

BOERS WERE BEWILDERED

Unable to Pick Off British Officers at Belmont.

The Enemy Completely Taken by Surprise—The Situation in Natal.

UNABLE TO PICK OFF BRITISH OFFICERS.

Orange River, Cape Colony, Friday, Nov. 24—6:30 p.m.—In all 107 wounded, including several Boers, have arrived here from Belmont. One of the Boers, a boy of 17 years of age, was compelled to take up arms with his father, who is a prisoner. A wounded Boer said that twenty men were selected from each Boer section to

PICK OFF THE BRITISH OFFICERS,

but on the advance of the British force the Boer marksmen were bewildered, as it was impossible to distinguish the officers, who wore the same equipment as the men. The marksmen were also unable to make out the sergeants and other non-commissioned officers, whose stripes had been removed.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP.

London, Nov. 25.—The hospital ship Princess of Wales, fitted out at the instigation of and with the personal supervision of the members of the royal family, after whom she was named, was done very quietly, and is now ready to sail. A great part of the cost was borne by the princess herself, but its complete control is given to the army medical department.

TWO REALISTIC.

The number of families thrown into mourning by the war is already having an appreciable effect on the attendance at the West End theaters. The managers feel that war plays are too realistic to be popular for some time to come.

THE VICTORY AT BELMONT.

A special to the Toronto Globe says: Gen. Methuen's victory at Belmont remains as complete as when reported 24 hours earlier. A later official report shows that the enemy was taken by surprise, and forced to abandon his ammunition supplies, while retreating in good order. The casualty list has not been seriously increased and the number of officers wounded and killed is not out of proportion to the whole force, owing, no doubt, to Gen. Methuen's sensible measures for compelling them to protect themselves. The London Daily Mail's correspondent pays a fine tribute today to the gallantry of the Guards in carrying the position at the point of the bayonet, and there are other accounts of the brilliant charge.

SITUATION NOT CRITICAL.

The situation in Natal is not so critical as panic-mongers imagine. The raiders have not entangled any detachment of the relief column, nor made any effective attack at any point. Every important river crossing below Elsburg has been securely guarded, and the column is receiving reinforcements rapidly from the coast, and is slowly pushing itself together. Major-General Lyttleton has taken command of a portion of the brigade on Nottingham road. Pietermaritzburg is safe, and the Boer demonstration is hardly more than a hazardous, if ingenious and effective, method of harassing and blocking the English advance.

DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS.

Among the killed were Capt. Eager, one of the heroes of Omdurman, and Lieut. Farmer, a popular officer in the Grenadiers. Among the wounded were some conspicuous officers were Lieut.-Col. Ormby, who had received medals and honors for service in Egypt and the Sudan; Major Hamilton, one of the best-known men in the Scouts, Guards, and a veteran of many campaigns; Major Dashwood, another hero of Omdurman, and Lieut. Willoughby, Lord Anson's son. Gen. Methuen's column will have another hard fight at Modder River.

REINFORCEMENTS AFLOAT.

About 20,000 troops are still afloat, over 34,000 having arrived at South Africa, of whom 16,638 have been sent to Durban. The first battalions of the new division sailed yesterday on three transports, and Lieut.-Gen. Warren starts today.

GEN. METHUEN'S WARNING.

The Boers are alleged to have three times resorted to the treacherous device of showing the white flag and then firing at the British advanced. The Chronicle correspondent states that dum-dum bullets were fired by the Boers. Several British soldiers were wounded by these, in addition to the war correspondent of the Post. Gen. Methuen sent a communication to the Boer commandant, warning him against the use of dum-dums and also against a treacherous display of the white flag.

In North Wellington an association is being formed with members pledged to vote only for those who will pledge to do all they can to promote prohibition.

Dollars For Doctors.

But Mrs. Douglas derived little benefit till she used B.B.B.

Proof after proof we have been furnishing how B.B.B. makes bad blood pure blood and cures cases that even the doctors failed to benefit.

Here's the case of Mrs. John Douglas, Fuller, Ont., an account of which she gives.

"I have used B.B.B. for impure blood, pimples on the face and sick headache. I tried a great many remedies and spent dollars for doctors' medicine but derived little benefit. I then started using B.B.B. and only took four bottles when my skin became clean and free from all eruptions. My other troubles disappeared also and I am now in perfect health."

A PESSIMISTIC CONTRIBUTION

To the War News of the Afternoon.

Reported Rising of a Number of the Colonial Dutch.

Treacherous Use of the White Flag by the Boers Stirs Up Indignation.

Gen. Methuen's Official Protest—Bravery of British Infantry.

London, Nov. 25.—The news of the death of the khalfah and the final defeat of the dervishes has been received here with great joy, as a welcome set-off to the serious situation in South Africa. The gravest news from Cape Town today comes from the northern part of the colony, where it is now evident that numbers of Dutch farmers have risen and joined the invading Free State forces in the Herschel and Barkly East districts.

A dispatch from Queenstown, Cape Colony, Gen. Gatacre's headquarters, announces that "four hundred colonial rebels, including an ex-magistrate of Barkly East have joined the enemy, at the latter place, and that the whole force is reported to be

MARCHING ON DORDRECHT, whence it can operate and possibly intercept Gatacre's advance to recapture Stormberg Junction, a strategic point, from which Gen. Gatacre can get in direct touch through the railroad with Gen. French at Naauw Port, and thus with the British base at De Aar."

Another dispatch says that refugees arriving from Queenstown assert that Ladygrey has been occupied by the colonial farmers, and that it is feared there that there is a general movement

IN FAVOR OF THE BOERS.

Further dispatches from Belmont confirming the treacherous use by the Boers of the white flag are arousing indignation. The troops engaged are bitterly complaining, and it is feared the result will be a refusal to give the Boers quarter.

BOER TREACHERY.

An incident similar to the one which occurred at the battle of Glenkepe, where an officer was shot by a wounded Boer, is reported by the London Times' correspondent at Belmont, who says that Lieut. Blundell, of the Grenadier Guards, was shot by a wounded Boer, whom he was tending. Such statements appear incredible, but they are now confirmed officially by the protest of Gen. Methuen, who has sent a message to the Boer commander, saying:

"I must ask you to warn your wounded not to shoot our officers. I must warn you not to use dum-dum bullets or use the flag of truce so treacherously. Such action is cowardly in the extreme, and I cannot countenance it."

BRAVERY OF THE BRITISH INFANTRY.

All accounts confirm the splendid charging of the British infantry, the Scots Guards entering the fight with drums beating and rifles playing. The second ridge was the strongest position. The Boers there were sheltered behind remnants of buildings. Nevertheless, the Guards advanced steadily, many of them coolly smoking. E. F. Knight, a well-known war correspondent, who went to Havana during the Spanish-American war, was wounded in the arm by a dum-dum bullet. The hospital train arrived at Orange River in the nick of time from Cape Town, and was sent to Belmont. The train is constructed on the corridor system, with beds ranged in tiers on either side. On its return to Orange River with the wounded it was found that a number of them were able to walk, but there were many stretchers used.

MOOI CAMP SURROUNDED.

Mooi River, Natal, Nov. 24.—A reconnaissance in force in the direction of Highlands Station has discovered a big force of Boers with guns. The Boers shelled, and the British guns replied. The scouts also reported another strong Boer force to the northwest of the camp. The British guns have returned to camp and the infantry has fallen back. The mounted infantry is still out.

MEDIATION PROPOSED.

A cable to a New York morning paper, dated Berlin, Nov. 24, says: The Brussels telegram to the Tageblatt says the Independence Belge asserts it has trustworthy authority for stating that the Kaiser's interview with Mr. Chamberlain turned on the absolute necessity of terminating the Transvaal war. The Kaiser offered mediation to achieve this object. Mr. Chamberlain informed the Kaiser that the conditions of peace which Great Britain would propose at the end of the war.

THE CANADIANS

Unconfirmed Report That They Have Reached Cape Town.

London, Nov. 25.—A private cable from Cape Town states that the transport Sardinian, bearing the Canadian South African Regiment, has arrived. Inquiries were made at the war office, but elicited no confirmation. Nothing was known there of the Sardinian's arrival at Cape Town.

The contingent will march through the town and a holiday will be proclaimed in Cape Town to celebrate the occasion. The military and civil authorities of Cape Town are waiting to give the Canadians the warmest welcome. The whole town will be profusely decorated.

SIR CHARLES SUEW FOR SLANDER.

Winnipeg, Nov. 25.—Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Hugh John Macdonald returned from the west yesterday. While passing through Brandon, Mr. A. E. Philip served Sir Charles Tupper with a writ, claiming \$30,000 damages for alleged defamation of character.

FUNERAL OF LADY SALISBURY

The Premier Too Ill To Be Present.

Frenchmen Forget Themselves—Anti-English Caricature Suppressed.

London, Nov. 25.—The funeral of Lady Salisbury, who died Nov. 20, was held today. Lord Salisbury was not present, owing to his illness, but he attended the services inside Hatfield House. All the premier's children now in England followed the body to the grave.

The Earl of Pembroke, lord steward of the household, carried a wreath sent by the Queen. The secretary of the German embassy also carried a wreath, sent in behalf of the Emperor and Empress of Germany.

LAMPOONING THE QUEEN.

Paris, Nov. 25.—The anti-English caricatures in connection with the Transvaal war have culminated in a grossly obscene drawing insulting Queen Victoria, in La Caricature, entitled, "English Correction." The police seized it today, probably as the outcome of British embassy representations.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY

Special Reference Made to the Strike Cases—Commendation for the Jail and the Asylum.

The grand jury, having completed its work, made the following presentation to Chief Justice Armour this morning: "To His Lordship Chief Justice Armour, presiding at the court of justice, held at the court house, in the city of London, on Nov. 20, 1899:

"May it please your lordship.—We, the grand jury of the above court, make our presentation as follows:

"We have considered all the bills brought before us, and we regret to find so large a number of persons charged with rioting and violence arising out of the strike of the street railway employees. We were pleased that your lordship laid down the principle in your charge to us, that dissatisfied employees have no right to resort to violence, to gain what they are seeking, a principle which all law-abiding citizens should read and act upon. We have visited the jail, and find that the prisoners, as far as we could judge, were properly cared for. The condition of the jail was clean and in good order, and appears to be in every way suitable for the custody of prisoners. We have also visited the asylum, and found a very large number of inmates, who were treated with great good judgment, and with as much leniency as is possible under the circumstances. We highly commend the practice of giving entertainments for the amusement of the inmates. We were kindly received by the officials, and were shown without reserve every department of the institution, which we found to be in a high state of efficiency. All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) SIMON MCLEOD, "Foreman Grand Jury."

JUSTICE ARMOUR ON THE BENCH

His Capacity for Work the Despair of our Officials.

Chief Justice Armour is one of the most interesting figures on the bench in Canada. His capacity for work is the despair of the court officials and attendants. At the assizes here, this week his custom was to open the court sharp at 9 a.m. and not adjourn until after 6 p.m. About noon his lordship would say: "All the jurors not on this panel may go to lunch now. Be back in an hour." The twelve good men and true, whose fate it was to be engaged on the case in progress had to be content with imaginary visions of culinary delicacies. For them, they knew, there would be no respite. Mr. Armour does not allow the machinery of justice to be interrupted by gastronomic cravings, yet at the close of the continuous 9-hour session the venerable justice is as bright and fresh-looking as at the beginning. Mr. Armour has a great fund of humor, and frequently the quipness of his comments raises a ripple of laughter. He occasionally exhibits nervousness by walking to and fro the entire length of the platform, while a case is dragging along tediously, but more often he assists a cross-examiner to "come to the point," by a direct question to the witness himself.

ARRIVAL OF THE COUNTESS OF MINTO.

New York, Nov. 25.—Among the passengers who arrived at quarantine last night on the steamer Campanian, from Liverpool and Queenstown was the Countess of Minto, wife of the Governor-General of Canada.

The United States has about 450,000,000 acres of forest, but this is being rapidly depleted by the use of axes and by destructive fires. The government is now investigating means to prevent or control the latter.

"77"

For All Stages of

COLDS

First stage, easy to "break up"—feeling of lassitude, chilliness, yet flushed face with heat in head, lameness and soreness in limbs and bones.

Second stage, cures colds—head-ache; thirsty; yet water don't taste right; fullness over eyes and nose, easy flowing discharge from nose; dryness, spray raw feeling in throat.

Third stage, is the full development of the disease and requires persistent treatment, but always yields to "77"—it may be La Grippe, or a Suburban Cold, Influenza, or Catarrh, Sore Throat, or Diphtheria, or Bronchitis, or Pneumonia.

Manual of all Diseases sent free.

For sale by all druggists, or sent on receipt of price, 25c, or five for \$1.00. Humpreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., N. Y.

GEN. HUTTON'S LATEST SCHEME

Proposes to Close Up the London and the St. Johns, Que., Military Schools.

The Advertiser's Ottawa special correspondent telegraphs as follows:

"Gen. Hutton has made a report in favor of closing up the military school at London, and transferring the officers and men to the school at Toronto. The major-general has also recommended that the St. Johns (Que.) school be closed, and the soldiers sent to Quebec to No. 5 regimental depot. The Quebec depot is a new one being organized by Gen. Hutton some weeks ago.

"The minister of militia has not yet consented to any of the above changes, and once the propositions become known in the districts to which they refer, it is safe to say that the opposition will be such as to make matters pretty hot for the department. For years past efforts were advanced to get the St. Johns school removed to Montreal, but the matter was never seriously entertained by the government.

"As for closing up the London school, this is the first time that such a suggestion has been made. Some weeks ago the general recommended taking away the Royal Canadian Dragoons from Winnipeg, but an official announcement was afterwards made that it was not intended to do anything of the kind."

BURGLAR WAS SCARED AWAY

Miss Wilson's Alarming Experience With a Midnight Intruder.

A burglar entered the residence of Mr. Joseph Wilson, on William street, early Friday morning. The family retired at the usual time Thursday night, and about 2 o'clock in the morning they were awakened by a loud scream, followed by the noise of footsteps, and the crash of a falling window. Upon investigation it was found that Mr. Wilson's young daughter had been awakened by a slight noise in her room. Close beside her bed she saw a man. She screamed and he told her to shut up or he would choke her. She screamed again, louder than ever, arousing her parents and frightening the intruder, who ran downstairs, and jumped out of the parlor window, by which he had entered. Nothing was stolen, and the only trace of the man was some hurried steps in the parlor and stair carpets. A lady who lives next door to Mr. Wilson says that she heard the noise, as though someone were trying to enter her house. Afterwards she heard steps in the lane, and thought that it was someone returning home. There is absolutely no trace of who the man was.

Beethoven Club At Auditorium

The third concert of the popular course was given by the Beethoven Quintet Club, of Cleveland, before a crowded house last night. The continued success of these concerts suggests the immediate need of an enlarged auditorium, which the Y. M. C. A. will doubt soon see fit to undertake.

The club is composed of Mrs. Edith M. Youmans, soprano; Miss Hattie C. Thomas, contralto; Dr. Alex. A. La Vigne, tenor; Mr. Wm. A. Willett, baritone, and Mr. Ewald Sontum, violinist and director. The name of the club is slightly misleading, for not one of Beethoven's compositions appeared on the program. The voices are all considerably above the average. Mr. Willett in particular, possesses a rich baritone, whose lower notes are beautifully clear and mellow. The stage manners of the club, with the exception of Mrs. Youmans, who has a sweet bird-like voice, extremely well cultivated, are rather against them, one misses that graceful and always a link between artists and audience. The violinist, Mr. Sontum, played exquisitely, especially in his encore "Home, Sweet Home," his accompaniments on the piano were marred by their loudness, which made it difficult to appreciate the lower notes of the singers. For one encore Mr. La Vigne sang "Tommy Atkins." In his peculiar broken English, which amused the audience; it was rather a mistake on his part to attempt what has almost come to be a national air with us.

The programme was as follows:

Quartet—Estudiantina Lacombe

Good-Bye Tosti

Miss Thomas Schumann

(a) Wanderlust " "

(b) I Wish to Tame My Cat Cobb

ering Lyre Cobb

Concerto No. 7 De Beriot

Don Youan's Serenade Tchaikowsky

Quartet from opera, "Lucia de Lammermoor" Donizetti

PART TWO.

Forewell Denza

Miss Thomas and Mr. Willett

Lorelei Liszt

Quartet from opera, "Rigoletto" Verdi

Reverie Vieuxtemps

A Night in Venice Lucantoni

Mrs. Youmans and Dr. La Vigne.

Quartet from "The Persian Garden" Lehman

THE SOLDIER BOYS.

Provided With Comforts by Thoughtful Citizens.

Among the hosts of gifts collected at the government house, Toronto, for the Canadian contingent, was found a consignment of Dr. Chase's Ointment, the gift of Messrs. Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. This was distributed among the boys at Quebec, so that every one has a box in his knapsack in case of emergency outside of the wounds received in actual battle the greatest suffering of a soldier comes from chafing, sore feet, skin irritations, caused by much walking and wearing of heavy accoutrements and itching piles the result of sleeping on the ground and exposure to dampness. Every soldier is armed against such miseries by having with him Dr. Chase's Ointment.

THOUSANDS OF CANADIANS can vouch for the efficacy of that famous cough remedy, Piny-Pectoral. It cures a cold very quickly. 25c. of all druggists. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, at

Nature's Remedy for Constipation

Hunyadi Janos

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER. Insist on Having the Genuine.



PROF. DORENWEND

WILL BE AT

Grigg House, London,

—ON—

TUESDAY, NOV. 28,

with a grand stock of Ladies' and Gents' Wigs, Toupees, Bangs, Switches, etc.

Don't forget, be in time. POSITIVELY ONE DAY ONLY.

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LIFE!

Yours?

You can have much of the good of it made more lasting for your loved ones by insuring in the North American Life.

Such insurance is the only kind of property you can be absolutely sure of leaving to your wife or family—the law protects it for "Preferred Beneficiaries."

The North American Life gives the best of all that's good in life insurance

Write for information and let us or our agents, who are almost everywhere, explain a plan to meet your needs.

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USE EDDY'S BRUSHES.

The Most Durable on the Market.

For Sale Everywhere.

Steamship Arrivals.

Nov. 24. From. Coran. Halifax. Liverpool. Mayflower. Montreal. Antwerp. Wickendam. New York. Amsterdam. Campania. New York. Liverpool. Peabody. Queenstown. Philadelphia. La Gascoigne. Havre. New York. Campania. New York. Liverpool. Parisian. Montreal. Liverpool.

THREE MEN HANGED.

Darlington, N. C., Nov. 25.—Ed Luck and Tom Mitchell were hanged here yesterday for assault on Josephine Lafferty, a young white woman. This is the first instance of legal execution in this state for criminal assault.

Austin, Tex., Nov. 25.—James Davidson was hanged for the murder of George W. Engling, a merchant, and his wife at Manor, Texas, last June. Davidson confessed on the scaffold.

At the Ottawa assizes today (Saturday) Nelson Gordon got five years in Kingston Penitentiary for burglary.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Dear Sirs,—A few days ago I was taken with a severe pain and contraction of the cords of my leg, and had to be taken home in a rig. I could not sleep for the pain, and was unable to put my foot to the floor. A friend told me of your MINARD'S LINIMENT, and one hour from the first application I was able to walk, and the pain entirely disappeared. You can use my name as freely as you like, as I consider it the best remedy I have ever used.

CHRISTOPHER GERRY, Ingersoll, Ont.

BEST HEATER KNOWN

THE Tortoise Stove..

Burns less coal and gives more heat than any stove made.

FOR SALE BY.....

A. WESTMAN,

111 Dundas Street, Branch Store—654 Dundas Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!

We have a great variety of good, second-hand stoves, also new springs, mattresses, goose feather pillows and down cushions. Feathers bought and sold at Bed and Mattress Cleaning Factory, 593 Richmond street north, James F. Hunt & Sons, Telephone 997.

A pretty face is often made prettier by good teeth. The teeth nature gave you are the best you will ever have.

Andrews' Plugs are common sense treatment for toothache. Price 10 cents per bottle. Andrews Dental Company, 24 Yonge street, Toronto.

Gentlemen, if You Are Bald

See Prof. Dorenwend's Art Coverings in Wigs and Toupees, worn on thousands of heads. They are protection against Colds, Catarrh, etc., and give a most natural and younger appearance to the face. He will be at the Grigg House, London, Tuesday, Nov. 28.

Electric Turkish Baths.

When rheumatic, nervous or tired, take a good Electric Turkish Bath, and see what benefits will obtain from them. Satisfaction in every case is guaranteed. 320 Dundas street. jwt

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

TRY FRIEND'S

OLD RELIABLE RESTAURANT

For a Dainty Dinner at.... 20c

PARLORS UPSTAIRS.

IF IN NEED OF AN

ELECTRIC CALL BELL

For any purpose, go to....

R. M. MILLAR

280 Dundas St., Spencer Block,

and get prices. Large variety of Push Buttons and Bells to select from

CHAPMAN'S

SATURDAY NIGHT SALE

Proud as we are of previous sales that have made this store famous we shall have reason to be prouder yet of tonight being convinced beyond a doubt that the values we shall offer will outshine anything yet accomplished.

Dress Goods

One Lot Short Ends of Silk Velvets and fancy trimmings, worth from 25c to 50c; Saturday night, to clear, per yard 25c
Three Pieces Only Black Dress Goods, worth 35c and 40c per yard, tonight, per yard 25c
Two Pieces Only Colored Broche effects, worth 40c; Saturday night only, per yard 25c

Staples

Large Size White Quilts, fine patterns, worth \$1.25, slightly soiled, only \$1.00
Wrappette, fast colors, white and black and red and black, stripes and checks, only 85c
Damask Towels, knotted fringe, pink or blue borders, each, only 20c

Ladies' Underwear, etc.

