

going to the war from the Northwest Territories: Regimental staff, commandant, Lieut.-Col. Archibald, second in command, Lieut.-Col. Steele; adjutant, Lieut. Montague Baker; transport officer, Lieut. Eustace; quartermaster, Capt. Allan; medical officer, Surgeon Capt. D. G. Riddell; commissary, Lieut. R. Riddell; commanding squadrons, Majors Howe and Sanders; Captains Cuthbert and MacDonnell; Lieutenants Moody, Begg, Davidson, Wroughton, Costy, Chalmers, Taylor and Inglis.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 10.—Preliminary steps have been taken to organize a red coat infantry regiment in Winnipeg. The amount collected in Winnipeg in aid of the Transvaal contingent amounts to \$4,746.80.

Medicine Hat, N. W. T., has distributed \$200 among the eight residents of the town who are joining the second contingent.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 10.—The first quota of the second Canadian contingent arrived at 2:30 yesterday afternoon, and was met at the station by Lieut.-Col. H. A. D. and a number of the officers of the militia and citizens. Twenty-seven men were in the party, and they came from St. John and Sussex.

Toronto, Jan. 10.—Col. Grasset, received a cable from Major Hamilton Merritt, formerly of the Body Guards here, and now serving with Brabant's volunteer force in the South African campaign, asking for two hundred Canadian recruits for Brabant's horse. Those intending to go must pay their own fare to East London, Cape Colony, but if they are good riders and shots they will get into active service at once. It is thought that a number of Hunt Club men will join the major on the terms named. The Bank of Commerce has subscribed to the national patriotic fund through the Globe, which is calling for subscriptions to the fund. The total received through the columns since the fund was launched last Thursday is \$8,294.

Eighty troop horses, of "B" Squadron of the Mounted Canadian Infantry at Quebec were shipped last night on five C. P. R. cars after a thorough inspection by Mr. Robert Beth, M. P.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

Prairie Depot, O., a small oil village, loses by fire eleven business buildings, valued at \$150,000.

Philadelphia.—Religious workers are about to take a religious census of the city's 1,250,000 people.

A cellar caved in on Vanstatter avenue, Woodstock, and a colored workman named Cooper was buried. He died Tuesday.

Nardese Goupille, caretaker of the Ottawa Insular, died of pneumonia, was taken ill Monday afternoon, and expired in a short time.

North York Conservatives will meet at Newmarket on Monday, March 5, for the purpose of selecting candidates for both houses of parliament.

Louis Vitt, cashier of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Chicago, persuaded by three large revolver, gave up \$1,000 to three masked men.

A petition against the return of Hon. John Dryden as member of the Ontario Legislature for South Ontario, was filed with the local registrar at Windsor.

Miss Annie Lee, of Stoney Creek, who has been suffering from rheumatism for weeks, is better, having been cured by a recipe received from a Pembroke correspondent.

The residence of Mr. Robert Zavitz, con. 5, Yarmouth, was destroyed by fire Monday, together with all the contents. The loss is about \$2,500 or \$3,000.

Trooper D. McKelvin, of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, on the eve of his departure from Stratford, Sunday afternoon, was presented by Major Hadd on behalf of the city with \$50.

Mr. Thomas Garrow will press his appeal against the decision unseating him in West Huron, and the case is set down for hearing at the sittings of the court of appeal, beginning Jan. 16.

Prison investigators at Havana have found many unfortunates who have been injured for years waiting trial on trivial charges. Gen. Wood is expected to pardon about 80 of these at once.

The Ontario Glass Company started its glass factory at Kingsville, Ont., in operation Tuesday morning. About a hundred men are at work, and within a few days the force will be doubled.

The trial of the appeal in the case of Rev. Thomas Geoghegan, of Hamilton, who was suspended for seven years from Anglican ministry by his synod, will be opened at Ottawa today (Wednesday).

Mayor MacDonald, of Toronto, has ordered five extra police to patrol the streets, and the residents of the city are being terrorized by robbers, who hold up men, women and youths in a most brutal fashion.

A telegram has been received at Trinity University, Toronto, from Chicago, announcing that Rev. T. C. Anderson, who graduated from Trinity in 1883, has been appointed coadjutor bishop of Chicago.

John Alexius Deward, jun., son of a New Brunswick clergyman, killed himself in New York, N. Y., by drinking carbolic acid and laudanum. He had been driven to wandering about the land by the excessive use of morphine until he finally found refuge with the Salvation Army.

Dr. G. M. Appleby, for several years, the leading physician at Brimley, Butler county, Iowa, on Tuesday night, in a fit of insanity, killed a ten-month-old child of Henry Weasley, of Hampton, Iowa, while making an examination of it in Dr. Henson's office in New York.

Crazed by religious excitement, he caught the child by one foot, and swung it around and around his head before the parent could interfere.

"Self-Preservation" Is the first law of nature. For this reason everyone who is ill desires to become well. Those who have impaired or impoverished blood turn to Hood's Sarsaparilla, because they know it will enrich and purify their blood and give them good health. To take this medicine on the first appearance of impure blood is an important step toward self-preservation.

HOOD'S PILLS cure sick headache, indigestion.

Steamship Arrivals.

From	Arrives
Antwerp	From
Bremen	From
London	From
New York	From
Plymouth	From
San Francisco	From
Seattle	From
Shanghai	From
Singapore	From
Sourabaya	From
Yokohama	From

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

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FATEFUL FLAMES JOINTINGS FROM NEAR-BY PLACES

Mrs. Pulitzer's Daring Rescue of Her Babies.

The New York Editor Loses \$800,000 by Fire.

Toronto, Jan. 10.—Mrs. Jellett, the housekeeper for and companion of Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, who was burned to death in the Pulitzer town house, New York, yesterday, was a well-known Canadian lady, formerly resident in Toronto. Her son, Morgan Jellett, is a clerk in the "Traders" Bank here, and her daughter is in school in Toronto. Mrs. Jellett had been in New York for the greater part of ten years. Her maiden name was Sarah Bull, of Sterling, Ont.

Describing the New York fire a dispatch says:

At the time the fire began there were in the house Mrs. Pulitzer, her daughters, Edith, 14 years old, and Constance, 12, and Mrs. Pulitzer's baby and two months old, and 22 servants. Mr. Pulitzer and his son, Joseph, Jun., are at Lakewood, N. J.

Mrs. Pulitzer was asleep, with her two daughters, Edith and Constance, on the second floor from the floor above was the nurse, with the baby. Mrs. Pulitzer was awakened by a crackling noise. She ran to one of the doors of the room, but found it locked. The other was open, and taking her children, she started down stairs, shouting the alarm.

