does it seem a discreditable chapter to either.

There is something quite as admirable in standing straight and firing according to the drill regulations when a dozen rifles crack unexpectedly, as there is in dropping in the grass and firing as you drop. But the latter method is apt to be cheaper and to cause less feeling at home over an extended pension list.

WELL CARED FOR.

Tommy appears, from the care he gets, to be an important bit of the empire. In one of the regiments eleven new uniforms have been issued to him in two years. His underclothing and shoes are of the best quality. He is supplied down to the smallest articles. His food is excellent. His drink is good. He pays at the regimental canteen 24 cents a gallon for beer, served to him in porter pint pots, and the monthly profits therefrom are about £200, and are devoted to improving mess and his comforts generally. He has excellent reading and billiard rooms, and his barracks are bright and well aired. He has, however, at Gibraltar no separate mess room. Where he sleeps, he eats.

The married men are provided for generously. Their families are fed by the Government, and their quarters are assigned to them, not according to rank but according to number. A private with a wife and two babies chooses before a sergeant with a wife and one baby.

These homes are fitted out with the nicest care. The Mrs. Tommies have gathered ornaments from all over the world, and as you stand before the open grate in one of their cosey sitting rooms you might imagine yourself anywhere from Canada to Singapore—and back again.

TOMMY AS A HOST.

As a host Tommy is a lordly chap. It was not fifteen minutes after our troops were landed that he and they were everywhere arm in arm, trading Ladysmith and Pretoria for San Juan and the Philippines, and if there was rivalry anywhere it was to see who could pay for the greatest number of drinks for other people in a given period of time.

As becomes a soldier, Tommy will give away anything. If you admire a cap, or express a wish to buy any article of uniform, he will, three times out of six, offer you his on the spot, and it is only by refusing to take it under any other circumstance that you can persuade him to accept money for it.

The guide books will tell you all about the public places in Gibraltar. There are churches and a cathedral and gardens and monuments and bits of Moorish architecture and many other things that are worth seeing. You may also learn in a Baedecker of how the rock has been thirteen times besieged, and of how some six thousand ancestors of these Tommies once held it for four long years against Spain and France.

But like all great things you must see Gibraltar to know what it really is. You must walk the streets and feel the thrill of living in a walled fortress with a thousand eyes always open and 10,000 arms always ready to strike, and you must learn how proper it is that Gibraltar should look like a crouching lion because that royal beast is really there, with its huge paws on the conquered sea, guarding with the honor of Britain a stronghold of Britain's power.

And if you go out on the neutral strip from the line of British sentinels walking endlessly up and down, strong, hard, clear-eyed, single minded, pass to the other side, infested with beggars, guarded by the picturesque Spaniards in their long black cloaks and their shining curved hats, you will think in a new way that it is not altogether unpleasant of Drake and Frobisher and the days of good Queen Bess. Nor, at the time, does it grieve you to see a Royal Fusilier and a United States trooper walking down Queen street arm in arm. In fact they seem a rather well matched pair of jolly good sports.



Your washing will be done early if you use Sunlight Soap.

No necessity of drudging all day over the week's laundry.

There is no rubbing or scrubbing with Sunlight Soap. Simply soap the garments thoroughly, leave them to soak for half an hour in lukewarm water and then rinse in clear fresh tepid water.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

loosens all the dirt which is all removed in the rinsing.

You will be through your wash in good time to prepare a warm dinner.

Sunlight Soap, when used according to directions will do twice as much as common soap.

BUY THE OCTAGON BAR.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO, CANADA 102

Interesting Gossip About Notable Men and Women.

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

I am sometimes asked to give an idea of the annual income of the Czar, who is described as the richest sovereign in Europe, his court being assuredly the most magnificent and extravagant. It is difficult to give any precise reply, for his private estates are so colossal, embracing as they do a large percentage of the total area of the empire, and his mines of every description both developed and undeveloped are so incalculably rich that it is impossible to convey any idea of his income derived from his own personal estates and from the "domaine privee" or property of the imperial house of which he has absolute control.

The Emperor of Corea has chosen this particular time to advertise for a dentist, offering a two year's contract, with a salary of $300 a month, $30 a month for rent, $5,000 for the purchase of instruments and the payment of his traveling expenses out to Corea and back again. He must be able to speak English and French. I would warn, however, intending applicants that they would do well to hesitate before accepting his terms. For it is doubtful whether Corea as an empire will be in existence at the end of the war just begun.

Lord Barrymore, whose American step-daughter, Miss Post, and whose sister-in-law, Mrs. Adair, are now in the United States, and who is himself just recovering from a severe carriage accident, which prevented him from spending the winter in the United States as he had intended to do, enjoys the questionable distinction of having on one memorable occasion bowled over his sovereign.

Fortunately it was away back in the early '70's, when King Edward was much more lithe and vigorous than he is today. Lord Barrymore, then Mr. Smith Barry, member of Parliament for Cork, was riding in Rotten Row at too rapid a gallop, when suddenly he caromed against his future king with such force that the royal horse was bowled over, the heir apparent himself being fortunate enough to fall clear of his mount. That the prince was angry conveys but a faint idea of the outburst of indignation to which the member for Cork was subjected, and popular sympathy was all with Queen Victoria's first born in the matter, as the reckless riders in the Row have always been regarded as an unmitigated nuisance, and not merely that, but also a danger to the other riders. Indeed, the mishap led to the production of a number of topical songs wholly uncomplimentary to Mr. Smith Barry in the music halls.