Ladies' All-Wool Cashmere Hose, spliced heels and toes, worth 50c, for 25c
Ladies' Melton Combination Suits, ankle length, worth 50c for 65c
Ladies' Black Astrachan Gaiters, worth \$1.00, for, per pair 75c

Mantles, Mantle Cloths

Five Only Capes, No. 979, made of dark fawn cheviot, pleated back, inlaid velvet collar, regular price \$39, tonight, per yard \$29.00
Five Only Golf Cloth Capes, fitted back, with hoods, dark shades, chinchilla, worth \$10, tonight for \$7.00
Six Pieces Mantle Cloth, 54 inches, fawn, navy, brown, worth \$1.25, for per yard \$1.00

Men's Furnishings

Men's Unlined Kid Gloves, special, regular price \$1.00, tonight 75c
Men's Black Sateen Shirts, special, regular price 65c, tonight 50c
Men's Plain and Striped Underwear, special, tonight, at per suit \$1.50
Now is the time to lay in a good stock for present use, and to use in the near future.

Millinery Department

25 Hats and Toques, trimmed with wings, tips, sequins, silk and velvet, worth \$5 and \$6, for tonight \$2.50
A large assortment walking hats, sailors and rough riders, worth \$1.25, for, each 50c
Fancy Sprays and Wings, worth 25c and 50c, tonight for 10c

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO.

126-128 DUNDAS STREET, Phone 791. 125-127 CARLING STREET

FULLY READY FOR THE FRAY

The London Hockey Club Is On Deck.

Officers Elected and Training Begins Next Week.

The Horse Sale in New York—Vanderbilt To Be President of the Jockey Club—Running Race, Fistic Events and Other Sporting News.

HOCKEY.

LONDONERS REORGANIZED.
Last night the London Hockey Club was reorganized at a meeting held in the Tecumseh House. The largest number that ever attended the opening meeting was present, and it proved conclusively that in connection with the club there is enthusiasm, backing and good material in sufficient abundance to place the team higher, if possible, than the position it held last year. Mr. Walter Smith, last year's president, presided. Before commencing with the election of officers, he said that every man elected should be a hard worker, one who would get down to hard pan and hustle. Last year's financial report showed that the club has a debt of \$24. Mr. Smith took upon himself the responsibility for the debt, thus leaving the club with a clear sheet. The officers elected were: Honorary president, Chas. S. Hyman; honorary vice-president, Mr. George Macbeth; president, Mr. Frank Reid; vice-president, Mr. Tony Tillman; secretary, Mr. Wm. A. Mace; treasurer, Mr. Teddy Harris; executive committee, Mr. Jack Gilmore and Mr. Jack Brown. The question of joining the O. H. A. again, or of joining some other league was discussed. The opinion predominated that it would be better to stay with the O. H. A. The matter was left to the executive, as also was the matter of goal nets. A move in the right direction, and one that met with general approval, was that the team should have a first-class trainer to keep them in proper condition. The name of Mr. George Black was mentioned for this position, and he was unanimously accepted. No other choice could be as popular. Mr. Black is an experienced trainer, and London did well to procure him. A vote of thanks to all retiring officers was passed unanimously. At the close of the meeting one of the old-timers said, that never before had such general interest been shown in the game, and never were there brighter prospects for a brilliant season.

The Shamrocks, of Montreal have

this is for you

--if you are a smoker.
Ask for Uneda Cigar.
5c. Union make.

McLeod, Nelson & Co., Manufacturers.

promised to give London's hockey team a game when they make their tour this year.

A LOCAL GAME.

The Collegiate Institute will play a picked team from the other city league clubs this afternoon. The L. C. I. will be Silcox, McNeen, Somerville, Little, McCullough, Wickett, Govenlock, Ashplant, Hobbs, Armstrong and McLennan. Their opponents will be chosen from the following players: Gunn, Rice, Jackson, Culvert, Blackwell, Traver, Bryant, Downing, Russell, Little, Armstrong, Babb and Elliott.

FUTURE GAMES.

The management of the London Juniors are making arrangements with St. Thomas people to have a game played in that city between Simcoe and London. If it is brought about, an excursion will be run to St. Thomas. The game will probably be played a week from Saturday. Simcoe has a bunch of blacksmiths down there who have the idea that they are champions of Ontario, and it is to dispel this illusion that the local team will play them.

THE KINGSTON KICK.

Some of the National team say the local juniors would have no chance against the London team, even if the game were played over again. The Nationals have sent their suits to the laundry. President Mowat sent in a protest for the National team, but up to date the names of the London men over age have not been furnished. — Kingston News.

FISTIC AFFAIRS.

SILER MAY BE REFEREE.

The Smith-Reidy 20-round go arranged by the London Athletic Club, will bring a large number of sports to the city next week from all parts of Western Ontario. Ex-Chief of Police Crawford, of Ingersoll, has sent an order for 50 tickets. Mr. Robert Reid, of the Ross House, has received a letter from Reidy that he will arrive Monday. Smith will reach London Tuesday. Both men will put their finishing touches on their training here, and should be in good shape for Thursday night. George Siler, the greatest of American referees, will be in Detroit next week, and Geo. Black will try to get him to referee the contest Thursday night.

THE "KID."

New York, Nov. 25.—Dr. Young, "Kid" McCoy's physician, says he has advised him to retire from the ring for a year. Peter Maher does not believe this, and says: "McCoy is afraid to meet me in my present condition."

WEST DEFEATS CRAIG.

New York, Nov. 25.—Tommy West, welter-weight boxer, gave Frank Craig the colored man know as the "Harlem Coffee Cooler," a severe drubbing before the Broadway A. C. last night. The 14th was the last round. Referee White, seeing that the big fellow had no chance to win, stopped the bout, and awarded the fight to West.

TURF.

YESTERDAY'S WINNERS.
At Benning, Washington—Lindula, Bermuda, Hundred, Althoa, Robert Metcalf and Golden Link.
At Oakland, Cal.—Earl Islington, Maude Ferguson, Humidity, Whitcomb, Sallie Goodwin and Tiburon.

VANDERBILT TO BE PRESIDENT.

New York, Nov. 25.—It is reported that Wm. K. Vanderbilt will be the next president of the Coney Island Jockey Club, vice Col. Lawrence Kip, deceased. It may be that he will get together a stable of great horses next year.

THE FASIG-TIPTON HORSE SALE.

New York, Nov. 24.—At the Fasig-Tipton horse sale today Red Bee, 2:13 1/4, b. g., 1892. Redfield Myrtle, sold to H. A. Gilmore, Stambridge, Canada, \$355.
Excel, 2:10 1/4, b. g., 1891. Sold to W. J. Jackson, New York, \$1,200.
Helen Duplex, 2:08 1/2, b. m., 1893, sold to H. A. Gilmore, Stambridge, Canada, \$355.
Morebet, 2:13 1/4, b. m., 1892, sold to J. V. M. Stults, Boston, \$1,525.
Directly, 2:08 1/2, pacer, blk. h., 1892, Direct-Mabel, the world's champion

2-year-old pacer, 2:07 1/2, unbeaten as a 2-year-old in seven races; holder of the world's 2-year-old pacer record, 2:07 1/2, since 1894, sold to J. N. Shults, Parkville, L. I., for \$3,000.
Louise Mae, 2:09 1/4, ch. m., 1893, Little Corporal—Morgold, sold to A. B. Gwathney, president of the Cotton Exchange and of the Manhattan Road Association, for \$3,700.
Elsay, 2:21 1/2, b. f., 1896, Baron Wilkes—Ethelwyn II., sold to E. Tipton, \$5,500.
Bright Light, 2:08 1/4, pacer, br. m., 1891, Dark Night—Maid of the Mist, sold to J. N. Shults, Parkville, \$11,100.
Bellwood A., 2:07 1/2, pacer, br. m., 1893, Bow Bells—Harrar, sold to John N. Shults for \$1,100.

TROTTERS LOST.

New York, Nov. 25.—It was reported at Madison Square Garden, by Isador Schlessinger & Co., of Vienna, that they had met with a heavy loss of trotting stock on the ill-fated steamer Patria, which sailed from this port on Nov. 4. The Austrian horsemen suffered a loss of something like \$15,000 or \$20,000. Red Nutting, 2:13, by Red Wilkes, out of Nuttilla, by Nutwood, grand dam Hildegarde, by Harold, was the fastest trotter in the collection, and the 8-year-old stallion, Exporto Rex, 2:15 1/4, by Piedmont, 2:17 1/4, out of Extra, the full sister of Expressive, 2:11 1/4, by Electioneer, was probably the most valuable. The valuable black mare Geraldine, 2:20 1/4, by Eddie C., a son of Pocahontas Pri., was also lost. The collection also included the high-bred bay stallion, Aristocrat, 2:25 1/4, by Wilton, 2:19 1/4, out of Owenee, by Alcantara, 2:23.

POOL ROOMS CLOSED.

Buffalo, Nov. 25.—The three pool rooms that have been running openly in this city for the past year, have been closed, owing to the efforts of the Reform League. Now the horse followers are moving across the river to Fort Erie. The Courier announces that a pool room is to be established in that village at once, to be run jointly by Hamilton and Buffalo sporting men.

BURLING.

ALISA CRAIG'S CLUB.
The banner says: At a meeting held at W. H. Kennedy's on Tuesday evening, the Alisa Craig curling club was organized with the following officers: President, Jos. Rosser; vice-president, J. H. McKay; chaplain, Rev. L. W. Diehl; secretary, John McKay; treasurer, D. A. McKellar; managing committee, Messrs. J. Robinson, John Morgan, T. Stephenson. The club starts with 21 members in a new and one of the best shinks in Western Ontario, and although the members decided not to affiliate with the Ontario Curling Association, they expect to play with some of the best clubs in Ontario, and have as good sport, curling this winter as we had at baseball last summer.

SPORTING NOTES.

The Detroit Yacht Club is to attempt winter racing, and on Thanksgiving day, Nov. 30.
Corbett will not agree upon George Siler to referee his fight with Jeffries.
The hockey team of Goderich has reorganized.

THE ASSIZES ADJOURNED

George Harding Sent Down for 18 Months.

Jordan Pickell, the Bigamist, Got One Year.

\$37,000 Sought From the Street Railway Company—\$949 Obtained—Francis Blackwell Non-Suited.

Chief Justice Armour adjourned the fall assizes at 3:40 p.m. yesterday until 10 a.m., Monday, Dec. 4. Before doing so he passed sentence on George Harding, found guilty of manslaughter, and on Jordan Pickell, found guilty of bigamy. Harding's sentence was for

The Whole Truth!

There's nothing so bad for a cough as coughing.

There's nothing so good for a cough as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

The 25 cent size is just right for an ordinary, everyday cold. The 50 cent size is better for the cough of bronchitis, croup, grip, and hoarseness. The dollar size is the best for chronic coughs, as in consumption, chronic bronchitis, asthma, etc.

BARGAINS FOR TONIGHT



Don't hang on to the rear of the chariot of progress and be yanked along with the chance of the tailboard giving away. Get on the seat with the driver and set the pace. We hold the ribbons and set the pace for everything that pertains to

SUITS OR OVERCOATS

FOR TONIGHT.

Men's Beaver Overcoats - - - \$4 75
Men's Heavy Frieze Ulsters - - - \$5 00
(Double-Breasted, Storm Collar, Muff Pockets.)
Men's Heavy Reefers - - - \$5 00
(Frieze or Naps, Storm Collars.)
Men's Tweed Suits - - - \$3 75
Men's Black Clay Worsted Suits, - \$6 95

For Tonight--20 only Scotch Tweed Suits, regular \$9.00 price \$10 and \$12, Saturday's price \$9.00

Every Garment Guaranteed.

All Goods Thoroughly Shrunk.

OAK HALL.

154 Dundas Street, London.

ALF. TAYLOR, Manager.

eighteen months, and Pickell's for twelve months. Both will be confined in the Central Prison, Toronto. During the week six suits against the London Street Railway Company to recover damages for injuries have been settled. The total amount sought was \$27,000. The total amount obtained was \$949. Francis Blackwell was non-suited; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Chambers got \$290; W. H. Chittick \$100; Mrs. Sarah Burdick got \$150, and James Johnston got \$300. The action brought by Edward C. Brown, practically failed, the jury failing to agree as to a verdict. It is said that half the juryman favored awarding Mr. Brown \$275, and that the other half held that he was not entitled to any damages. There was a striking similarity between the Brown and Blackwell cases. Mr. Brown was struck by a car while crossing Dundas street diagonally at Colborne street; Mr. Blackwell was struck by a car while crossing Dundas street from Globe to English street. The contention for the plaintiffs in both cases was that the cars were running at too high a speed. In the Blackwell case, which engaged the attention of the court nearly all day yesterday, Mr. P. H. Bartlett, who appeared for the plaintiff, called City Engineer Graydon to prove that the cars at the point where Mr. Blackwell was struck should, under the time-card fixed by the city council, run only six miles an hour. Other witnesses who saw the accident swore that the car which struck Mr. Blackwell was running from twelve to seventeen miles an hour.

The chief justice remarked with a smile that the faster the cars went the less danger there would be of accidents. People would get out of their way then.

One witness said he heard the motorman shout at Mr. Blackwell to get out of the way.

Mr. Hollnuth, for the company, moved for a non-suit, and the chief justice held that no case had been made out. It would be monstrous, he said, if a man driving along the street should be held liable because another person walked across it.

Mr. Bartlett cited the Gosnell case. Mr. Armour said the Gosnell case was not a parallel one. Gosnell, who was in a rig, drove on to a railway track and could not extricate himself.

Mr. Bartlett held that Mr. Blackwell, if he had looked in the direction of the approaching car, had a right to assume that the car was running at a reasonable rate of speed.

"The injury did not arise from the rate of speed," his lordship replied. "People know where these cars run, and they should be on the lookout for them. I hold that no case has been made out. If I am wrong I will be set right without doubt. There are plenty of higher courts."

Mr. Bartlett said the case would be carried to the Divisional Court.

THE PRISONERS SENTENCED.
At 4:20 George Harding and Jordan Pickell were placed in the dock. Harding was called first. When asked if he had anything to say why the sentence of the court should not be passed he replied "Nothing."
"In your case the jury very properly found you guilty of manslaughter," the chief justice said. "I approve of their verdict. They have also recommended you to mercy. There are two ways of looking at your offense—one the more lenient and the other the contrary. The deceased seems to have been drunk, and didn't know what he was doing. It is much to be regretted that tavern-keepers allow their boarders to get into such condition. Tavern-keepers complain of people being down on them. If they so conduct their taverns, they can't expect the approval of right-thinking people. The affair in the hotel yard seems to have been most disgraceful. There were a number of men there, most of them merely loafing. There is no doubt that this man was teased. He was drunk, and made to act as he did by teasing. You were blameable in striking him. You were sober or comparatively so. You knew he was no match for you, yet you struck him twice. It was not a manly thing to do: it was cowardly. In con-

sequence of your act you deprived that man's family of their bread-winner. I assume that the fall broke the neck, though there are many instances of necks having been broken by blows. The result was not what you intended, but you intended to punish him. Looking at all the circumstances, I am going to give you a light sentence, and one that may not be approved by the public." The sentence of 18 months in the Central Prison was pronounced.

Jordan Pickell then stood up. "Your conduct has been particularly bad," the judge said. After living with his wife for nearly twenty years, Pickell had tried to place her in an insane asylum, and had left her when she was in a delicate condition. There had been trouble between them, but judging by the prisoner's subsequent behavior he was no doubt largely the cause of these unhappy differences. The fact that at the time of the separation his wife was making application for a divorce had been considered, and the sentence was a light one. The most unfortunate party was the young woman the prisoner had deceived into going through the form of marriage with him. The sentence of one year in the Central Prison was pronounced.

During the ordeal Pickell was comparatively cool, and Harding was pale and nervous.

Chief Justice Armour will be in Napanea next week and will return to London Dec. 4.

Vickery vs. G. T. R. was an action for damages for injuries sustained in a railway accident at Kerwood in March last, which resulted in the death of plaintiff's husband, a section man in the employ of the company. The plaintiff alleged that the accident was caused by the negligence of the foreman of the gang, who was himself killed. The defendants contended that the negligence was that of the plaintiff's husband himself. After the jury were called, the case was settled by payment to the plaintiff of \$500 and costs. Stuart, Q.C., for plaintiff; Osier, Q.C., for defendant.

The cases of Charles Maker vs. the London Street Railway Company, and

CANCER ATTACKS THE MIDDLE AGED

Men and Women Between 40 and 60 the Most Frequent Subjects of the Deadly Disease.

It has long been recognized by the medical profession that cancer is chiefly a disease of middle-life. Welch, the noted author, in his System of Medicine, says that in "2,033 tabulated cases of cancer of the stomach, three-fourths occurred between the ages of 40 and 60." So, too, cancer of the breast, cancer of the lip, cancer of the womb, cancer of the bowels, and, in fact, all cancerous growths, in whatever part of the body they may be found, occur most frequently in middle-aged persons. That being the case, would it not be wise for persons getting up in years, to consider carefully any lumps or growth on any part of the body, however insignificant these may appear to be? They may not cause much trouble now. What may they develop into a year hence? At this early stage we would strongly advise everyone to take treatment, as it is a simple matter to have these growths removed by our remedy, and much subsequent suffering averted. If you have let things run on till the cancer is well pronounced, it will take a while longer, but still we can effect a perfect and permanent cure. If you are in the last stages of cancer we cannot positively promise cure, although we have cured quite a number of cases. Yet we can always help you and give you a great deal of comfort and ease. Our treatment is a constitutional remedy that attacks cancer at its origin in the system, and as the cause is removed the cancer lumps or growth gradually fade away, till not a vestige remains. We have cured dozens of persons in Canada these last few years, and if you would like to know something about their cases and more about our treatment, send 4 cents in stamps and we will give you full information. Stock & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

Frank C. Jarvis vs. the London Street Railway Company, have been postponed until the January assizes.

Outside of the actions against the London Street Railway Company there have been three criminal cases and one suit against the G. T. R. Company heard at the assizes this week.

AT TIMES YOU ASK.

At times you ask where you shall go when your physician's prescription demands immediate and careful attention. We solicit this trade, as we are in a position to assure you prompt attention, great care and a long experience in the compounding of drugs and medicines.

Infants' Foods and Feeding Bottles. Our stock of Fancy and Standard Toilet Preparations is unsurpassed, and at prices to meet your views.

We are prepared to supply you with Paine's Celery Compound, the great popular medicine of the day. We recommend it as reliable and honest.

B. A. MITCHELL, DRUGGIST.
114 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

It is estimated that there are 30,000 pupils in the agricultural schools of the United States.
Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done it will do again.

Are supplied in various qualities for all purposes
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC SOAP
Pure, Antiseptic, Emollient.
Ask your dealer to obtain full particulars for you.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., Manchester
Don't pay more than necessary for a suit
Try one of ours at \$10 and up
RICHMOND ST. CAR
All Work Guaranteed.
PARK AVENUE
WM. SLATER
583 Richmond Street.

SWEET HOME SOAP

SWEET HOME SOAP

Is Good Enough
For Anybody,
For Anything,
For Everywhere.

London Advertiser.

ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.

Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

London, Saturday, Nov. 25.

Canadian Shipping and the Grain Trade.

The Dominion Government some weeks ago suspended the coasting laws so as to permit American steamships to handle traffic between Fort William and Georgian Bay ports. This was done at the urgent request of the Montreal Corn Exchange and the Winnipeg Board of Trade. These important commercial bodies represented that Canadian boats could not carry off the grain awaiting shipment at Fort William and that unless relief was provided, there would be a congestion of traffic with very serious results to the Manitoba farmers and the grain trade generally. The Government, putting the claims of the farmers first, issued the order-in-council referred to.

The Canadian marine and shipbuilding interests at once entered a protest, which they formally laid before the Ministers in an interview at Ottawa on Wednesday. Mr. Barlow Cumberland, speaking for the deputation, denied that there was anything approaching a grain blockade at Fort William and that Canadian ships were easily capable of moving the crops. Up to last Saturday night, he said, only one United States vessel had carried a cargo from Fort William to Georgian Bay. He urged that Canada should keep control of her internal coasting trade and not permit American ships to compete.

Other members of the deputation spoke to the same effect. Mr. Thomas Long, of Collingwood, stating that if the company with which he was connected could get a guarantee that the coasting law would not be interfered with, they would build large steel and iron vessels costing \$200,000 or \$250,000 each. His company would employ from a thousand to two thousand men. Mr. McKay, of Hamilton, stated that he had decided to order in England two vessels of 75,000 to 100,000 bushels capacity each, deliverable in May and June, but that he suspended the order until he found what the Government's intentions were. Mr. McKay did not explain wherein ordering his ships from England would help Canadian shipbuilding interests. Mr. James Scott, of Toronto, said the lumbermen were a unit against the regulations and that the navigation company in which he was interested had arranged to build a large fleet, but operations had been stopped.

The Premier gave no pledge to the deputation, but his answer was distinctly favorable. He pointed out that the Montreal Corn Exchange and the Winnipeg Board of Trade as far back as three years ago had represented that Canadian shipping was inadequate to take all the grain from Fort William in the autumn, and the blue books showed that Ontario's shipping had steadily declined. The Government had credited these representations, and believed that we would either have to build some more ships or allow American shipowners to help in moving our vast crops. The step was taken reluctantly; it was not the intention to make it a permanent feature, and the Premier promised that it would not be repeated unless Parliament amended the coasting laws.

Mr. Alex. McFee, president of the Montreal Corn Exchange, claims that there was no misrepresentation in the statements made by that body in asking for the suspension of the coasting laws. Mr. McFee still maintains that the Canadian tonnage on the lakes is insufficient, and he cites instances this season where he could not get Canadian vessels to carry grain from Fort William. Mr. J. B. Campbell, another member of the Montreal Corn Exchange, asserts that our "insane coasting laws" benefit New York state more than Canada, and do not give the Canadian grain trade a chance to build itself up.