After placing Edith and Constance in the street she hurried up to the floor and found the nurse with the baby in her arms about to get out on the fire escape. The woman was hysterical. Mrs. Pulitzer quieted the nurse, took the baby from her and sent her to the street.

John O'Connor, the second butler, made a narrow escape. He slept on the top floor with another servant. He was aroused by Mrs. Pulitzer's cries and finding the smoke coming thickly upward, he opened the door and rushed to the roof of the next house. O'Connor was overcome by the smoke and sank down when he reached a place of safety. His companion revived him and assisted him to the street.

The house contained a valuable historical library and many carefully selected works of art. Nothing of value was saved. The total loss is estimated at \$300,000.

While a crew of firemen, numbering about 12, were at work on the third floor after the fire was extinguished, the flooring gave way and the men fell to the second floor. Lieut. Hauck was painfully hurt.

OTHER MIRELS.

Montreal, Jan. 10.—Fire broke out last night in Prevost's drygoods establishment, on St. Lawrence Main street. The fire started on the ground floor, and worked its way up, doing considerable damage. A number of families lived over the store, and they were rescued with difficulty.

Newmarket, Ont., Jan. 10.—The barn of Mr. Zemus Black in King township, five miles west of here, containing a large quantity of hay, grain and implements, was burned on Monday night. The building was fired all over, showing a clear case of incendiarism.

MR. LARMOUR'S INVENTION

Former Assistant Superintendent of the G. T. R. at London and His Bullet-Proof Coat.

Major Robert Larmour, of Stratford, formerly assistant superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway at London, is the inventor of a device that answers the same purpose as the bullet-proof coat invented by a German, and now used by the infantry of the German army.

The device is somewhat similar to a shield, extending from the head to the knees. It is supposed to be of superlative steel plate, and it flattens out a bullet as readily as armor-plate. To demonstrate that it can be utilized to the greatest advantage in war, Major Larmour purposes allowing a representative of the militia to fire at him when encased in the armor at 100, 50 and 25 yards. Then, to prove that it is not too heavy for the average British soldier to carry, Major Larmour intends strapping it over his back some day shortly, with the additional amount the British regular usually carries, and tramping to this city. He is 59 years of age, and his undertaking will be a heavy one. Mr. Larmour is a native of the county of Dundas, and during the recent raid was connected with the Grand Trunk Brigade, from which he retired with the rank of major.

MYRA MIRELLA DEAD

Detroit Singer Passed Away in Florida.

Archer, Fla., Jan. 10.—Miss Myra Mirella, the prima donna who had been ill for some time, died yesterday. Miss Mirella was Miss Myra Brown, the stage, and formerly lived in Detroit. Her father, Edmund F. Mulliken, was formerly a railroad agent in Howell, Mich., and had been in the city for some time. She was with her when she died. The remains will be taken to Michigan for interment.

SKATERS DROWNED

Man and Wife Meet a Sad Fate—Brother and Two Sisters Lose Their Lives.

Baysville, Ont., Jan. 10.—While skating on Lake of Bays on Monday evening Thomas Brown, jun., aged 19, Margaret Brown, aged 16, Jane Brown, aged 14, and child of Thomas Brown, ran into a wide crack in the ice near Black Point and were all drowned. The bodies of the two girls have been recovered.

Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Dana Greene, general sales manager of the General Electric Company, and his wife were drowned Monday. They were skating with a sail on the Mohawk River and were carried into a large opening made by ice harvesters. Greene was a son of Lieut. S. Dana Greene, who commanded the Monitor in her battle with the Merrimack after Capt. Worden was disabled. His wife was a daughter of Admiral Chandler, of Batavia, N. Y.

MARK YOUR BALLOT FOR DR. McWILLIAM, THE GOVERNMENT CANDIDATE IN EAST MIDDLESEX.

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London Advertiser.

ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1883.

Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

London, Wednesday, Jan. 10.

Mayor Rumball's Inaugural.

Mayor Rumball's inaugural address was not a highly-colored prospectus, but it was practical and businesslike, and maps out a useful programme for the Council of 1899. Let us look at his propositions in order:

1. The mayor affirms that ratepayers are well pleased at having permanent walks laid, and suggests that the method of payment—one-half by the city and one-half by frontage tax—be continued. This will probably be done, but the ratepayers sharply demand that the work be more rigidly superintended in the future. Last year's board of works was in the position of not knowing whether the specifications for most of the cement walks had been properly carried out or not.

2. The mayor calls attention to the bad condition of the cedar block pavements, and advises that care be exercised in determining what material shall be used for new pavements. The advice is sound.

3. The mayor points out that the construction of the sewerage system, undertaken nearly three years ago, is nearing completion, and the Council must now adopt a method for the disposal of the sewage. This will be perhaps the most important business of the year, and will demand the most careful and competent attention. The Council at 1898 tried to cope with it, and though unsuccessful, accumulated data which will be useful to the present board.

4. The mayor advises great caution in acting on the petition to change the names of certain streets, as it involves the title-deeds to property on the streets affected. Whatever is done, the Council should spare the property owners expense or inconvenience.

5. The mayor alludes to the overwhelming vote against the ward system, and trusts the Council will take steps to effect the desire of the electors. No time should be lost, as the formal application must be in Col. Lays' hands when the Legislature meets, a few weeks hence. The Council, while about it, should also fix the number of aldermen to be elected under the new system, and provide for a two-years' term; half of the members to retire each year.

6. The mayor recommends that greater publicity be given the weekly pay-sheet. This is an outcome of the Hamilton investigation, which suggests the need for greater vigilance.

7. The mayor is of opinion that the work of the engineer's department would be more satisfactorily performed if the members of the council were to refrain altogether from interfering with the duties of the officers of the department, and he urges that decisive action be taken, so that the proper officers may be held responsible for the work done. This is one of the most valuable points in the mayor's address. The Advertiser has all along urged the same step. Under the present order of things, the engineer's department is unable to do systematic work in street improvements or spend its funds to the best advantage because of aldermanic interference and ward-grabbing. The reform will come easier when the aldermen are elected to represent the whole city, and not a particular section.

8. The mayor candidly admits the prospect of a high rate of taxation this year, owing to the deficit of \$10,000 bequeathed by last year's Council, and the interest and sinking fund on the debt, incurred the past five years. While he enjoins strict economy, he says he cannot recommend the levying of taxes less than sufficient to meet the entire obligations of the year. This admonition should be strictly heeded. The Councils of 1898 and 1899 left large deficits—a practice that should be avoided, even at some temporary inconvenience. It confuses the accounts and encourages extravagance and loose financial.

