



THE NOVEMBER CHINA SALE.

Two causes combined make this a most important occasion in the selling of Fine China and Glass:

FIRST—Many remarkably fortunate purchases of Fine China and Glass, Bric-a-Brac and Tableware, beautiful new goods, have just arrived, and are offered at the lowest prices ever named for such wares.

SECOND—We are clearing out all surplus stocks of China and Glass, and have cut the prices in our sharpest manner to be in keeping with the price concessions on the new goods.

Remember, all November China Sale prices will remain while the goods last, but those who choose early, choose best. Values such as these:

Plates and Fancy China.

One China Bread and Butter Plates a variety of decorations to choose from, gold stippled, regular 15c, November China Sale... 10c
One Austrian and Bavarian China Bread and Butter Plates, some pretty decorations, regular 20c and 25c, November China Sale... 15c
China Sugar and Cream Sets, beautifully decorated, regular 50c, November China Sale... 25c
China Comb and Brush Trays, several shapes, nicely decorated, regular \$1.00 and \$1.25, November China Sale... 75c
12 Biscuit Jars, fine thin china, floral decorations of blue and pink, gold lined, regular 75c, November China Sale... 50c

Ornaments.

Bisque Figures, a large collection, some very attractive looking ones, regular \$1.00 to \$2.00, November China Sale... 50c
English Clover-Leaf China, gold-lined:
Tea Plates, per dozen... 90c
Breakfast Plates, per dozen... 75c
Dinner Plates, per dozen... 85c
Soup Plates, per dozen... 95c
Cups and Saucers, per dozen... 29c

Table Tumblers at 2½c Each

547 Table Tumblers, plain, tinted and banded patterns, regular 40c and 50c each, November China Sale... 2½c

Monday Bargains on the Main Floor

Monday, our bargain day, always made especially attractive. Our prices are more attractive than any other day.

223 Pipes, Regular 25c and 35c Values

We secured this lot at a price, and Monday we will put them on sale at 25c each. This is one of our special Monday bargains.

2 Pairs 25c Hose, 35c

Come early after these; only 15 dozen pairs to sell. Fine Cashmere Hose, wide rib, spliced heels and toes.

Regular 69c for 49c

Men's Fleece-Lined Undershirts and Drawers, best finish, Monday our price will be... 49c

Towels for 4c

5 dozen Cotton Towels, 16x21, red border and fringe, Monday for... 4c
Linen Huck Towel, size 20x40, plain end, red border, hemmed sides, Monday... 12½c

A Ribbon Bargain

1,000 yards of Silk Ribbon, two inches wide, cord edge, all colors, Monday, per yard... 7c

\$1 Kid Gloves for 69c

Colors and sizes complete; blacks, dark tans, browns and grays. Another genuine bargain.

Music Bargain

"I'll Always Love You" 10c waltz songs, for... 2c

Notion Bargain List

1,000 of our 25c Gift Books, splendid list of titles, Monday for... 15c
10c Envelopes, Monday, per package... 5c
100 Hand Mirrors, wooden frame, Monday, each... 10c

Sterling Silver

Nail Files, Cutters, Paper Knives, Seals, Darning Balls, Blotters, Stamp Dampers, etc., regular 50c, Monday for... 35c
50c Pursses, Monday for... 39c
Six rolls or six packages of Toilet Paper, equal to 3,000 sheets, for... 25c (Special prices on case lots.)

Candy Attractions

Hamburgs, per pound... 10c
25c box of Chocolates and Bonbons for... 19c

INSIDE 100 HOURS!

Two Railway Companies Figure on Reaching London From New York in That Time.

New York, Nov. 2.—New York to London in 100 hours is the problem for which two great American railroad companies are considering two solutions, says the Journal and Advertiser. The New York Central's engineers are working out the details of a plan involving the following route to Europe: New York to Boston by New York Central and Hudson River and Boston and Albany lines; Boston to St. John, N. B., by Boston and Maine Railroad and connections; St. John to a port on the Irish west coast by a line of swift steamships to be established; by rail to Dublin; packet across the Irish Channel; rail to London. Time, 4 days, 4 hours. Pennsylvania Railroad officials and

THE RAILWAYS

William Mackenzie, of the Canadian Northern Railway, is in Montreal from Winnipeg, and states that the road is at present handling 100,000 bushels of wheat a day, and would handle more if it had the facilities. The road will be finished to Port Arthur before the end of the year, there being about 50 miles to place before reaching Lake water.

"77"

BREAKS UP CATARRHAL COLDS

A Cold partly suspends animation; the spirits droop, languor displaces energy; this is the effect of a Cold on the stomach, liver and nervous system—numbed vitality.

The use of Dr. Humphreys' Specific "Seventy-Seven" restores the numbed vitality, makes the blood tingle, relieves the congestion; arouses the sluggish liver, permits the system to cleanse itself, and "breaks up" the Cold.

At all druggists 25c, or mailed on receipt of price. Doctor's Book Mail Order. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., corner William and John streets, New York.

DISASTER IN SOUTH AFRICA!

British Lose Sixty-Two Killed and One Hundred and Seventy-Five Wounded.

Col. Benson's Rear Guard Attacked by the Boers—Deadly Struggle for a Couple of Guns—Eastern Transvaal the Scene of Conflict—Enemy Retired After Suffering Heavy Loss.

London, Saturday, Nov. 2.—Lord Kitchener has reported to the war office a disaster to the British near Bethel, Eastern Transvaal, in which two guns were lost, several officers killed or wounded, and fifty-four men were killed and 150 wounded.

The following is the text of Lord Kitchener's dispatch, dated Pretoria, Nov. 1:

"I have just heard of a severe attack made on the rear guard of Col. Benson's column when about twenty miles northeast of Bethel, near Brakenlaagte, during a thick mist.

"The strength of the enemy is reported to have been a thousand. They rushed two guns with the rear guard, but it is uncertain whether they were able to remove them.

"I fear our casualties were heavy. Col. Benson was wounded, but not severely. A relieving column will reach him this morning."

Later Lord Kitchener telegraphed as follows:

"Col. Barter, who marched from the constabulary line yesterday, reached Benson's column at this morning unopposed. He reports that Col. Benson died of his wound.

"The casualties are the following: 'Killed—Col. E. Guinness, Major F. E. Murray, Captains M. W. Lindsay and F. T. Thorold, Lieutenants E. V. I. Brooke and R. E. Shepherd, and Second Lieut. A. J. Corlett. Died of his wounds, Capt. Eyre Lloyd."

Lord Kitchener then gives the names of fifteen other officers who were wounded severely, and announced that 24 non-commissioned officers and men were killed and 150 wounded, adding that four of the latter have since died of their wounds. The dispatch says:

"I assume that the two guns have been recovered, and the enemy has withdrawn, but I have no further details."

"I deeply regret the loss of Col. Benson and the officers and men who fell with him in this action. The service loses a most gallant and capable officer, who invariably led his column with marked success and judgment."

AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

"The fighting was at very close quarters, and maintained by both sides. The enemy suffered heavily but I have not yet received a reliable estimate. The Boers retired east."

Col. Benson had for some time been operating in the vicinity of Bethel, northeast of Standerton. He surprised a Boer laager Oct. 22 near Tzitzib, and on the 23rd he surprised a Boer laager of 300 men, according to Lord Kitchener's report at the time, after a long night march, the commandos under Grobler and Erasmus heavily attacked Benson's rear guard and flanks at Tzitzibarkonfeln, but were easily driven off. Whether the Boer attack which resulted so disastrously or whether the Boer, who had been repulsed, took advantage of the confusion and fled, is still unexplained. Lord Kitchener does not give the date of the Bethel engagement.

SURPRISED THE ENEMY.

London, Nov. 2.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, says Col. Kekewich, during a night surprise of Van Albert's laager, about 50 miles west of Pretoria, captured 73 Boers.

REPRISALS.

An Amsterdam dispatch says: The Boer deputation here summoned Messrs. Leyds and Van Bochoven via telegraph yesterday from Brussels to consider dispatches received from the Boer leaders in the field, saying the fighting burghers were determined to hang and shoot rebels, and others to the effect that the Boer authorities in South Africa affirm the adoption of reprisals would be bad policy.

In order to strengthen their position, they request Mr. Kruger to let them know his opinion, as he still has the greatest hold on the minds of the burghers. The meeting lasted four hours, and it was decided to agree with the recalcitrant Boer authorities and take the opportunity to bring the subject of British executions in South Africa before the European public in an open letter. Dr. Leyds has gone to Hilversum to present the matter to Mr. Kruger.

REBEL FINED \$2,500.

Cape Town, Nov. 1.—A Barkly West rebel, who caused the death of two native dispatch riders, by betraying their whereabouts to the Boers, has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment and to a fine of £500.

IT PLEASES IMPARTIAL FRENCHMEN

French Invasion of the Orient Fires the Popular Imagination.

Though the Opposition Are Prompt to Register a Vigorous Kick.

No More New Cases of Bubonic Plague in Liverpool or Glasgow—Miss Stone's Position Critical—Ovation to the Duke and Duchess.

London, Nov. 2.—Commenting upon the departure of the French fleet for the Levant, the Paris correspondent to the London Times says:

The French opposition is now menacing the government because it sent out the squadron to the Levant, without the permission of the parliament. The correspondent remarks that it is folly to expect that the French Government would deliberately inform another government in advance of its intention to support the arguments of diplomacy by force of arms. A great majority of impartial Frenchmen support the action of the authorities. In fact, the invasion of the Orient by a French fleet fires the popular imagination and has placed and troops mobilized at points where disembarkation are likely. A violent anti-French feeling prevails, and fears are felt for the safety of French residents in Turkish cities. Constantinople is excited.