The fact that only one American ship took advantage of the suspension of our coast laws would seem to show that the reports of a congestion of grain at Fort William were exaggerated, though it may be, as Mr. Campbell says, that American shipping circles could not be expected to adjust themselves to the new conditions in a day, seeing that grain, which moves in the fall is in most cases contracted for in the summer months. At any rate the Government acted with the best intentions, in putting the interests of the western producers above all others. It is to be hoped the Canadian lake marine, which has been stationary for some years, is about to have its growing time, like other things. In that event there need be no divergence between the interests of the shipping trade and the grain trade.

A Return to Sanity.

M. DeLacasse's speech yesterday in the French Chamber of Deputies was the most rational uttered by a French statesman in many a long day. It shows that political sanity is on top again in France. M. DeLacasse practically admits that Chauvinism has urged the foreign policy of the republic to crazy extremes, and that it is time to call a halt. Instead of "shaking the fist at all the world," to use the Minister's phrase, France should conserve her energies for more profitable and peaceful ends, and devote her efforts to maintaining what is acquired rather than seek aggrandizement. How long will this admirable temper last? France's political system does not lend itself to continuity.

Another Victory for Ontario.

Judge Street's decision yesterday is another victory for the Ontario Government and provincial rights.

A coterie of Michigan lumbermen attacked the law passed by the Provincial Legislature, requiring logs cut on Canadian crown lands to be sawn in this Province before being exported. These lumbermen claimed the right to have their licenses renewed, without this onerous clause. They also contended that the law was ultra vires of the Provincial Legislature, on the ground that to the Dominion Parliament belonged the exclusive right of making laws for the regulation of trade and commerce by virtue of the British North America Act.

Judge Street has dismissed the petition of the lumbermen and sustained the Provincial Legislature on all points. It is likely the petitioners will carry the case to higher courts, but there can be little doubt of the result. Meanwhile, many of our Michigan friends have accepted the situation, and are carrying on their sawmill operations in Ontario. Our lumber industry is booming in all branches. Long may it boom!

The result will encourage Premier Ross to go on with the vigorous policy outlined in his Whistler speech. What the Government can do to compel the manufacture of lumber in this Province, they may be able to do with pulpwood, mineral ores and other natural resources. These are now exported largely in the raw state. The processes of manufacture should be undertaken at home.

Sudden Death.

The untimely death of the Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Hobart, contains a grave warning, because he was the victim of habits which are typical of a large class of his countrymen. A New York paper gives the following details:

"During the winters of 1897-98-99, night after night, for weeks at a time, Mr. Hobart was a guest at banquets where the courses ran anywhere from seven to fifteen. 'He was not a discreet eater, and made no persistent effort to dine on the simplest dishes the menu afforded. On the contrary, he liked the richest viands, and indulged his fancy without stint. 'The tax on his digestive organs in time affected his liver and kidneys, and weakened the action of his heart. Early in the spring of 1899 he began to show serious signs of organic illness following an attack of grip. 'Prior to that his prandial record was something extraordinary. From Jan. 1 last to the early part of April, about one hundred days, he attended nine dinners and about forty luncheons and breakfasts. Between April 1, 1898, and April 1, 1899, he gave fifty-six elaborate banquets in his Washington home, and he was invited to give others for every one he gave himself."

It should not be inferred from this that Mr. Hobart was a glutton by inclination. His official station obliged him to dispense and accept hospitality on a lavish scale. But full feeding would not have cut him off in his prime had he kept his system toned up and his digestion active by a reasonable amount of physical exercise. The manner of his taking off was identical with that of ex-Governor Flower, the New York banker, a few weeks ago. Mr. Flower led an absolutely sedentary life, but was a hearty eater, and continued to throw heaps of food on a sluggish digestion until an extra heavy meal stopped the action of his heart. Sudden death has become chronic among American politicians, bankers, brokers, merchants and others in similar walks, especially in the large cities, where the pressure and tension are greatest. Sir Charles Dilke dilated on this theme in a recent magazine article. He pointed out that the average British statesman was addicted to some branch of sport or athletics, but these had no place in the programme of the average American public man. He made a strong plea for the British example. Not long ago Mr. Chauncey Depew uttered an eloquent warning against the mode of life common to men of affairs like himself. Experience had convinced him that the man who worked at high pressure and neglected the tonic of recreation invariably passed through three stages: First, a lowering of physical vitality; second, a falling off in the grade of his work; third, sudden death. The truth of this is fearfully evident in the increasing numbers who are cut off by heart failure when they should be in the maturity of their powers.

John Bull can afford a good-sized snicker when he hears the French Minister of Foreign Affairs calling for "the open door" in China.

The Kingston News, in a moment of candor, admits that the ideas of the new Premier of Ontario are "all right." And he will carry them out, too, as opportunity offers.

Only a month to Christmas! Enterprising merchants cannot too soon begin the holiday selling campaign. Buyers will turn out in plenty when they are assured that the novelties are on hand. And novelties in plenty, we are told, there will be.

The story that Cecil Rhodes keeps a balloon as a means of escape should Kimberley fall, is pretty, but improbable. If the balloon came down in Boer territory, Rhodes' life wouldn't be worth much. The man is no coward, and if it came to the worst he would prefer to die fighting. Capture would mean the gallows sure.

The Winnipeg Telegram attacks Mr. Sifton because immigration into the United States last season was ten times greater than the immigration into Canada. As the population of the United States is thirteen times greater

than Canada's, this country is doing better proportionately than its neighbor. It was not so a few years ago.

"The Sky Pilot" is a new book by Ralph Connor, who has already become favorably known to a large circle of readers through the pages of "Black Rock." Its sub-title is "A Tale of the Foothills," and the Foothills are described as the district where the prairies climb over softly rounded mounds to the bases of the Rocky Mountains. It is described as a territory full of interest and romance. Ere the reader has finished the story of the Sky Pilot and his labors, disappointments and successes among the cowboys, and other more interesting picturesque characters introduced by the author, he will probably come to the conclusion that the Foothills certainly make good their title to interest and romance. Doubtless the Pilot, the Duke, Gwen, Bronco Bill and others are idealized, but we owe a debt of gratitude to those who see with the poet's vision elements of beauty where others see them not. If there has been no one missionary in the west who could elicit for the photograph of the Sky Pilot, at least there have been many animated by as high a spirit, and exercising an equally great influence for good. As long as Ralph Connor can draw as pleasing pictures of life in the great West, he may count on his audience. The book is published by the Westminster Co., Toronto, and is a credit to the house.

What Others Say.

A Pertinent Question.

[Stratford Beacon.]

Might we ask if the Robert Birmingham, so active in St. Thomas, is the "R. Bir." the man with the "influence" of Andy Ingram's old-time letter?

Buller's Great Regret.

[Victoria Times.]

Before leaving England for the seat of war Gen. Buller said in a letter to a correspondent: "I only wish my boy was with me. How he would have enjoyed his luck." Gen. Buller's son, mentioned in the foregoing, was an officer in the Second Battalion of the Sixth Rifles, his father's corps, and died last July.

Kruger as a Preacher.

[Household World.]

Kruger, in addition to his other accomplishments, is by far the best preacher in the Transvaal, and the Dutch Reformed Church boasted of some capable men there. He occupies the pulpit in a modern brick edifice across the street from his house about once a month, and always talks to standing room only. He uses no notes, but speaks off-hand from a text, and does not hesitate to sprinkle a little humor in the discourse. In his speeches before the Raad he quotes Scripture generously, and even more so in conversation.

Light and Shade.

Spotts-Miss Elder is much older than I thought.
Hunker—Impossible!
Spotts—Well, I asked her if she had read Aesop's Fables, and she said she had read them when they first came out.

Her Irate Parent (to youth who has tarried late of an evening)—Young man, do you know it is past 11 o'clock? The Tarrying Youth—Yes, sir. But she has been sitting on my knee for the past two hours, and I didn't want to tell her.

Irate Parent—Then hereafter don't keep your hat on your lap. Hang it on the peg in the hall.—Philadelphia Call.

O'Rafferty—'Twas a sad blow that befell Cassidy. Did ye not hear?
McGinnis—Sorra th' word av ut.
"Sure, he's dead. Struck be lightning," he was.
"O my! O my! But I'm not surprised. Faith, he had a sickly look the last time I seen him!"

"What's the difference between mounted infantry and cavalry?" asked the one who had been reading the latest dispatches from the Transvaal.
"The same difference as there is between a horse and a mule."

HUMOR GERMS

EXPULSED BY

Cuticura Resolvent

Greatest of Blood Purifiers

and Humor Cures.

That is to say, it purifies the blood and cures itching humors, eruptions, and all the skin diseases, while warms the system with Cuticura Soap, and gentle anointments with Cuticura (ointment), greatest of emollient skin ointments, cleanses the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, allays itching, burning, and inflammation, and soothes and heals. Thus it is speedily, permanently, and economically cures the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail.

TETTER ON HANDS CURED

I had been troubled with tetter for several years. At times my hands would be sore all over, and I could not use them at all, and were so tender that clear water, even, smarted like fire, and it spread over arms, neck, and face. I had been treated by physicians, but without benefit, when I began the CUTICURA remedies. I found relief before I had taken the first bottle. I used three of four bottles of CUTICURA Resolvent, one cake of CUTICURA Soap, and one box of CUTICURA (ointment), and it has now troubled me no more. S. L. L. CURE, Springfield, Ill.

BLOOD POISON CURED

One of my children ran a rusty nail into his foot, which was most painful. His blood got out of order, and sore broke out on his hands and feet. I gave him one bottle of CUTICURA Resolvent and used one cake of CUTICURA Soap, and the child recovered. March 15, '92. Mrs. J. S. FURLEY, Markham, Ont.

EVERLASTING ITCHING

I have been troubled with an everlasting itching and burning of the skin on my feet. I was prevailed upon to try CUTICURA remedies. The result was simply wonderful. In one week after using the CUTICURA Resolvent, my feet were healthy and free of the itching. B. H. VAN GLAEN, 721 Seaton Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Hold through the world. FORTY D. AND C. CO., Sole Agents, Boston. Buy in Bulk Every Where. SAVE YOUR SKIN. Itchy and Itchy by using CUTICURA Soap.

Phone 1046 THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO. Phone 1046

Grand Display of Holiday Goods

READY FOR THE RUSH.

The approaching holiday season is a cause of unusual activity all over the store. Recent changes and improvements have given us more space and now we're prepared for the biggest holiday trade we ever had. The stocks in different departments have been largely increased in order to meet the holiday demand and everything is in readiness for prompt service.

Fancy Goods, Dolls, Novelties, etc.

The newest, prettiest and daintiest novelties are to be found here. We enumerate a very few of the lines on our 25c table:

A handsome line of Inkstands, containing two bottles and pen rack, Fancy Candlesticks, Wrought Iron Candlesticks, Dainty China Pen, Pin and Comb Trays, handsomely decorated and gilded. Extra special line of Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, handsomely decorated and gilded, in blue, crimson and pink. Swinging Match Holders, Fancy China Match Holders, Hand Decorated Paper Match Scratchers, Original designs, Fine Cut Glass Bud Vases, Tall Crystalline Vases, Fancy Blotters, Pretty Paper Weights, Mephistopheles Paper Weights, Cute Metal Figures, Handsome Paper Knives, Japanese Metal Trays.

A very special line of Ladies' and Children's Purses, gilt and silver tipped. Seal Purses in all colors.

See and judge for yourself of the value of our special 25c Kid Body Doll. We make a specialty of Kid Body Dolls, ranging in price from 10c to 35c.

Beautiful French Dolls at \$1.75, worth \$2.50.
Large Size French Dolls at \$2.75, regular \$3.25.
Novelties in Dolls, Soldiers, South Sea Islanders, Eskimos, Spaniards and Clo.

Woolen Dolls for the babies, at 10c, 15c and 25c.
Also Stuffed Rabbits, Monkeys, Horses, Dogs, etc., at 15c and 25c.

Very Special in Hosiery and Underwear.

For Saturday and Monday, Ladies' and Boys' Soft Wool Hose, Ribbed, Seamless feet, extra good quality, per pair.....25c
Children's Heavy Wool Hose, Ribbed and Seamless Feet, all sizes, per pair.....17c, 18c and 20c
Boys' Double Knitted Hose made of Scotch fingering yarn, extra weight, regular value 75c a pair, special.....50c

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

208, 210, 210½ and 212 DUNDAS STREET.

tween dismounted cavalry and infantry," replied the colonel.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

"Who keeps office while you all go out to see the parades?"
"Why, the boss, of course."

300 WOMEN ON STRIKE

At the Eagle Knitting Works, Hamilton.

They Ask Mayor Teetzel to Act as Arbitrator.

But the Company Refuse to Settle the Matter in This Way.

Street Railway Employees' Strike Pending at Detroit—Other Labor News.

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 25.—The strike of female employees at the Eagle Knitting Company's factory is attaining large proportions. Yesterday 200 more employees came out to help the 100 girls already out on strike against reduction in the scale of wages.

The women asked the mayor to act as arbitrator, but the manager refuses to arbitrate and threatens to import labor from the United States. Mayor Teetzel wrote Manager Moodie a strong letter, disapproving his refusal to arbitrate, and said that he would bring before the city council the matter of exemption from taxation now enjoyed by the Eagle Company on about \$50,000 worth of property, which was granted on condition that the concern be kept in active operation. The mayor also said he would do his utmost with the Dominion government to have them enforce the alien labor law in Hamilton and prevent the importation of female labor from the United States.

The public generally is with the striking employees, who offer to return to work at the old scale of wages, but Mr. Moodie says he will neither arbitrate nor allow them to return until they apply for employment as individuals. The strike is the result of a reorganization of the finishing floor of the mill and the introduction of new labor-saving machinery. These machines do away with considerable hand labor. With the introduction of the new machinery came a reduced scale of prices for piece work in connection with the machines. About 30 girls were affected by the cut, and they refused to accept the new scale. On their quitting word the other girls employed on the same floor also went out on strike in sympathy with their fellow-workers.

Mr. Moodie said that the girls who would be employed on the new machines had hitherto been able to earn from \$10 to \$15 for eleven days' work. The new scale of prices would mean a cut on piece work prices equal to an average of 50 cents a week on these

wages. He further said, however, that by the new machines the girls could do at least 25 per cent more work daily than under the old arrangement, so that they would really receive more wages than formerly.

A deputation of eight or ten of the strikers, bright, intelligent young women, all residents of Hamilton, laid their case before Mayor Teetzel, whom they asked to represent them in an arbitration, which they proposed. They stated that there had been misrepresentation as to the cause of the strike. They did not quit work because of the introduction of improved machines, but because of a cut of rates of pay.

IMPENDING STREET CAR STRIKE IN DETROIT.

Detroit, Nov. 25.—At 3:45 yesterday morning a motion was offered and carried that all the street railway employees will strike at the end of 48 hours unless the company agrees to reinstate the three men just discharged from the Fourteenth avenue line, and to allow the Detroit union men to run the suburban line cars inside the city limits. Chairman Charles Lee, of the national executive board, presided, and urged the men to allow matters to go through the regular channel preparatory to the strike, but the men would not adopt this line, and decided upon this unusual method. The absence of President Mahon was deeply deplored by the conservative element.

General Manager du Pont, of the Citizens' Company, surprised the employees by naming W. D. Mahon, president of the Street Car Men's National Association, as a member of the board to arbitrate the difference with the local union over the Rapid Railway car crews. Mr. du Pont said that the difference is principally between the two divisions of the national organization of street car employees.

The street car men claim that they should, according to the agreement, operate suburban cars within the city limits, and that the posting of a notice to the contrary by the Municipal executive board, president, and urged the men to allow matters to go through the regular channel preparatory to the strike, but the men would not adopt this line, and decided upon this unusual method. The absence of President Mahon was deeply deplored by the conservative element.

Port Huron, Mich., Nov. 25.—The members of the Typographical Union in this city have commenced work on the nine-hour day plan, in accordance with the rule of the union, which went into effect all over the country. Everything is working smoothly. There was no kick here.

STRIKE SETTLED.

Evansville, Ind., Nov. 25.—The coal miners' strike in Southern Indiana has been practically settled. About 1,000 miners have gained an increase of wages to the Chicago scale of 66 cents a ton by the strike.

THE MUSICIANS' UNION.

Toronto, Nov. 25.—The commanding officers of the city regiments have decided to make concerted action to prevent interference by the Musical Protective Union with the three big military bands. The bandsmen have lately refused to play with non-union men on instructions from the union. The officers state that the men are under military discipline, and that they must play when they are instructed to play, whether non-union men are there or not. The bandsmen threaten to resign in a body, and the officers to this reply that they will have to serve out their term as privates in that case. The officers say also they will do with bugle bands alone for years rather than submit to the present conditions, which, in effect, constitute mutiny.

K. O. L.—WOMEN'S ASSEMBLIES.

Boston, Nov. 25.—At the meeting of the general assembly of the K. O. L., that portion of the special committee recommending that the publication of souvenir programmes be pro-

hibited, was tabled temporarily. Document No. 2, from committee on the state of the order, which was that portion of General Master Workman Parsons' report referring to his action in the recent political campaign in New York city, did not meet the approval of the committee, and the matter was tabled. The same committee reporting the feasibility of establishing a school in civics recommended favorable consideration; this report was adopted. The school will be established in Washington and will be one of correspondence. The petition from D. A. 253, of New York, asking permission to establish a women's district assembly, was discussed at length and the committee on state of the order presented a resolution, which was adopted, voting the opinion of the general assembly that it recommend the formation of women's district assemblies wherever possible.

RIOUS WOMEN.

The rioting and rioting of the wives and other women relatives of the striking miners of Nanticoke, Pa., was resumed at Wilkes-Barre, and resulted in the arrest of one of their number, for throwing red pepper in the eyes of one of the deputies.

TERMS OF THE TANNERS.

Toronto, Nov. 25.—At a largely attended meeting of the tanners' section of the board of trade yesterday, it was resolved: "That as the tanners of the Province of Quebec have agreed to the terms of 60 days net, or 30 days, less 1 per cent, prompt cash, less 2 per cent, and discount allowed for any unexpired time at 12 per cent per annum the tanners' section of Ontario adopt the same as their standard of terms."

NOTES.

Fifty-seven of the merchant tailors of Detroit employ union help. An appeal has been issued by the Tailors' Union for organized labor to ask their tailors for the union label.

Louis Erne, sues Toledo Timbers' Union for \$10,000 damages, alleging that he lost his job because his application for membership was rejected by the union.

Foreman Hallowell, of a furniture factory in Marion, Ind., has been indicted by a grand jury for discharging workmen who were about to join a union.

A CARD

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a twenty-five cent bottle of Dr. Williams' English Pills, if, after using three-fourths of contents of bottle, they do not relieve Constipation and Headache. We also warrant that four bottles will permanently cure the most obstinate case of Constipation. Satisfaction or no pay when Wills' English Pills are used.

J. Callard, chemist, 390 Richmond street, London, Ont.

E. A. Mitchell, Chemist, Gothio Hall, London, Ont.

W. T. Strong & Co., Chemists, 134 Dundas street, London, Ont.

E. W. Boyle, Druggist, 622 Dundas street, London, Ont.

J. G. Shuff, Chemist, 540 Dundas street, London, Ont.

H. J. Childs, Druggist, London, Ont.

C. McCallum, Druggist, London, Ont.

N. W. Emerson, Druggist, 120 Dundas street, London, Ont.

N. J. McDermid, Druggist, corner Dundas and Wellington streets, London, Ont.

W. S. B. Barkwell, Chemist, corner Dundas and Wellington streets, London, Ont.

Anderson & Nelles, Druggists, 240 Dundas street, London, Ont. 52b2

EVERYONE IS LOOKING

AT THEM...

and the most of our large stock of pictures will soon be picked out. Make your selection for Christmas now, and have them nicely framed while our stock is full and before the rush comes on. We will put them aside for you until Christmas.

E. N. HUNT, 190 Dundas Street

OVER THE TEACUPS

Hope on, hope ever, by the sudden springing of green fields that nature hid so long. And by the bursts of free, triumphant singing. After long weary months the woods among.

The winter festivities are being ushered in by a round of "teas." Two or three times a week the little white card comes to remind us that on a certain afternoon a pleasant hostess, joy room and a group of friends, wait us. Everyone looks better in furs, and as everyone is sure to know it, the result is cheerful and contented faces. We need something cheerful and enlivening and hopeful these autumn days. Haven't you, too, all of you, watched that red ball of fire sink in almost awful and I am rather frightened to use that word carelessly? Splendor over London. West these afternoons, and seen as we feel the long, long shadows creep on tentatively between the stark-naked branches? You shiver, perhaps, and that curious, indescribable sensation we call "blueness" drops on you all at once. You go home rather sadly. You think how short the days are getting. You did not realize that summer was gone—and memory, tugging at your heart-strings, reminds you of other things gone with the summer that will return with it. Hope on, I say. After all, you have outlived past sorrows. Will not the new summer bring its own roses and sunny skies?

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Somerville, assisted by Miss Maude Somerville, entertained a large number of friends at the tea hour.

Smallman was hostess of a tea for married ladies on Monday afternoon. Among the guests was handsome Mrs. Percy Elliot, now the guest of Mrs. Kent. Mrs. Elliot was beautifully gowned in moire antique with lace applique on the bodice. As usual "Waverley" was the scene of a very enjoyable gathering.

Last Saturday afternoon an "At Home" was given by Mrs. John Labatt, of Queen's avenue. Many pretty comments were made on the tea table, where a shower of graceful red carnations rose from a lovely silver chandelier, lights twinkled in amongst the flowers, chifton and smile—all reflected beautifully in the mirrors on each side of the room. The whole house was charmingly decorated, and though there were a number of people, there was no sign of that uncomfortable thing called "a crowd." Miss Labatt, who assisted her mother, wore a dainty black and gray striped gown with five ruffles of white, and white lace applique bodice.

Mrs. Denison, of Wolsey Barracks, gave a tea for about twenty girls last Friday afternoon in honor of her popular young niece and guest, Miss Delamere, daughter of Col. Delamere, of Toronto.