The Council of 1900 has its work cut out.

SUPPORT THE MIDDLESEX PREMIER BY SUPPORTING DR. McWILLIAM, THE GOVERNMENT CANDIDATE.

Who Should Know Better?

Those partisan writers who have attempted to belittle Premier Ross' progressive policy, as outlined in his Whitty speech of last November, and developed in subsequent orders-in-council, might read with advantage an article on the subject, which appears in the latest issue of the Canadian Manufacturer, and which we reproduce in another column. It should be needless to state that this publication is not a partisan journal, but looks at public matters solely from the standpoint of the interests of its constituents, the Manufacturers' Association of which it is the accredited organ. Speaking on their behalf, it commends Mr. Ross' policy in the strongest terms, as certain to greatly increase the demand for manufactures of all kinds; noting that its effects have already been favorably experienced in connection with the machinery required for the lumber and pulp mills established in Ontario by reason of the prohibition of the export of raw material. The Manufacturer deprecates the lengths to which partyism is carried in considering measures tending to advance the general welfare and build up the country, and declares that were it to withhold its support from such a policy it would be false to the principles it has at heart and the interests it represents. It concludes by trusting that the mea-

ures in question will commend themselves to the support of the Legislature.

The opinion of the practical men who are interested in manufacturing as to the effect of legislation upon their business, drawn from actual experience, surely outweighs any amount of editorial writing and speech-making inspired solely by partisan feeling.

Will Not Be Pleased.

Mr. Clarke Wallace, we judge from some public utterances, does not propose to be satisfied when Parliament meets with anything whatever respecting the Canadian contingent so far as the Dominion Government is concerned. Whatever has been done, he will object that something else ought to have been done. If two contingents are sent, it ought to have been four contingents. If large miscellaneous expenses are paid by the Canadian Government, more ought to have been paid, etc. Strike high, strike low, we are afraid the Dominion Government will not succeed in pleasing Mr. Clarke Wallace.

ROSS FOR MIDDLESEX, AND MIDDLESEX FOR ROSS.

General White's force is hanging on like a British bulldog.

Hon. Hugh John Macdonald assumes the premiership of Manitoba, burdened with a dead weight of promises that will soon break down his slender platform.

The first member of the Dominion Parliament who attempts to make political capital out of the war should be branded as a renegade to Canadian nationality.

DR. McWILLIAM WAS BORN AND RAISED IN THIS COUNTRY. SO WAS THE PREMIER OF ONTARIO. EAST MIDDLESEX SHOULD SUPPORT BOTH.

The Mayor of Toronto has thrown down the gauntlet to the street railway company and calls its president an "insolent plutocrat." The mayor realizes that he was put in office by the strap-holders, and that they hold a strap over him at the next elections if he fails to stand by them.

For the British victory at Elandslaagte, General White gave the credit to General French. For the brilliant and successful defense of Ladysmith on Saturday General White gives special praise to Colonel Ian Hamilton and Colonel Buller. But when the British met disaster at Nicholson's Nek, General White took the blame on himself. General White is one of nature's noblemen.

Kruger's refusal to allow the American consul at Pretoria to look after British interests there is calculated to cool what pro-Boer sentiment there is in the United States. Even Spain showed more liberality than the Transvaal. Americans will never forget the services rendered Hobson and his fellow-captives at Santiago by the heroic British consul, Ramsden, whose devotion to duty cost him his life.

Mr. Balfour, in his Manchester speech, made a reassuring statement. The longer range of Boer guns in the present war led the British public to suspect that their artillery was deficient, whereas they had always believed that it was the most effective in Europe. Mr. Balfour explains that the British ordnance now in South Africa was not intended for siege purposes, but for a mobile force. Guns of longer range, he asserted, were being sent out in abundance.

The Free Press raises the non-resident cry against Dr. McWilliam, the Government candidate in East Middlesex. It is true Dr. McWilliam's domicile is a mile from the boundary of the riding, but one-third of his professional practice and most of his property interests are in East Middlesex. The late member, Mr. Hodgson, was not a resident of the riding, strictly speaking, but did anyone raise that point against him in the late campaign?

DR. McWILLIAM, THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE IN EAST MIDDLESEX, IS ONE OF LONDON'S OLD BOYS. HE WAS BORN IN THIS CITY IN 1854.

What Others Say.

A Habit They Have. [Cleveland Plaindealer.] The Canucks fought nobly.

A Peaceful Ack. [Detroit Tribune.]

For war dogs that are straining at the leash, according to reports, those of Europe are in reality, a quiet set of pups.

Their Preference Explained. [Pittsburg News.]

The average salary of ministers in this country is stated to be a little over \$470. It is easy to see why so many of our young men prefer to be railroad kings and trust magnates.

Germany's Changed Conditions. [New York Times.]

In 50 years the population of Germany has changed. In 1871 67 per cent of the entire population was engaged in agricultural pursuits, the rest in commerce and manufactures. Today the figures are reversed, 67 per cent following commerce and manufactures, the rest remaining on farms.

A Nation That Doesn't Lie Down. [New York Commercial-Advertiser.]

There will be no revision of public opinion in England till the Boers shall have been crushed. This people may throw away a victory for sentiment. It never will lie down under defeat. Its

generals may lack the military science of the Germans, and the troops may have grown reckless fighting negroes, but the people is the factor that faced Napoleon across the channel and bided its time in Portugal for the march to Paris and the afterpiece of Waterloo. It was almost worth while to endure defeats to show the union and resolution of the British people and the unreality of the bogy of foreign intervention. These are moral victories.

No Blooming Errors. [Bobonyeon Independent.]

The Canadian boys send us the first cheery news from South Africa, for many a day. Now that we are in for the war, and bound to carry it to the finish, the quicker the finish is reached the better. Blunders that prolong the war are in the highest degree lamentable. Our boys have not stalked deer in the highlands of Ontario without learning a trick or two equal to anything the Boers know of. It may not have been much of a job they did, but what if it was they played the game so as to win, hands off, and made no blooming errors. Good boys. Remember Canada was sent to close the war with the snap of a cracker-jack, so try and do it.

ONTARIO'S GREAT LUMBER CUT

A Probable Output of Nearly 900,000,000 Feet

For 1899—Signs of Municipal Progress—Trade With Australia—Our Ottawa Letter.