The sultan has sent an aide-de-camp with an installment of the money due the officers of the navy who recently mutinied on account of arrears of pay.

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Liverpool, Nov. 1.—The three cases of bubonic plague now in the hospital

here are doing well, and no fresh cases have been officially reported. James Doyle, United States consul, conferred today with representatives of the American lines, regarding precautions, particularly in connection with immigrants. He has asked the railway companies to have emigrant cars disinfected.

Glasgow, Nov. 1.—No additional cases of the plague had been officially reported up to the late hour tonight. Two hundred employees of the Central Station Hotel are confined to the police precincts for observation.

MISS STONE'S CASE.

Constantinople, Nov. 2.—The negotiations with the captors of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, appears to be going on so successfully that her release seems now to be only a matter of days. It is said here that another letter written two days ago has been received from her. Later in the day, however, the case of Miss Stone again became more serious. The brigands, it appears, are still holding out for the £25,000 ransom, and it is feared that should they persist in their demand, Miss Stone will have to be sacrificed. Nevertheless, the negotiations are still proceeding.

A Washington dispatch says that Secretary Eddy had a long conference with Sir Nicholas R. O'Connor, the British ambassador here, who is actively assisting in the efforts to bring about Miss Stone's release.

GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED.

Melbourne, Nov. 1.—After a continuous sitting of twenty-seven hours the Federal House of Representatives passed by a vote of 28 to 25, a resolution of no confidence in the government, introduced by Mr. Reid, the Opposition leader, in connection with the tariff bill.

AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

London, Nov. 2.—The Spectator, discussing the continued agitation in Central Europe against the United States, says: "It is a fact of real danger. If the Conservative parties on the continent, which include the agrarians, clericals and absolutists and the vast mass of the peasantry, should achieve a temporary triumph, a grand effort will be made to boycott the United States and Argentine Republic as a protection for 'vital interests' threatened by their competition. Although the movement will pass and probably the hatred with it, the common enemies of common interests of England and America will tend to drive all who speak English and sell and buy food freely into a single defensive group."

ARGENTINA HAS A KISS.

The Argentine Government has requested Chili to desist from road making in the Cordilleras, says a dispatch from the Daily Mail. Failing this, it has demanded a declaration that the road making already accomplished does not constitute a claim by Chili to the territory of Argentina.

A Berlin correspondent says that while the agrarians continue to demand even higher protective duties than those proposed by the government, the industrialists and the bourgeoisie are becoming more and more alarmed. There are 80,000 unemployed persons. In the suburb of Charlottenburg, near Berlin, particularly the condition of labor is deplorable.

PROTEST FROM PORTUGAL.

Berlin newspapers notice angry complaints in the Portuguese Press to the effect that the German Government Southwest Africa have crossed the frontier of Angola and established themselves at Quahama, hoisting the German flag. The Portuguese demand the termination of the German-Portuguese frontier. Berlin newspapers seem to think the demand reasonable, but make light of the reported invasion.

MAX O'RELL SAYS NEWSPAPERS CAUSE WAR.

Max O'Rell leads the columns of Figaro with an article warning of the danger to Europe from the French and English press against Germany. He points out that the press now fulfills the duties formerly monopolized by diplomacy, which has lost its influence and prestige owing to the advance of democracy. The American press caused the Spanish-American war, and the press three years ago all but succeeded in provoking France and England. The press of these days will succeed in causing this war. He urges his colleagues to refrain from writing on any subject in which they have not the least elementary acquaintance. Let them at least visit England before discussing questions relating to England, Germany or America. If every country went on this way, O'Rell guarantees, twenty years hence, peace would be assured.

MANCHURIAN CONVENTION DENOUNCED.

The London Standard publishes the following from its Shanghai correspondent: As a result of the violent opposition of the viceroys to the Manchurian convention, it is said that the emperor deposed Li Hung Chang and Li Hung Chang has, in hearing this, become ill.

Diplomatic circles in St. Petersburg are inclined to believe the Russian assurances that there is nothing in the Manchurian convention to which the other powers can reasonably object, says the correspondent of the Times at the Russian capital. No doubt is entertained as to Russia's intention to withdraw from Manchuria as quickly as possible after securing the safety of the railways, her occupation of the province having involved in the Russo-Japanese war, the expenditure of all proportion to the advantage gained.

THE ROYAL TOURISTS.

London, Nov. 1.—Off Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, the Victoria and Albert and the Ophir (with the royal party on board), met and exchanged signals of greeting. At about two o'clock the booming of distant guns announced the arrival of the royal vessel, and the naval procession soon hove in sight. As the Victoria and Albert, the Ophir and two torpedo boats, steaming in file one after the other, passed down the lines of the fleet, guns, bands and cheers commingled with the welcome to the royal travelers. The harbor troops ashore presented arms and the garrison battery fired a final salute. The bands everywhere struck up "God Save the King" and thousands of blue-jackets on board the ships in the harbor repeatedly cheered the royal party. The demonstration was repeated as the Ophir entered, her band playing "Home, Sweet Home."

The Duke and the Duchess of Cornwall and York occupied a conspicuous position on the upper deck of the yacht, bowing in response to the demonstration of the thousands of people lining the harbor.

CABLE NOTES.

The Russian battleship Peresviet, which went ashore yesterday morning on the island of Langeland, has been floated.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says there is already some talk of a return visit by President Loubet to St. Petersburg next June.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

The Greatest Case in the History of Modern Medicine Is Completed by Another Sworn Statement.

THE OTTAWA FREE PRESS SUSTAINED

A Prominent Ottawa Man Confirms Under Oath Every Statement Made by This Paper in the Original Story Published Nearly Seven Years Ago.

[From the Ottawa Free Press.]

Some seven years ago the Free Press published a graphic account of a remarkable case here in Ottawa.

A man named George H. Kent had been cured of Bright's Disease after the doctors had given him up to die, and the Free Press reporter, after a most thorough investigation, published the whole story in detail, giving credit to Dodd's Kidney Pills for the most miraculous cure.

The following sworn statement was given by Mr. Kent in order to substantiate the almost incredible statement made by the paper in its account of the case.

(Sworn Statement, Feb. 16th, 1895.)

I, George Henry Kent, resident at 114 Cambridge street, Ottawa, and employed as a printer in the British American Bank Note Printing Company, in the said city of Ottawa, do solemnly declare that I consider it a duty to myself and to my fellow-men generally to make a declaration as to the efficiency of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

1. That I found them in my terrible case of Bright's Disease, from which I suffered for almost one year, of the greatest medical value. I can say confidently, and assure any one interested, or a sufferer, that they positively cured my kidneys, and gave me up to me.

2. That I am now absolutely certain that Dodd's Kidney Pills and nothing else saved my life and I have been steadily and permanently cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills after the doctors had given me up to die.

3. That I am now absolutely certain that Dodd's Kidney Pills and nothing else saved my life and I have been steadily and permanently cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills after the doctors had given me up to die.

4. That I have never since that date had the slightest symptom of the return of the Bright's Disease or any Kidney Trouble, having enjoyed unrelenting good health and having worked steadily and without interruption full time at my regular employment as a printer every working day from the day Dodd's Kidney Pills were sent to work to the date of this declaration.

5. That in evidence of our gratitude to Dodd's Kidney Pills for having saved my life, my wife and I have christened a little daughter born to us in December of 1894 by the name of "Dodd's."

6. That I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to many people in this city and elsewhere, who having heard of my wonderful escape from death by their use have called on me or written to me inquiring about them; and having followed many of these cases closely, I know that where they have been used according to directions that has not been cured, and I know positively of my own personal knowledge of several extreme cases where Dodd's Kidney Pills have effected satisfactory and permanent cures.

7. That I have no objection to the use of my name in connection with the advertisement of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I have followed many of these cases closely, I know that where they have been used according to directions that has not been cured, and I know positively of my own personal knowledge of several extreme cases where Dodd's Kidney Pills have effected satisfactory and permanent cures.

8. That I have no objection to the use of my name in connection with the advertisement of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I have followed many of these cases closely, I know that where they have been used according to directions that has not been cured, and I know positively of my own personal knowledge of several extreme cases where Dodd's Kidney Pills have effected satisfactory and permanent cures.

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I owe my life to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"Would you be willing in order to confirm our story published in 1895 to make another sworn statement?" asked the scribe.

"If it would do you any good I have no objections," answered Mr. Kent. "The Free Press was certainly well within the truth in every statement they published about my case."

Mr. Kent, at the request of the Free Press, has given the following sworn statement:

SWORN STATEMENT, OCT. 3, 1901.

I, GEORGE HENRY KENT, resident at 408 Gilmour street, in the city of Ottawa, and employed as a printer at the American Bank Note Company in the said city of Ottawa, do solemnly declare:

1. That on Feb. 16, 1895, I, George Henry Kent, then resident at 114 Cambridge street, Ottawa, did appear before Charles A. Blanchet, commissioner, etc., and before him on that date did make a solemn declaration regarding my recovery from Bright's Disease by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and setting forth the facts of my case and its cure.

2. That in the declaration I set forth that I believe that I was absolutely and permanently cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills after the doctors had given me up to die.

3. That I am now absolutely certain that Dodd's Kidney Pills and nothing else saved my life and I have been steadily and permanently cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills after the doctors had given me up to die.

4. That I have never since that date had the slightest symptom of the return of the Bright's Disease or any Kidney Trouble, having enjoyed unrelenting good health and having worked steadily and without interruption full time at my regular employment as a printer every working day from the day Dodd's Kidney Pills were sent to work to the date of this declaration.