So the "golf dance" is one of those tantalizing "might have been's!" Too bad, isn't it?

Last Saturday afternoon the fair sex hurried down to the football game and cheer our Juniors on to victory. Everyone was terribly enthusiastic, and all the girls appeared to be deeply learned in "tricks" and "off-side." Our hearty congratulations to the heroes!

A wedding in which Londoners will be interested took place in Hamilton in Christ's Church Cathedral on Wednesday afternoon, when Miss Eva Travers Lucas was united in marriage to Mr. Edward Herbert Ambrose, of the law firm of Messrs. McBurn & Ambrose. The bride has often been a guest here, and Miss Lorna Gibbons was one of the four bridesmaids, the others being the Misses Ambrose and Miss Kennedy of Hamilton. The church was handsomely decorated with chrysanthemums and palms, and the ceremony was beautiful and impressive. The little bride looked girlish and sweet in a tunic of ivory satin over a corset of pleated chiffon, trimmed with flowers of rare rose point Brussels lace, caught up with orange blossoms. Bodice, yoke and sleeves were of white chiffon, trimmed with wavyed chiffon ruffles and over the shoulders a bertha of the same covey lace and orange blossoms. The veil was of lilyon lace, fastened to the hair with a coronet of orange blossoms, caught with a diamond star, the gift of the groom. The bridesmaids wore tunics of cream liberty satin over billowy flowers of a corset-pleated chiffon and strappings having yokes of chiffon and strappings of baby ribbon and cream guipure. They wore black velvet directoire chapeaux, with plumes, and pearl and outline pins, the gift of the groom.

TEA.

All grocers sell Tea, but all Teas are not the same. Some are good and some are not. We have had a great many years' experience, and after carefully studying the productions of all the countries we recommend the use of

Pure Indian or Ceylon.

Make your Tea in an earthen pot, use boiling water, let it draw seven minutes. Buy our 25c or 35c Indian or Ceylon.

Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co
100 DUNDAS ST.

Mr. Paul Ambrose, Dr. Glasco, H. G. Gates, and Irvine Johnson were the ushers. Mrs. Ambrose's going away gown was of old rose cloth, with cloth applique of a lighter shade. The vest of white satin and guipure lace was trimmed with old rose velvet. A toque of the same shade of velvet and feathers, shading to pink, and a handsome sealskin, with ermine vest and collar (as the fashions now dictate a combination of different kinds of fur), completed the costume. Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose will reside (after the honeymoon in the States) at 72 Hannah street, West Hamilton.

On Tuesday evening next the Worshipful Master, officers and members of the Tuscan Lodge will give their annual reception at the Masonic Temple. As usual, it will no doubt prove an enjoyable affair.

The annual exhibition of the Women's Art Club will be held in the spacious rooms above the Public Library next week, opening at 10 a.m., on Wednesday, Nov. 23. Those interested in the lovely things.

"Exquisitely minute, A miracle of design," will have an opportunity of seeing the results of the long summer's work until Saturday evening next. There will be some new exhibitors from Toronto, whose work will no doubt be very interesting, and the dainty exhibits will no doubt draw even a greater crowd than last year.

This afternoon a novel entertainment in the form of a chrysanthemum tea in aid of the children's pavilion of the new hospital will be given by the students of Health College, and is sure to be a success and a very pretty one into the bargain.

GYP.

WESTERN ONTARIO

A railway between Guelph and Goderich is being proposed.

The Bell Telephone Company will install an electric fire alarm system in St. Thomas.

The Lambton Poultry and Pet Stock Show will be held in Petrolia on Dec. 23, 24, 25 and 26.

Mrs. Catherine O'Keefe was run down by a C. P. R. engine in Chatham. She will probably die.

The Owen Sound chair factory recently received an order from Australia for 150,000 chairs.

Three young men of Norwich have been arrested for robbing Lee Cluey's laundry. They have confessed.

A daughter of John O'Neil, of Raleigh township, was kicked in the face by a horse. She was seriously injured.

Thomas Hazzard was working in a sawmill in Woodstock Thursday. It caved in on him. He was nearly killed.

Twenty three thousand five hundred barrels of apples were shipped from Goderich by the G. T. R. this fall.

A manufacturer of upholstered goods in Grand Rapids (Mich.) will locate in Stratford if given a bonus of \$5,000.

James McShane's 100-acre farm, com. Bayham was recently sold to Clayton Wilson, Yarmouth township, for \$1,500.

Wm. Ayres, of Woodstock, got a bullet-hole in the rim of his hat, close to the crown on Sunday evening. He says George Bruce fired a revolver at him, and the police are investigating.

The Star Loan Company has made the following sales of farm property in the last few days: 100 acres, lot 10, com. 24,000; 30 to Robert McMillan, lot 2, 140 acres, lot 10, com. 8, Dunwich, for Mr. Kerr, \$3,300; 200 acres, lot 27, North Talbot road, to Richard Kimble, \$6,500.

The farmers in the neighborhood of Chatham are reaping quite a harvest with turkeys, geese and ducks. Over 3,500 turkeys, geese and ducks were bought and killed by one Chatham firm for shipment to the old country. Seven cents per pound was paid for live turkeys, and from 25 to 50 cents each for ducks and geese.

The chief of police at Ottawa writes that the lady of that city who claimed to identify the body of the murdered tramp found at Forest as her brother, John Kirkwood, has received a letter from the supposed dead man, stating that he is alive and well. The dead man had been identified by Kirkwood's sister by the fact that he had a tattoo on his left arm, a tattoo marks on his arm, and a scar caused by a burn, on his right hand.

Canadian Order of Foresters.

[Assessment System.] Among the many fraternal societies in the Dominion of Canada, the Canadian Order of Foresters stands at the top as regards finances, having the largest surplus per \$1,000 of risk of any society doing business in this country. The membership now numbers nearly 24,000, and the surplus in the Insurance Fund at the end of September last was \$802,000, and it is increasing at an average of \$11,000 per month. The business of the society is confined to the Dominion, hence the death rate is very low, being only 4.36 per 1,000 of membership in the year 1908, and the average death rate since the organization of the society in 1879 has been only 4.91. The society is adding largely to its membership, new Courts being established in all parts of the Dominion and the old Courts are being strengthened. The insurance premiums are very low, being as follows, payable monthly in advance:

Between 18 and 25 years.....25 cents
" 25 and 30 years.....30 cents
" 30 and 35 years.....35 cents
" 35 and 40 years.....40 cents
" 40 and 45 years.....45 cents

For further particulars inquire of any of the Officers or members of the Order, or address

R. ELLIOTT, THOS. WHITE,
H. C. R., High Sec'y,
Ingersoll, Brantford,
or ERNST GARTING, Brantford.

THERE is not a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nuffly things with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil—a pumone of acknowledged efficacy. It cures soreness and lameness when applied externally, as well as swollen neck and crick in the back, and, as an inward specific, possesses

THE FASHODA SETTLEMENT

Defended by Delcasse, French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

He Favors Conciliation and Arbitration.

Future of Samoa-Italy and Britain Must Be Friendly-Lord Salisbury Improving-Two British Vessels Lost.

London, Nov. 25.—Yesterday in the French Chamber of Deputies, M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs, in touching upon the lingering newspaper strictures as to the Fashoda settlement, remarked: "Some papers make it a habit of dwelling upon national humiliation. The government took a decision which it was quite justified in doing, and a subsequent treaty gave France vast territory and consolidated the African empire. The government's full in Europe, and insist that she ought to intervene everywhere. They unceasingly demand territorial aggrandizement, as if we did not have already an immense colonial empire to develop. We shall consult the country's interest, and not seek for popularity. When the government considers where our vital interests lie, and the fact that the population of France increases but little, it comes to the conclusion that it ought rather to devote its efforts to maintaining the acquired rather than seek aggrandizement." Loud cheers followed this statement of policy.

FAVORS CONCILIATION.

"It is," the minister continued, "by endeavoring to smooth difficulties by conciliating interests and by suppressing so far as possible the sources of conflict, that we have maintained the friendship of some and certainly the esteem of all. I am aware that some journals urge an opposite policy—the policy of shaking the fist at all the world, a policy which implies stupefying ignorance, and the shameless exploitation of noblest sentiments. Who does not see that the dignity and safety of the country would be ruined by such an attitude? But you will never tolerate such a policy. Bluster does not mean strength." (Cheers.)

PROBABLE SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE.

A dispatch from Colonel, Chitt, says that the British ship Dunne (Capt. Winterston), from Barry, June 17, for Junin, was dismasted in a gale, and is supposed to have foundered. Part of the crew have landed at Sandy Point. Search is being made for the remaining members have returned unsuccessful in finding them or the vessel.

Word is received from Bratvator that the British steamer Canada, from Quebec for Sunderland, after drifting since Nov. 19, the day she was abandoned by the captain and crew, has gone ashore near Christiansund, Norway. The vessel is in a difficult position to work upon. The eleven members of the crew who left the Coguet in the second boat when she was abandoned have not been heard of.

ACCIDENT TO MICHAEL DAVITT. Michael Davitt was thrown from his carriage in a street accident in Dublin Friday and rendered unconscious by the fall. He revived soon after he had been taken to the residence of John Dillon. Although he complains of injuries to the back and head, his physicians do not consider his condition such as to cause alarm.

FRANCE AND CHINA. Turning to the situation in China, and the recent incidents in Kwang-Chau-Wan Province, the minister reviewed the concessions obtained by other nations, and said France's share had been inferior to Great Britain's, adding: "We took what we think is the most convenient spot, but we have our husband our resources, for effects in our vital interests may render it necessary. Our immense empire and frontier in China ought to keep us from impatient enterprise which might cost us dearly. The partition of China is not imminent. Russia has reached Peking, because she had not met with great success. Our source of influence lies beyond Tonkin. The point of dispute is in a poor province, but what is important to us is that China has undertaken not to yield the neighborhood provinces to the influence of any one power." (The statement was greeted with cheers.) "We must seek to maintain the open door."

MISCHIEF-MAKERS DENOUNCED. A speaker then denounced "those unscrupulous politicians who exploit the noble sentiments of the country in order to excite public opinion against the government." He recalled the fact that Germany, on the morning of her victories, was obliged to seek an alliance, was opposed to the dreibund, has been drawn closer, and this alliance, which guarantees the neighborly relations of far-reaching projects in the future, ought to encourage us to persevere in the existing line of policy."

ON THE RIGHT TRACK. The general opinion in the lobbies was that the speech of M. Delcasse had produced an excellent impression at home and abroad. The anti-Semites and Socialists, applauded. The foreign minister was careful to avoid saying anything calculated to arouse the susceptibilities of any country. An explanation of his allusion to the dual alliance is found in his recent conferences with the Russian foreign minister Count Muraviev, in Paris and St. Petersburg.

ITALY AND BRITAIN. Menotti and Ricciootti Garibaldi, the sons of the famous Italian patriot, have written to the newspapers, protesting against the demonstration summoned by the Young Garibaldians in favor of the Boers. They declare that Italy must remain the friend of England, who helped her, and particularly the Garibaldians, in the wars that culminated in Italian independence.

SAMOA. The Berlin correspondent of the London Standard says: All the German sovereigns have congratulated Emperor William and Count Von Buelow upon the conclusion of the Samoan expedition. The future administration of the islands falling to Germany has not yet been determined, but it will be, so far as possible, self-government.

THE KAISER TO THE QUEEN-REGENT. The Madrid correspondent of the London Standard says: The Spanish ambassador in London has telegraphed

the Spanish government that after the Windsor banquet Emperor William requested him to convey his majesty's thanks to the queen-regent for the welcome given to the German princes and the mission bearing the cross of the Black Eagle for the young king. Empress Augusta and the Queen also expressed their admiration for the ambassador adds, for the fact and queen with which the queen-regent rubs over Spain.

THE QUAKERS AND THE WAR. London, Nov. 24.—Three of the firms supplying the Queen's gift of chocolate to the soldiers are composed of Quakers. One is a member of the Peace Society, and another never contracts for army supplies, but this is regarded as a private matter, from which no profit will accrue.

SIXTY-SEVEN YEARS OLD. St. Petersburg, Nov. 24.—The Novoe Vremya today says that Count Muraviev, the minister of foreign affairs, has suggested a revision of the treaty of commerce between Russia and the United States, which was concluded in 1832.

HOW THE REVISED TARIFF WORKS.

Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, president of the Board of Trade, speaking at Croyden, his constituency, said that the British exports to Canada in the three months since June 30 had increased 16 per cent. He added that in the previous year, under a partial operation of the new tariff, the increase was only 11 per cent.

CABLE NOTES. Advice from Tien-Tsin say that the negotiations of the American syndicate regarding the Hankow-Canton Railway have been brought to a successful termination.

It was announced from Hatfield that the railway was progressing favorably. Emperor William went out riding yesterday morning, and was afterward photographed with the empress. Their majesties attended the memorial service in honor of the late Princess of Leiningen in the private chapel at Windsor Castle, at which Queen Victoria was also present.

DEPARTMENTS ARE ALLOCATED

Work of the Various Ontario Ministers Is Now Laid Out.

Toronto, Nov. 25.—The allocation of the sub-departments of the different ministers was decided on at the Ontario cabinet meeting on Thursday. Premier Ross was not prepared yesterday to make a detailed announcement of the changes made, but he gave the most important of them.

All public institutions and the hotel licenses will henceforth be under the control of the provincial secretary. Hon. Mr. Stratton. Division courts go to the public works department, being taken over from the treasurer's department. The effect of these changes is to leave the premier free to devote his whole attention to the duties of his position as leader of the government.

Mr. Ross will announce the other minor changes today. It is understood they will include the transference of the immigration department to crown lands, while insurance will go to the attorney-general.

THE SMALL-POX

Several Suspected Cases Reported to Have Developed in Essex.

Toronto, Nov. 25.—A report received yesterday by Dr. Bryce from the provincial board of health inspector in the smallpox district of Essex states that a number of suspected cases have developed the disease. One of the difficulties that have to be met with, he says, is a tendency on the part of physicians to let convalescent patients out too soon. He will, however, take stern measures to maintain a strict quarantine. Circulars have been issued by the provincial board to the health officers throughout the province warning them to be on the lookout for mild cases of smallpox.

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN

Mr. John Law, of this city, has received the following interesting letter, which explains itself:

No. 41 East Government street, Pensacola, Fla., Nov. 15, 1899.

John Law, London, Canada: The little booklet, with photographic views of Port Stanley, with compliments of the Lake Erie and Detroit Railway, was duly received, and it is very pretty, and a very nice way of booming what seems to be a fine summer resort, for pleasure-seekers, and I think the most beautiful little Yankee enterprise at the back of it.

By the way, John, that reminds me to ask what has become of the scheme you had on foot some eight or nine years ago, to build a sugar refinery and oil mill for coconuts at Port Stanley, and ship your stuff to and from the West Indies and South America by way of Cleveland, Ohio, and Pensacola, Florida. Now, had you carried out that idea, you would have been the pioneer of a big steamship trade from here, the easiest of access, and the most direct port on the gulf to any point in Central America, South America or the West Indies. Since that time the L. E. & D. R. has built docks and warehouses, the capacity of about 250 or 300 steamers a year. They handled about 125 steamers from here to Europe and the West Indies last year, and our export in grain, flour, tobacco, cottonseed meal and manufactured stuff amounted to between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 last year, and now they are doubling their capacity for handling our exports, and we will soon see a dozen steamers at a time loading for all parts of Europe, but, save Havana, the whole southern country below us is open to trade, such as you can see for yourself. Don't you think, John, you folks up in Ontario, are a little slow to see a point? I remain, yours as ever, CAPT. G. C. HARRIS.

The docks and warehouses referred to are immense buildings, and the largest of their kind in the United States. The dock will be 1,277 feet long by 108 feet wide, and the warehouses, two stories high, 50 feet wide, by 1,202 feet long. The timber required to build this immense structure will total over 5,000,000 feet, or 500 or more carloads of timber and lumber alone. It will have a capacity for housing about 500 carloads of freight. The channel between the docks will be extended 100 feet further out into the bay than at present. Some four miles of railway tracks will also be laid on the docks and surroundings. The foundation of the wharf alone will cost \$125,000. All the timber used in the foundation will be grown on the spot. For small vessels there will be a slip 50 feet wide and 672 feet long. The docks and buildings will be lighted by electric light, and several hundred men will be employed in its construction, and the work pushed to completion as fast as possible. The building of the structure will take eight months or a year.

TRUTH IN BULK

Recent Issue of the Star Causes a Sensation Among Its Readers.

EMINENT MEN INVOLVED

Irrefutable Mass of Evidence Gathered by a Canadian Concern Operating in the United States.

(From the Toronto Star.)

Readers of the Star were startled last Saturday to see the names of prominent public men high in the service of the United States printed in connection with indorsements of a Canadian patent remedy. Not only was it surprising that men of such prominence would permit their names to be used, though this was unusual enough, and it speaks volumes for the preparation that such was the case, but that United States senators and congressmen, prominent professional men and United States army officers should be willing to indorse a Canadian remedy is more surprising still. The people on the other side of the border are rather noted as being greater believers in the merits of their own goods than in those of other countries.

Last Saturday the Star published a full page of testimonials in favor of the Canadian preparation, Dodd's Kidney Pills. Each one of these letters was signed by a public man—and an eminent public man—in the United States. Each of these letters was accompanied by a portrait of the writer reproduced from photographs supplied by themselves. Seldom has there been such an exhibition of genuine gratitude to a medicine as that given Dodd's Kidney Pills by these gentlemen. Their names are known all through the States, two of them, at least, throughout the world. Men in the eye of the public, such as these men are, feel very strongly before they allow statements of opinions attached to their names to be published all over the country. They rightly feel a greater responsibility in such matters than ordinary private individuals. A public man has a reputation to sustain, and from long experience considers well before he expresses himself for publication.

There were no traces of hesitation about the letters on that United States History Page in last Saturday's Star, however; all was plain, honest and straightforward. The writers had been cured of kidney diseases by Dodd's Kidney Pills and had the courage and independence to announce the act in plain, outspoken terms. They were not getting anything for it; some people might make slighting remarks about their names being connected with a patent medicine testimonial. But this did not interfere with what they esteemed to be their duty to fellow-sufferers, and but fair to the medicine that cured them. Careless of anything but the facts—that Dodd's Kidney Pills had cured them of kidney diseases where other medicines and treatments had failed—they gave their evidence fairly and honestly for the benefit of others.

It takes a very unselfish man to allow his name to be associated with a patent medicine testimonial—or a man powerfully impressed with the merits of the preparation and unusually grateful for the benefits derived from it. One naturally dislikes having accounts of one's physical defects published broadcast, even though there is a complete cure attached. But there is a stage where ill-health becomes so pronounced that all pride, vanity, reserve—call it what you like—gives way. You are sick and you don't care who knows it. The fact can't be evaded. When a man in this condition, trying remedy after remedy in vain, at last strikes, perhaps quite unexpectedly, a medicine that cures him, he is so genuinely grateful, so filled with the joy of convalescence, that he is ashamed to think of keeping the facts to himself.

Such, no doubt, was the condition of mind of R. A. Wade, the great criminal lawyer of Chicago, whose testimonial appeared on the page under discussion. He it was who defended Pendergast, accused of murdering Carter Harrison, Mayor of Chicago. He is probably the best-known man in his profession in the United States, having been retained in more sensational criminal cases than any other lawyer in America. He was not only cured of kidney disease, but his sight, which, owing to the attacks of that essential feature of kidney disease, uric acid, had been entirely lost, was restored by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Captain Bogardus, champion rifle shot of the world, distinguished veteran of the Civil War, was cured of Bright's Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills. When it is considered that Bright's Disease used to be incurable, the feeling that prompted Captain Bogardus to give his name and testimonial for the benefit of others will be understood.

Hon. Alva Merrill, of Illinois, was cured of Rheumatism by Dodd's Kidney Pills, and thought enough of the medicine that cured him to recommend it above his own signature. "I heartily indorse Dodd's Kidney Pills," says he, "to anyone with deranged kidneys or rheumatic pain."

Senator Busse, Representative Risum, Captain McComb, Roy Keator, were among those who freely testified to the merits of Dodd's Kidney Pills on the United States History Page, and their pictures appeared last week in the Star. This page is considered the strongest mass of evidence ever printed in favor of a patent medicine in this country.

SUCCEEDED

in life—had a knowledge of business methods. Perhaps this interests you. Catalogues of the Forest City Business and Shorthand College, London, sent free. We have just supplied E. Leonard & Sons with a stenographer.

J. W. WESTERVELT,
Principal.

Overcoats

An extra large selection of the latest importations of all the heavy materials. Come in and see them.

O. LABELLE,
372 Richmond St. Phone 1027

Doyle's Liniment.



TRADE MARK, Registered.
The Greatest Known Remedy for the Relief and Cure of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SPRAINS, BRUISES, MUSCULAR SWELLINGS, SORE THROAT, SORENESS OF THE CHEST or BACK, or wherever a LINIMENT is required. It also cures the worst case of PILES.

Tally-Ho Livery, London, May 18, 1899.
Mr. Doyle—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in informing you that the Liniment you recommended to me for my leg, which was broken and very much bruised, some time ago, and which at times has caused me much pain, so much so that I had to quit work, has done for me all you said it would do, and my leg is much stronger and better than it has been for a long time. My wife also has used it and found it an excellent remedy, and we recommend it, believing it to be as you represent it.
HARRY BEAM.

The only known Remedy that will Cure the Sprained Calf—Joint of a Horse.
Price 60 cents per Bottle.
Sample Bottle, 25c.
JOHN W. DOYLE, London, Ont. ywt

To Win Business You Must Deserve It

Dean & Co. deserve the patronage of every union man in the city. They were the first to ask and are the only firm authorized to use the union stamp on their breads.

DEAN & CO., Bakers,
547 Hamilton Road.



DO NOT FAIL

to take advantage of the cheap sale of our handsome W. A. Brock's. Thirty per cent discount for the next 30 days.