That the king, however, bears him no grudge today is shown by the fact he conferred upon him about two years ago the title of Lord Barrymore, which formerly belonged to his family. He owns all the Barrymore estates in southern Ireland, and would long ago have established his claim to the ancient peerage of Barrymore, which was in existence, long before it was recognized by King Henry VII. in 1489, had it not been for the absence of an all-important marriage certificate, which was indispensable to prove the legitimacy of his descent. As it is, the old Barrymore earldom has been extinct since the death in Paris in 1823 of the sixteenth Earl of Barrymore, the last of three brothers who successively held the family honors.

Sir Charles Dilke, the most able expert upon international questions in Great Britain, has once more come out against King Leopold in connection with the horrors that are being perpetrated in his name and by the people in his employ in the Congo Valley. Heretofore King Leopold's defenders have invariably contended that the atrocities reported were perpetrated in those vast tracts of territory which had been farmed out to Belgian and foreign rubber companies, who were not altogether under the control of the king, and who were not sufficiently careful in the selection of the men they employed. Sir Charles Dilke, however, quotes the narrative of the Rev. A. E. Scrivener, a Baptist missionary, who, in the months of last July, August and September, traveled through the specially reserved private domain of King Leopold in the Congo, where, according to his testimony, confirmed by that of his companions, the cruelties and horrors enacted are quite as shocking if not more so than those which take place in the farmed-out districts. In fact, as Sir Charles Dilke says, the evidence against King Leopold is overwhelming.

By the bye, it seems that King Leopold invited himself to Berlin last month. The Belgian papers and those organs of the Parisian press in which King Leopold is an extensive stockholder, in describing King Leopold's trip to Berlin, laid great stress on the fact that he had gone there on the urgent and pressing invitation of Emperor William. In response thereto those Berlin papers that are understood to derive their inspiration from the German Government are equally explicit in declaring that it was Leopold who had invited himself to Berlin for the purpose of conveying his personal good wishes to Emperor William, a compliment which the latter could not well refuse.

Although forty-eight years have elapsed since the creation of the English Order of the Victoria Cross, yet the earliest acts of exceptional gallantry, not to say heroism, for which the distinction was first conferred took place in February, 1854, so that it may be said that it is during this month that the Order of the Victoria Cross is celebrating its jubilee. To Rear Admiral Lucas, who is still alive, belongs the honor of having been the first man to receive the small bronze cross on which are inscribed the words, "for valor" and which is more highly prized by soldiers and sailors than any other order in the gift of the British crown. It was conferred upon him for a particularly daring feat during the course of the operations in the Baltic against Russia.

At the present moment the number of possessors of the order amounts to 208, of whom sixty-eight represent the late war in South Africa. Admiral Lucas wears his cross suspended from his breast by a blue ribbon, as belonging to the navy, the red ribbon being reserved for the Victoria Cross men who belong to the army. The cross is restricted to members of the army and navy, and the only civilians who have ever been decreed eligible have been those who as volunters bore arms against the insurgents in India at the time of the great Sepoy mutiny of 1857.

Vegetarianism is making rapid progress among the members of the English aristocracy, which is not astonishing when one considers the increased importance now accorded "Little Mary." Among the most notable members of the cult are Lady Charles Beresford, wife of the popular admiral commanding the Channel squadron; Lady Windsor, wife of Lord Windsor; her mother, Lady Paget, formerly British ambassadress at Rome, and prior to her marriage a maid of honor to the late Empress Frederick; the Viscountess Harberton; and several of the Ladies Howard.

Lord Charles Beresford, by the bye, did not meet with his accident out hunting in the manner described. He was not thrown, but in mounting a fresh horse put so much vim into the matter that he pitched head foremost over the other side of the saddle, falling on his head and giving himself concussion of the brain.

The family name of the late Princess Mathilde, as given in the official register certifying her death at Paris the other day, is not Bonaparte, but Napoleon. This is in accordance with a decree issued by Napoleon III., and sanctioned by the council of state, which gave the Christian name of his uncle, the first Emperor, as surname to his so-called official family, that of Bonaparte being left to the branch of the family founded by Prince Lucien, the elder brother of the great Emperor. Consequently, it is wrong to describe Prince Louis, now a cavalry commander in the Russian army, as Gen Bonaparte. He is Prince Louis Napoleon, while his elder brother, Victor, styles himself Prince Napoleon.

The Bonapartes are, therefore, in reality, represented only by those in the United States. For while Napoleon III. recognized them as Bonapartes and as kinsmen, he did not accord to them the rank of his "official family"; that is to say, of imperial princes of the blood. He put them, in fact, on the same status as the descendants of his uncle, Prince Lucien. These, who formerly made their home at Rome, are all extinct in the male line, with the exception of Roland, concerning the legitimacy of whose birth and of whose right to the princely title of his father, there are very serious doubts. In any case, he is a widower, with a grown-up daughter, and is not likely to marry again. Prince Napoleon, at Brussels, has several illegitimate children, to whose mother, an actress, he has remained devoted for a number of years, while Prince Louis, who has just inherited about $800,000 from Princess Mathilde, seems a confirmed bachelor. Should he die unmarried, and without issue, the American Bonapartes will remain the only legitimate bearers of that historic name.