5. That in evidence of our gratitude to Dodd's Kidney Pills for having saved my life, my wife and I have christened a little daughter born to us in December of 1894 by the name of "Dodd's."

6. That I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to many people in this city and elsewhere, who having heard of my wonderful escape from death by their use have called on me or written to me inquiring about them; and having followed many of these cases closely, I know that where they have been used according to directions that has not been cured, and I know positively of my own personal knowledge of several extreme cases where Dodd's Kidney Pills have effected satisfactory and permanent cures.

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GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900.

Walter Baker & Co.'s

PURE, HIGH GRADE

Cocoas and Chocolates.

Breakfast Cocoa.—Absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup.

Premium No. 1 Chocolate.—The best plain chocolate in the market for drinking and also for making cake, icing, ice-cream, etc.

German Sweet Chocolate.—Good to eat and good to drink; palatable, nutritious, and healthful.

WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

BRANCH HOUSE, 12 and 14 St. John St., MONTREAL.

TRADE-MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE.

SURPRISE FOR FOLKS AT HOME

Two Traveling Bags Got Mixed, With Painful Results.

Chatham Planet: "A very amusing incident happened on the train on my way back from the Pan-American," said an uptown jeweler to the Planet this morning. "A young man was sitting in the car where I was, and we were pretty well crowded. At Niagara Falls a young lady got on the train, and seeing no vacant seat, sat on the arm of the young man's seat. He waited a few minutes to get up his nerve, then offered her his seat. She took it, and was soon conversing with a lady opposite her, telling all about the nice things she was going to surprise the folks at home with, incidentally remarking her destination was Woodstock. The conversation died away, and the maiden being very tired, dozed off a bit. The brakie came along singing 'Woodstock, next station,' and said the lady slumbered. Then the young man (the same young man) nudged her and said he thought she got off at Woodstock. Thanking him for his kindness as the train stopped, she took up the valise with the nice things in it and got off the train.

At London the young man grabbed up the valise from where he had been sitting before he had given his seat to the young lady, and had not taken two steps before I heard a thud, the young man had dropped the valise, and stood looking into space, very much bewildered. He turned to his friend, who was waiting for him, and showed him the check on the valise, which read, 'Miss Minnie McDonald, Woodstock, Ont.'

There are things in that grip I don't want anyone to see," he began, talking to his friend. There will be, as she said, many surprises for the people at her home. The first thing she will find will be a bottle of Seagram's right on top, then a pack or two of cards and a box of cigars."

"I would very much like to see the finish of the affair," concluded the genial jeweler. Then, with a smile, he resumed his work at a sick clock.

UNCLE SAM'S BLUECOATS.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The report of Gen. John E. Weston, commissary-general of subsistence, shows that the total expenditures for subsistence of the United States army during the fiscal year were \$15,822,228.

THE MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

Winnipeg, Nov. 2.—The movement of wheat over the Canada Northern has been unusually heavy lately. General Superintendent Hargrave said Thursday that over 200,000 bushels have already been shipped and fully 200,000 bushels are stored in warehouses, tributary to the railway.

TO JOIN NEW ASSOCIATION

No. 1 Committee Indorses Plans of Municipal Union.

Hospital Trust To Be Billed for \$1,600—The Proposed South Street Belt Line.

No. 1 committee executed with neatness and dispatch the business brought before it at its hour's session last night. The committee decided to recommend that the city join the newly-organized Canadian Municipal Association, and a set of resolutions submitted by that body were considered, and all but one indorsed. An apparently deserving young man made application for one of the watches presented to the South African veterans. The hospital trust will be billed for a little matter of \$1,600 or more which is said to be due the committee from that body. A number of matters which have been laid over from week to week were again dealt with in the same manner, but one of them—the South street belt line—was given a slight push forward. A variety of routine business was transacted. The members present were Ald. Greenleaf, Ald. Cronyn, and Ald. Beattie, and Secretary Pope.

W. D. Lighthall, mayor of Westmount, Que., and secretary of the recently organized Canadian Municipal Association, wrote, asking the council to become a member of the association, and submitting for consideration the principle of public ownership, adopted at the association's convention in Toronto in August last. The resolutions were nine in number, and dealt with the general betterment of municipal legislation and conditions. Among the points touched on were:

The entire control of their own streets by municipalities; the repeal of all scrap iron legislation; the abolition of tax exemption for government property and employees; the extension of the principle of public ownership, emphasizing the importance of confining the electorate to purely municipal issues at municipal elections, and the securing of railway legislation more favorable to municipalities.

The members of the committee discussed the resolution. Ald. Greenleaf, who said he was in favor of it, said that he was in favor of it, and that he was in favor of it. Ald. Cronyn, who said he was in favor of it, said that he was in favor of it, and that he was in favor of it. Ald. Beattie, who said he was in favor of it, said that he was in favor of it, and that he was in favor of it.

On motion it was also decided to recommend that the city become a member of the association. It will cost the city \$10, the fee for municipalities less than 50,000 in population.

Henry Wilson, son of Mrs. Wilson, 255 Wellington street, and a native of London, made application for one of the gold watches presented by the London's South African veterans.

When the war broke out and the Canadian contingents left for the front, young Wilson desired to join them, but he was shipped from there direct to South Africa in a horse transport. Arrived at Cape Town, he joined Marshall's Horse, City Volunteers (Cape Colony), and served six months in the field. Mr. Wilson, who is at present working in St. Thomas, has already received his government land grant of 160 acres. He was advised to take his application to the mayor in person.

Engineer Graydon's report on Jos.

Young's protest against assessment on 62 feet frontage instead of 50 feet, was to the effect that as the assessment had been confirmed by the court of revision no change could be made this year. There are no line fences to measure frontage by, but measurement of the back of the lot shows a width of 60½ feet. The matter was filed, the committee having no power to act.

The bylaw to prohibit trading camps, account from the 7th band for the closing band concert, Ald. Beattie's proposed bicycle bylaw, and the mayor's inaugural reference to interchange of railway cars were all laid over.

On motion, it was decided to request the hospital trust to hand over to the council the sum of \$1,677.40, due the hospital building committee from the endowment fund of the hospital, according to an agreement made in 1898.

The extension of the street railway along South street was referred to the city engineer and the assessment commissioner. The former will report on the mileage and the latter on the population involved.

The city clerk will, at the suggestion of the solicitor, write the minister of justice with reference to the claim made by the provincial treasurer for payment of certain fines turned over to the city treasurer.

A bylaw to provide for the issue of \$4,000 in public library debentures, cover the cost of the addition now being made, was authorized to be prepared.

Health Inspector McCallum's salary was fixed at \$800 per annum, the same amount as that received by his predecessor.

The police court clerk's regular monthly report was received and filed.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE DESIGNS ARE SHOWN IN THE DIAMOND DYE MAT AND RUG PATTERNS.

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IN TORONTO

Building Operations Very Brisk—Decline in Number of Infectious Diseases.

Toronto, Nov. 1.—The figures for infectious diseases in Toronto for this year so far are the lowest in eleven years, only 81 cases of typhoid having been reported since last January. There have been as many as 1,000 typhoid cases in one year.

Building operations in Toronto have been very brisk this year. Up to Oct. 31 permits were issued to the amount of \$1,964,248, as against \$1,633,756 in the corresponding period of 1900.

THE WOOL TRADE.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 2.—The Commercial Bulletin says: All American records have been broken in the Boston wool market this week. The largest transactions hitherto on record in any one week's business were for the week ending Nov. 2, 1899, when 13,305,500 pounds were sold in Boston. This total action surpassed by a week's transactions the record of 12,500,000 pounds, a larger amount than the combined clips of Michigan and Ohio. The American Woolen Company has been the chief purchaser. Stocks are still so large that though the heavy purchases have stiffened the market, they have failed to advance it, holders being content after the terrible losses of 1900 to take moderate profits.

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When Prof. Munyon says his Rheumatism Cure will cure rheumatism there isn't any guess-work about it—there isn't any false statement about it. It cures without leaving any ill-effects. It is a splendid stomach and nerve tonic, as well as a positive cure for rheumatism.

All the Munyon remedies are just as reliable, specific. The Guide to Health is free. Munyon, New York and Philadelphia.

PREMIER ROSS AT THE CAPITAL

Discusses Plans for Development of Ontario.

Agriculturists Are Needed—Organized Effort to Secure This Class of Immigrants To Be Made.

Ottawa, Nov. 2.—Hon. George W. Ross spent considerable time here on Thursday in discussing with members of the Dominion Government certain matters that will be of practical advantage to Ontario, and in which the authorities here will doubtless willingly co-operate. The Ontario premier had a long interview with the minister of the interior in regard to adopting an immigration policy that would attract more agricultural laborers to Canada. The whole question was thoroughly discussed, and Mr. Ross is well satisfied with Mr. Sifton's desire to deal with it in a broad and comprehensive spirit.

AGRICULTURISTS NEEDED.

The immigrants wanted, of course, are those who are particularly disposed to engage in agriculture, whether they be from Great Britain, the United States, Germany or Scandinavia. Naturally, it is Mr. Ross' desire that any movement of this kind as well as old Ontario. The premier hopes to ascertain during the coming winter the extent of the demand for agricultural labor in Ontario.

EXHIBITS FOR IMPERIAL INSTITUTES.

Mr. Ross also met Hon. Sydney Fisher and discussed with him the matter of the permanent exhibition at the Imperial Institute in London, to which Ontario contributes. The premier also urged upon the minister of agriculture the importance to Ontario, as well as to the whole of Canada, of presenting to the people of Great Britain in as striking a manner as possible the variety and extent of the natural resources of Ontario, and particularly its manufactures and raw materials. This could only be satisfactorily accomplished, Mr. Ross thought, by finding quarters more convenient to the business men of London.