H. & C. COLERICK, 443 Richmond Street.

Don't be a Back-Number.

Use Up-to-Date Ammunition.

Our cartridges are right, strong, clean shooting, accurate and sure fire. They have won the trade. Shoot them and win.

W. A. BROCK,

102 Dundas St., London, Ont.

FITZGERALD and FITZGERALD,
Larriettes 171 Dundas Street,
Fitzgerald Block

FAIRBAIN
MERCHANT
TAILOR.
Opp. City Hall, Upstairs

TECUMSEH or FOREST QUEEN FLOUR
IS ALL FLOUR.

Not a grain of adulterated substance will be found in our flour. They are pure wheat all the way through. Gaining hosts of women admirers for it. Have you tried it yet?

J. D. SAUNBY,
PHONE 132. Proprietor.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE
paid for old gold and silver, lead and copper dross.

Canada Smelting and Refining Company,
Corner Richmond and King Sts., London, Ont.

Rich and Elegant...

Furs

Spittal, Sabine & Co.
152 Dundas Street.

For One Dollar

We will send for your bicycle, clean, lubricate and adjust it thoroughly and store in a dry, warm place until required next spring. We also insure it against loss by fire. Let us send for it now and we will deliver it next spring in good running order. Phone 800.

WM. GURD & CO.
185 Dundas Street

FINE TAILORING SOUTHCOTT'S

361 RICHMOND ST.

METEOROLOGICAL

Toronto, Nov. 24—8 p.m.—A disturbance of some importance is now situated over the Gulf of Mexico. Its ultimate course is at present doubtful, but it is likely to move up the Atlantic coast. The weather is generally fair throughout Canada, and there is no indication yet of cold weather. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 50-54; Kamloops, 48-54; Calgary, 34-52; Qu'Appelle, 24-48; Winnipeg, 24-34; Port Arthur, 30-42; Parry Sound, 30-38; Toronto, 35-59; Ottawa, 30-36; Montreal, 22-34; Quebec, 22-34; Halifax, 32-33.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory on Friday, Nov. 24, were: Highest, 35; lowest, 29 degrees.

Today sun rises at 7:24 a.m.; sets, 4:48 p.m. Moon rises at 12 midnight; sets, 12:47 a.m.



A New Thing...

A live business must have a live man. JOHN STUN BROS. XXV Jersey Cream Bread now on the high ground of popularity. It is the wave of popular favor, and is the wave of popular favor, and is the wave of popular favor. Phone 515.

SILVER MOUNTED NOVELTIES...

ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES
40c EACH.

Nail Files, Button Hooks, Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes, Blotting Papers, Erasers, Cuticle Knives, and others.

We ask your consideration of the above. We do not think they have their equals in value in Canada.

THOS. GILLEAN,

JEWELER AND OPTICIAN,
402 RICHMOND ST.
Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

London Advertiser.



A LOCAL BUDGET

—Joseph Lapin, of Colchester North, has been committed to the London asylum.

—"Do London Politics Need To Be Improved?" will be Rev. Thomas Wilson's subject Sunday evening.

—Ball for Richard Howard, charged with damaging property over \$20, was yesterday reduced from \$1,500 to \$800.

—Mrs. J. H. Wilson and daughter Mab, of St. Thomas, are the guests of Prof. and Mrs. Chambers, Detroit.

—Four small boys were up at the juvenile court this morning charged with misbehavior. They were discharged.

—Superintendent Woollett, of the L. E. and D. R. R., has been making an inspection of the London and Port Stanley branch.

—Mr. J. W. Pennock, of the firm of Clark, Pennock & Co., wholesale milliners, leaves today for the British markets in the interests of the firm.

—Mr. John Garrison, of Tilsonburg, who has been engineer on the B. and T. for some years, has been transferred to this city, and will run to the Bridge on the main line.

—William H. Martyn, contractor, Westminster township, will appear before Squire Lacey on Monday, charged with assaulting and abusing his wife. Martyn was arrested yesterday.

—Mrs. Harriet Williams, an old offender, was given three months in the common jail by Police Magistrate Love today, for being drunk and a vagrant. John Graham, a drunk, arrested last night, was allowed to go.

—For the past ten days the Wellington Street Methodist Church has been holding special revival services, under the supervision of the Misses Hall, The

YOUR Winter Wardrobe will be sensibly and handsomely completed by a choice from our extensive line of Furs. Fashion says Furs, Comfort demands Furs, and you will satisfy both if you see our stock and learn our prices.

Spittal, Sabine & Co.
152 Dundas Street.

To Present Buyers:

When you want to make a present you will find the most satisfactory place to purchase is at our store. No matter how much or how little money you want to spend you will find something suitable here.

WARD, OPTICIAN and JEWELER
374 RICHMOND STREET.

RANGES

Stoves, Oven Ranges, Heat-ers, all kinds.
All bought before advance in prices. Must be sold to make room for Cutters Sleights, etc.

STRINGER'S, 141 King St.
7714 axvt

London's Leading Restaurant THE PALACE CAFE.

Regular Dinner Daily From 12 to 1:30 o'clock.
European Plan at All Hours.

Richmond St., Opp. City Hall.

meetings have been well attended, and will be continued until Saturday week.

—The funeral of the late Mrs. Wm. Adams took place to Mount Pleasant Cemetery yesterday afternoon, from the residence of Mr. Joseph Marks, Grey street. It was in charge of Pride of the East Circle, Companions of the Forest. Six members of the circle acted as pall-bearers.

—An excellent concert was given Thursday evening in the Hamilton Road Methodist Church. The programme included piano solos by Mr. W. H. Hoot, song by Miss Cooke, Miss Winifred Hooper, Mr. Sparling, Mr. W. Zwickler, and recitations by Miss Nena Burke.

—Court Defiance, No. 7, Canadian Order of Foresters, at a regular meeting, held in Sherwood Hall, decided by a unanimous vote of the large number of members present to carry the insurance upon the life of Mr. F. J. Warner, who was gone to the war in South Africa, with the Canadian contingent.

—The musical recital at St. Paul's Cathedral, yesterday afternoon, given by Prof. Roney and the Blatchford Kavanagh Concert Company, was attended by a large and highly delighted audience. The programme lasted for two hours. A silver collection was taken in aid of the Sunday school organ fund.

—Warren Hastings was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing 75 chickens from James Lyons, an Adelaide township farmer. He was remanded to jail and will be tried by Magistrate Noble at Strathroy on Wednesday. A number of other farmers in the same township have also lost considerable poultry.

—An employee of D. S. Perrin & Co., named Ford, was badly scalded yesterday, and will be laid up for several weeks. A large boiler of candy was on one of the fireplaces, when the steam compartment of it exploded, throwing the contents in every direction. Ford was near by, and was scalded on the neck and both arms.

THE ARTILLERY RESERVE.

The idea of an artillery reserve in London is proving itself to be a most popular one. The movement was started by ex-Sergeant-Majors Colerick and Lucas. A meeting will be held in the store of H. & C. Colerick next Thursday evening, and it is expected that at least a hundred ex-members of the London Field Battery will be present.

DEATH OF HENRY BRIERS.

Mr. Henry Briers, who for about 20 years has been watchman at the G. T. R. crossing on Wellington street, died yesterday suddenly at the Britannia House yesterday morning. For some months he had not been feeling well. Yesterday morning a servant brought him breakfast to his room, and he was shocked to find him dead in bed. Upon examination by Dr. Moore it was found that death was due to paralysis. Deceased was a widower and was in his 51st year.

A SUN ROOM ENTERTAINMENT.

An entertainment was given last evening by the young ladies of Harding Hall, for the purpose of raising the necessary funds to furnish a sun room at Victoria Hospital. The Transvaal question was debated by Misses Allie Hyman, Lillian Elliott, Edna Leonard and Ethel McKillop. Mrs. Boomer gave a fascinating address about her trip through the Transvaal, including a graphic description of the country. The final scene from the "Merchant of Venice" was acted by Misses Ellis, Carling, Kent, Brown, Cameron, Moule, Ward, and J. Brown. A musical programme included a piano solo by Miss Florence Lamont.

"THE HOLY CITY" CANTATA.

No lover of music should fail to hear the rendition of A. R. Gault's beautiful cantata in Dundas Center Methodist Church on Tuesday evening. The treatment of the subject of this work is almost entirely reflective, the more dramatic parts of the book from which many of the numbers are taken, viz., the vision of St. John, having already been treated in so masterly a manner by the great German composer, Louis Spohr, in his oratorio "The Last Judgment." The first part of "The Holy City" was suggested by the passages of scripture, "Thy kingdom come," and sets forth the desire for a higher life, as expressed in the words, "My soul is athirst for God," which desire is followed by other passages expressive of the perfection of the higher life, such as "Eye hath not seen." The second part was suggested by the words: "I saw a new heaven and a new earth,"



The Housekeeper

Is satisfied because she knows there is no better read made than the Eureka. It is the only make that will stand a test. If you try it you will never eat any other. Ask your grocer for a list.

THE PARNELL-DEAN STEAM BAKING COMPANY,
75 Bruce Street. Telephone 929.

Debentures - \$100,000

The Canadian Savings & Loan Co

OF LONDON, CANADA.
Are issuing \$100,000 worth of debentures, in amounts to suit investors, repayable in 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 years, interest payable half yearly. This is a splendid opportunity for persons looking for permanent and absolutely safe investment. Trusts and executors are authorized to invest in these debentures.

For further information inquire at the office of the company, interest on deposits is 4 per cent. Money loaned for building, repayable in monthly or quarterly installments.
CAPITAL PAID UP \$750,000
RESERVE FUND \$225,000
TOTAL ASSETS \$2,000,000
OFFICE 420-422 Richmond Street,
12th St. W. M. H. HOWLAND, Manager.

for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away," thus realizing the desire and promises contained in the first part. With the exception of two hymns, a verse from Milton, and three verses from the Te Deum, the words are entirely scriptural.

BIG STROKE FOR ONTARIO

The Government Takes Radical Action

To Keep Our Copper-Nickel Ore for Home Labor.

Instead of Letting Them Go to the United States To Be Worked Up—The Refining Should Be Done Here.

Toronto, Nov. 25.—The Lieutenant-governor yesterday signed an order in council, which will have a most far-reaching effect upon the industries of the province, and which may result in the establishment in Ontario of extensive works for the production of nickel to be used in the building of warships for the British navy. It is the intention of the government to reopen negotiations with the imperial authorities, under which the lords commissioners of the admiralty may obtain an interest in the still unpatented nickel lands of the province, and by means of their development secure an unlimited supply of nickel for the manufacture of armor plate and other materials for the protection and equipment of war vessels. It will be news to the people of Ontario that a similar order was made by the government of this province in the year 1891, but as the merits of nickel in connection with the manufacture of armor plate had not then been made apparent the lords of the admiralty did not deem it wise to avail themselves of the privilege then tendered. The order-in-council also provides for the refining in Ontario of nickel ores produced from lands that may hereafter be patented, and, if necessary to the development of the industry, prohibits the export from the province of nickel ore and matte.

In an important communication to the government, Mr. Archibald Blue, director of mines, points out that in the seven years, 1892-98, the quantity of ore smelted and reduced to matte in the Sudbury district was 521,852 tons, valued at \$4,598,865 at the furnaces. But this was shipped to refineries in the United States, where the value of the metals was increased to \$14,372,357 by the processes of manufacture.

The German Emperor Uses Grape-Nuts.

Uses Grape-Nuts.

Kaiser Wilhelm Furnished With American Food.

Upon instructions of a German physician, a case of Grape-Nuts Food was sent by express to the Kaiser, Emperor, Kaiser Wilhelm, at Berlin. This food has come into recognition by physicians as perhaps the most perfect form of nourishment in use.

The field grains, barley and wheat, are blended in proper proportions, ground and passed through some ten or twelve different operations, during which the starch of the grains is turned into grape sugar.

The food is in shape of small granules, perhaps twice the size of a pin head. These are brittle and covered with glistening crystals of grape sugar which has been produced by the processes and form out on the surface of each small granule very much as the sugar settles and crystallizes on the end of a hickory or maple log, under certain conditions.

This product has a delicate, sweet taste, not the strong sweet of cane or beet sugar, but the delicate sweet of grape sugar, and it is the most easily digested food known, particularly applicable to digestion in the intestinal tract where so much trouble is nowadays shown from the excessive use of starchy foods.

Most so-called health foods are inclined to be flat and disagreeable to the taste, to be used under a sense of duty. Grape-Nuts, on the contrary, is not only the highest known form of health food, but is palatable and delicious. It is thoroughly cooked before leaving the factory and can be served instantly, either cold with a little rich cream or made into a hot dish by pouring some hot milk or cream over it. Grape-Nuts are also used for dainty desserts, treated with gelatine or fruit juices.

All first-class grocers sell Grape-Nuts. Made by Postum Cereal Co.'s factories in Battle Creek, Mich.

Our Tweed Suitings. Kingsmill's

Our great sale of CANADIAN TWEEDS and Imported HAND MADE CHEVIOTS and WEST OF ENGLANDS, is still on. Tweeds worth at least 60c per yard are yours at 40c per yard.

A Cheap Suit for Everybody

when you can get 2½ yards for \$1.00. Come in and look through our stock. You can have a

Choice of Twenty Patterns.

Ladies-- You should see our ROYAL COURT SERGE. It is weather-proof, made from very fine yarns. Navy blue and black; only 50c, 60c, 70c, 80c, 90c and \$1.00 per yard—worth double.

The Latest Thing in Waists.

HUZZAR SERGE—52 inches wide, cardinal and cream, worth 85c, for only 55c per yard.

ALWAYS BARGAINS AT KINGSMILL'S.

If Your Mind...

is preoccupied with the knowledge that your clothing is not becoming you are ill at ease.

But if you wear "FIT-REFORM" garments you have that self assurance that rightly belongs to the well-dressed man. The "FIT-REFORM" label is a passport to favorable consideration among fashionable dressers.

And is to a Canadian-made garment a mark of superiority to all others. In "STYLE," "MATERIAL," "WORKMANSHIP," and absolute perfection of "FIT."

SUITS OR OVERCOATS—\$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20.

TROUSERS—\$3, \$4, \$5, \$6.

Fit-Reform Wardrobe,

ROBERT M. BURNS, 180 Dundas St.

While the total amount paid in wages in Ontario in seven years was only \$1,929,894, it is certain that not less than \$10,000,000 has been paid for wages, services and profits outside of Ontario. Mr. Editor, yours, D. COLLINS.

"Ore bodies of considerable promise have been discovered this year between Lake Temagami and Lake Temiscamingue, 75 miles northeast of the working mines at Sudbury. They are within the same mineral-bearing belt of rocks of the Huronian formation on the boundary between Ontario and Quebec. In this extensive tract it seems probable that large bodies of copper-nickel ores may be found, and before prospecting operations are commenced upon it the public interests appear to require that measures should be taken to secure for the province a larger share in the profit of the mining industry than is at present attainable. Accordingly the undersigned recommends for early adoption a policy under which hereafter all grants for mining lands shall be made subject to the provision that the nickel and copper ores of such lands shall be treated and refined within the province, so as to produce the fine metals for the market with home labor and obtain for our own people a larger share in the distribution of the profits of the industry."

Amusements.

One of the great charms of "A Man of Mystery," which will be seen at Grand tonight, in its simplicity. There is no involved plot or mixed-up muds of happenings. A young man is leading a double life, being known to his pals as the "Shadow," a desperate burglar, while his relatives regard him as a model young man. He tries to rob his uncle, is caught, and dies. That is the plot in a nutshell.

"The World" will be at the Grand Opera House Monday night. All the original scenery will be utilized, the mammoth ship covering the entire stage of the theater. The great scene of the piece is the sinking of the ocean liner, a stirring and exciting scene, which is followed by a view of the rescue by a passing mail steamship. Prices, 10, 20 and 30 cents. As a special inducement ladies will be entitled to the best reserved seat in the house for 15 cents if secured by 7 p.m., Monday.

The Breakwater.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

I would like to ask the engineer, or whoever is responsible, how they intend to keep the sand from washing away which has been placed south of Bart-ran's, on the breakwater. The village council made the same mistake about nine years ago. Not one year, but two, I advocated building of spurs to throw the current off, which was not done. The consequence was that it all went away when the water rose, which will occur again, as the river has not changed any, and the fact of the water-worries dam not being built will make it run more swiftly. The chairman's report says that \$1,500 has been spent on the West London breakwater, some of which cost two prices—I should say three. We got this same work done for 12½ cents per yard, measuring the excavation after. The city paid 95 cents per load, besides overhauls and other

expenses. As this work has cost the city so much, it would be a serious matter to let it be destroyed for fear of a little more cost to save it. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, yours, D. COLLINS.

WHO IS YOUR DRUGGIST?

Who is your druggist? This is an important question for every family.

When people speak of a well-qualified druggist, it is at once suggestive of accuracy and satisfaction in everything that you buy from him.

We desire your trade in the dispensing of medicines, as our drugs are always the purest, strongest and best. We can interest you in a hundred little ways when you need

Toilet Articles and Preparations. Where do you buy Paine's Celery Compound? We sell large quantities of this great popular medicine every week.

E. W. BOYLE, DRUGGIST,
652 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

Ten carloads of black walnut logs were sold recently in Kentucky for export abroad, principally to London, Glasgow and Hamburg.

A DINNER PILL—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healing nutriment, it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parnele's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convey the food particles of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with indigestion.

Charcoal is the great Italian fuel, Naples alone consuming 40,000 tons of wood charcoal, at a cost of from \$16 to \$20 per ton, the national consumption being 700,000 tons.

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membranes of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness of the chest, bronchitis, etc.

Switzerland has 1,001 Mormons, besides 27 missionaries, who last year visited 12,944 houses and distributed 26,000 tracts.

Rheumatism Can't Exist

When the kidneys are kept healthy and vigorous by the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. It is uric acid left in the blood by defective kidneys that causes rheumatism. Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills make the kidneys strong and active in their work of filtering the blood, and thus remove the cause of rheumatism. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

A toboggan slide in St. Moritz, Switzerland, extends three-quarters of a mile, and is said to be the longest in the world. The descent has been made in 71 seconds.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c CATARRH CURE...
Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blow, Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blowers and Dr. A. W. Chase 2 Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo

Pursued for Five Miles

Complete Rout of the Boers at Belmont.

Enemy's Loss Estimated at 500 Killed and 150 Wounded.

Gen. Methuen's Address to His Men After the Battle.

The Sortie at Willow Grange Was a Surprise for the Boers.

New South Wales Volunteers Under Fire.

Unconfirmed Report of the Sardinian's Arrival at Cape Town—Interview With Churchill, the Captured Correspondent.

London, Saturday, Nov. 25.—Throng of people were waiting at the war office last evening until a late hour for the lists of the killed, wounded or missing in the battle of Belmont, but nothing was published in addition to Gen. Methuen's first dispatch. Gen. Buller's destination is kept a strict secret at Cape Town, some reports saying that he has gone north, and other reports that he has gone to Durban, as already tabled.

A PESSIMISTIC GROWL.

Gen. Methuen's message leaves a great deal to be explained. According to all previous facts obtainable as to the relative strength of the forces, the Boers must have been in a decided minority, yet the total British loss, 220 killed, wounded and missing, proves the effectiveness of their resistance, and amply justifies Gen. Methuen's tribute to the courage and skill with which the burghers fought. The fact that no guns and only 40 prisoners were captured by the victors, and that the Boers carried off their dead and wounded shows they retired in an orderly manner without precipitation or confusion, and that probably the Boer casualties were not numerous, owing to the strength of their position. The destruction of the Boer ammunition captured is taken as evidence that Gen. Methuen occupied the captured position at Belmont, and destroyed the Boer supplies in order not to hamper the immediate advance of his flying column, which is marching in the lightest order. The road is now presumably open to the Boer position on the Modder River, where the guards, who apparently bore the brunt of yesterday's fighting, will in all probability have another chance to get at close quarters with the bayonet.

A NEW CENTER OF INTEREST.

The sharp blow that Gen. Methuen's column has dealt the Boers at Belmont temporarily shifts the center of war interest from Natal. At the moment of writing no details have been received supplementing the official account of the action. The British loss in killed men of the charge, which exceeds that of any previous single engagement, except that outside of Ladysmith, which involved the Nicholson's Nek disaster. It is unknown whether the British remained in possession of the captured position. The destruction of the ammunition suggests that they did not, and the missing men is possibly a further indication of inability to hold the position. At the same time there is no reason for withholding the praise due for a daring and successful assault of a strong position that was skillfully and bravely defended.

THE PREVIOUS FIGHT.

The previous fighting near Belmont occurred on Nov. 10, when Col. Gough engaged 700 of the enemy nine miles west of the town. The action lasted three hours. The British losses being Col. Keith-Falconer and Lieut. C. C. Wood, a Canadian, killed, and four wounded.

SOUTH OF THE FREE STATE.

Regarding the position south of the Orange Free State, the news is so un-

GIVEN UP TO DIE BY TWO DOCTORS

The Third Doctor Prescribed Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and Saved the Young Lady's Life.

Dr. J. W. Bates, of Corfu, N. Y., states: "A most remarkable case has come under my hands of late, and has fully convinced me of the wonderful power of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food over diseases of the nerves. A young lady who was treated for over two years for epilepsy by two doctors was given up to die. She came to me, and on careful examination I found that her sickness was not epilepsy, but nervous trouble, due to menstrual derangements, and prescribed four of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food Pills a day, after meals and at bed time. It is three months since she began this treatment, and she has not had a single bad spell. Her health has rapidly improved, she has gained about fifteen pounds in weight, and I do not hesitate to state that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has saved her life and made her well. (Signed) Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a specific for woman's ills, and the world's greatest restorative. 50 cents a box, at all dealers."

Coughs, colds, bronchitis and croup are positively cured by Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

precise and the British divisions so dislocated that it is impossible to understand just what is happening. The main expectation here is that Gen. Gatacre, operating from Queenstown, and Gen. French from De Aar, by way of Naauw Port, will shortly try to crush the Free State forces at Colesburg.