Ottawa, Jan. 8.—The temporary lull in Federal politics has given the opportunity to pay a little more attention than usual to municipal matters, and the local affairs of the town and township have been uppermost for the past two weeks. So much interest is generally taken in federal politics that provincial and municipal matters are liable to be overlooked, and yet to the average citizen they are of at least as much importance and often affect him more closely of the two. Once a year, for about two weeks before election day attention is given to a more or less superficial consideration of local affairs, but the ward politician and the municipal wire puller, who are working full time twelve months in the year have an advantage which a couple of weeks spasmodic discussion cannot offset. In spite of this there are indications of a steady progress in the development of our municipal institutions, and the discarding of the old ways at places show the increasing interest the people are taking. The disposition to reduce the number of representatives and the securing better men is growing, and the discarding of the old system and electing representatives from the municipality at large is also being regarded with increasing favor. Our parliamentarians learn the business of government in the municipal council chamber, and it is therefore the more desirable that they learn it thoroughly and well. Better men and better methods should be the outcome of the present forward movement.

THE CONTINGENT.

The work of preparing the second contingent goes bravely on, and the arrangements are now in forward condition. The enthusiasm of those who seek admission within the charmed circle of the chosen 1200 grows as the ranks close up, and the work of discriminating which is the more deserving and the discarding of the less deserving officers is more embarrassing than ever. The news from the front telling of the first brush with the enemy, when a hundred of the Toronto boys in Col. Pritchard's column routed a detachment of Boers numerically much stronger, and captured prisoners and stores, has raised the excitement to fever heat, and if anyone was taken that wants to go there would not be enough left to form a home guard to entertain the Fenian raiders who are mustering at Omaha.

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

This week's Australian mail brought to the trade and commerce department an interesting report from J. S. Larky, Canadian Commissioner. He gives the trade figures for the year for South Australia and Tasmania, and states that while some Canadian products reach those colonies, the development of trade with Canada is not as rapid as it might be if representatives of Canadian houses were to extend their business connections directly into Australia. The wool crop in New South Wales promises to be short this year, as from five to eight million sheep less will be shorn. The price of wool is low, and it is estimated that for the whole of Australia there will be 18,000,000 bushels to export.

Mr. Larky mentions the gratifying fact that where Canadian business has been assiduous in working up trade they have been successful, one Canadian house, for instance, having secured an order for 125,000 chairs. The commissioner sees no reason why Canada should not monopolize the chair trade with Australia. He says "that energy and lots of it counts in Australia," and mentions the gratifying fact that a representative of a Toronto neckwear factory did such good business on his first visit that he quickly found it to his advantage to make a second call on the colony. The commissioner suggests that where it would not pay a single house to send a representative to Australia, a number of firms might unite to send out a trader. In this way there would be an economy of expense.

ONTARIO'S LUMBER SUPPLY.

A correspondent in the Toronto Globe sends an interesting estimate of the probable output of lumber this season from northern Ontario. He quotes from carefully collected returns to show that a total of nearly 900,000,000 feet of lumber will be cut, distributed as follows: Parry Sound and Muskoka, 200,000,000; Upper Ottawa and tributaries, 150,000,000; Thunder Bay and Rat Portage, 75,000,000; North Shore and Lake Huron, 300,000,000; Georgian Bay and Nipissing, 150,000,000; total, 875,000,000. These figures, while not final, will undoubtedly be borne out by the facts at the close of the season. When compared with the output of the previous year, they show an enormous increase, as the cut in 1898 was only 570,000,000 feet. The year 1896 constituted a record, the output then being 940,000,000, but the average is far below the figures estimated for 1899. In considering the cause of the large increase, undoubtedly the principal element is the high price for lumber, and the prospect of good sales of Canadian sawn lumber in the United States.

GENERAL SERVICE MEDALS.

The ribbon for the general service medals has arrived from England, and as soon as medals and clasps have been properly attached the distribution will

Some Extra
Specials

THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO.

For Wednesday
and Thursday

Notwithstanding we're busy stock-taking, we don't propose to neglect your interests in connection with our January Discount Sale. The following specials for Wednesday and Thursday are but a sample of what you'll find in bargains all through the store.

Stock-Taking Discounts From 10 to 25 Per Cent.

Staple Department.

28-inch Plain Linen Toweling, regular 12½¢, for 8½¢

60-inch Cream Table Linen, fine quality and good weight, 2 pieces only, worth 35¢, Wednesday and Thursday 28¢

4 pieces Half-Bleached Pure Linen Damask, fine satin finish and good weight; exceptionally good value at 50¢ and TEN PER CENT OFF

10 pieces Dark Stripes Flannelette, gray and brown stripes; regular 10¢; special 6½¢

37 pieces 34-inch Flannelette, in stripes of pink, gray and blue, regular 8¢; special discount sale, per yard 6¢

17 pieces best 36-inch Flannelettes, plain, pink, blue, cream, and 7 patterns of stripes, regular 12½¢; special discount sale, per yard 9¢

10 pieces best 36-inch White Cotton, fine, even thread, regular 10¢; special discount sale, per yard 8½¢

Sheetings—In spite of the raise in price, we will offer 10 pieces Best Bleached, 8-4 Sheet, twilled or plain, regular 25¢; special discount sale, per yard 21¢

Another bale of that heavy 70 yard wide Factory Cotton, at per yard 5¢

10 per cent off all Wrappertines, 10c, 12½¢, 15c and 18c per yard—10 per cent off.

10 per cent off all Cotton Shirts and Gingham, Indigo Blue, Brown and Fancy Patterns—10 per cent off.

10 per cent off all Feather Tickings, Cottonades and Fancy Flannels—10 per cent off.

10 per cent off all White and Gray Wool Blankets, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per pair—10 per cent off.

Extraordinary Bargains

—IN—

Ladies' Mantles.

78 Coats, 22 inches long, in colors of fawn, green, blue and black; silk-lined throughout; best man-tailored garments; every one thoroughly up-to-date; sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40. Prices were \$25.00, \$25.00, \$25.00, \$25.00 and \$35.00 each.

On Sale Till \$10.00 Sold, Each \$10.00

10 Per Cent Off any Jacket in Stock, including Children's Goretens and Coats.

47 only Ladies' and Misses' Jackets, 21 inches long, good solid frieze and wool beaver cloths; sizes 34, 36 and 38; colors: brown, dark fawn, green and black. Were \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$5.00.

To Clear at, \$1.98 Each.