If any of my readers happen to want to shoot an okapi, that queer animal, half zebra, half giraffe, discovered a few years ago in the depths of the Congo forests by Sir Harry Johnstone, formerly high commissioner for British East Africa, they will have to get a permit from King Leopold in person, who in nine cases out of ten will refuse the application, no matter whether it be presented by a sportsman or by a scientist in search of specimens for a natural history museum. The okapi is so rare an animal, constituting, it is believed, a survival of prehistoric animal times, that it is strictly preserved by orders of King Leopold throughout the Congo Free State, the killing or capturing of one being punishable by heavy fines and long imprisonment.

Indeed, it is only with the utmost difficulty that Baron Maurice Rothschild, who has just started with an expedition which he has organized for exploring the regions between Abyssinia, Lake Rudolph and thence to Uganda the Mountains of the Moon and the Congo forest, obtained from the King a permit over his own hand and seal to shoot three specimens of the okapi, two of which are destined for museums. This is considered as an altogether exceptional privilege, which could not have been obtained had it not been for the influence exercised with the King by Baron Lambert, the representative in Belgium of the house of Rothschild, and son-in-law of Baron Alphonse Rothschild, the chief of the great banking firm at Paris.

It seems that the other day at the annual levee held by the Sultan at the Dolmabaghtche Palace, he perceived among the crowd of officers who had assembled to kiss his hand, or, rather, the hem of his coat, an immense number of faces entirely unknown to him. Most of them were gray-haired, and whereas some of them wore with the uniform of a mere lieutenant-colonel the grand cordon of the Medjidie, and even of the Osmanieh, there were others who, with the gorgeous, embroidered coat of a full-fledged pasha, had nothing but the fourth and fifth class of the Medjidie. Some of these dignitaries were bent with age, and others were lame or else one-armed.

The Sultan, his curiosity aroused, asked Field Mashal Chakir Pasha, who is the chief of his military household, for information concerning the strangers, but Chakir was as ignorant as himself, and it was only subsequently that he ascertained that these officials were officers who had played a role in the previous reign of Abdul Assiz, more than a quarter of a century ago, and who had served with distinction in the war of 1877 with Russia, but who for a long time past have been living in retirement in their country houses along the shores of the Bosphorus or else in remote quarters of Stamboul and in neighboring town and cities of the metropolis, only donning their uniforms and their decorations once in a while to pay their homage to the Sultan on the occasion of his annual levee at the Palace of Dolmabaghtche. The Sultan wishes to know something more about these old servants of his crown. That is why he has asked for their photographs. But most people of Constantinople are not aware of this, and ascribe the edict of the Sultan to part and parcel of that system of espionage to which nearly all Ottoman officials are subjected.

THEY JUST STOP IT ONCE AND FOR ALL

WHAT DODD'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS DO TO EVERY ACHE AND DISCOMFORT INDIGESTION CAN CAUSE.

"I was troubled with food and gas rising in my throat and Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets have stopped it." That is the terse statement of Mr. W. H. Harmer, of Avonmore, N. B. And that is what Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets do to every pain and discomfort Indigestion and Dyspepsia bring to their victims. They "stop it."

It may be pain in the chest after eating. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets "stop it." It may be headaches and lassitude. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets "stop it." It may be coated tongue. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets "stop it." It may be giddiness, dry cough, nervousness, heartburn or any one of the dozen other effects of Dyspepsia. No matter what, Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets "stop it."

How are you to know they do? First, ask others—thousands can and will tell you of cures they have made. And then try them yourself—that is the surest proof of all—that after you have given Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets a fair trial you will have no Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

Babies Bloom Like Roses When Fed on Health-Giving

LACTATED FOOD.



The reputation of Lactated Food as a substitute for breast milk has become firmly established all over the world. Delicate babies commence to improve after the first feeding. Lactated Food has saved thousands of weak and sickly babies.



Wealth for You Because Health for You.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal powder, only 50 cents for bottle and tube, and is worth—as much as your life is worth. Catarrh kills thousands through Colds, bronchitis, pneumonia and consumption, and DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER CURES all of them when other prescriptions have failed. It will relieve colds and catarrh and cure headache in ten minutes.

FRED H. HELB, JR., the well known distiller of Railroad, York Co., Pa., states: "I have had catarrh of the head and stomach for two years in the worst form. I tried all the medicines I ever heard of but without relief. I used two bottles of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It cured me entirely, I am now a well man.

In thirty minutes DR. AGNEW'S CURE FOR THE HEART will add strength to that organ. Feeding the body by a full supply of blood it fills life with the old time vigor. 11.

Sold by C. McCallum & Co.



Bottle Purity

Carling's Ale bottles are chemically cleansed and thoroughly disinfected by special machinery.

Every bottle is carefully inspected and passed upon by an expert before being used or re-used.

When filled the bottles are corked air-tight and placed in cold storage where the Ale is aged six months before being placed on the market.