Belmont Battle.

BOER PRISONERS.

London, Nov. 25.—The war office yesterday issued the following advices: Cape Town, Nov. 24 (afternoon).—Gen. Methuen further reports that the Boers are doing well. There are over 50 prisoners, including a German commandant and six field cornets. Nineteen of these prisoners are wounded. We are unable to estimate the Boer losses. The prisoners say that Thursday's attack was a surprise, and that it is the only action they have had. A large amount of correspondence has been secured. The Boers are doing well. Col. Pole-Carew replaces Featherstonhaugh in command of the Ninth Brigade.

TWELVE THOUSAND MEN WERE ENGAGED.

A special dispatch received here from Belmont says that Gen. Methuen's force numbered 7,000 men, and that the Boers had 5,000 men. The latter held an exceedingly strong position on a series of hills extending a dozen miles. They were strongly entrenched and their cannon were posted strongly and were excellently served. The battle began at 7 o'clock, and raged for several hours. The Boers held their positions with great stubbornness and splendid courage. The British riflemen forced the attack under a raking fire, and carried position after position with superb dash, driving out the Boers with great slaughter. The engagement was really a series of battles, during which the Boers were constantly carrying off their dead and wounded.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The entire western division moved on the Orange River on Tuesday, and bivouacked at Wittepoort. Two companies of mounted infantry and a detachment of lancers were sent to hold Thomas' farm. Their pickets prevented the Boers from advancing. The Boers fired cannon and the British artillery commenced the Boers evacuated their front position, and the Scots Guards rushed the hill with the bayonet.

AMID LUSTY CHEERS.

The Ninth Brigade then moved forward in extended order, and the Boers started a terrible cross-fire from the surrounding hills. The Boers fired cannon and the British artillery commenced the Boers evacuated their front position, and the Scots Guards rushed the hill with the bayonet.

NEVER WAVERED.

and when a tremendous cheer notified them of the charge, the Boers fled and succeeded in gaining a range of hills in the rear, in spite of the lancers' flanking movement. The infantry again gallantly faced the fire, and the naval brigade came into action for the first time at a range of 1,800 yards. The infantry was well supported by the artillery, and the Boers, unable to stand the death-dealing volleys, retired and were again forced to abandon some minor positions. The British cavalry charged the Boers and pursued them for five miles. Possession was taken of the Boer laager and the Boer stores were destroyed.

ANOTHER WHITE FLAG OUTRAGE.

The Boers hoisted a white flag over their second position, whereupon Lieut. Willoughby, of the Coldstream Guards, stood up and was immediately shot down. The Boers twice repeated the same tactics.

COMPLETE VICTORY.

London, Nov. 25.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Belmont, describing the battle: "The Boers held a position which British troops would hold against almost any force. The British victory is complete. My estimate of the Boer losses is 500 killed and 150 wounded. Mr. Knight, the correspondent of the London Morning Post, was wounded. The Boer prisoners are ignorant, dirty and wretched. They say that half of their commando, tired of the war, will refuse to fight. The Boers were obliged to climb 500 feet, straight into a terrible stream of missiles. The 9th Lancers pursued the enemy with great vigor, but the Boers, well mounted and familiar with the hills, melted before them. Possibly, however, the victory would have been even more decisive had we possessed more cavalry."

PURSUIT OF THE FLYING BOERS.

The correspondent of the Times, at Belmont, says: "After the battle the laager was burned and the ammunition destroyed. Cavalry and mounted infantry on both of the flanks pursued the Boers for five miles, but were unable to overtake the retreating Boers, who got away with their transport. The Boer rout was complete, and their losses are believed to be equal ours. They used some dum-dum bullets. Everything was in their favor. It is rumored that there have been

some threats to assassinate recalcitrant burghers, who are tired of war, are deserting."

METHUEN ADDRESSES HIS MEN.

Lord Methuen, addressing his troops, said: "Comrades, I congratulate you on the complete success achieved by you this morning. The ground over which we had to fight presents exceptional difficulties, and we had as an enemy one who is a past master in the tactics of mounted infantry. With troops such as the Boers, a commander can have no fear of the result. There is a sad side to all this, and you and I are thinking as much of those who have died for the honor of their country and of those who are suffering as we are thinking of our victory."

THE CENSOR'S WORK.

London, Saturday, Nov. 25.—5 p.m.—Thus far the special dispatches describing the battle of Belmont, bear a stereotyped character, proving that the hand of the censor has been at work upon them. They are too incoherent to enable the reader to form an accurate idea of the event, or to place a proper estimate upon the value of the victory. All the accounts agree respecting the splendid fighting qualities displayed on both sides, and nothing could have exceeded the steady courage and skill of the British infantry in the face of terrific fire, while the Boer guns were splendidly served, the gunners standing to them with their dogged determination, exposing themselves until the very last moment, and only becoming wild and inaccurate in their aim during the final deadly charge of the British infantry.

BRITISH LACK CAVALRY.

All admit, however, that the victory could not be properly followed up and utilized, owing to the want of sufficient cavalry. The pursuit of the defeated enemy by the 5th Lancers was evidently not very effective, and, curiously enough, while all the correspondents report the capture of Boer guns, Lord Methuen's own report omits any mention of such an achievement. On the whole, it almost seems safe to assume that the Boer guns were not captured.

The striking proof afforded by the excellent material Gen. Methuen has in his brigade is, however, a matter of great satisfaction to London. There is an unconfirmed rumor that the correspondence seized in the Boer camp contains evidence of treacherable communications between the Boer and the Dutch colonists. One statement says: "The remnants of the Boer army sought to escape toward the Orange Free State territory."

THE WILLOW GRANGE SORTIE.

London, Saturday, Nov. 25.—Gen. Methuen's dispatch of Wednesday effectually disposes of all rumors of any sortie from Ladysmith, and of the defeat of the British people in the sort. The situation remains unchanged. The Boers from Estcourt to Willow Grange have effected little.

SURPRISED THE BOERS.

At 3 o'clock Thursday morning, and the Boer position, bayoneted eighty. At daybreak the Boers opened with quick-firers. The British artillery was unable to reach the Boers, and the Boers therefore became untenable, and was brought into action and the Boers fell back. Their object having been attained, the British retired to their camp.

A DISPATCH TO THE TIMES FROM MOOI RIVER GIVES THE BRITISH CASUALTIES IN THE WILLOW GRANGE AFFAIR AS THREE KILLED AND FORTY-FOUR WOUNDED.

According to the dispatch, the Boers broke the Boers opened with quick-firers. The British artillery was unable to reach the Boers, and the Boers therefore became untenable, and was brought into action and the Boers fell back. Their object having been attained, the British retired to their camp.

FIRST TO TASTE BLOOD.

London, Nov. 24.—The New South Wales Government being the first to rally in the British cause in South Africa, the Government of the Cape to taste blood. Today's Cape Telegram announces that a troop of New South Wales Lancers, included in Gen. French's reconnoitering force yesterday, was fired upon by the Boers near Arundel.

ENGLISHMEN HELD AS HOSTAGES.

London, Nov. 25.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Naauw Port says: An open, unsigned letter, smuggled through from Colesburg, says Commandant Macrae, of the Boers, threatened to shoot them if any harm is done to Van Rensburg, ringleader of the Colesburg rebels, who was captured by the British and is to be tried for treason.

SITUATION AT LADYSMITH UNCHANGED.

Durban, Nov. 24.—An official message from Gen. White at Ladysmith, says: "The situation is unchanged. Troops are calm and cheerful."

AT MAKEKING.

London, Nov. 25.—The position of Makekang is beginning to be regarded with anxiety in view of the possibility of Lord Methuen being unable to relieve the town for some time to come.

INTERVIEW WITH CHURCHILL.

Pretoria, Nov. 25.—Through the courtesy of the Transvaal authorities, the correspondent of the Associated Press here, in the company of Mr. Goebel, under secretary of foreign affairs, and Mr. De la Rivecourt, of the war department, was enabled to visit Mr. Churchill yesterday at the model school, where he is confined with the captured officers. Beyond a slight bullet wound in the right hand, he seemed well and looked hearty, although naturally chafing under enforced idleness. In the course of the interview he said: "The Boers have treated us with much kindness. This was the case from the first. They praised our defense of the train, and expressed surprise that the locomotive was saved from becoming a hopeless wreck, as they expected, under their artillery fire. We were then marched through a pouring rain to Colesburg, proceeding the next morning to the Boer camp near Ladysmith, and then going by rail to Modder Spruit, finally arriving here on Nov. 18. On the journey great numbers of burghers crowded to see us, but there was only one who was hostile, and he was offering us cigarettes or showing such marks of attention." Mr. Churchill said the confinement in the model school was close and severe, but under all the conditions he had no grounds to complain. When asked regarding his general impression, he said he had had many discussions with the Boers as to the rights of war, and had been much surprised by the number who could speak English. He had found that most of them had arisen as the result of misrepresentation. So far as he could learn, however, the spirit of the burghers in the field, despite their privations, was most determined, and, therefore, he said Mr. Churchill, "that the struggle will be bloody and protracted."

IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE GOVERNMENT

INTO EVERY KNAPSACK



Goes Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Skilled surgeons, with their trained nurses and ambulance corps, look well to the sufferings of soldiers wounded in battle, the Red Cross Society has provided comforts for the hospital, but there are other sufferings, which, though not so fatal, are none the less torturing. Long walks make sore feet, heavy clothing and accoutrement causes chafing and skin irritations, sleeping on the ground and exposure to all sorts of weather brings on torturing itching piles. Against these miseries the soldiers have been well armed, as each one carries with him a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, the gift of the proprietors of the Dr. Chase Remedies.

SOLDIERS IN CAMP.

When in Camp at Niagara, London, Kingston, and other places, soldiers have so frequently expressed their appreciation of Dr. Chase's Ointment that it will undoubtedly prove of very great value to our boys in South Africa. Sergeant Wm. Johnston, 10th Royal Grenadiers, writes as follows:—"It is impossible for me to speak too highly of Dr. Chase's Ointment for piles and any itching or irritation of the skin. It is simply invaluable. Many of our men used it while in camp in the hot summer months, and received excellent results." Dr. Chase's Ointment is prescribed by physicians as the only positive cure for piles. It has entirely superseded surgical operations, which were cruel, expensive and painful. It stands without a rival as the world's greatest cure for itching skin irritations and skin eruptions, 60 cents a box, at all dealers or by mail, on receipt of price, by Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

will shortly release Winston Churchill as a non-combatant.

KIPLING TALKS.

London, Nov. 25.—Mr. Rudyard Kipling, addressing a branch of the Navy League, at Rottingdean, near Brighton, said the object of the league was to create a certain public opinion which should announce its willingness to pay taxes in order that the British navy might be efficient and strong, and might not fail the British people in the hour of need. "We did not realize what our navy meant," said the speaker, "until we saw it taking away a small police detachment of 60,000, with mules, horses and hundreds of tons of stores, and at some people who have interfered with our ideas of right and wrong at a distance of 6,000 miles."

ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Mr. Macrum, the United States consul at Pretoria, has been instructed by cable to impress upon President Kruger that the view of this government that the usages of all civilized nations sanctioned the ministrations of a neutral representative in the interest of the citizens and captives of one of the parties to a war, and he must further insist upon performing the sacred duties imposed by all considerations of humanity. This is practically an announcement of the insistence of the United States Government upon the execution of the trust it assumed to look after the interests of British citizens in the South African Republic.

FRANCE FAVORS MEDIATION.

Paris, Nov. 25.—In the Chamber of Deputies, during the discussion of the foreign estimates, Count Montaigne, Conservative, asked for explanations as to the incident of a British cruiser stopping and boarding a French steamer, the Cordoba, in Delagoa Bay. M. Delcasse, the minister of foreign affairs, reported that it was not an isolated case. Belligerents during a war, he explained, had the right to ascertain the nationality of the vessels, and, he added, if the British cruisers only did this they had acted within their rights.

Referring to the Transvaal, the foreign minister said the reports that mediated arbitration, but did not deem it opportune to take the initiative, as the powers had not signed The Hague protocol.

BOER SYMPATHIZERS IN DETROIT.

An enthusiastic meeting of Boer sympathizers was held in Detroit on Thursday night and a Holland Transvaal relief society organized with a good following.

BUGLE NOTES.

Lady Randolph Churchill and Mrs. Von Andre, on behalf of the Maine committee, on Friday visited the hospital ship Princess of Wales, with a view of gaining personal knowledge of its equipment. The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Thursday, says: "Nothing is known here concerning the reports that mediated arbitration, but did not deem it opportune to take the initiative, as the powers had not signed The Hague protocol."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromine Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Groves' signature is on each box.

Marriage Licenses.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY J. G. SHUFF, Clerk, office and residence, corner Dundas and William streets. No witnesses required.

R. J. SAUNDERS—MARRIAGE. Licenses issued; private office, 530 Dundas street, East London. No witnesses.

JOHN M. SHAW ISSUES MARRIAGE LICENSES—Office, 200 Postoffice, corner Craig and Warden roads. Residence, 62 Craig.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED—OFFICE Adkins' Jewelry Store, East London. No witnesses required.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN, Jeweler, 402 Richmond street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. BARTMAN, 90 Dundas street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT Johnston's Shoe Store, 118 Dundas street. No witnesses required. Residence 34 Dundas.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT Strong's Drug Store, 184 Dundas street. Residence, 289 Dufferin avenue.

Dental Cards.

DR. SILK, DENTIST, BRIDGE, CROWN work and regulating a specialty, 1855 Dundas street. Phone—Office, 1243; residence, 1244.

DR. CLAUDE BROWN, DENTIST—Honors Toronto University, Graduate Philadelphia Dental College, 180 Dundas street. Phone 1381.

DR. G. W. HUMPHREY, GRADUATE OF Toronto University and Chicago College of Dental Surgery, 181 Dundas street.

DR. A. J. WYCKOFF, DENTIST—CORNER Elizabeth and Dundas streets, over Adkins' jewelry store.

DR. JOHN HUTCHINSON, 214 DUNDAS street, over Edly's. Phone 1372.

DR. W. S. WESTLAND, DENTIST—Post graduate in crown and bridge work, Chicago, Edge Block, Richmond street. Phone 901; residence 287 Queen's avenue. Phone 420.

DR. G. H. KENNEDY—DENTIST—320, 322 Dundas street, next Edly's. Specialties, preservation of natural teeth, 170 Dundas street. Phone 955.

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Musical Instruction.

J. T. WOLCOTT, ORGANIST FIRST Methodist Church. Teacher of piano organ and composition. Address 5 Prospect avenue.

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MUSIC AND SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION, LIMITED.—34 DUNDAS STREET—SINGING, PIANO, HARMONY, THEORY, ETC., TAUGHT.

Information regarding fees, terms, etc., cheerfully furnished at any time. Phone 1104.

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CHARLES E. WHEELER, ORGANIST ST Andrew's Church receives pupils in piano, pipe organ, harmony and in singing, 160th elementary and advanced tuition given. Teaching resumed Sept. 5. Studio 213 King street.

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MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$100 AND upwards on first mortgage. G. N. WOOD, solicitor, 11000 Building, corner King and Richmond streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. Parke, Purdon & Purdon, Masonic Temple Buildings.

PRIVATE FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT on real estate, secure. Messrs. McKillop & Murphy, Solicitors, London.

PRIVATE AND TRUST MONEY TO LOAN at 4 1/2 to 5 per cent on real estate security. In sums to suit. No commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, etc., 80 Dundas street, London.

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GIBBONS & HARPER—BARRISTERS etc., London. Office, corner Richmond and Carling streets. George C. Gibbons, Q.C., Fred. E. Harper.

STUART, STUART & ROSS—BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., Offices, London, Strandway and Gloucester. Alex. Stuart, Duncan Stuart, Duncan C. Ross, LL.B. London offices, corner Dundas and Richmond, Gloucester, Main street.

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

J. H. A. BEATTIE—BARRISTER, ETC., 425 Talbot street. Money to loan on real estate at lowest rates.

McEVOY, POPE & PERRIN—BARRISTERS, solicitors; 402 Ridout street, opposite court house. Telephone 974. Money to loan. J. M. McEVOY, LL.B.; H. C. Pope, LL.B.; F. E. Perrin, B.A.

W. H. BARTMAN—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., Office, 90 Dundas street.

T. LITCHFIELD—BARRISTER, 80 Dundas street, London. Private funds to loan. A. Greenleaf, LL.B.; H. C. Becher.

GREENLEAF & BECHER—BARRISTERS, etc., Canadian Loan Company Building, Richmond street, London. Private funds to loan. A. Greenleaf, LL.B.; H. C. Becher.

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

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

Viatic Treatment.

VIATIC TREATMENT—MRS. L. STEIN—47 Talbot street, at home Saturdays.

Medical Cards.

DR. W. J. STEVENSON HAS RETURNED from England, and has resumed practice, 391 Dundas street, Phone 510.

JAMES R. CAMPBELL, B.A., M.D., HAVING completed a thorough post-graduate training in England and Germany, will continue the practice at the office of his father, Dr. J. R. Campbell.

HADLEY WILLIAMS, M.D., F.R.C.S., ENG. Specialist, surgical diseases only, 430 Park avenue. Phone 224.

DR. H. A. McALLUM REMOVED TO 224 Queen's avenue, corner Park avenue. Telephone 275.

DR. BICE, CORNER RICHMOND AND Dundas streets. Special attention skin diseases and digestive organs.

DR. N. R. HENDERSON HAS REMOVED TO 238 Queen's avenue. Eye, ear, throat and nose only.

DR. MACLAREN HAS REMOVED TO 191 Queen's avenue, a few doors west of his former residence.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 320 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women and children. Office hours, 12:30 to 4 p.m.

DR. R. M. COOPER, L.R.C.P. AND S. ED. 402 Dundas street. Office and residence at 402 Dundas street. Telephone 104.

DR. MEIK, QUEEN'S AVENUE, LON DON—Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

H. A. KINGSMILL, M.D.—Phone 210. 445 Park avenue.

CL. CAMPBELL, M.D., M.C.P.S.—OFFICE and residence, 32 Queen's avenue, London. Office hours, 8 to 9:30 a.m., 1 to 2 p.m., and 6 to 8:30 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty.

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

DR. ENGLISH—OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—428 Dundas street. Telephone 104.

JOHN MORLEY ON CROMWELL

A Brilliant Study of the Great Puritan.

The Prologue to the Century's Most Important Serial for the Coming Year.

The opening installment of the Right Hon. John Morley's study of Oliver Cromwell appears in the November Century. It occupies the leading place, and furnishes an artistic theme for the cover, the frontispiece, and the other illustrations, all printed in tints. The place on which this historic serial is written may be judged by the author's prologue:

The figure of Cromwell emerged from the floating mist of time in many varied semblances, from the blood-stained and hypocritical usurper up to the transcendental hero and liberator of mankind. The contradictions of his career all come over again in the fluctuations of his fame.

He put a king to death, but then he broke up parliament after parliament. He led the way in the violent suppressions of bishops, and set up a state system of his own; yet he is the idol of voluntary congregations and the freest of freemen. He had little comprehension of that government by discussion which is now counted the secret of liberty; no man that ever lived was less of a theorist. For working these constitutional charters which are the favorite guarantees of public rights in our century; his rule was the rule of the sword; yet his name stands first, half a century later, in the calendar of English-speaking democrats.

It has been truly said that the effect that a written history can produce is nowhere so strong as in the case of Cromwell's story of the rebellion. The view of the event and of the most conspicuous actor was for many generations fixed by that famous work. Not accurate always in every detail, and hardly pretending to be impartial, yet it presented the great drama with a living vigor, a breadth, a grave ethical side, that made a profound and lasting impression. To Cromwell, Cromwell was a rebel and a tyrant, the creature of personal ambition, using religion for the mask of selfish and perfidious designs. For several generations the lineaments of Oliver, thus portrayed, were undisturbed in the mind of Europe. After the conservative of the seventeenth century came the greater conservatism of the eighteenth. Burke, who died almost exactly two centuries after Cromwell was born, saw in him one of the great bad men of the old stamp, like Medici at Florence or Ponce de Leon at St. Augustine. His government was military and despotic, yet it was regular; it was rigid, yet it was not a savage tyranny. Ambition, unbounded, but did not wholly suppress the sentiment of religion and the love of an honorable name. Such was Burke's modification of the dark colors of Cromwell.

As time went on, opinion slowly widened. By the end of the first quarter of the century, reformers like Godwin, though they could forgive Cromwell's violence and what they thought his apostasy from old principles and old allies, and though they had no sympathy with the biblical religion that was the mainspring of his life, yet they were inclined to place him among the few excellent pioneers that have ennobled a scepter, and they almost brought themselves to adopt the glowing panegyrics of Milton.

THE PRO-CROMWELL REACTION.

The genius and diligence of Carlyle, aided by the firm and manly stroke of Macaulay, have finally shaken down the Clarendon tradition. The action has now gone far. Cromwell, we are told by one of the most brilliant of living political critics, was about the greatest human force ever directed to a moral purpose, and in that sense about the greatest man that ever trod the scene of history (Goldwin Smith). Another powerful writer, of a different school, holds that Oliver stands out among the great men of all history who, after overthrowing an ancient system of government, have proved themselves with an even greater success to be constructive statesmen (F. Harrison). The man who honored his name who has devoted the labors of a life to this intricate and difficult period, and his verdict is the other way. Oliver's negative work endured, says Sandars, while his constructive work vanished, and his attempts to substitute for military rule a better and a surer order were no more than "a tragedy—a glorious tragedy." As

for those impatient and impatient definitions of Force, Strength, Violence, Will, which only show how easily hero-worship may give to a story, of which I need say nothing. History, after all, is something besides praise and blame. To seek measure, equity and balance, is not necessarily the sign of a calm heart and a cool understanding. For the passion for broad classifications works havoc with truth; and to insist upon long series of unqualified eulogies in history and biography only ends in confusing questions that are separate, in distorting perspective, in exaggerating proportions, and in falsifying the past for the sake of some spurious edification of the present.