Mr. Fisher informed Mr. Ross that he was already making some move in the existing conditions of things. Mr. Ross laid special emphasis upon the importance of having the food products of Ontario, and particularly its fruits, exhibited in a way that would attract more fully the attention of the people of Great Britain.

SETTLEMENT OF NEW ONTARIO.

In a newspaper interview Mr. Ross dwelt at some length upon the Ontario Government's desire to attract new settlers to and to secure Mr. Sifton's co-operation in so doing. "We have," said he, "in this region, at least twelve million acres of good agricultural land, capable of supporting an immense population. It is a part of the province which will one day add no small proportion to Canada's national wealth."

Our government surveying parties have been over it, and we are satisfied as to its adaptability to farming. ALL IT NEEDS IS SETTLERS, and these it will be our endeavor to provide. Ontario contributes no small share toward the large annual expenditure on immigration, and so we should have no hesitation in looking for our proportion of the returns. There is no reason under the sun why Ontario's sons should be moving to the prairies when they can avail themselves of splendid opportunities for successful farming in the northwestern portion of their own province. That is the way the case presents itself to my mind. We have already spent some money in making known the splendid resources of this country, and I think a few years will show that the outlay has been made to good advantage. At any rate, we are bound to lay the matter fairly before the public, with the full assurance that our efforts are not to prove fruitless.

NEW RAILWAY LINES.

"Means of communication are being opened up through New Ontario, and before long there will be in operation a branch line of the Canadian Pacific Railway up to Lac Seul. Here is a district capable of yielding a handsome return to those who want to enter it. The railway company has given its promise that it will shortly provide transportation facilities."

"Lac Seul is a grand body of water that lies on the old route of communication with James Bay by way of the Albany River. We will spend some money on our locks, and should with a very moderate outlay be able to provide through waterway down to the main line of travel east and west. The waterway is there to our hands already. It has been traveled by the Indians for centuries on their way in and out from the great northern sea, and would need but little attention here and there to give settlers what they need—cheap transportation for their grain and other products to the markets of the world."

A GREAT PROBLEM.

"It is a great problem we are facing in the development of this rich quarter of Ontario. Its tilting will mean wonderful things for the whole Dominion, and particularly for the Ottawa Valley, through which it must pass. The business centers of the great world beyond. The Ontario Government fully realizes the importance of the question we have in hand."

"It is something worthy our people's most careful thought how Ontario shall make the most of the rich endowments that have been dealt to her by nature with such lavish hand. My chief concern is for the province in which we live. We cannot spare to Manitoba and the Territories the best of our hardy sons. We need them to make the most of our home lands. We have in New Ontario the most fertile soil, well watered, and in parts wooded. Let us make these facts known."

ONTARIO MINES ACT.

The Conservative press have represented Mr. Ross as coming to Ottawa to discuss the Ontario mines act with the minister of justice. This is altogether untrue. It was long ago settled between the Dominion and Ontario Governments that the act in question should form the subject of a report to the supreme court, and there is no reason for further discussion in regard to it.

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E. W. Boyle, druggist, 652 Dundas street, London, Ont.

CANADIAN BIRDS AT THE "PAN."

Toronto, Nov. 2.—At the Pan-American poultry exhibition, Ontario entered 1,005 birds, and the United States 1,900 birds, and Ontario won \$1,000 in prizes and the United States \$1,200. In addition Ontario won silver cups in the sweepstakes. The portions of the forestry exhibit at the Pan-American, which belong to the province, and some exhibits furnished by private persons, are being sent to the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph to form the nucleus of a forestry and botanical exhibit in the new museum there.

SMALLPOX—ELEVEN NEW CASES IN QUEBEC.

Quebec, Nov. 2.—The disease of smallpox, which recently invaded this city, is still spreading, notwithstanding the statement of the health authorities to the contrary. Eleven new cases have been reported to the city health physicians since two days ago, making a total of 34 cases now on the civic health department's books.

PILES—ITCHING, BLIND OR BLEEDING.

Symptoms: Moisture, intense itching and stinging most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, bleed and ulcerate. It has become very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulcers, and in most cases cures the tumors. At druggists' or by mail, for 50 cents. For a free sample address Lyman Adams & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STAMPS—CURRENT CANADA, OLD collections, revenues, bought and sold. Adams, 401 Young street, Toronto.

F. E. LEYS—OFFICES AT MASONIC Temple, first floor and London Hat, Cap and Mantle Manufacturing Company, 355-357 Clarence.

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*The handwriting has changed
but the quality of Blue Ribbon
is just as good as ever.
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GOLDEN THOUGHTS.

Already the cricket is busy
With hints of soberer days,
And the golden red haze slowly
Its torch for the autumn blaze.
—Celia Thaxter.

There are souls in this world that
Have the gift of finding joy every-
where.—Faber.

It is the twilight of the year,
And through her wondrous wide above
The autumn goes, and the road,
To light her lamps along the road.
—Annie's Magazine.

It is almost as presumptuous to think
You can do nothing as to think you
can do everything.—Phillips Brooks.

The love of praise, however concealed by
art,
Reigns more or less, and glows in every
heart.
The proud to gain it toils on toils endure,
The modest shun it but to make it sure.
—Young.

When you find yourself overpowered,
as it were, by melancholy, the best
way is to go out and do something
kind to somebody.—Katie.

For, we know, not every morning
So, forgetting all the sorrow
We have had,
Let us fold away our fears,
And put by our foolish tears,
And through all the coming years,
Just be glad.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

Make sure that, however good you
may be, you have faults; that how-
ever dull you may be, you would bet-
ter make some patient effort to get
quit of them.—Ruskin.

A million little diamonds
Twinkled on the trees,
And all the little maidens said,
"A jewel, if you please."
But while they held their hands out-
stretched
To catch the diamond gay,
A million little sunbeams came
And stole them all away.
—Marquis F. de Lorne.

The death change comes.
Death is another life. We bow our heads
At going out, we think, and enter straight
Another golden chamber of the King's
Larger than this we leave, and lovelier,
And then in shadowy glimpses, disconnect
The story flower-like, closes their eyes
leaves.
The will of God is all in all. He makes
Destroys, remakes, for His own pleasure
all.
—Philip Bailey.

The Joy of Life.

The real joy of life has little to do
with comfort; it comes from the con-
sciousness of strength to suffer, and
bear, and achieve; it comes from the
consciousness that one is doing a
man's work, and earning a man's
wages in the world. The thrill of
a mountain climber as he comes sud-
denly upon the vision of half a cen-
tury spread out before him contains
more real joy, more true life, than a
year brings to the sluggish comfort
seeker in the valley below. The
scholar, as he surveys fields of knowl-
edge opening in broader vistas before
him, forgets the days and nights of
unbroken study behind him. The great
statesman, as he notes the steady
movement of opinion towards him,
feels a joyous sense of mastery which
the memory of years of defeat and
misconception does not efface.

The Use of Opposition.

There is one form of evil which,
while peculiarly annoying and aggra-
vating at the time, may always be
made the source of increased power
and benefit. It is the opposition and
antagonism which men personally re-
ceive. Usually they suffer the sting
which this brings with it to rankle
in their breasts, and to foster an in-
creased antagonism on their part. Yet,
could they view it in another and
truer light, they would rather wel-
come it as a means of advancement.
Under all such contradiction there is
a measure of truth, often a large
measure, the discovery of which would
be most advantageous. Emerson puts
this well when he says: "The wise
man throws himself on the side of his
assailants. It is more in his interest
than it is to find his weak point.
The wound cicatrizes and falls
off him like a dead skin, and when
they would triumph, lo! he has passed
on invulnerable! Blame is safer than
praise."

Everyday Life and Character.

One's everyday life is a surer
reveler of character than one's public
acts. There are men who are mag-
nificent when they appear on great oc-
casions—wise, eloquent, masterly—but
who are almost unendurable in their
familiarity, unreasonableness, irresol-
ution and all manner of selfish disrepa-
rations in the privacy of their own
homes to those to who they ought to

tion's lards." They have clothed us
with all the power that they them-
selves possess, have in the highest
ranges, ecclesiastical and governmen-
tal. No magnanimity analogous to
that has ever been witnessed since history
began. But there are two considera-
tions which, on their own testimony,
have moved men to this bestowment
of power upon the gentle comrade at
their side. First, men are conscious
of being abundantly able to take care
of themselves and their interests, and
secondly, they have learned by centuries
of observation and experience, that, as
a class, women (being the mothers of
men) are, if possible, more concerned
to do them justice than they are to do

justice to themselves. Every woman is
the daughter of a man, and every man
is the son of a woman. In this organic
law is grounded the unalterable faith
that cheers me on my way while I seek
to multiply the tones of interest and
thought between men and women, that
home-life may be enriched and home-
happiness rendered more stable. There
are three strands in the stout cable
that binds together the members of an
ideal home—religion, affection and in-
tellectual sympathy. The first and sec-
ond have held their own throughout
the ages past; the third this age is
forming, and no truer or more enduring
tie has ever yet been forged.—The late
Frances E. Willard.

WITH THE POETS.

SAY WELL AND DO WELL.

The following lines were once quoted
by Dean Stanley as the peroration of a
sermon in Scotland:

Say well is good, but do well is better,
Do well seems spirit, say well the letter,
Say well is godly, and helpeth to please;
Do well lives godly, and gives the world
ease.

Say well to silence sometimes is bound,
But do well is free on every ground.
Say well has friends, some here, some
there,
But do well is welcome everywhere.