Ask for Carling's Ale—accept no other because no other is quite so good

Carling's Ale

The Ale that's Always Pure

PECULIAR DWELLING PLACE OF NEST-BUILDING FISH

Nature Furnishes a Safe Asylum for the Poor Swimmers of the Sargossa Sea.

It is doubtful whether protective mimicry among animals is better exemplified than in the case of the fish commonly known as the marbled angler of the Sargasso sea (Pterophryne histrio). Owing to its peculiar structure, it is a poor swimmer, and it, therefore, spends most of its life moving slowly about on the bottom among corals, seaweed, etc., which these fishes closely resemble in color and in outline. They cling, too, to the floating masses of sargassum weed with their peculiar fins, and the color markings of the fish closely resemble the weed itself. Not only does the weed thus furnish a home for this species, but the fish actually constructs a nest from it and therein deposits its eggs.

One of these nests, found in connection with the Hassler expedition in 1871, was described as consisting of a round mass of sargassum, about the size of two fists, rolled up together. To all appearances it was made of nothing but this gulf weed, the branches and leaves of which were, however, evidently knit together, and not merely tangled into a roundish mass; for, though some of the leaves and branches hung loose from the nest, it became at once visible that the bulk of the ball was held together by threads trending in every direction among the seaweed. By close observation it became apparent that this mass of seaweed was a nest, the central part of which was bound up in the form of a ball, with several loose branches extending in various directions. On still closer examination the nest above described was found to be full of eggs, which were scattered throughout the mass.

Nature has thus afforded a safe asylum for these somewhat helpless fishes, whose cutaneous filaments, which are plentifully provided on the belly, around the mouth and on the dorsal spine, so nearly resemble the weed itself that predaceous fishes doubtless fail to recognize the living animals, and thus the latter escape extermination.—Scientific American.

THE EVERLASTING SMOKERS.

Is it our own fault that now men smoke all over the house, in close carriages at a ball? Men of the old school—there are a few left—of the fine old type that observes the rules of courtesy where women are concerned, would not dream of asking a girl to dance while shedding around them odors of whisky and tobacco. But the young men of the day, with a very few exceptions, make it their constant practice.—London Truth.

SUPERSTITION REGARDING THE MATTER OF SNEEZING

It Prevails Among All the Nations Under the Sun—Some of the Salutations to Sneezers.

"It is a strange thing that all over the world there exists the same superstition in regard to the apparently trivial matter of sneezing," said an old Washingtonian who has made many trips abroad. "In nearly every language under the sun there is some equivalent of 'God Bless You!' with which our oldest inhabitants still salute the person who sneezes. To this salutation in France is sometimes added the phrase 'and preserve you from th fate of Tycho Brahe,' who is believed to have got rid of a 'death of cold' by a single sneeze which killed him. In England a regular formula is used: 'Once for a wish, twice for a kiss, three times for a letter and four times for a disappointment.'

"In Italy the salutation is simply 'Felicita!' may you be fortunate. In India it is customary to say when one sneezes, 'May you live,' and the reply runs 'Long life to you!' Should a Hindu chance to sneeze while he is going through his peculiar ablution in the Ganges he will make a kind of sign over his face, stop in his ritual and begin all over again.

"In ancient times the Romans holding the idea that sneezing between noon and midnight was a good omen, believed that between midnight and noon it was most unlucky, and if they should chance to sneeze while getting up in the morning they would at once get into bed again. There must be something in this, especially on very cold mornings, but boys home for their holidays are not as a rule superstitious, and it might be difficult for them to impress their parents with a saving belief in this happy superstition.

"The Germans say 'Good health!' because they maintain, and not without reason, that sneezing is a warning of approaching catarrh, and also marks the moment when a charm, a wish or a suggestion may drive it away. The Persians go further in this idea. They say what practically amounts to 'Thank God!' because they consider that the sneeze has actually driven away some evil spirit that has attempted to get into a man's body to feed upon his sacred fires.

"The people of Amazulu go even further than this into superstition and arrive at the stage of actual devil worship. No doubt they would style it 'angel worship,' but the things to which these supposed angels lend themselves put the high sounding name quite out of the question. Their uncivilized familiar spirits are said to give some sign when they are near and able to hear their votaries."—Washington Star.

THE FLAGGING ENERGIES REVIVED.—Constant application to business is a tax upon the energies, and if there be not relaxation, lassitude and depression are sure to intervene. These come from stomachic troubles. The want of exercise brings on nervous irregularities, and the stomach ceases to assimilate food properly. In this condition Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will be found a recuperative of rare power, restoring the organs to healthful action, dispelling depression and reviving the flagging energies.

Geologists speak of that fraction of the rainfall which reaches the sea through streams as the "run-off." The run-off in Connecticut is half the rainfall, while in the Mississippi basin it is but one-fourth.

Although the sea covers three-fourths of the earth's surface it does not provide in the same proportion for man's wants. Only about 3 per cent of the people in the world gain their living directly from the sea.

CAN MAKE MEN SOUND AND STRONG.

Detroit Specialist Discovers Something Entirely New for the Cure of Men's Diseases in Their Own Homes.