SPECIAL FROM THE DRESS GOODS DEPT.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

10 pieces Navy Serge, all Wool, 40 inches; good hard finish and fast dye; extra special at, per yard... 30¢

5 pieces Navy Serge, all wool, 52 inches; good hard twilled English coating, heavy, for ladies' skirts and jackets; good 75¢ cloth; extra special at, per yard..... 50¢

15 pieces Whip Cord, blue, green and brown leather mixed twills. Honespun Cheviot, 44 inches, all wool goods; regular prices 75¢ and 85¢; your choice of this lot at, per yard 50¢

17 pieces Fancy Dress Goods, in tweeds, fancy checks and covert suitings; regular 75¢ to \$1.00 per yard, your choice of this lot at, per yard 50¢

500 Remnants of Colors and Black Dress Goods, 1½ to 5 yards, to clear at half price... ONE HALF OFF

Skirts made FREE, goods over \$1.00 per yard.

Goods \$1.00 and under per yard, making 50¢.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

12 pieces "Priestley's" Black Figured Dress Goods, 44 inch, all wool, small, bright designs, for skirts and dresses, price 75¢, 85¢ and \$1; special sale price..... 50¢

15 pieces (Gold Medal) Black Figured Dress Goods, 44 inch, all wool, small, bright designs, regular 75¢ to 90¢; extra special at, per yard 50¢

10 pieces Black Crepon, for skirts, 44 inch, mohair, very bright, small mohair designs, elegant silk finish goods, regular \$1.25 to \$1.50; extra special at, per yard..... \$1.00

44-inch Black Amazon Suiting, bright satin finish, for suits and dresses (tailor made). Regular 75¢, special at..... 50¢

Black Serge, all wool, 50 inches wide, fine French serge, hard finish, for skirts and dresses; extra special at, per yard..... 50¢

Skirts made FREE, goods over \$1.00 per yard.

Goods \$1.00 and under per yard, making 50¢.

Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

208, 210, 210½, 212 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

be commenced. The first issue will probably be to Ontario veterans, soon after the 15th inst. Those who served in the Fenian raids and Red River campaign and now reside within the headquarters district will receive their medals direct from the claims board. Elsewhere they will be distributed from district headquarters. There are still many claims to be dealt with which were put in subsequent to the date fixed for receiving them. These will be dealt with after the distribution of the medals now awarded has been made. The claims board found that only two per cent of the claims had to be rejected.

A LONG-LOST BIBLE FOUND

Joy in the Home of Mr. A. E. Carpenter, of Hamilton—Probably Heir to Millions.

[Hamilton Times.] Mr. A. E. Carpenter, stock broker, of this city, Mr. C. E. Carpenter, of Calisto, and about a dozen more Carpenters in this vicinity have been working for years to establish their claim to several million pounds, which have been in the chancery courts of England for nearly two centuries. They have spent thousands of dollars in their efforts, and a Toronto dispatch received today raises their hopes very much. It is as follows:

William Carpenter died intestate in England in 1700, and left much property, which today is in the chancery court and is valued at \$200,000,000. The Carpenters of Massachusetts and Rhode Island have tried to prove their claim, but have failed. But the Long Island Carpenters are still fighting for recognition. They have secured records which date back to 1593, and they claim they have established an unbroken line back to William Carpenter, the original intestate, through Ephraim and Timothy Carpenter, who settled in Long Island in 1678. Their progenitor settled in Sycamore county, Long Island, and played no mean part in the war of American independence. They were U. E. Loyalists, who settled in Canada after 1783.

When the William Carpenter estate was being sought by the Massachusetts Carpenters, the chancellor of the English High Court said the rightful heirs were U. E. Loyalists, who lived in Canada. Mrs. M. E. Henderson, of No. 34 East Queen street, Toronto, whose maiden name was Mary Elizabeth Carpenter, is one of the Long Island Carpenters, and is interested in Wm. Carpenter's estate.

The sticking point in the case has been the absence of a family Bible, owned by Timothy Carpenter, who settled in Long Island in 1678. This family Bible of Timothy Carpenter is bound in leather and brass. It is 20 inches broad, 30 inches long, 5 4-5 to 10 inches thick. It has two clasps at each end and three at the opening edge. In it are found all the family records, that are of inestimable value in the successful prosecution of the claim. When it was last heard of it was in the possession of Ralph Dering, who is supposed to be a resident of Western New York, and an interested party in the suit.

It is thought that this Bible has at last been traced. J. A. Sutton, of Pontiac, Mich., married Sarah Gidney, whose great grandmother was a daughter of Ephraim Carpenter. He writes to Mrs. Henderson that a Carpenter resident in Detroit has told him the



"Yes, I got the idea for this doiley in the Corticelli Magazine. "You know you can work lovely designs from the instruction you get in it. "It tells about hundreds of pretty things and has beautifully colored plates to illustrate them." It costs only 25 cents a year and is issued quarterly.

THE CORTICELLI SILK CO., 91 Richlieu Street, ST. JOHNS, P. Q.

longed-for Bible is possessed by her uncle, who lives in Western New York. The uncle is described as "old, eccentric and ignorant." Sutton is going after him.

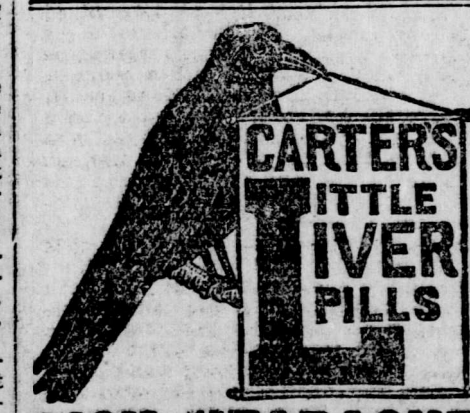
So firm is Sutton in his belief that the Bible has been found at last that he has employed the Hon. Samuel C. Smith, congressman from Pontiac, Mich., to look after Mrs. Sutton's interests. He has been aided in his efforts by Mrs. Nevins, of New Brunswick, who is a cousin of Mrs. Sutton.

Can Catarrh Be Cured?

Shepherd G. Frost, Chatham, N. B., writes: "For a number of years I have been troubled with catarrh and headache and have tried many remedies during that time, but without avail. At last I heard of your medicated air treatment and procured a Catarrh zone outfit. Within twenty-four hours my headache disappeared and has not since returned, and in a short time I have been completely cured of catarrh. I recommend Catarrhzone as the safest and cheapest cure for catarrh. One bottle did the trick for me." Catarrh-zone is sold by all druggists. Trial outfit sent for ten cents in stamps. N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., Proprietors.