By say well to many God's word cleaves,
But for lack of do well it often leaves.
If say well and do well were bound in one
frame,
Then all were done, all were won, and
gotten were gain.

A LOVER'S WISH.

Would I might borrow from the mines
of morn
A little of their brimming store of
gold;
Would I might fish from out the sun-
set's hold

Some of the rubies that its breast adorns;
Would I might heap lip-high a pteous
horn

With emerald of the springtime's magic
mould,
And gather diamonds flawless as unfold
Along the meadows when the day was
born!—

Then through some alchemy of cold or
fire
Transmute these riches into dazzling
stone!

My sweet, this wish I wish for you
alone,
That whatsoever is your heart's desire
From your end unto world's end,
zone by zone,
May lie before your feet, your very
own!

—Clinton Scollard, in Cosmopolitan.

DUSK.

Beyond the burning rhapsody of noon,
The wind's elusive harp note in the
trees,

Between the sunset and the primrose
moon
There is a rapture all unknown of
these—

The harmony of twilight, Nature's note,
Prolonged, pellucid, subtler far than
songs.

Rearing the lifted soul till it doth float
Upon the heart of night and find it
strong;

Against this bar the waves of tumult
fall,
And tides slip back into a silent deep;
The world, beneath a white and windless
sail,

Drifts outward to the vaster sea of
sleep.

And thought, starlike, doth rise above
Time's shoal
To find these still—thou twilight of my
soul!

—Virginia Woodward Cloud, in Book-
man.

TRUE GAITY.

Whom call we gay? That honor has
been long
The boast of mere pretenders to the
name.

The innocent are gay—the lark is gay
That dries his feathers, saturate with
dew,
Beneath the rosy cloud, while yet the
beams

Of day's overshoot his humble nest;
The peasant, too, a witness of his song,
Himself a songster, is as gay as he,
But save me from the gaiety of those
Whose headsache nall them to a noontide
bed,

And save me, too, from theirs, whose
haggard eyes
Flash desperation, and betray their pangs
From property stripped off by cruel chance;
From gaiety that fills the bones with
pain.

The mouth with blasphemy, the heart
with woe.
—Cowper.

SOME OF OUR OLD PREACHERS

Reminiscences for The Advertiser by Rev. W. W. Smith.

The Value of Measure.

The person who screams, or uses the
superlative degree, or converses with
heat, puts the whole drawing-rooms
to flight. If you wish to be loved,
love measure. You must have genius
or a prodigious self-reliance, if you
would hide the want of measure. This
perception comes in to polish and per-
fect the part of the social instrument.
Society will pardon much of a genius
and special gifts; but being in its na-
ture a convention, it loves what is
conventional, or what belongs to com-
ing together. That makes the good
and bad of manners; namely, what
helps or hinders fellowship. For fas-
hion is not good sense private, but
good sense, entertaining company. It
hates corners and sharp points of
character; hates quarrelsomeness, egotism,
solitary and gloomy people; hates
whatever can interfere with social
blending of parties; whilst it values
all particularities as in the highest de-
gree refreshing which can consist with
fellowship. And besides the general
infusion of wit to lighten civility,
the direct splendor of intellectual
power is ever welcome in fine society,
as the coolest addition to its rule and
credit.—Emerson.

The Woman's Cause Is Man's.

There is no other proof so great of
the good understanding that subsists
between men and women as the volun-
tary relinquishment by men of powers
hitherto unshared. It is the highest
tribute that has ever been paid to wo-
man, and yet one of the most unob-
served, that not a school has ever been
opened to her except by the vote of
men, nor has she been admitted to any
learned profession, or to an enlarged
sphere in the line of honorable occu-
pation except by men; nor has any wo-
man been made a voter, in greater or
less degree, either in church or state,
save by the free permission of "crea-

where!" flourishing his well-worn pocket Bible.

Once when we were driving along to-
gether, near Acton, he pointed out to
me a certain spot in the road, be-
tween two cedar swamps, where many
years before when the country was
pretty new, he was driving in a sleigh
with two clerical friends, John Roaf,
of Toronto, and John Armour, of Kel-
vin. Just here a big wolf was seen,
straddling over the track, as if to bar
the way. Of course they did not know
how many more might be among the
bushes—this one their sentinel. The
peculiarities of the three men came
out. Denny, the old dragon, matag-
ing, with all kinds of difficulty, the
"charge" of the horse on the wolf.
Roaf, a grand old fellow, who ought to
have lived in the times of Cromwell,
standing up and waving his arms, and
shouting at his wolfship. Mr. Armour,
who would not hurt a fly unless some
greater good made it necessary, was
down in the bottom of the sleigh, cov-
ered up with the "buffalo skin."

"And how did it end?" I asked. "Oh,
there were probably no more than the
one, and when we got near he can-
tered away at his leisure into the
swamp."

The celebrated Rev. Dr. Punshon,
of London, once (being out in America)
preached before the Methodist confer-
ence in Montreal. In the crowded and
heated room he was in the middle of
his sermon overcome with faintness
and giddiness. He sat down, and
asked an accomplished and eloquent
brother beside him to "go on and fin-
ish the sermon." He rose up, and,
using Dr. Punshon's open manuscript,
delivered the remainder of the sermon
in such a way as perhaps another
man's sermon was never read before.

An old minister once said to me:
"Did you ever notice that in minis-
ter's families the eldest is always a
girl?" "No; is it so?" "It is." How
do you account for it?" "Why, this way:
Ministers are generally too poor to
keep a servant in the house, and
Providence sends a girl first, so as to
be a help to the mother."

"Well, I would like to know," I
said, "if facts bear this theory out?"
He said, "I myself never thought of
it till old Mrs. Wilkes, of Brantford
(the grandmother of the present
Wilkeses there), told me of it. But
now, run over the ministers' families
you know, and you'll find it is true."

And so we ran over the names of
more than forty ministers, whose
families we knew, and there was not
more than one exception. One, or it
might be two, who had entered the
ministry in middle life, he would not

Baby's Own TABLETS

Nothing in the world is such a comfort and joy as a healthy, hearty, rosy-
cheeked, happy baby.

Babies can be kept in perfect health only by having at hand and adminis-
tering when needed some purely vegetable harmless remedy and of all this class of
medicines Baby's Own Tablets are conceded to be the best.

FOR CONSTIPATION,

colic, diarrhoea, simple fevers, sour stomachs, teething babies, indigestion and
sleeplessness these tablets are a really wonderful cure.

You can give them to the smallest baby without the slightest fear. Dissolved
in water, they will be taken readily.

They contain absolutely not a particle of opiate or other injurious drugs.
They are small, sweet lozenges that any baby will take without objection and
their action is prompt and pleasant.

They will tone up the whole system and make the little one as hearty and free
from infantile disorders as any mother could wish.

They cost 25 cents a box. All druggists sell them or they may be secured by
sending the price direct
and the tablets will be
forwarded prepaid.



Good for all
Babies; Try
Them for
Your Baby.

The Dr. Williams
Medicine Co.,
BROCKVILLE, ONT.

let me reckon as exceptions. It was

a new theory to me.
Sometimes a minister drifts into poli-
tics. The late Rev. John Clinch was
not only a politician, but a political
editor. This is exceedingly common in
England, but less so here. He told
me once not to say at the Congrega-
tional Union why he was not present,
for "he had promised Harry Munro
to help him stump the county of Dur-
ham." In his paper he spoke of "the
duty of every Reformer in the county
to pray for the success of the Liberal
candidate at the election." Sir John
A. Macdonald read the editorial in the
house, and referred to "the political
person of Bowmanville." He said,
with respect to the advice to pray for
the success of the Reform candidate
in Durham, "it was a small request,
and Providence granted it," and flung
the paper contemptuously on the floor.
I had this anecdote from a friend who
was in the gallery at the time.

principles who had followed the Master
through three lonely years were gath-
ered together and "Jesus came and
stood in the midst and said unto them,
Peace be unto you." That incident was
perhaps the origin of this custom
which glorified All Saints' Day, for it
was we argued that if the Christ
could come to those whom he loved
then our other loved ones might come
also.

It is right that we should mourn, for
even a temporary separation wounds
the heart. A good-bye can never pass
the lips without setting free the foun-
tain of our tears. But mourning with
faith is not like mourning without it.
The sky is clouded when we part with
one dear one, even though the eyes
see beyond the clouds; but the tempest
rages fiercely when we have no hope,
and the very roots of our being are
torn up by its destructive and relent-
less power.

There is no one on the footstool who
makes such a draught on our sym-
pathy and pity as he who knows the
future. The vibrations of his grief
when he looks over the church yard
wall form a kind of crescendo which
at last breaks the heart. His despair
like the blind Sampson, puts its arms
about the pillars of the temple and
brings the whole structure of his be-
lief into ruin. We can bear disaster
if only hope is left, but disaster and
despair are too much for human na-
ture to endure.

Still, we who mourn are not wholly
in the right. We robe ourselves in the
gloomiest black, which is a wall
through which the angels of grief can-
not enter. Black is a kind of infidelity
which, though we are unconscious of
it, is very harmful, a sort of barrier
to the sweet influences of another
world. The extreme of mourning is
too much a display, and it shows that
we have not the courage of our con-
fession. It is a symbol of our state of
mind it is not in accordance with the
precepts of our religion. It is the garb
of despair, and it is a confession of our
belief in immortality. God has not
made anything black, then why should
we? His sunshine covers the
earth, and his life is in the flowers;
His universe is bright and cheery from
dawn to dawn. Why then should we
intimate by our garments that He has
neglected to reveal our proper atti-
tude in one of the supreme moments
of life? The purpose of religion is
to make us serene, quiet, resigned,
because death is not what it seems to
be, but, on the other hand, a birth of
some freed soul from the limitations
and pains of a warlike body.