Of the Historic Sense it has been truly said that its rise indicates a revolution as great as any produced by the modern discoveries of physical science. It is not, for instance, easy for us, who are vain of living in an age of reason, to enter into the mind of a mystic of the seventeenth century. Yet by virtue of that sense even those who have moved furthest away in belief and faith from the books and the symbols that lighted the furthest soul of Oliver should still be able to do justice to his free and spacious genius, his high heart, his singleness of mind.

On the political side it is the same. It may be that "a man's noblest mistake is to be before his time," but historic sense forbids us to judge reality by motive or real consequences by the ideals or intentions of the act or who produced them. The effective revolution came 30 years later, and when it came it was no Cromwellian revolution; it was aristocratic and not democratic, the substitution for an old monarchy of a territorial oligarchy supreme alike in lords and commons. Nor is it true to say that the church became a mere shadow of its ancient form after the restoration. For two centuries, besides her vast influence as a purely ecclesiastical organization, the church was supreme in the universities, those powerful organs in English national life, supreme in the great schools that fed them. The directing classes of the country were almost exclusively her sons; the land was theirs. Dissidents were tolerated; they thrived and prospered; but they had little more share in the government of the nation than if Cromwell had never been born. To perceive all this, to perceive that Cromwell did not succeed in turning aside the destinies of his people from the deep courses that history had pre-appointed for them, into the new channels which he fondly hoped that he was tracing with the point of his victorious sword, implies no blindness either to the mighty gifts of a brave and steadfast man or to the grandeur of his ideals of a good citizen and a well-governed state.

ONE OF THE GREATEST NAMES IN HISTORY.

It is hard to deny that wherever force was useless Cromwell failed; or that his example would often lead to what modern opinion firmly judges to be false directions, or that it is in Milton and Bunyan rather than in Cromwell that we seek what was deepest, loftiest and most abiding in Puritanism; we look to its apostles rather than to its soldier. Yet Oliver's largeness of aim, his freedom of spirit, and that energy that comes of a free spirit; the presence of a burning light in his mind, though the light at our later times may have grown dim; his good faith, his valor, his constancy, have stamped his name, in spite of some exasperated acts that it is pure sophistry to justify, upon the imagination of men over all the vast area of the civilized world where the English tongue prevails.

The greatest names in history are those who, in a full career and amid the turbid extremes of political action, have yet touched closest and at most points the wide, ever-standing problems of the world, and the things in which men's interest never dies. Of this rare company Cromwell was surely one.

HENRY IRVING MAKING MONEY

His New York Engagement a Record. Breaker—His New Play.

[New York Correspondence Chicago Times-Herald.]

Speaking of the English star reminds me that his engagement of three weeks at the Knickerbocker is certain to break all dramatic records. On the occasion of Mr. Irving's first visit to the United States in 1833 he played for four weeks at the Star Theater on Broadway, and in round numbers his total receipts for that period aggregated \$75,000. Early in the week I recalled this fact to Alf Hayman, who represents Charles Frohman in the management of Mr. Irving's American tour, and with a smile of decision he declared that the current season of three weeks would represent more than that sum, or at the very least an extra \$25,000 per week. Yesterday I called upon him to justify his prediction, and he forthwith raised the figures to a still higher mark and declared that the receipts for the first week would reach \$25,000, and as an extra matinee had been arranged for the second week he was confident that even this figure would be exceeded.

Of course these expectations are tinged with the color of the rose, but I am inclined to think that they will be realized. No one can remain in this atmosphere very long with people clamoring to spend their money for tickets and without feeling confident that almost any figure may be reached so long as the room is large enough. Since all the seats at the Knickerbocker are held far above the normal figure, and the item of standing room is of very great consequence, there can be no reasonable doubt in regard to a very large aggregate of receipts, even though the total amount does not reach Mr. Hayman's fond anticipations.

There is considerable discussion in New York at this time in regard to the influence which sympathy has exercised in this very liberal reception to Mr. Irving. There are also some who comment upon the fact that Mr. Irving only plays "Robespierre" five times during the week, giving up the matinee to Miss Terry, and playing "The Belle" Saturday evening. The deduction is that either he has no great confidence in "Robespierre" or else he is physically unable to stand the strain of playing this exacting role six or seven times each week.

I am quite certain that there is no foundation at all for this conclusion. "Robespierre," despite his gloom of some of its scenes, is a very great popular success. Conceived in a broad melodramatic spirit with a touch of genuine tragedy, it is immensely popular and spectacular—just such a production, in fine, as all kinds and conditions of mankind love to see. There is also a love interest convincing enough to those who have no preconceived notions of Robespierre, the "incorruptible" butcher of the Terror, to bother them. Add to this the splendor of the production in all its features, the magnitude of the company, and the fact, beyond all, the fascination of Mr. Irving's unique personality in this role, which so well befits him, and we



GUARD YOURSELF.

AS the soldier guards his country in the hour of danger, so will the prudent person—whether man or woman—guard health. This is a trying season; the transition from autumn to winter, with sudden and extreme changes, and raw, damp atmosphere, carries with it many dangers to health. There are twinges of rheumatism or sciatica, or a cold that may develop later into consumption. Perhaps you feel tired and out of sorts, and imagine the feeling will soon pass away. If you are prudent you will guard yourself against the possibility of disease.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

is the only medicine you need. They act promptly and effectively, making rich, red blood and strengthening the nerves. In this way they not only cure disease, but prevent it. If you are at all depressed or unwell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will make you bright, active and strong.

GOOD IN CONSUMPTION.

The Sisters of L'Assomption, Union Lake, N.W.T., who are doing a noble work among the Indians of that section, write:—"It affords us great pleasure to bear public testimony to the beneficial effects of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Several of the Indian children in our care being menaced by consumption, we gave them Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in each case a cure resulted. We distribute a great many boxes to cure scrofula, consumption and anemia, and always with the happiest results. We recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as the best preventive for consumption we know."

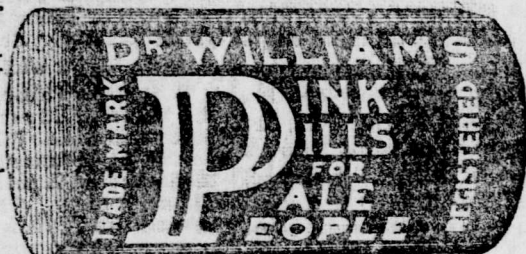
DIZZY AND SLEEPLESS.

Miss Martha Ivey, Norwich, Ont., says:—"I am much pleased with the results obtained from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and can cheerfully recommend them. I was troubled with dizziness, headache and sleeplessness. My nerves were unstrung, and my blood poor and watery. This went on until I was unable to do any work. I procured two boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and before I had completely finished them there was a great improvement in my health. I do not know of any better medicine than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and can warmly recommend them to others."

Pink colored pills in glass jars, or in any loose form, or in boxes that do not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Pale People," are not Dr. Williams'.

The genuine are put up in packages resembling the engraving on the right, with wrapper printed in red.

Sold by all dealers in medicine or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.



TEA-DRINKING

It Was Introduced in England About the Seventeenth Century—A Beverage in Common Use for Many Generations.

Tea has been a beverage in Europe and America for so many generations that one is almost inclined to believe at first that drinking tea is as natural as eating bread. Like the use of iron, tea-drinking must be about as ancient as the race. Really not until the latter half of the seventeenth century did tea reach England, and its introduction into Continental Europe was brought about only a few years before. Dr. Johnson gives the Earl of Arlington and Ossory credit for being the first to import tea into England. This was in 1666, when they shipped a cargo from Holland. It is asserted by several authorities, however, that as early as 1658 tea was advertised for sale in London in the following terms: "That excellent, and by all physicians approved, China drink, called Chinese Tea, by other nations Tcha, alias Tea, is sold at the Sultaness Head Coffee House, in Sweeting's Rents, by the Royal Exchange, London."

Another advertisement of the time sounds the praises of tea in the following words: "The quality is moderately hot, proper for winter or summer. The drink is declared to be most wholesome, preserving in perfect health until extreme old age. This particular virtue are these: It maketh the body active and lusty. It helpeth the headache, giddiness and heaviness thereof. It removeth the obstructions of the spleen. It taketh away the difficulty of breathing, opening obstructions. It is good against lippitude distillations, and cleareth the sight. It removeth lassitude and cleanseth and purifieth humors and the hot liver. It is good against cradles, strengthening the weakness of the stomach, causing good appetite and digestion, and particularly for men of corpulent body, and such as are great eaters of flesh. It vanquisheth heavy dreams, caseth the brain and strengtheneth the memory. It overcomes superfluous sleep and prevents sleepiness in general, a draught of the infusion being taken; so that, without trouble, whole nights may be spent in study without hurt to the body."

And so the advertisement goes on for a page or two, giving to tea the property of curing nearly every ill that flesh is heir to, much after the manner of modern patent medicine announcements. It is well to remember that a little tea goes a long way, and that the adulterated tea of today is not much like the wonderful cure-all that the English ladies and gentlemen evidently drank some 200 years ago.

THE KAFFIR'S WIVES

The aborigines of South Africa were black men—the Kaffirs. They have lost dominion of the country and are but serfs to the burghers or citizens. The Kaffir is a day laborer and reckons his wealth in the number of heads of cattle he may be able to acquire. He works for a couple of years until he can get 10 oxen or cows. Then he hires himself to the Zulu land on the east, or to other countries controlled by the black men, and there buys himself a wife. Ten cows is the price of a wedding feast. The Kaffir remains a

PEACE WITH HONOR

A Historic Phrase and Its Origin.

In the course of the Transvaal controversy an interesting discussion arose in the English press as to the origin of the historic phrase, "Peace with honor," which most of us associate with Lord Beaconsfield. Sir Edward Clarke used it in this connection, and it was pointed out that it had been previously employed by Earl Russell. Then a claim was put in for Pitt, who, in his famous speech on the death of the French king in 1793, said: "This country has always been desirous of peace. We desire it still, but such as may be real and solid; consistent with the interests and integrity of Great Britain and with the general security of Europe. War, whenever it comes, will be preferable to peace without honor, without security, and which is incompatible either with the external safety or the internal happiness of this country." Pitt is supposed to have taken the phrase from Wither, who wrote in 1645:

"For when the Prelates—War had them constrain'd To arme themselves against the superstitions Intruded on them: when they had regain'd Their Peace, with Honor, and on good conditions."

But Burke had said in 1775, on the floor of the House of Commons: "The superior power may offer peace with honor and with safety." And both Pitt and Burke had been forestalled by Oliver Cromwell, who says in his fifth speech:

"The Spaniard is your enemy. . . . You could not get an honest or an honorable peace from him. . . . It could not be attained with honor and honesty." Even then the phrase was not run to earth, for some one discovered in a dispatch sent by Sir Robert Cecil in 1598, the record of his efforts to bring about "a general peace with honor and safety." Finally, there came the inevitable claim for Shakespeare, who uses the phrase, "peace with honor," in "Coriolanus," and says in an earlier play, "Titus Andronicus":

"The Cardinal Pandolph is within at rest. Who he'll of an hour since came from the Dauphin: And brings from him such offers of our peace As we with honor and respect may take With purpose presently to leave this war."

Really the collection of the two ideas is by no means extraordinary, but the recurrence of the phrase in the history of the last three centuries is not without significance. Peace with honor has been the constant aim of British statesmen, and of the English people, though they have always preferred war to a peace incompatible with the dignity and security of the empire.—Montreal Gazette.

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

FOR MANY WOMEN

THE WEDDING RING IS BUT A LINK OF A CHAIN OF SICKNESS AND MISERY

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION BREAKS THIS CHAIN AND MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG. SICK WOMEN WELL.

Have you tried
Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea
yet?

Infallible Proofs

Of Christ's Resurrection From the Grave.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. S. Hawley Adams,
of the Central New York M. E.
Conference.

"To whom also he showed himself alive after his passion by many infallible proofs, being seen of them forty days."—Acts 1, 3.

A certain French infidel, who was ambitious to uproot Christianity and to found another religion in its place, came one day to Prince Talleyrand in great discouragement because of his failure to secure followers. "Oh," said Talleyrand, "if you will be crucified and raise yourself from the dead in three days, you will have plenty of followers." The whole argument of Christianity as a divine and supernatural religion rests upon Christ's resurrection from the tomb. The enemies of the Christian religion have agreed with singular unanimity that if the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the grave be granted, all else that Christians claim must be conceded; whereas, if it be denied successfully, Christianity has lost her case.

Strauss, one of the foremost hostile critics of Christianity, calls the resurrection of Christ "the center of the center—the real heart of Christianity," and adds: "It can scarcely be doubted that with it the truth of Christianity stands or falls."

I ask your attention then to the "infallible proofs" of the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the grave.

JESUS LIVED IN HISTORIC TIMES.

I. Let us note that Jesus lived and died in historic times. This is of immense value. The place, time, circumstances, and surroundings of his life were definite. The existence of the Jewish people as a distinct nation had covered, if we reckon from the call of Abraham, nearly twenty centuries before the birth of Christ. Their history, their land, their civilization and customs, we know. We are acquainted with Imperial Rome, the governing power over Palestine at the time of Christ, her emperors, her provinces, her literature, orators, poets, and historians. The reputation of Tacitus as a reliable historian is acknowledged, and in the fifteenth book and forty-fourth chapter of his annals of the Roman empire we have what he says about Christ's crucifixion. After speaking of the Christians, he adds: "Christus, from whom the name has its origin, suffered the extreme penalty during the reign of Tiberius, at the hands of one of our procurators, Pontius Pilatus."

Apart from what we deem the inspired testimony of the Bible as to Jesus' life and death, we have as good testimony that he actually lived and died as we have of any fact concerning Julius Caesar, Socrates, or Mohammed. You may remember that Archbishop Whateley wrote a book entitled "Historical Doubts Concerning Napoleon Bonaparte," in which he showed that arguments against the strictly historical character of Jesus Christ, employed by certain infidels, would prove just as well that Napoleon never lived.

II. I would invite your attention to the minute particularity of circumstances connected with the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. It was at Jerusalem, at the Passover feast, on Calvary's hill. The day, the hour, the causes and circumstances of the arrest, the details of the trial, the conversation and events during the crucifixion, the taking down from the cross, the burial in Joseph's new tomb—all give us a lifelike and detailed picture of an actual occurrence. "He suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried."

REALITY OF CHRIST'S DEATH.

III. There is the strongest proof of the reality of his death. He was in the hands of his enemies, whose purpose was to kill him, and who were the judges of the reality of his death. When Joseph begged the body of Jesus for burial, Pilate did not grant the request until he had secured from the centurion official information that Jesus was dead. Do you say, Possibly the crucifixion did not produce a real but only an apparent death? I answer, Was not the spear-wound necessarily mortal when it pierced even to the heart, as is shown by the water and the blood which escaped from the wound, which was inflicted by the soldiers for the express purpose of causing speedy and certain death?

If the record were that while Jesus and his disciples were alone in the wilderness certain robbers fell upon Jesus, and having slain him, fled, but that after their flight he came to life again, we might suspect he was not really dead, any more than possibly was the young man who fell from the window when Paul was preaching; but the circumstances of the crucifixion of Jesus are of such a nature that any theory of only apparent death is absolutely forbidden.

A GUARDED TOMB.

We know, too, just where and when he was buried, being in the well-known tomb of a well-known man. We know with what care the entrance to the tomb was closed and the great stone rolled against it. We know how

the Jews went to Pilate, asking of him a favor, and saying, "This man said that after his death he would be alive again. We wish to shut off all possibility of fraud on the part of his disciples, and to be able at the end of the three days to produce his dead body, and to say to all who have been touched by this fanaticism, 'Here is your Jesus, who said, "Destroy this body, and in three days I will raise it up again."'" Pilate said to them: "You may have the tomb sealed and guarded." The tomb was sealed, and Roman soldiers—not two or three, but sixty—were stationed there to see that the remains were untouched during those three days. We may not think for a moment that these Roman soldiers, with their high military ideals, with their stern discipline, with the death penalty attached to slumber when on duty, should, even one of them, have slept, much less that all of them should have slept at once. How wonderfully the malicious purpose of those chief priests, who sought to guard the tomb to destroy forever all claims of Jesus to the Messiahship, has been turned to his account, and has contributed an additional proof to the reality and triumph of his resurrection. We know now that their prisoner escaped not by human means, but by supernatural might.

We have thus far, in our investigation of proof, an actual death, a circumstantial burial and a guarded tomb. IV. We have next a vacant and investigated tomb. Certain women came very early to the sepulcher on that resurrection morn, not expecting to find a vacant tomb and a risen Lord, but with spices to embalm the body for its permanent burial. They hear the words of an angel: "He is not here; he is risen; come, see the place where he lay." The disciples, who had been gathered about him on Mount Olivet, at these various times of manifestation Jesus talked with his disciples and with others, ate food in their presence, journeyed with them, discoursing upon his death and resurrection, as fulfillments of Old Testament prophecy, explaining more fully to them the nature and design of the church which he was founding; and having outlined their work, he ascended from Mount Olivet before their eyes into heaven.

THOMAS, THE SKEPTIC.

He was seen of them for forty days under a great variety of place and circumstances. The women saw him; the disciples saw him; Thomas, the skeptic, saw, and was satisfied. He was seen by above five hundred brethren at once. Now he appears in the garden; then as a traveler on the way from Jerusalem to Emmaus, now in a room where the disciples had met for prayer; then by the seaside or on the mountain. These disciples have left their written testimony as to how they saw him repeatedly, and how he talked, journeyed, and ate with them.

But some one may ask, Were the disciples competent and reliable witnesses? In answer to this question, let me present three things: 1. They were eye-witnesses, since for over three years they had been close and daily companions of Jesus. They were thoroughly familiar with his form, features, speech and manner, and it is not thinkable that any person could have been to them the risen Jesus.

CHARACTER OF THE WITNESSES. eared and dispersed? How much expectancy, visions or theories. All their lives had been with the real world. They had lived in their own homes. They were common men, with common modes of thinking and observation. Jesus did not call any one of the twelve from the ranks of religious fanatics, or insurrectionists, but from that of men engaged in common daily toil.

3. Of this sincerity it is enough to say that the resurrection of Jesus Christ had a marked influence upon all their after life, as they underwent toil, privation, persecution, and martyrdom in the proclamation of this belief. Were they deceived? Indelibly, baffled and broken at other points, has here made a stand, and the theory of expectancy, disordered imaginations, hallucinations, visions has been set forth by some as an explanation of their evident faith. Let us look at this for a moment.

TESTIMONY OF THE WOMEN.

First, there is the testimony of the women who said they saw him. How about their expectancy? Very early on that Easter morn they were hastening to the sepulcher, but what were their errand there, what were they carrying? Ah! it was spices for em-

balm the body. But what need has a body which is to come forth that very day in resurrection, life and power, of the long and costly process of embalming? How much expectancy had the two on the way to Emmaus, when their language was one continual lament and cry of despair: "We trusted it had been he which should have redeemed Israel." How much expectancy was there among the twelve disciples, who at the cross were disheartened and dispersed? How much expectancy on the part of Thomas, who was one of the witnesses of Christ's resurrection, and who said to the other disciples: "I will not believe that Jesus has risen from the grave, even though I look upon his form and hear his voice; I must handle him, and put my fingers into his wounds before I will believe." To ask these questions is to answer them. I am glad now that they were so slow of heart to believe; that Thomas was a skeptic; that the women were carrying spices for embalming the body; that the tomb was guarded by 60 trained Roman soldiers; for all these circumstances only add to the proofs, and make them fallible, that Jesus truly rose from the grave.

GROUPING OF PROOFS.

VI. In the grouping of proofs of Christ's resurrection we should also lay stress upon the unique character of Jesus Christ as affording a reason for such a remarkable circumstance. Such an event connected with such a person would be far more probable than that it should occur in the history of an ordinary man. Just as massive pillars might suit a vast temple, but would be inharmonious for an ordinary dwelling, so the miraculous harmonies with the mission and character of Christ when it would not harmonize with your life and mine. If Christ's resurrection be the fulfillment of Old Testament prophecies concerning him, and the necessary sequel and climax of his whole earthly life and mission, its occurrence is more probable than if it stood out isolated as a mere prodigy of circumstance. The reasons for his resurrection make it reasonable. When Jesus distinctly told his disciples he should be put to death and the third day he should rise again, and they saw the fulfillment of one part of his prophecy, we are led to wonder at their slowness of heart in anticipating the fulfillment of the other part.

The chain of historical events is not yet complete. The strongest proofs remain to be given. If it could be established that the belief of the Christian Church in the resurrection of Jesus from the grave could not be traced back earlier than the beginning of the second century, the historical proof would be weakened; for the rise and growth of superstition. Waive, if you please, all reference to the dates of the four gospel records. We know that Paul was beheaded by order of the emperor Nero, not more than 28 years after the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. In all these epistles there are the most distinct references to his resurrection. The churches addressed, though widely separated geographically, were founded by different apostles, yet all agree in the belief that Jesus rose from the grave. Mark you, in neither of these epistles does Paul anywhere argue that Jesus rose from the grave. He simply states that this is the accepted common faith, both of himself and of those to whom he wrote. His contention was simply for conclusions which grew out of this fact.

AN ACCEPTED FACT.

Furthermore, whatever difference of controversies arose between the apostles of the early Christians, the resurrection of Christ was never a point at issue. Some denied Paul's apostleship, and his one answer was: "Brethren, I have seen the risen Lord, and he told me what to do." Even the church at Corinth, which, influenced by Greek philosophy, was disposed to deny the doctrine of the general resurrection of the body, admitted that the resurrection of Jesus was truly in a bodily, literal sense, and all Paul said to say was that the resurrection of Jesus, which they admitted, argued the final resurrection of all Christ's believing children who slept in him.

We have, then, a clear, well-defined, concurrent, universal belief in Christ's resurrection in the days of Paul, covering a period of 30 years, which ended less than 37 years after the crucifixion.