Free Cure For Men.

A new remedy which quickly cures sexual weakness, varicocele, night emissions, premature discharge, etc., and restores the organs to strength and vigor. Dr. L. W. Knapp, 305 East Main Building, Detroit, Mich., sends free the receipt of this wonderful remedy in order that every weak man may cure himself at home.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dose, Small Price.

"There Are Others"

Why, yes, indeed, they are almost legion, all imitating as closely as they know how, but they are miles behind the genuine

SALADA
CEYLON TEA
AND THIS IS THE SECRET OF ITS GREAT SALE.
Sealed Lead Packets Only. Never in bulk.

The Face Behind the Mask

A Romance.

Each lovely face was unmasked, but Sir Norman's dazzled eyes in vain sought among them for one he knew. All that "rosenbud garden of girls" were perfect strangers to him, but not so the gallants who flattered among them like moths around meteors. They, too, were in gorgeous array, in purple and fine linen, which being interpreted, signified in silken hose of every color under the sun, spangled and embroidered slippers radiating with diamond buckles, doublets of as many different shades as their tights, slashed with satin and embroidered with gold. Most of them wore huge powdered wigs, according to the latest fashion then in vogue, and under those same ugly curls laughed many a handsome face Sir Norman well knew. The majority of these richly-robed gallants were strangers to him, as well as the ladies, but whoever they were, whether mortal men or "spirits from the vasty deep," they were in the tallest sort of clover just then. Evidently they knew it, too, and seemed to be on the best of terms with themselves and all the world, and laughed and flirted and flattered, with as much perfection as so many ballroom Apollos of the present day.

Still no one ascended the golden and crimson throne, though many of the ladies and gentlemen flattered about it were arrayed as royally as any common king or queen need wish to be. They promenade up and down, arm in arm, they seated themselves in the carved and gilded chairs; they gathered in little groups to talk and laugh, old everything, in short, but avoid the throne; and the solitary spectator up above began to grow intensely curious to know who it was for. Their conversation he could plainly hear, and to say that it amazed him, would be to use a feeble expression, altogether inadequate to his feelings. Not that it was the remarks they made that gave him such a shock, but the names by which they addressed each other. One answered to the aspiring cognomen of the Duke of Northampton; another was the Earl of Leicester; another, the Duke of Devonshire; another, the Earl of Clarendon; another, the Duke of Buckingham; and so on, ad infinitum, dukes and earls alternately, like bricks and mortar in the wall of a house. There were other dignitaries besides, some that Sir Norman had a faint recollection of hearing were dead for some years—Cardinal Wolsey, Sir Thomas More, the Earl of Bothwell, King Henry Darnley, Sir Walter Raleigh, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Southampton, the Duke of York, and no end of others with equally gorgeous titles. As for mere lords and barons, and such small beer, there was nothing so plebeian present, and they were evidently looked upon by the distinguished assembly, like small beer in thunder, with pity and contempt. The ladies, and such as all duchesses, marchionesses, countesses, and looked fit for princesses, Sir Norman thought, though he had heard none of them styled quite so high as that. The tone of conversation was light and easy, but at the same time extremely ceremonious and courtly, and all seemed to be enjoying themselves to the most delightful sort of a way, which people of such distinguished rank, and such a number of them, were wont to do. All went merrily as a marriage-bell, and sweetly over the gay jingle of voices rose the sweet, faint strains of the unseen music.

Suddenly all was changed. The great door of glass and gilding opposite the throne was flung wide, and a grand usher in a grand court livery flourished a mighty grand wand, and shouted in a stentorian voice: "Back, back, ye lieges, and make way for her Majesty, Queen Miranda!" Instantly the unseen band thundered forth the national anthem. The splendid throng fell back on either hand in profound silence and expectation. The grand usher mysteriously disappeared, and in his place there stalked forward a score of soldiers, with clanking swords and fierce mustaches, in the gorgeous uniform of the king's body-guard. These showy warriors arranged themselves silently on either side of the crimson throne, and were followed by half a dozen dazzling personages, the foremost crowned with mitre, armed with crozier, and robed in the ecclesiastical glory of an archbishop, but the face underneath, to

the deep surprise and scandal of Sir Norman, was that of the fastest young rascal of Charles' court, after him came another pompous dignitary, in such unheard-of magnificence, that Sir Norman looked on set him down for a prime minister, or a lord high chancellor, at the very least. The somewhat gaudy looking gentleman who stepped after the pious prelate and peer wore the stars and garters of foreign courts, and were evidently ambassadors extraordinary to that of her midnight majesty. After them came a showy flock of fair young girls, all but the wings, slender as cygnets, and robed in purest white. Each bore on her arm a basket of flowers, roses and rose buds of every tint, from snowy white to darkest crimson, and as they floated in they scattered them as they went. And then after all came another vision, "the last, the brightest, the best"—the Midnight Queen herself. One other figure followed her, and as they entered, a stout rustler from the whole assemblage, "Long live Queen Miranda!" And bowing gracefully and easily to the right and left, the queen with a queenly step, trod the long crimson carpet and mounted the regal throne.

From the first moment of his looking down, Sir Norman had been staring with all the eyes in his head, undergoing one shock of surprise after another with the equality of a man quite used to it; but now a cry arose to his lips, and died there in voiceless consternation. For he recognized the queen—well he might—he had seen her before, and her face was the face of Leoline!

As she mounted the stairs she stood there for a moment crowned and sceptered, before sitting down, and in that moment he recognized the whole scene. That gorgeous room and its gorgeous inmates; that regal throne and its regal owner, all became palpable as the sun at noonday; that slender exquisite figure, robed in royal purple and ermine, the unobscured neck and arms snowy and perfect, ablaze with jewels; that lovely face, like snow, like marble in its whiteness and calm, with the great, dark, earnest eyes looking out, and the waving wealth of hair falling around it. It was the very scene, and room, and vision, that La Masque had shown him in the cauldron, and that face was the face of Leoline, and the queen's name was Leoline.

Could he be dreaming? Was he sane or mad, or were the three really one?