You Pay Only if Cured

Expects No Money Unless He Cures You—Method and Full Particulars Sent Free—Write For It This Very Day

A Detroit specialist who has 14 certificates and diplomas from medical colleges and boards, has perfected a startling method of curing the diseases of men in their own homes; so that there may be no doubt in the mind of any man that he has



DR. S. GOLDBERG,
The Possessor of 14 Diplomas and Certificates Who Wants No Money That He Does Not Earn.

both the method and the ability to do as he says, Dr. Goldberg, the discoverer, will send the method entirely free to all men who send him their name and address. He wants to hear from men who have stricture that they have been unable to get cured, prostatic trouble, sexual weakness, varicocele, lost manhood, blood poison, hydrocele, emaciation of parts, impotence, etc. His wonderful method not only cures the condition itself, but likewise all the complications, such as rheumatism, bladder or kidney trouble, heart disease, nervous debility, etc.

The doctor realizes that it is one thing to make claims and another thing to back them up, so he has made it a rule not to ask for money unless he cures you, and when you are cured he feels sure that you will willingly pay him a small fee. It would seem, therefore, that it is to the best interests of every man who suffers in this way to write the doctor confidentially and lay your case before him. He sends the method, as well as many booklets on the subject, including the one that contains the 14 diplomas and certificates, entirely free. Address him simply

Dr. S. Goldberg, 208 Woodward Ave., Room G, Detroit, Mich., and it will all immediately be sent you free.

This is something entirely new and well worth knowing more about. Write at once.

Expensive "Prudence" of Edward ---Engaged for Fun.

Outcome of an Embarrassing Arrangement.

EXPENSIVE PRUDENCE ..J 6 6 666

A terraced garden, with a glimpse of the sea through arching trees; a time worn dial marking the sunny hours of a summer afternoon; and a man and a girl in low chairs — these are things that make for sentiment. But the suggestion made by Edward was not altogether a sentimental one.

"I'm wondering," he said, thoughtfully, "if you would mind being engaged to me."

Claudia's face expressed nothing but vague surprise.

"Only for a time, you know," Edward went on with an easy laugh. "Just for a lark."

"Dear me," said Claudia, weakly, "and why?"

"Well," answered Edward, not without embarrassment, "that's where the great kindness comes in. I want you to agree to play this game with me without asking me reasons. I have a most important and sufficient reason, Claudia, but I am not at liberty to mention it. You would be doing me a great kindness. It would be a real help to me."

"How about Amy?" asked Claudia, who knew all the complications of Edward's affairs, and was aware that the was already secretly engaged to the girl called Amy.

"Amy doesn't mind. She understands a joke as well as any one."

"It's a little confusing, you know, Edward. First, there's Amy, who is really engaged to you and pretends she isn't, and now there's me, who am not really engaged to you and pretend I am! It's so intricate."

"Then you will do it!" cried Edward joyfully, inferring success.

"I must admit," said Claudia, "it would be fun."

"Fun? I should think so! It will be just splendid; mystifying everyone, and pleasing the old people, and all that. How they will gloat over us! It's such a suitable engagement, eh, Claudia? They'll say they always expected it."

So hand in hand they stood, sheepish and silent, before Edward's Aunt Emma and Claudia's Cousin Mary, who gave one glance at them and clasped ecstatic hands.

"How delighted," they said simultaneously, "how delighted dear Alicia will be!"

A slight look of discomfort mixed with Edward's smiles.

"Will she?" he cried. "I wonder why."

And Claudia knew instantly that he was perfectly aware of the causes of his Aunt Alicia's pleasure.

The scenes that followed, the rapturousness of the old ladies, the strokings of the cheek and pattings of the hand, gave Claudia so much entertainment that she threw herself into the game with as keen a zest as Edward could wish. In after years she expressed surprise that her complexion had not suffered permanently from the unremitting blushes of those days. As Edward foresaw, every one had expected the announcement for months. It was charming, it was suitable, it was inevitable, exclaimed aunts and uncles and cousins, and dear Alicia would be so glad. As they all laid stress upon this Claudia became worried by Edward's Aunt Alicia. The old lady herself was ill, and a personal interview with her was not added to Claudia's entertainments, but letters were exchanged. The answering of letters was one of Claudia's greatest difficulties. Spoken congratulations were easy to deal with, but the composition of phrases that should be neat but vague made her position as an impostor unpleasantly plain. "However," she comforted herself, "Edward will soon clear it up, and then we shall all laugh over it together."

And, indeed, as time went on, she began to want comfort. It dawned upon her that it might be harder to get out of the situation than it had been to get into it, and the longer her pseudo-engagement lasted the more thankful she was that it was not a real one. Edward jarred on her, and made the whole affair distasteful. To a girl who was little more than a child the game had seemed capital fun at first, and she was flattered by the appeal for help, but prolonged familiarity with Edward had destroyed her zeal. She was relieved one day when he confided to her that he was going away to see Amy.

"Say nothing till I come back," he implored.

"That depends," was all she would say.

While he was away his little cousin Joan came to visit Claudia in the terraced garden. The two girls sat in the low chairs near the sun dial, while Claudia reluctantly suffered a catechism concerning her engagement.

Now, Joan had a talent for making revelations, which were sometimes of a mischievous kind, and sometimes by chance had beneficial results. She was herself always unconscious both of the revelation and of its consequences. On this occasion she excelled herself.

"What a lucky thing it is you're going to marry Edward," she said.

"Lucky?" said Claudia, with a secret shudder, "why?"