Moreover, a great deal of our grief
is selfish. We have suffered an afflic-
tion and we think of ourselves. If our
faith is worth having we know that
those who have gone are better off than
those who remain. That fact we do
not dwell upon. Instead of being
grateful that there is a heaven, and
that our loved ones are there, that
they are beyond the vicissitudes of
time, we mourn simply for our own
loss, forgetful of their gain. This is
darkness, and it is all wrong.

We want a more triumphant faith.
Our eyes are dull, and we do not see
the truth. One glimpse of heaven and
we should lay aside the mere trappings
of woe, for they are dismal and
heartbreaking. We may weep, for
tears are a lens through which the
invisible world sometimes become visi-
ble; but this despair, this feeling that
everything has suddenly been plunged
in darkness, is all wrong.

God still lives, the loved ones still
live, having entered a sphere of larger
usefulness, and there is a royal high-
way from the throne of God's infinite
love to our little earth along which
they will visit us in our sorrow, that
religion may bow its head, but beneath
all other thoughts is the radiant be-
lief that they and we will meet again.
Sorrow can wear a diadem of hope,
and even the breaking heart may smile
because the Eternal Father and the
house not made with hands are in the
near distance.—George H. Hepworth.

Why SHE WOULDN'T.
"Just one," he pleaded.
"Only one," she asked, coyly.
"Only one," he said.
"You'll be satisfied with just one lit-
tle one?"
"Yes," he answered, drawing her
closer.
But at this she broke away.
In such a case, "just one," you
are utterly lacking in the modern ac-
cumulative spirit that brings prosper-
ity, and I do not feel that my future
would be safe in your hands."—Chicago
Post.

What
is it?
Vapo-Cresolene is the va-
por of Cresolene. You put
the Cresolene in the vapor-
izer, then light the lamp
just beneath. When the
vapor rises, you inhale it.
What is Vapo-Cresolene? It's some-
thing like carbolic acid, only much
more powerful. It kills all germs of
disease and heals inflamed mem-
branes. It's the perfect cure for
whooping-cough. Nothing equals it
for asthma, catarrh, hay fever, colds, &c.

"Well, I would like to know," I
said, "if facts bear this theory out?"
He said, "I myself never thought of
it till old Mrs. Wilkes, of Brantford
(the grandmother of the present
Wilkeses there), told me of it. But
now, run over the ministers' families
you know, and you'll find it is true."

And so we ran over the names of
more than forty ministers, whose
families we knew, and there was not
more than one exception. One, or it
might be two, who had entered the
ministry in middle life, he would not

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere.
The Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a life-
time, and a bottle of Cresolene complete, \$1.50;
extra supplies of Cresolene 50 cents and 25 cents.
Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testi-
monials free upon request. Vapo-Cresolene Co.,
146 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

MOURNING IS

INCONSISTENT.

The Extreme of Mourning Is Too
Much Display.

Rev. George H. Hepworth Thinks It
Not in Keeping With Precepts
Of Our Religion—We Want More of
Triumphant Faith—God and Our
Loved Ones Still Live.

To give unto them beauty for ashes,
the garment of praise for the spirit of
heaviness.—Isaiah, lxi, 3.

In the long, long ago a custom pre-
valled which gave to All Saints' Day a
unique kind of good cheer. The sepa-
rated members of the family met
in the old home, and at the midday feast
chairs were set not only for those who
were visibly present, but also for those
who had passed on to the higher life.
It was a recognition of the fact that
hearts are the same whether they are
on this side or the other side of the
border. The dear ones were not ne-
glected, though with trembling steps
they had passed through the shadows
of death and emerged into the bright
sunlight of heaven. No one was for-
gotten, and faith that the departed
still retained their interest in those
whose work was not yet finished, and
that they were glad to come back to
add their mite to the happy occasion,
gave the coloring of hope to the reu-
nion and made the future radiant and
glorious.

That was a phase of religion which
reminds us of the time when the dis-

Do you have that dreaded sen-
sation of suffocation—flut-
tering and palpitation—over-
feeling as though every heart
beat would be the last one?
If you do, your heart is strug-
gling under too heavy a load
—and needs help.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart will bring it's
"strong arm" to your rescue—it quiets, soothes,
stops pain in an incredibly short while, and will
cure the most obstinate Heart Disease—no mat-
ter how deep-seated. One dose gives relief in thirty
minutes.

For sale by C. McCallum & Co.

Only vegetable oils—
and no coarse animal
fats—are used in
making

"Baby's
Own
Soap"

Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing

Doctors recommend it for Nur-
sery and Toilet Use.

Beware of Imitations.

Albert Toilet Soap Mfrs., Montreal

WASH DAY EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK

YOU HAVE USE FOR
Lily White FLAINTING Soap

It is a pure neutral soap—no alkali—nothing
but pure soap. Will not harm the
skin of the youngest child. Cools and
soothes all irritation. Its moderate
cost allows its use for all purposes.

Sold at all good grocers at 5
and 10 cents per bar. A perfect soap for
general toilet use and for the bath.

JOHN TAYLOR & CO.

MANUFACTURERS TORONTO, ONT.

BATH DAY

The King of Ranges, "Buck's Happy Thought"

Don't Buy an Experiment
Don't Buy an Imitation...
Don't Buy a 'Just-as-good'

You'll Regret it if you do

Happy Thought Ranges are not experiments, they are The Pioneer Range of Canada, the Range that other manufacturers try to imitate and say their's is just as good. 150,000 of Canada's best cooks use The Happy Thought, a good reason why you should. Write for an illustrated pamphlet describing these ranges.

Manufactured by

The Wm. Buck Stove Co., Limited, Brantford

SOLD BY Sutherland Bros, 384 Richmond St.

THE THREE PHRASES

That Furnished Inspiration for President McKinley's Famous Buffalo Speech.

A Washington special to the New York World says that President McKinley's great speech at Buffalo grew from three phrases thought out by him one evening in Canton while he was smoking his after-dinner cigar. This is the story of the inception of the speech, which, it is generally conceded, will live as one of the greatest orations of history.

About three weeks before he was to leave Canton for Buffalo on the visit which terminated with his death, the president and Secretary Cortelyou were sitting together in the president's office in his home. It was 7 o'clock, and the lights had not yet been lighted. The president had been busy all day with letters and public matters, and had gone to his office to smoke his cigar before taking up another batch of correspondence Mr. Cortelyou had ready for him.

At such times he usually talked freely on all sorts of topics. This evening he sat quietly smoking, looking at the ceiling and watching the smoke curl upwards. Mr. Cortelyou sat across the desk from him, glancing over some papers. Neither had said a word for some minutes when, suddenly, the president took his cigar from his lips and said, apropos of nothing at all apparently:

"Exposition are the time-keepers of progress."

Mr. Cortelyou had a pencil in his hand. He made a note of the epigram on a bit of paper, but said nothing.

The president smoked for a few minutes longer. Then he said:

"Amity is better than animosity."

Mr. Cortelyou made another note. He said nothing to the president, and Mr. McKinley lapsed back into his thoughtful mood. He puffed on his cigar for a time and once more broke the silence by saying:

"Reciprocity is better than retaliation."

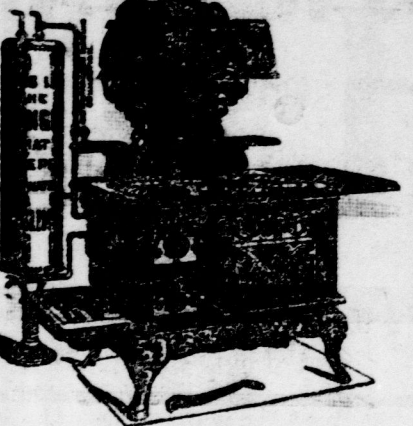
The watchful secretary made a note of this phrase also.

The president finished his cigar, walked over and looked out of the window, returned and sat down at the desk again.

"Well, Cortelyou, what have you for me tonight?"

Mr. Cortelyou made another note, and between the president and secretary about the three phrases but after the work was finished and the president had gone in to see if Mrs. McKinley was comfortable, Cortelyou went up stairs and said to one of the stenographers: "Take this."

The stenographer put a piece of paper in his typewriter and wrote out the three phrases as Mr. Cortelyou dictated them. He wrote one at the top of the paper, one in the middle and one



at the bottom and handed the sheet to Mr. Cortelyou.

Next morning before breakfast Mr. Cortelyou took the sheet of paper and put it on top of everything else on the president's desk. When Mr. McKinley came in he saw the paper, picked it up, read it and then, turning to Cortelyou with a smile said:

"Ah, we have begun the Buffalo speech. I see."

The president took the three ideas and expanded them into the Buffalo speech. He did not use "amity is better than animosity," or "reciprocity is better than retaliation," in those exact words, but that notable epigram, "Exposition are the time-keepers of progress," went safely through all the revisions and attracted immediate attention in the speech.

The president dictated but little of the speech. He wrote it out by paragraphs, taking fully two weeks to do it. He used a pad on his knee on the porch and wrote some of it while he was in Mrs. McKinley's room. When he had it to his liking he dictated it from his rough draft, and then went over it two or three times and polished it until it became the perfect piece of composition it was when he delivered it.

Earning and Saving.

An errand boy faithfully laying aside but three cents a day would have in fifty years (with six per cent interest) about \$3,000.

A seamstress on but five cents a day would have almost \$4,000 to call her own.

A stenographer spending fifty cents a week for candy would blow in \$7,000.