While he looked the beautiful queen bowed low, and amid the profoundest and most respectful silence that seat. In her robes of purple, wearing the glittering crown, scepter in hand, crowned and canopied, royally beautiful she looked indeed, and a most vivid contrast to the gentleman near by, seated at her right, at his feet on the lower throne. The contrast was not of dress—for his outward man was resplendent to look at; but in figure or face, in grace or dignity, he was a very mean specimen of the lords of creation indeed. In stature he could scarcely reach to the queen's royal shoulder, but made up sideways what he wanted in length—being the breadth of two common men; his head was in proportion to his width, and he was decorated with a wig of long, flowing flaxen hair, that scarcely harmonized with a profusion of the article whiskers in his most unmitigated black; his eyes were small, keen, bright and piercing, and glared on the assembled company as they had done half an hour before on Sir Norman Kingsley, in the barroom of the Golden Crown; for the royal little man was no other than Caliban, the dwarf. Behind the throne the flock of floral angels grouped themselves; archbishop, prime minister and ambassadors, took their seats within the lines of the soldiers, and the music softly and impressively died away in the distance; dead silence reigned.

"My lord duke," began the queen, in the very voice he had heard in the plague pit, as she turned to the stylish individual next the archbishop, "come forward and read us the roll of mortality since our last meeting!" His grace, the duke, instantly stepped forward, bowing so low that nothing could be seen of him for a brief space, but the small of his back, and when he reared himself erect, after this convulsion of nature, Sir Norman beheld a face that entirely new to him. At first he could not imagine where he had seen it, but speedily he recollected it as the very face of the highwayman who had beaten an inglorious retreat from him and Count L'Estrange that very night. The duke rolled forth a roll of parchment and began reading in lachrymose tones a select list of defunct gentlemen with high-sounding titles, who had departed from this life during the present week. Most of them had gone with the plague, but a few had died from natural causes, and among these were the Earls of Craven and Ashley.

"My lord Craven and Ashley dead!" exclaimed the queen, in tones of some surprise, but very little anguish; "that is singular, for we saw them not two hours ago, in excellent health and spirits."

[To be Continued.]



Many a woman dresses to go out, feels irresolute, sits down, and falls into a fit of despondent musing. Ask her what's the matter, and she'll probably answer "Just the blues." And what are the blues? Only another name in general for a disordered liver and a diseased stomach. Cleanse the liver, heal the stomach, purify the blood, and there'll be no more blues. It can be done by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This medicine puts the diseased organs of digestion and nutrition into a condition of sound health. It eliminates from the blood all impure and poisonous substances, and cleanses the clogged liver. It contains neither alcohol nor narcotics.

"I had liver complaint for the past fifteen years, complicated with dyspepsia and gall stones," writes Mrs. N. Bernier, of 601 Elm St., Oklahoma, W. "I doctored with seven or eight prominent doctors, and not one of them has done me the good, nor begun to do what Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has done for me. I have used three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and feel like a new man. I have gained about twenty pounds since I began to take these remedies."

Dr. Pierce's Pills cure biliousness.

A CORDIAL APPROVAL

Premier Ross' Policy and the Manufacturing Interest.

The Canadian Manufacturer Applauds the New Programme—Says It Is Enlightened and Progressive.

[From the Canadian Manufacturer, Jan. 5.]

The public sentiment of Ontario has not been backward in responding appreciatively to the policy of development enunciated by Hon. George W. Ross in his notable speech delivered at Whitby in November last. In that deliverance the Provincial Premier laid down very clearly and comprehensively the needs of the province, both as regards the opening up of the rich unsettled districts of Now Ontario, and the utilization of the resources of the older portion of the country, so as to give to all classes of producers a greater share of the returns than they have hitherto enjoyed. The manner in which the reconstructed administration has faced the situation and is grappling with its great and grave responsibilities has commended itself strongly to all who realize that, great as has been the industrial advancement of the past, we have, in the language of the premier, "scarcely touched the fringe of the great agricultural wealth which this province possesses"; and that in the exploitation of our mining and manufacturing resources we have been yet backward, and that yet untapped resources are waiting to be developed. There is not a single item of the government programme as laid down in the Whitby speech which is not calculated largely to increase the demand for manufacturing of various kinds, and contribute greatly to industrial prosperity. It is proposed to survey the country north of the C. P. R. up towards Hudson Bay to ascertain what districts of that yet untapped region of 100,000,000 acres are adapted for settlement, or valuable by reason of their timber or mineral wealth, with a view to opening them up by railways and colonization roads. This enormous area is at present unproductive, but by liberal land grants and some expenditure of money it can be made tributary to production, and the investment many times over. As Mr. Ross points out, the considerable expenditures made in the past upon raw materials have yielded abundant returns in promoting settlement, building up towns and villages, and rendering accessible the timber, minerals and other raw materials for which no market otherwise be found. The construction of railways will at once create a large and continuous demand for rails, locomotives, and other material, and all the various accessories of railway traffic. Even that which will be merely the initial advantage to be reaped from the expansion of our settled territory. Whatever may be the character of the industries developed, the settlement of a large population in a new country will vastly promote manufacturing activity in all directions by giving us a larger home market. The settlers will need supplies of goods, and in addition to farm implements and machinery.

The opening up of new fields for the energies of the lumberman, the miner, and the dependent manufacturing industries, fostered by the policy of compelling the raw material to be worked up in the province, in place of being shipped abroad, will give a great impetus to the production of machinery and tools. The stimulus of this just and reasonable provision has been already experienced in connection with the iron trade. In place of building a home market for the iron trade, the output of saw-mills to manufacture the output of Ontario's forests necessarily promotes an active demand for saw-mill machinery. In the same way the establishment of pulp and paper mills has noticeably contributed to this branch of the iron industry. In addition to the mills of the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company, which give employment to five hundred persons, similar mills are being established at Sturgeon Falls, Spanish River and Mattawa, which, besides their machinery requirements, will contribute by the employment of working force to build up home industries. It is taking a very narrow view of the question to consider merely the balance-sheet of any particular industry as the measure of its value to the community. In addition to what it directly contributes to production, each industry, employing a number of men, creates a market for other products and stimulates the general progress. To insure the manufacturer of raw material a home market not simply enrich the country to the extent by which the value of the finished product exceeds that of its crude form, but gives life and prosperity to home industries and dependent activities which would otherwise languish. Its effects are so wide and far-reaching that it is difficult to over-estimate the beneficial result that such a course, if carried out in the spirit which pervades Mr. Ross' utterance, may finally produce. His language on this point indicates that he has fully grasped the importance of encouraging domestic manufactures as a means of retaining our population and building up the country. After speaking of the need of providing employment for the people in order to prevent their leaving the country to seek a living abroad, the premier went on to say:

"We want to take the lumber, copper, nickel and our mineral wealth and all our raw material, and see if we cannot, in some way, or another, encourage the manufacturing interests of the Province of Ontario. What has built up Sheffield, Manchester, Leeds? Was it not that the merchant marine of England traversed the whole globe and gathered coconuts from the south of France and India, and woods and dyes from various countries, and brought them to England, where the skill of the English artisans made into goods which commanded the approval of the world? We have surely intelligence enough to take our timber and make it into manufactured goods instead of sending it to the Old Country and having it manufactured there. We surely have intelligence enough to take our own raw wool and make woollen goods of it. We surely have intelligence enough to convert our wheat into flour and send the manufactured product abroad, and in the same way why not take our nickel,

or copper, or iron ore, and encourage the manufacture of these into the finished article?"