"Well, I only know this," Joan went on, anxious to justify herself. "About two months ago—just before this dreadful illness of Aunt Alicia began—I myself heard her tell Edward she wouldn't leave him a penny unless he married you. So there!"

Then Joan prattled on gayly about wedding presents and the rent of houses, of becoming hats, and motoring honeymoons. She thought being in love made people dull; they seemed interested in nothing. Suddenly Claudia rose abruptly.

"Come into the house," she said. "I want to write a note to your Aunt Alicia."

"To Aunt Alicia!" exclaimed Joan. "But, my dear, she's dying!"

"Then there is all the more need for me to lose no time," said Claudia, flippantly.

The note was written and posted, and then Claudia, subdued and a little nervous, steeled herself for an unpleasant interview with Edward, who was expected on the following day.

When he came she was conscious at once of a change in him, a repressed agitation, an excitement that was partly anxiety. He, too, saw a change in her. She was less childish, and anything but genial.

"What's wrong?"

"This farce of our engagement is over," she said.

To her surprise he acquiesced at once.

"Yes, yes, if you wish it, Claudia. I don't want you to keep it up a day longer than you like. Shall I tell the people or will you?"

"I have told no one," said Claudia, slowly and significantly, "but your Aunt Alicia."

The smile on Edward's face died suddenly.

"When did you tell her?" he asked, eagerly. "When?"

"I wrote to her last night."

"Then," said Edward, with a sigh of relief, "you were too late. She died early this morning."

* * * * * * *

And yet, after all, his Aunt Alicia's will gave him a surprise.

"As Edward is going to marry Claudia," the old lady argued to herself, "it won't matter which of them has the money. Claudia is worth six of Edward."

And that is why she left everything she possessed to Claudia.

RIGGER RESCUES A BIRD; A WASHINGTON INCIDENT.

Daring Act to Save a Sparrow That Was Entangled in String 100 Feet in Midair.

A few days ago, while the wintry wind was blowing its chilling blasts through Washington Square, a crowd of nearly 200 men, women and children stood opposite the old law building, Sixth and Locust streets, and watched the antics of a sparrow as it fluttered in the meshes of a string fully a hundred feet in midair. For fully ten minutes the bird endeavored to disentangle itself without avail. An iron weight was secured and tied to a strong cord with the view of throwing it over the string that was stretched between two trees and held the sparrow, but no one in the crowd could hurl the missile high enough to break it.

Finally Patrolman 312 appeared upon the scene, thinking a small sized riot was prevailing. No sooner was he informed of the bird's predicament than a middle-aged man approached him and asked permission to climb a tree nearest the bird, so that it might be released. "Go ahead, if you want to," remarked the policeman, not thinking for a moment that the stranger could scale the tree, which was over two feet in diameter. Without any hesitation whatever, the stranger divested himself of his coat, and in sailor-like fashion was soon among the branches of the tall buttonwood. As he ascended among the branches, now and then pausing for a brief rest, he held the crowd below spellbound. Even the officer who granted him permission to go to the rescue of the sparrow was worried, as he expected to see him fall headlong to the ground below.

The stranger, however, soon perched himself upon a slender branch in the topmost part of the tree and deftly reached the string that was entwined about the feet of the bird. Gently he drew it toward him, and once he secured it he placed it in his cap and slowly made his way to terra firma. When he reached the ground with the little captive he was the most unconcerned of any in the large crowd who had watched his perilous feat. He was showered with nickels and dimes, until he realized a sum that would have rewarded him for a day's work.

When asked for his name he modestly replied: "I am William Dayton, and I live at the Berkley lodging house on Callowhill street. I am an engineer and rigger when employed and knew I could climb that tree and rescue the sparrow when I started to do so." It was a daring performance, and the rigger should have been more amply rewarded.—Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

KILLED TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED JAS ATWELL'S LUMBAGO AND BLADDER TROUBLE.

He's Strong and Healthy Now, but Will Never Be Without the Great Kidney Remedy in the House.

Campbellford, Ont., Feb. 19. — Permanently cured of Lumbago and Bladder Trouble, with which he had suffered for years, James Atwell, a well-known resident of this place, is not slow to give the entire credit to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I could get no relief till I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills and they cured me," is the way Mr. Atwell put it when interviewed. "I had been troubled with severe pains in my bladder and in passing my urine would hurt me so that the tears would almost come to my eyes. I used medicines and a bandage prescribed by the doctor, but could get no relief. I also had Lumbago. A course of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me, and I have had no trouble since. I will never be without Dodd's Kidney Pills in the house."

Dodd's Kidney Pills have made many another cure in this neighborhood. They are a family medicine in nearly every home and people declare them to be a sure cure for any form of Kidney Complaint, as well as the greatest tonic in the world.

SEAGULL WRECKS WARSHIP.

The recent disaster to the British cruiser Flora was undoubtedly caused by a seagull which perched on the top of a spar buoy at Village Point, Vancouver Island, causing it to resemble a cage buoy located two miles farther down the channel. The two buoys being on the same side of the channel, it is obvious, navigators say, that if one were taken for the other the vessel's course would be laid to put her inshore.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

SANDOW'S STRENGTH.