A clerk smoking ten cents a day would dissipate over \$3,500.

A laborer averaging two and a half shillings a day would in that time swallow \$12,000.

A shoemaker saving but fifteen cents a day could retire on \$15,000.

A mechanic on twenty cents a day would be worth \$39,000.

A storekeeper cutting expenses twenty-five cents daily and putting it away could rest in peace on \$26,000.

A lawyer on one hundred dollars a year would have \$29,000.

A doctor on one hundred and fifty dollars a year would be considered wealthy with \$39,000.

A business man paying himself an extra salary of fifty dollars per month could retire on \$15,000.

A man putting away a sinking fund of six per cent could give his business away in thirty years and live very comfortably for the rest of his days on over \$225 per month, income from a \$4,000 principal.

They that deny a God destroy a man's nobility; for certainly a man is of kin to the beasts by his body, and if he be not of kin to God by his spirit, he is a base and ignoble creature.—Bacon.

A DEFENSE OF FISHERMEN!

Ex-President Crover Cleveland in Saturday Evening Post.

By way of introduction and explanation, it should be said that there is no intention at this time to deal with those who fish for a livelihood. Those sturdy or hard-working people need no vindication or defense. Our concern is with those who fish because they have an occult and mysterious instinct which leads them to love it, because they court the healthful, invigorating exertion it invites, and because its indulgence brings them in close contact and communion with nature's best and most elevating manifestations. This sort of fishing is pleasure and not work—sport and not money-grubbing. Therefore it is contemptuously regarded in some quarters as no better than a waste of time. Generous fishermen cannot fail to look with pity upon the benighted persons who have no better conception than this of the uses and beneficent objects of rational diversion. In these sad and ominous days of mad fortune-hunting, whether the fisher or the citizen, whether he fishes or not, should lament that we have not among our countrymen more fishermen.

There can be no doubt that the promise of industrial peace, of contented labor, and of healthful moderation in the pursuit of wealth, in this democratic country of ours, would be infinitely improved if a large share of the time which has been devoted to the concoction of trust and business combinations had been spent in fishing.

The narrow and ill-conditioned people who snarlingly count all fishermen as belonging to the lazy and good-for-nothing class, and who take satisfaction in describing an angler's outfit as a contrivance with a hook at one end and a fool at the other, have been so thoroughly discredited that no one could wish for their more irredeemable submergence. Statesmen, judges, clergymen, lawyers and doctors, as well as thousands of other outcast members of the fishing fraternity, have so effectively given the lie to these revilers of a conscientious brotherhood that they are glad to find refuge in ignominious silence.

Notwithstanding this, weak, piping voices are still occasionally heard accusing fishermen of certain short-comings and faults. These are so unimportant and unimportant that as against the high place in the world's esteem claimed by those who love to fish, they may well be regarded as non-essentials, or, in a phrase of the day, as mere matters of detail. But, although it may be true that these charges are unworthy of notice, it cannot be expected that fishermen, proud of the high place in the world's esteem claimed by those who love to fish, they may well be regarded as non-essentials, or, in a phrase of the day, as mere matters of detail. But, although it may be true that these charges are unworthy of notice, it cannot be expected that fishermen, proud of the high place in the world's esteem claimed by those who love to fish, they may well be regarded as non-essentials, or, in a phrase of the day, as mere matters of detail.

THE HANGERS-ON OF THE FRATERNITY.

At the outset, the fact should be recognized that the community of fishermen constitute a separate class or a sub-race among the inhabitants of our earth. It has sometimes been said that fishermen are born and not made. This is true to the extent that nothing can supply the lack of certain inherent, constitutional and inborn qualities or traits which are absolutely necessary to a fisherman's make-up. Of course there are many who call themselves fishermen, and who insist upon their membership in the fraternity who have not in their veins a drop of legitimate fisherman blood. Their self-asserted relationship is a mere assumption, based upon a malicious and ignorant criticism as permitting the assumption that the weakness and sins of these pretenders are the weaknesses and sins of genuine fishermen; but the truth is that they are only interlopers who have learned a little fish language, who love to fish only when they bite, who whine at bad luck, who betray incredulity when they hear a rousing fish story, and who do not leave undone many other things fatal to good and regular standing. They are like certain whites called squaw-men, who hang about Indian reservations, and gain certain advantages in the tribes by marrying full-blooded Indian women. Surely no just person would for a moment suppose that genuine Indians could be treated fairly by measuring them according to a squaw-man standard. Neither can genuine fishermen be fairly judged by judging them according to the standards presented by squaw fishermen.

Why FISH STORIES SHOULD BE BELIEVED. In point of fact, full-blooded fishermen are clear, and whose natural qualifications are unimpaired by ideas, habits of thought and mental tendencies so peculiarly and especially their own, and their beliefs and code of ethics are so exclusively fitted to their needs and surroundings that an attempt on the part of strangers to speak or write concerning the character or conduct of the approved membership savors of impudence and presumption. None but fishermen can properly deal with these delicate matters.

What sense is there in the charge of laziness sometimes made against true fishermen? Laziness has no place in the constitution of a man who starts at sunrise and tramps five, six or seven miles, carrying a rod in hand, sits in a boat or on a bank all day being called lazy—providing he is not fishing and is physically exhausted in the evening. This charge may perhaps be truthfully made against squaw-fishermen who become easily discouraged, who "tire and faint" early, and lie down under the shade to sleep, or go swimming, or who gaze about or read a book while their hooks rest baitless on the bottom, but it is false and unfair if it is to accuse regular full-blooded fishermen of laziness, based on such performances as these! And yet this absurdly done by those who cannot tell a real fisherman from a pretender, and who by way of familiarizing themselves with their topic, leave themselves at eight o'clock in the morning, at a desk until three or four in the afternoon, and go home in the proud belief that they have done an active, hard day's work.

It is sometimes said that there is such a relationship between mendacity and fishing that in matters connected with their craft all fishermen are untruthful. It must, of course, be admitted that large stories told by fishermen are sometimes untrue, but this is not so. Beyond all question there is no sphere of human activity in which so many strange and wonderful incidents transpire. Fishermen are constantly doing the most mysterious and startling things; and no one has yet been wise enough to explain their ways or account for their conduct. The best fishermen do not attempt to fish; they move and strive in the atmosphere of mystery and uncertainty, constantly aiming to reach results without a clue, and through the cultivation of faculties non-existent or imperfect in the common mind. In these circumstances fishermen necessarily see and do wonderful things. If those not members of the brotherhood are unable to assimilate the recital of these wonders, it is because their believing faculties have not been properly regulated and stimulated. Such disability falls very far short of justifying doubt as to the truth of the narrative. The narrated have been seen and experienced by a fisherman's eye and perceptions. This is perfectly understood by listening fishermen, and they, to their enjoyment and edification, are permitted to believe what they hear.

This faculty is one of the safest signs of full-blooded right to membership in the fraternity. It is hinted by a professional fisherman that injustice will be done if he is at once put under suspicion as a squaw-fisherman. As non-members who accuse true fishermen of falsehood, it is perfectly clear that they are entirely unfitted to deal with the subject. Upon this theory any story of personal experience told by a fisherman is to be fishing apprehensions and not truth; and, since disbelief in other quarters is owing to the lack of this apprehension, the folly of accusing fishermen of habitual untruthfulness is quite apparent.

THE TAKING OF LEVIATHAN. The position thus taken by the brotherhood requires that they stand solidly together in all circumstances. Tarpon fishing has added greatly to their responsibilities. Even larger fish than these may, with the extension of American possessions, fall within the treatment of American fishermen. As in all past emergencies we shall be found sufficient in such future exigencies. All will go well, if, without a pretense of benevolent assimilation, we stick as we are wont, and continue our belief in all our brethren declare they have done or can do. A few thousand years ago the question was impressively asked, "Canst thou draw out leviathan with a hook?" We must not falter if, upon contemplation in the future, a brother replies: "Yes, with a ten-ounce rod; not even if another declares he has already landed one of these monsters. If American institutions are found adequate to the new tasks which Destiny has put upon them in the extension of our lands, the American chapter of the world's fishermen must not fail to subvert by their time-honored methods and practices, and by consistent truthfulness, any new difficulties presented by the extension of our waters.

WHY THE BIGGEST FISH ARE ALWAYS LOST.

Before leaving this branch of our

tenders are the weaknesses and sins of genuine fishermen; but the truth is that they are only interlopers who have learned a little fish language, who love to fish only when they bite, who whine at bad luck, who betray incredulity when they hear a rousing fish story, and who do not leave undone many other things fatal to good and regular standing. They are like certain whites called squaw-men, who hang about Indian reservations, and gain certain advantages in the tribes by marrying full-blooded Indian women. Surely no just person would for a moment suppose that genuine Indians could be treated fairly by measuring them according to a squaw-man standard. Neither can genuine fishermen be fairly judged by judging them according to the standards presented by squaw fishermen.

Why FISH STORIES SHOULD BE BELIEVED. In point of fact, full-blooded fishermen are clear, and whose natural qualifications are unimpaired by ideas, habits of thought and mental tendencies so peculiarly and especially their own, and their beliefs and code of ethics are so exclusively fitted to their needs and surroundings that an attempt on the part of strangers to speak or write concerning the character or conduct of the approved membership savors of impudence and presumption. None but fishermen can properly deal with these delicate matters.