This is just such an enlightened and progressive view of the crying needs of the country and the obvious practical duty of the administration as entirely coincides with the opinions which have always been voiced by The Canadian Manufacturer, and were we to withhold our cordial approval and support of a policy entered upon in this spirit, we should be false to the principles we have at heart and the interests we represent. It has been the misfortune of Canada that too many of those entrusted with power, or possessing the means of making their influence felt upon public opinion, while professing to make the progress and prosperity of the country their first consideration, have regarded all measures put forward for the development of our material interests from the narrow standpoint of faction, and viewed such proposals solely with regard to their effect upon the chances of their party in gaining office. It is to be hoped that broader and more patriotic views may prevail in a manner so vitally affecting the interests of Canadian industry, as the forward movement now initiated by the Provincial Government of Ontario, and that measures so wisely calculated to place the province in the position nature destined her to occupy, as a wealthy, progressive and populous community, will commend themselves to the support of the legislature, as they certainly must to the approval of the public-spirited and enterprising men interested in promoting home manufactures.

BRYAN'S REMEDY

Would Control Trusts by a Federal License System.

New York, Jan. 10.—William J. Bryan, in a communication to the Journal, apparently gives notice of a change of tactics, and for the present, at least, he concentrates his fire upon the trusts. Mr. Bryan says it is impossible for the state to supply the remedy against monopolies, because a monopoly pervades every part of the union. A monopoly can retaliate upon a state by refusing to do business within its borders if hostile legislation is enacted. He proposes to control corporations by a system of federal licenses, as soon as they undertake to do business outside the state in which they are incorporated. At the same time he would not impair the right of any state to impose the restrictions as the people of any state may deem necessary, even to prohibit. He says it would not be made to take from the state any power which it now has to protect its people from out-of-state corporations. In that case the state would be powerless should the trusts exercise a controlling influence over congress.

Mr. Bryan would limit corporation stock to the amount of capital paid in. He would bar from license all corporations which have in the past monopolized any branch of business or which seek to control the production of any article of merchandise. He would compel corporations to make regular reports revealing all their transactions. The Nebraska trust index, which has been a letter a few of his characteristic epigrams, of which these are the best: "It cannot be assumed that the authors of the constitution intended to prohibit the creature-man—definitely in the presence of man's creation—the corporation." and "A government of the people, by the people and for the people will be impossible when the petition, 'Give us this day our daily bread,' must be addressed to the monopolies."

AN OBJECT LESSON.

In a Restaurant.

A physician put the query: Have you ever noticed in any large restaurant at lunch or dinner time the large number of hearty, vigorous old men at the tables; men whose ages run from 60 to 80 years; many of them bald and all perhaps gay, but none of them feeble or senile?

Perhaps the spectacle is so common as to have escaped your observation, but comment, but nevertheless it is an object lesson which means something. If you will notice what these hearty old fellows are eating you will observe that they are not munching bran crackers nor gingerly picking their way through a menu card of new fangled health foods; on the contrary they seem to prefer a juicy roast of beef, a tender lamb chop, a well-browned and even the deadly broiled lobster is not altogether ignored.

The point of all this is that a vigorous old age depends upon good diet and plenty of wholesome food and not upon dieting and endeavor to live upon bran crackers.

There is a certain class of food cranks who seem to believe that meat, coffee and many other good things are rancid because they are not digested, and that these cadaverous, sickly looking individuals are a walking condemnation of their own theories. The matter in a nutshell is that if the stomach secretes the natural digestive juices, and the food is properly digested; if the stomach does not do so, and certain foods cause distress one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets every weak stomach lacks, peptic, hydro-chloric acid, dextrose and nux. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do not act upon the bowels, and in fact are not strictly a medicine, they act almost entirely upon the food eaten, digesting it thoroughly and thus giving a much needed rest and giving an appetite for the next meal.

Of people who travel nine out of ten use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets knowing them to be perfectly safe to use at any time and also having found out by experience that they are a safeguard against indigestion in any form, and eating as they have to, at all hours and all kinds of food, the traveling public for years have pinned their faith to Stuart's Tablets.

All druggists sell them at 50 cents for sized packages, and any druggist from Maine to California, if his opinion were asked, will say that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the most popular and successful remedy for any stomach trouble.

A little booklet on stomach diseases mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. 48c zxx

A Wabash freight east bound train ran into an east bound freight which was standing at the Chatham station Monday night. Several cars were wrecked, but no one was hurt.

IF TAKEN IN TIME The D. & L. Emulsion will surely cure the most serious affections of the lungs. That "run down" condition, the after effects of a heavy cold is quickly counteracted. Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Limited.

Atymer, Que., has given \$20 to each of three members of the second contingent who have gone from that place.

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New York to Liverpool via Queenstown

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Passengers are now being booked for summer sailings. Reserve at once and save disappointment. Bear in mind that it is easier to cancel accommodation at a late date than to secure it.

"S.S. OCEANIC, Jan. 21.....11 a.m.

"S.S. TEUTONIC, Jan. 31.....Noon

"Excellent Second Cabin accommodation on these steamers.

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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1900, the

trains leaving Union Station, Toronto

(via Grand Trunk Railway) at 9

a.m. and 9:30 p.m., make close con-

nection with the Maritime Express

and Local Express at Benaventure

Depot, Montreal, as follows:

The Maritime Express will leave Montreal

daily except on Saturdays at 11:30 a.m., for Hal-

ifax, N. S., St. John, N. B., and points in the

Maritime Provinces. On Sunday this train

will leave at 12 noon.

The Maritime Express from Halifax, St. John

and other points east, will arrive at Montreal

daily except on Monday, at 6:30 p.m.

Fito Local Express will leave Montreal

daily, except Sunday, at 7:40 a.m., due to arrive

at Riviere au Loup at 6:00 p.m.

A Local Express will leave Riviere au

Loup daily, except Sunday, at 12 noon, and Le-

vis at 6:30 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at

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Through sleeping and dining cars on the

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The Intercolonial Railway is the direct route

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