"It is the mind—all a matter of the mind. The muscles really have a secondary place. If you lift a pair of dumbbells a hundred times a day with your fixed attention on some object away over in Cambridge, it will do you very little good. If, however, you concentrate your mind upon a single muscle or set of muscles for three minutes each day, and say, 'Do thus and so,' and they respond, there will be immediate development. The man with strong concentration of mind will develop quicker in the quality of his muscles than will he who cannot concentrate his mind upon the matter. The whole secret of my system lies in the knowledge of human anatomy—in knowing just where one is weak, and going straight to work bringing that particular part up to the standard of one's best feature—for there is a best feature in every man, as there is also a worst. The secret is to "know thyself, as Pope says, and, knowing one's weakness, to concentrate the mind and energies upon that weakness with a view to correcting it." — Leslie's Weekly.

How New York's Slums Rule the United States.

T. P. O'CONNOR ON THE POWER OF TAMMANY.

This is not a political article, though it is on an eminently political subject. It is on Tammany, the great organization which has succeeded in capturing the government of New York. It is worth trying to make English readers understand something of that extraordinary organization, which now for almost half a century has succeeded in holding the goverment of New York—with such a few brief respites here and there when it had in some way or other managed to offend public sentiment or disappoint private expectations in some flagrant manner. It is perhaps, the greatest and almost the first instance in modern democracy of masses of men who have votes being so bound up together that their discipline is almost as great as that of an army; and that under the freest government in the world where very man is the equal of the other, hundreds of thousands can still be moved on the political chessboard by a few men. and sometimes by one man, as though they were the merest pawns upon a chessboard.

Though I had been often in New York, the first time I really appreciated what the Tammany organization meant was when I was discussing with an Irish-American the chances of Mr. Blaine, who was then fighting for the presidency with Mr. Cleveland. I was under the impression that Mr. Cleveland was going to win—it turned out afterwards that the impression was correct—when my friend turned round to me and said: "Do you realize that the presidential election is ultimately decided in the streets of New York?" This set me to thinking. How could it be that so insignificant a portion of the mighty whole could be the pivot of so great a national event as the election of the chief ruler of the nation?

And yet the boast was to a certain extent justified. In the United States there are three great divisions. First, there are the states that are solidly and stanchly Republican. Then there are the states that are solidly and stanchly Democratic. The third, and in some respects the most important, section is what are known as the doubtful states—that is to say, the states that at one election vote for the Democratic and at another for the Republican ticket. It is these states which ultimately decide the struggle.

Of these doubtful states the most important is the state of New York. Indeed, it may be said that, as a rule, New York state decides the presidential election, unless perhaps there is some extraordinary wave of feeling which sweeps all before it and which makes the candidate so strong in the other states as to be independent even of New York. But in ordinary times New York, with her thirty-six votes in a presidential election, does say the final word.

Thus you have already reduced the vast collection of over 40 states down to one as the decisive factor. But the process of reduction must go still further. In the midst of the state of New York are New York and the different adjoining cities which, under recent legislation, have been added to New York, of which Brooklyn is the most populous and the most notable. It is evident that these great cities, together counting over two millions, must have a decisive influence upon the entire vote of the state of New York, and in normal circumstances it is as New York City, or Greater New York, as it is now called, that the state of New York goes.

But this is not the end of the process of reduction. The city of New York in its turn is governed by its municipality and its mayor and other municipal officers. They, then, in turn decide what the vote of the city shall be. But again, they in turn are chosen by the Tammany organization if they happen to belong to the Democratic party. Tammany in its turn is governed by a small board of men—I think the number is under twenty. And at the head of this board is the "boss." The "boss," if a man of powerful individuality, governs the board, and thus it comes down to this, that just one man may be the decisive factor in the choice of the candidate and his election to the presidency of the United States.

It is one of the most astounding and astonishing results of pure democracy—one of the results that even the most clear sighted political philosophers did not entirely anticipate. Eighty millions of people with manhood suffrage, equal franchises for all, perfect equality, an amount of independence never reached by any community in the world before—millions, moreover, with a higher level of education, with greater individual self-reliance, with more hopefulness and keenness than any population that ever was created—eighty millions of that kind of people finally dependent for the choice of their almost absolute ruler on the will of one man! It is a responsibility and a power before which even that of the Czar seems trivial.

There is this enormous difference, however, between the position of the "boss" and that of the Czar—that the "boss" has to win his position by his own enormous strength of character, and that, difficult as it is to get his position, it must even be more difficult to retain it.

One peculiarity nearly every "boss" of Tammany has had, and that is reticence. The man who gets to that dizzy eminence is never a man famous for his eloquence or for his power of swaying multitudes by his persuasive gifts. The leaders of Tammany have been of all kinds, so far as education was concerned; some of them have been almost illiterate. But they have all had some kind of political genius, and all have had that curious kind of character which impresses and controls men. It may be brute courage, it may be firm will, it may be the tight grip of the born conqueror and adventurer; whatever it is, it is a quality which brings instinctive and inevitable obedience.

Eighty millions of free born, fiercely assertive citizens at the disposal, in their mightiest affairs, of one man's will—was there ever a development so singular, so unexpected, so remarkable in the various systems that govern mankind?