What sense is there in the charge of laziness sometimes made against true fishermen? Laziness has no place in the constitution of a man who starts at sunrise and tramps five, six or seven miles, carrying a rod in hand, sits in a boat or on a bank all day being called lazy—providing he is not fishing and is physically exhausted in the evening. This charge may perhaps be truthfully made against squaw-fishermen who become easily discouraged, who "tire and faint" early, and lie down under the shade to sleep, or go swimming, or who gaze about or read a book while their hooks rest baitless on the bottom, but it is false and unfair if it is to accuse regular full-blooded fishermen of laziness, based on such performances as these! And yet this absurdly done by those who cannot tell a real fisherman from a pretender, and who by way of familiarizing themselves with their topic, leave themselves at eight o'clock in the morning, at a desk until three or four in the afternoon, and go home in the proud belief that they have done an active, hard day's work.

It is sometimes said that there is such a relationship between mendacity and fishing that in matters connected with their craft all fishermen are untruthful. It must, of course, be admitted that large stories told by fishermen are sometimes untrue, but this is not so. Beyond all question there is no sphere of human activity in which so many strange and wonderful incidents transpire. Fishermen are constantly doing the most mysterious and startling things; and no one has yet been wise enough to explain their ways or account for their conduct. The best fishermen do not attempt to fish; they move and strive in the atmosphere of mystery and uncertainty, constantly aiming to reach results without a clue, and through the cultivation of faculties non-existent or imperfect in the common mind. In these circumstances fishermen necessarily see and do wonderful things. If those not members of the brotherhood are unable to assimilate the recital of these wonders, it is because their believing faculties have not been properly regulated and stimulated. Such disability falls very far short of justifying doubt as to the truth of the narrative. The narrated have been seen and experienced by a fisherman's eye and perceptions. This is perfectly understood by listening fishermen, and they, to their enjoyment and edification, are permitted to believe what they hear.

THE HANGERS-ON OF THE FRATERNITY.

At the outset, the fact should be recognized that the community of fishermen constitute a separate class or a sub-race among the inhabitants of our earth. It has sometimes been said that fishermen are born and not made. This is true to the extent that nothing can supply the lack of certain inherent, constitutional and inborn qualities or traits which are absolutely necessary to a fisherman's make-up. Of course there are many who call themselves fishermen, and who insist upon their membership in the fraternity who have not in their veins a drop of legitimate fisherman blood. Their self-asserted relationship is a mere assumption, based upon a malicious and ignorant criticism as permitting the assumption that the weakness and sins of these pretenders are the weaknesses and sins of genuine fishermen; but the truth is that they are only interlopers who have learned a little fish language, who love to fish only when they bite, who whine at bad luck, who betray incredulity when they hear a rousing fish story, and who do not leave undone many other things fatal to good and regular standing. They are like certain whites called squaw-men, who hang about Indian reservations, and gain certain advantages in the tribes by marrying full-blooded Indian women. Surely no just person would for a moment suppose that genuine Indians could be treated fairly by measuring them according to a squaw-man standard. Neither can genuine fishermen be fairly judged by judging them according to the standards presented by squaw fishermen.

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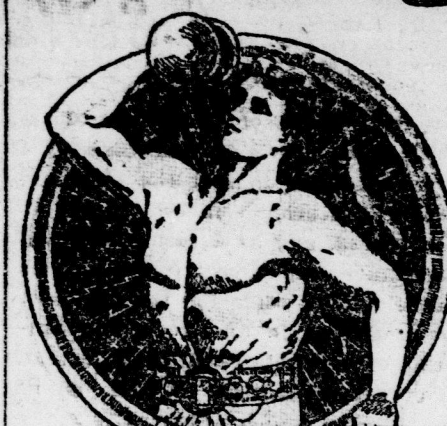
This faculty is one of the safest signs of full-blooded right to membership in the fraternity. It is hinted by a professional fisherman that injustice will be done if he is at once put under suspicion as a squaw-fisherman. As non-members who accuse true fishermen of falsehood, it is perfectly clear that they are entirely unfitted to deal with the subject. Upon this theory any story of personal experience told by a fisherman is to be fishing apprehensions and not truth; and, since disbelief in other quarters is owing to the lack of this apprehension, the folly of accusing fishermen of habitual untruthfulness is quite apparent.

THE TAKING OF LEVIATHAN. The position thus taken by the brotherhood requires that they stand solidly together in all circumstances. Tarpon fishing has added greatly to their responsibilities. Even larger fish than these may, with the extension of American possessions, fall within the treatment of American fishermen. As in all past emergencies we shall be found sufficient in such future exigencies. All will go well, if, without a pretense of benevolent assimilation, we stick as we are wont, and continue our belief in all our brethren declare they have done or can do. A few thousand years ago the question was impressively asked, "Canst thou draw out leviathan with a hook?" We must not falter if, upon contemplation in the future, a brother replies: "Yes, with a ten-ounce rod; not even if another declares he has already landed one of these monsters. If American institutions are found adequate to the new tasks which Destiny has put upon them in the extension of our lands, the American chapter of the world's fishermen must not fail to subvert by their time-honored methods and practices, and by consistent truthfulness, any new difficulties presented by the extension of our waters.

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Strength Commands ADMIRATION.



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PAY WHEN CURED.

Any honest man who will secure me can have my appliance and pay when cured, and then the price will be only half what is asked for the old-style belts. It has restored health and strength to thousands. It makes weak men and women strong—makes them feel young again. Pain is weakness. Electricity is strength. The two can't exist in the one place. If you wear my Electric Belt your pains will leave you, because you will be made strong. It will cause your stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels and other organs to act as nature intended. My Belt cures while you sleep and without the aid of drugs. It cures where other agencies fail.

This is What the Cured Say About It:

Your Belt has completely cured my back. I can't speak too highly of your Belt. Before I got it I had a severe pain in my back and could not do a thing. I am now a day's work. I am thankful to say that your Belt has cured me.—John Pope, Iowa, Ont.

I don't feel any rheumatic pains at present. Your Belt has done me a lot of good. I am recommending it to everyone who I think needs one. I have never had a lame back since.—Joseph Littlejohn, Markdale, Ont.

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subject, especial reference should be made to one item more conspicuous, perhaps, than any other, among those comprised in the general charge of fishermen's mendacity. It is constantly said that they greatly exaggerate the size of the fish that are lost. This accusation, though most frequently and indignantly made, is in point of fact based upon the most absurd arrogance and a love of slanderous assertion that passes understanding. These harsh words; but they are abundantly justified.

In the first place, all the presumptions with the fisherman's contention. It is perfectly plain that large fish are more apt to escape than small ones. Their weight and activity, combined with the increased trickiness and resourcefulness of age and experience, enable them to greatly increase their ability to tear out the hook, and enhance the danger that their antics will expose a fatal weakness in hook, leader, line or reel. Another presumption which must be carefully mentioned arises from the fact that in many cases it is the encounter with a large fish which causes such excitement, and such dieting and perversion of judgment, as leads the fisherman to do the wrong thing or fail to do the right thing at the critical instant—thus actually and effectively contributing to an escape which could not and would not have occurred except in favor of a large fish.

Beyond these presumptions we have the deliberate and simple story of the fisherman himself, giving with the utmost sincerity all the details of his capture, and indicating the length of the fish he has lost, or giving in pounds his exact weight. Now why should this statement be discredited? It is made by one who struggled with the escaped fish. Perhaps he saw it. This, however, is not important for he certainly felt it on his rod, and he knows precisely how his rod behaves in the emergency of every conceivable strain.

THE FINNY HYPNOTIST. All true fishermen who listen to his plain, unvarnished tale accept with absolute faith the declared length and weight of the fish that was almost caught; and with every presumption, besides positive statement, against them, carpenter outsiders who cannot fish, and who love to accuse fishermen of lying, are exposed in an attempt to originate or perpetuate an envious or malicious libel.

The case of our fraternity on this point of absolute and exact truthfulness is capable of such irrefragable demonstration that anything in the way of confession and avoidance ought to be considered inadmissible. And yet simply for the sake of argument, or by way of curious speculation, it may be interesting to intimate how a variation of a few inches in the length of a few ounces in the exact weight of a lost fish, as given by the loser, may be accounted for, without attributing to him intentional falsehood. The theory has been recently started that a trained hunting dog points a bird in the field solely because the bird's scent creates a false impression on the dog, which is escaped by a sort of suggestion, and he points his nose toward the spot from which such scent emanates. If there is anything worth considering in this theory, why may not a struggling fish at the end of a line exert such a hypnotic influence on the intensely excited and receptive nature of the other extremity of the fishing outfit as to suggest an arbitrary and independent statement of the dimensions of the hypnotized?

With the accusations already mentioned, however, it is the demonstration of their evil-mindedness without adding to their indictment against the brotherhood the charge of profanity. Of course, they have not the hardihood to allege that our profanity is that of habitual and low sort which characterizes the coarse and ill-bred, who offend all decent people by constantly interlarding their speech with filthy and irrelevant oaths. They nevertheless, find sufficient excuse for their accusation in the sudden ejaculation of our lands, the American chapter of the world's fishermen must not fail to subvert by their time-honored methods and practices, and by consistent truthfulness, any new difficulties presented by the extension of our waters.

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MEN, why will you be weak? Why do you not listen to the echo of the thousands of grateful voices raised in thanks to DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT? Why do you go on from day to day, realizing that you are losing your nerve force, when you see a cure within your grasp? Reach for it, take it to your heart, and feel the life-blood flowing, jumping, dancing through your veins; feel the exhilarating spark of manhood warm your frame, the bright flash come to your eye and the firm grip to your hand—the grip which clasps your fellow-man and tells him that you have found your Mecca—you have gained your manhood. It warms the blood, puts fire and vim into the nerves, arouses the latent energies in every organ and nerve in your body. Be you man or woman, that will make you feel as if life held nothing but joy for you. Don't neglect it. Get it now, while you run no risk.

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