LEMUEL BALKIN, THE BACHELOR

Lemuel Balkin was not spoken of by his friends as a "hopeless" or a "confirmed" bachelor, for it is generally understood that there is always hope for the hopeless variety, and confirmed celebates have a way of succumbing to the tender influences of love in the most sudden and unexpected manner. He was just "an old bachelor," and people had long given him up as a bad job, Only his sister, Mrs. Jephson, did not quite despair of him, nevertheless, and each selection that she made was more eligible than the last, but somehow no one of them ever came to anything.

There was really no excuse for Balkin's unmarried state.

"You ought to have somebody to take care of you in your old age," said Mrs. Jephson.

Thank you," said the old bachelor, dryly. "When I get to that time of life I'll think about it. In the meantime I'm pretty comfortable as I am."

"I want you to come over and dine with us tomorrow night, Lemuel," said the lady, with an air of giving up the argument. Then she added: "Oh, by the way, Grace Tarrant is to be there. You remember Grace, don't you?"

"I don't know that I do," said Balkin.

"Your memory's failing as well as your eyesight," said his sister, cruelly. "Grace Tarrant was at the academy with me when I was a girl. She married Tarrant, the soap man, and he died four years ago and left her close on to a quarter of a million dollars. They never had any children, and I wouldn't be surprised if she married again. I know you'll like her. Well, be sure to come. Good-bye."

"There's another of 'em," growled Balkin, when his sister had left. "I wish she'd let me alone. Marry! Well, I guess not. "I know when I'm well off."

As a matter of fact there were few married men more comfortable than Balkin. His housekeeper, Mrs. Jones, who had been with him for years, was a treasure. His household ran like clockwork.

Balkin dined with his sister and her old-time school chum, however, and made a good impression on the latter. She informed Mrs. Jephson that she thought her brother was a most delightful man—and really handsome and distinguished looking. Mrs. Jephson told Balkin this, and Balkin said he considered Mrs. Tarrant a woman of remarkable intelligentce and an entertaining conversationalist.

"Don't you think she's good looking?" asked his sister.

"Ye-es," said Balkin. "She'd pass—in a crowd."

Mrs. Jephson went back and told Mrs. Tarrant that her brother was raving over her. Altogether it looked promising. Still, in spite of all the opportunities to be together that Mrs. Jephson contrived for her brother and her friend, the affair did not seem to progress at a satisfactory rate. Once she became impatient, and asked Balkin outright why he did not propose. "I know she'd take you," she said. "I've sounded her and she thinks everything in the world of you. She told me as much."

"Don't you encourage her, Eliza," said Balkin. "I've told you a hundred times that I don't want to marry. I'm pretty comfortable as I am."

"That's just it," thought Mrs. Jephson. "He's too comfortable. As long as that woman is his housekeeper he never will marry. I wish she'd leave him. I'd get her a good place somewhere else if I thought she would. I wonder if she wouldn't? I believe I'll sound her."

Accordingly she chose a time when she knew her brother would be out to call on him. Mrs. Jones opened the door for her. Mrs. Jones was a stout, comfortable-looking person about 45 years of age. She welcomed Mrs. Jephson with a pleasant smile. Mrs. Jephson began to "sound" her. Half an hour later she went away satisfied. She had not been able to tempt the housekeeper away from her brother's service, but she had prevailed on her to say that she would ask Mr. Balkin's consent to visit her friends in Iowa.

Of course Balkin consented. He knew that Mrs. Jones deserved a vacation and he was a fair-minded man. So Mrs. Jones went, and then it seemed that Mrs. Jephson's little plot was bound to succeed. Inside of a week Balkin began to look careworn. Mrs. Jones' substitute inaugurated chaos in his house. His meals were badly cooked and irregularly served. His wants were neglected and dust and disorder were supreme. He discharged the substitute and hired another who was even more incompetent. He complained to Mrs. Jephson.

"I told you so," said the lady. "Why don't you be sensible and marry? Of course Mrs. Jones will straighten things out when she returns, but you don't know that she won't leave you for good some of these days. There's nothing to prevent her from marrying."

Balkin looked thoughtful at this, and his sister smiled in her sleeve. "Are you going to take Grace and me to the concert tomorrow night?"

"I'm afraid not," said Balkin, after some further reflection. "I've some business calling me out of town and I may be gone a week or two. Yes, it's unexpected, but I'll have to go."

Balkin was gone for over two weeks, and when he returned he told his sister that he had at last taken her advice.

"What!" gasped Mrs. Jephson.

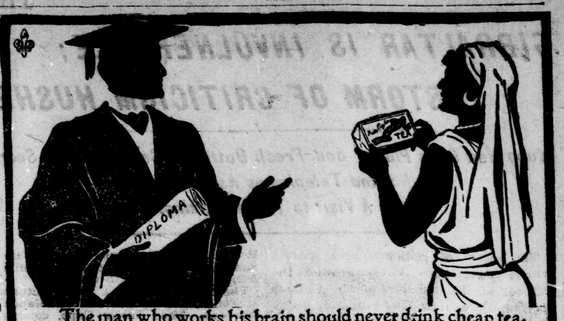
"Yes," said Balkin. "I want you to come and see us. I'd never have thought of it if it hadn't been for your suggestion. You're entitled to all the credit. You know the lady. She was Mrs. Jones."—Chicago News.

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