RESURRECTION POWER.

If we had simply this, but no phenomena to back up the belief, our case would be less strong; but we have besides a resurrection-power attending the history of the early church. Persecution by Greek philosophy, which rested upon Christianity, proved the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the grave. The Spirit of power, which rested as cloven tongues of fire upon the heads of the apostles, was the power which attested that Jesus had risen from death, and had ascended to heaven. He promised that the Holy Spirit should descend upon his disciples, after he had risen.

THE GREAT PROOF OF CHRIST'S RESURRECTION.

is Christianity itself; for Christianity, which has been and is the greatest power in the world's history—"lifting," says Richter, "empires off their hinges"—rests upon this one foundation stone. Deny the resurrection of Jesus, and away goes Jewish prophecy, which foretold it; down falls the authority of Christ, for he foretold it, and staked his claims upon it—the sign of the Son of man, the sign of the prophet Jonas; deny the resurrection of Jesus and you overthrow the preaching and the foundation of their doctrine; deny the resurrection of Jesus, and the last book of the Bible becomes simply a rhapsody, for John said he saw on Patmos Isle his risen Lord, who said to him, "I am he that liveth and was dead."

SOMETHING HAPPENED.

or the Sabbath would not have been changed from the seventh to the first day of the week—and that, too, by Jews, and even at a time when their Sabbath conscience was the strongest in all their history. The only reason for that change of Sabbath day was that the resurrection of Christ might be properly commemorated. Can you have a Gettysburg monument without a battle of Gettysburg? Can you have a decoration day and no dead soldiers? Could you have a Sabbath changed from the seventh to the first day of the week to commemorate Christ's resurrection if he had not risen? The Christian Church, the Christian Sabbath, and the yearly celebration of Easter are three important witnesses. Surely there were "many infallible proofs."

Rise, then, the bells of heaven, and let our hearts be glad. Our Lord is "risen indeed." He lives in heaven and on earth. He lives in the church and in the heart of every true believer. We feel and know his resurrection power. Let us, then, "be risen with Christ, as St. Paul exhorts, setting our affections on things above." We have not followed cunningly devised fables. Our Gospel is a glorious

truth. We build our hopes upon the eternal "Rock of Ages." Our Christ lives forever.

Christ is risen;
Death hath he slain.
Burst ye your prison;
Songs of praise, lead ye
Works of love, heed ye,
Hungry ones feed ye,
News of life, speed ye,
Coming joys, plead ye.
—Goethe.

WESTERN ONTARIO

Woodstock has a coal famine. The Essex Basket Company storehouse was destroyed by fire recently.

Mr. Jacob D. Shoemaker, of Berlin, celebrated his 100th birthday on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Rennie, of Galt, recently celebrated their golden wedding.

Elmer Green, a prominent citizen of Woodstock, died very suddenly Tuesday night.

Harry Sears, of Paris, fell from a roof where he was working, and was badly injured.

The Brantford Peat and Fuel Company are to begin operations in the Hurley swamp.

James Sears had his hand cut off at the Verity Plow works, Brantford, Wednesday morning.

The condensed milk factory of Ingersoll, which had cost \$10,000 will commence business in January.

The farmers of the township of Hibbert and Fullarton are taking action in regard to the recent rise in blacksmiths' prices.

The estate of the Stacey Hardware and Manufacturing Company, St. Thomas, will be wound up, and will be disposed of shortly.

GOLDEN PRINCIPLES.

A true devotion to our profession for the public good.

Accuracy, attention, politeness and sterling value to all ranks and classes of our people.

Combs,
Brushes,
Sponges,
Perfumes,
Tooth Powders,
Tooth Washes,
and a host of other everyday Toilet Articles, at special and attractive prices.

Paine's Celery Compound is our best selling medicine. Why? Because it possesses health-restoring virtues unknown to other medicines.

C. McALLUM & CO., DRUGGISTS,
LONDON, ONT.

The Ayr Presbyterians have asked the Rev. Mr. Nixon, of Smith Falls, to accept the pastorate of their church in succession to the Rev. Mr. Hardy, who went to Listowel.

What To Have For Breakfast.

You can make a good breakfast and a wholesome one that will "stand by you" well, with Tillson's Pan-Dried Rolled Oats and a cup of coffee. Don't sneer—it's so.

Tillson's Pan-Dried Rolled Oats contain all the brain, nerve and muscle-building elements that the best food does when it is in its prime—Tillson's Pan-Dried Rolled Oats are a true tissue builder. They digest easily, too. Try them with a cup of coffee for your breakfast tomorrow morning—best grocers sell them by the pound. "Tillson's Pan-Dried" is what to ask for.

The Tillson Co., Limited,
Tilsonburg, Ont.

Kept in Stock

by all Grocers, and given when asked for. Packed in lead packets and sold at 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c and 60c per pound. 2 oz., 1-4's, 1/2's, 1's.

MONSOON

INDO-CEYLON TEA.

The End of the Century Remedy for the End of the Century Disease.

DR. HOPE'S TINY ABLETS FOR IRED NERVES

This Great Remedy has until now been obtained only by the wealthy patients of an eminent Nerve Specialist. A scientific treatment for Nervous Exhaustion and its allied evils, Headache, Dizziness, Weariness, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Mental Depression, Irritability, etc. Tiny Tablets will positively cure NERVOUS PROSTRATION and loss of Physical and Mental vigor. At Druggists for 50 cents, or by Mail from the Dr. Hope Medicine Company, Ltd., Toronto, Can.

A Tiny Dose—Positive Results.



Before Dinner
You Can Regulate the
Fire of the New

Imperial Oxford Range

To have just as much heat as you need—wherever you need it.

AND AFTER DINNER

you can check it off instantly to avoid any waste of heat or fuel.

Its wonderful ease of regulation is just one of the many improved features that make it the most desirable range ever made.

Why not call and see it at our London agent's.

JOS. W. CHAMBERS,
332 Richmond Street, The Gurney Foundry Co., Limited, Toronto.

Railways and Navigation

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Sunday, Oct. 16, 1898, the trains leaving Union Station, Toronto (via Grand Trunk Railway) at 9 a.m. and 9:30 p.m., make close connection with Maritime Express and Local Express at E. Naventure Depot, Montreal, as follows:

The Maritime Express will leave Montreal daily except on Saturday, at 7:50 p.m., for Halifax, N. S., St. John, N. B., and points in the Maritime Provinces.
The Maritime Express from Halifax, St. John and other points east, will arrive at Montreal daily, except on Monday, at 5:30 p.m.
The Local Express will leave Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 7:50 a.m., due to arrive at Riviere du Loup at 6:00 p.m.
The Local Express will leave Riviere du Loup at 6:00 p.m., and arrive at Montreal at 10:10 p.m.
Through sleeping and dining cars on the Maritime Express. Buffet cars on Local Express.
The vestibule trains are equipped with every convenience for the comfort of the traveler. The elegant sleeping, dining and first-class cars make travel a luxury.

THE LAND OF BIG GAME.
The Intercolonial Railway is the direct route to the great game regions of Eastern Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In this area are the finest hunting grounds for moose, deer, caribou and other big game, as well as unlimited opportunities for shooting wild geese, ducks, brant and other fowl common to this part of the continent. For information as to "Hot and Gun."
Tickets for sale at all offices of the Grand Trunk system, at Union Station, Toronto, and at the office of the General Traveling Agent, William Robinson, General Traveling Agent, 123 York Street, Ross House Block, Toronto, H. A. Price, District Passenger Agent, 114 St. James Street, Montreal.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Now Issuing Tickets at Following Rates:

Seattle, Tacoma, Wash. Return Fare
Vancouver, Victoria, B. C. \$76.55
New Westminster, B. C.
Portland, Ore.

Nelson, B. C. Return Fare
Robson, B. C.
Rossland, B. C.
Kaiso, B. C.
Sandon, B. C. \$71.55

Tickets via choice of routes.

Further information at City Ticket Office 385 Richmond Street.
JOHN PAUL, City Passenger Agent, O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

A Tourist Car
The Cost Per
Berth.

The cost of a double berth in a Canadian Pacific Car is less than half of the same accommodation in a Palace Sleeper.
A double berth will accommodate two adult passengers, and will cost, in addition to second or first-class railway ticket, from any point east of North Bay to Calgary, \$2; Revelstoke, \$6 5/8; to Pacific Coast, \$7 5/8.
Any Canadian Pacific Agent will gladly give you further particulars and secure you accommodation in one of the cars.
A. H. NOTMAN, A.G.P.A., 1 King Street East, Toronto.
THOS. R. PARKER, City Pass. Agent, 161 Dundas Street, corner of Richmond.

CPR + CPR + CPR + CPR + CPR + CPR
It is not the level-headed people who make false remarks.
The future destiny of the child is always the work of the mother.—Bunaparte.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Ready Reference Guide of London—Banks, Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers.

Auction Mart, Storage and Moving
PORTER & CO., phone 1,162.

Banks.
DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
CANADIAN SAVINGS AND LOAN.

Brushes.
THOMAS BRYAN, 61 Dundas Street.
Building and Loan Companies.
BIRKBECK LOAN CO., 169 Dundas.

Dyers and Cleaners.
STOCKWELL'S, 259 Dundas Street.

Drygoods.
ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO., 343 Rich.

Hats and Caps.
FRASER, McMILLAN & CO., Rich'd.

Fancy Drygoods and Millinery.
JOHN C. GREEN & CO., 122 Ridout.

Hardware.
HOBBS HARDWARE CO., 233 Rich.
JOHN BOWMAN HARDWARE COMPANY, York Street.

Iron, Brass and Wire Works.
DENNIS WIRE & IRON CO., King.

Insurance.
NORTHERN LIFE, Masonic Temple.

Lumber Boxes.
LONDON BOX MFG. & LUMBER CO (Limited).

Tea Importers.
MARSHALL BROS. & CO., 67 Dundas.

Wholesale Druggists.
JAS. A. KENNEDY & CO., 342 Rich.

Wholesale Grocers.
A. M. SMITH & CO., 176 York Street.
ELLIOTT, MARR & CO., 233 Rich.

Railways and Navigation

WHITE STAR LINE

REDUCED FARES.

New York to Liverpool via Queenstown

*S.S. CYMRIC, Nov. 28.....Noon
*S.S. TEUTONIC, Nov. 29.....Noon
*S.S. GERMANIC, Dec. 6.....Noon
*S.S. OCEANIC, Dec. 13.....Noon
(Christmas Boat)

*Excellent Second Cabin accommodation on these steamers.
Rates as low as by any first-class line
Berths secured by wire if desired.

E. De La Hooke,
Sole Agent for London.
"Clock" Corner.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Have for many years been the popular family medicine wherever the English language is spoken, and they now

STAND WITHOUT A RIVAL

in curing Indigestion, Sick Headache, Constipation, and all Bilious and Nervous Disorders.

25 Cents at all Druggists.



Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

"The firm of Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., of Dorchester, Mass., put up one of the few really pure cocoas, and physicians are quite sure in specifying their brand."

A copy of Miss Parola's "Choice Receipts" will be mailed free upon application.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1780.
Branch House, 6 Hospital St., Montreal.

The Strange Metamorphosis.

"I think that your son, who doubtless knew of your intention, was hurt at being excluded from the festivities, and, in a fit of manly folly, resolved to be present at them in spite of you."

"My dear doctor," cried Paul, who had the convenience of this theory, "that must be it, of course—that explains it all."

"So grave an act of insubordination," said the doctor, "an act of disobedience—to your authority and mine—deserves the fullest punishment. You agree with me, I trust?"

The memory of his wrongs overcame Mr. Bultitude for the moment. "Nothing can be too bad for the little scoundrel," he said between his teeth.

"He shall have it, sir, I swear to you; he shall be made to repent this as long as he lives. This insult to me (and, of course, to you, also) shall be amply atoned for. If you will have the goodness to deliver him over to my hands, I will carry him back at once to Rodwell Regis, and tomorrow, sir, tomorrow, I will endeavor to awaken his conscience in a way he will remember."

The doctor was more angry than an impartial lover of justice might perhaps approve of, but then it must be remembered that he had seen himself completely outwitted and his authority set at naught in a very humiliating fashion.

However, his excessive wrath cooled Paul's own resentment instead of inflaming it; it made him reflect that, after all, it was he who had the best right to be angry.

"Well," he said, rather coldly, "we must find him first, and then consider what shall be done to him. If you will allow me I will ring and—"

But before he could lay his hand upon the bell the library door opened, and Uncle Marmaduke made his appearance, dragging with him the unwilling Dick; the unfortunate boy was effectually sobored now, pale and trembling and besmirched with coal dust—in fact, in very much the same plight as his ill-used father had been in only three hours ago.

There was a brazen smile of triumph on Mr. Paradine's face as he met Paul's eyes with a knowing wink, which the latter did not at all understand.

Such audacity astonished him, for he could hardly believe that Paradine, after his perfidious conduct in the billiard-room, could have the clumsy impudence to try and propitiate him now.

"Here he is, my boy," shouted Paradine; "here's the scamp who has given us all the trouble. He came into the billiard-room just now and told me who he was, but I would have nothing to do with him, of course. Not my business, as I told him at the time. Then I think I have the pleasure of seeing Dr. Grimstone? Just so—well, then you, sir, arrived—and he made himself scarce. But when I saw him in the act of making a bolt up the area, where he had been taking shelter apparently in the coat cellar, I thought it time to interfere, and so I collared him. I have much pleasure in handing him over now to the proper authorities."

And, letting Dick go, he advanced towards his brother-in-law, still with the same old expression of having a secret understanding with him, which made Paul's blood boil.

"Stand where you are, sir," said Paul to his son. "No, Dr. Grimstone, allow me—leave him to me for the present, please."

"That's much better," whispered Paradine, approvingly; "capital. Keep it up, my boy; keep it up. Papa's as quiet as a lamb now. Go on."

Then Paul understood; his worthy brother-in-law had not been present at the last transformation, and was under a slight misapprehension; he evidently imagined that he had by this last stroke made himself and Dick masters of the situation; it was time to undeceive him.

"Have the goodness to leave my house at once, will you?" he said, sternly.

"You young fool," said Marmaduke, under his breath, "after all I have done for you, too! Is this your gratitude? You know you can't get on without me. Take care what you're about."

"If you can't see that the tables are turned at last," said Paul slowly, "you are a duller knave than I take you to be."

Marmaduke started back with an oath. "It's a trick," he said savagely, "you want to get rid of me."

"I certainly intend to," said Paul. "Are you satisfied? Do you want proofs—shall I give them to you just now in the billiard-room?"

Paradine went to Dick and shook him angrily. "You young idiot!" he said in a furious tone, "why didn't you tell me? Why did you let me make a fool of myself like this for, eh?"

"I did tell you," muttered Dick, "only you wouldn't listen. It just serves you right."

Marmaduke soon collected himself after this unexpected shock; he tried to shake Paul's hands with an airy gallantry. "Only my little joke," he said, laughing; "ha, ha, I thought I should take you in! Why, I knew it directly."

"No," said Paul; "it was not a very strong one, as usual."

"Well," said Marmaduke; "I should not have stopped Master Dick there if I hadn't been on your side, should I now? I knew you could do it all right, but I had a difficult game to play, didn't you know? I don't wonder that you didn't follow me just at first."

"You've lost your game," said Paul; "it's no use to say any more. So now, perhaps, you'll go?"

"Go, eh?" said Paradine, without showing much surprise at the failure of so very forlorn a hope; "oh, very well, just as you please, of course. Let your poor wife's only brother go from your doors without a penny in the world; but I warn you that a trifle or so laid out in stopping my mouth would not be thrown away. Some editors would be glad enough of a sensation from real life just now, and I could tell some very odd tales about this little affair."

"Tell them, if a character for sanity is of no further use to you," said Paul. "Tell them to anyone you can get to believe you—tell the crossing-sweeper and the policeman, tell your grandmothers, tell the horse-martiner's—amuse them. Only you shall tell them on the other side of my front door. Shall I call anyone to show you out?"

Paradine saw his game was really played out, and swagged insolently to the door. "Not on my account, I beg," he said. "Good-bye, Paul, my boy; no more dissolving views! Good-bye, my young friend Richard; it was good fun while it lasted, eh? like the Serbian crown—always a pleasant reminiscence. Good evening to you, doctor. By the way, for educational purposes, let me recommend a 'Penang Lawyer'—buy one as you go back, for the boys—to show them you've been thinking of them."

And, having little luggage to impede him, the front door closed upon him shortly afterward—this time for ever.

When he had gone Dick looked imploringly at his father, and then at the doctor, who, until Paradine's parting words had lashed him into fury again, had been examining the engravings on the walls with a studied delicacy during the recent painful scene, and was now leaning against the chimney-piece, with his arms folded, and a sepulchral gloom on his brow.

"Richard," said Mr. Bultitude in answer to the look, "you have not done much to deserve consideration at my hands."

"Or at mine!" added the doctor, ominously.

"No," said Dick, "I know I haven't. I deserve a jolly good licking."

"You do," said his father, but, in spite of his indignation, the broken-down look of the boy and the memory of his own wheedlings when young, he heaved a sigh, moved him to pity. And then Dick had shown some compunction in the billiard-room; he was not entirely lost to feeling.

(To be Continued.)

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

November Styles.

A military touch on our gowns and separate waists is the correct thing just at the moment. It is brought out very prettily by using a band of red velvet around the collar band and trimming it with rows of narrow gold braid put on in tiny coils or straight lines, says the New York Sun in the fashion notes. The collar may be all red if the color of the bodice will admit of it. This is illustrated very nicely on a white taffeta, where the collar is of red satin covered with an open, small, wavy pattern of cream lace worked with gold thread.

Huge boss and round granny muffs of cinnamon bear skin are worn upon the novelties in furs. The box is round and long, reaching almost to the hem of the skirt.

The combination of fur applied to lace is one of the season's novelties. It is cut out in various designs and sewn on in spots as lace flowers are applied on cloth and silk, but it is not pretty in the sense that fur edgings are attractive on lace, or as a cream lace with a touch of fancy for muffs. Novelty is its chief recommendation, as it has a patchy appearance which detracts from, rather than adds to, the elegance of the lace. The brown furs, seal, sable and beaver, are most employed for this purpose.

Flannel shirt waists have filled up the spaces once occupied by the cotton waists in so effectual a manner that the others are scarcely missed. They are prettier, too, than ever before, as the flannel waist is very fine and soft, and comes in beautiful colorings.

In plain, and striped with hairlines of white spotted with white or plaited in all colors of the rainbow. The line stripes, dots and plain flannels are daintiest, especially in the light tints—cream and white. For example, a dress with white polka dots. There is some variety in this style of making them, too, which is a recommendation. One style has no yoke, either back or front, narrow plaits at the belt giving the desired fullness. The front lays over on the left side with a shoged band, forming inverted scallops for a finish. This is of the same cream white flannel, which, with rows of white silk stitching and a narrow cuff of striped flannel, falls over the hand. Another style has a yoke, back and front, em-

brodered in silk polka dots or bow knots.

Hemstitched taffeta, stocks, with a short bow and ends, such tiny ends falling nearly to the waist with a bow at the bust, are very pretty. Thin the flannel waists. But there is no limit to the variety of neckwear, so it is simply a matter of taste. Cream lace stocks are quite as much worn with the flannel as the flannel waists, and with the silk waists, and if you like a linen collar there are ties of striped ribbon four or five inches wide, with knotted fringe on the ends. Washable shirt waists in cotton corduroy and heavy lined duck are a part of the winter outfit in this department, and are very popular with some women.

Queen Victoria's Habits.

Not many women of 80 are so vigorous as is the Queen of England; not once during her long life has she had a really serious illness to injure her constitution, and one-half of the secret is that she has lived so much in the open air, while the other half is that her time has been filled with hard work cheerfully done. Not only have affairs of state been mastered in minutest detail, but every official paper has been thoroughly understood before having the royal signature affixed, but the duties of the housewife have been in no wise neglected, for Victoria is really her own chief housekeeper. Every morning the chef sends her the bill of fare for all the meals of the day, which she erases and alters at will thus making the royal menu always a rich and abundant one. The earliest fruits and vegetables of the season, but the Queen is rather sparing in the use of them, being a very small eater. Her breakfast consists solely of eggs and toast; these, however, are served upon silver dishes, as is all the food of her guests. Her household accounts are kept with the greatest attention to detail; all provisions are ordered and checked as delivered by a system of tickets; even the dog biscuits must be strictly accounted for. These orderly habits were first established by the Prince Consort, and Victoria has made it a point to continue them. The following out of this system has allowed her to conduct her immense household at a comparatively small expense, even though all her household linen is replenished every year, the discarded sheets, tablecloths, etc., being sent to the different hospitals. There are four things for which the Queen has a special dislike—cabbage, gas, tobacco, and cats. Wood is burnt in all her apartments, and she prefers beech wood to all other kinds. Quite recently she had electric lights put in Windsor Castle, but her fondness is for wax tapers. Smoking is expressly forbidden in the castle, and cats are strictly excluded. Marco, the Queen's favorite dog, is the only animal tolerated within the royal residence.

God between us and all harm,
For I tonight have seen
A banshee in the shadow pass
Along the dark breen.

And as she went she keened and cried,
And combed her long white hair,
She stopped at Molly Reilly's door,
And sobbed till midnight there.

And it is for herself she moans,
Who is so far away?
Or is it Molly Reilly's death
She cries until the day?

Now Molly thinks her man is gone
A sailor lad to be;
She puts a candle at her door
Each night for him to see.

But he is off to Galway town,
(And who dare tell her this?)
Enchanted by a woman's eyes,
Half-maddened by a kiss.

So as we go by Molly's door
We look toward the sea,
And say, "May God bring home your
Wherever he may be."

I pray it may be Molly's self,
The banshee keens and cries,
For at dawn breaketh the tale to her,
Be it her man who dies?

But there is sorrow on the way
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At noon on the succeeding day all the members of the party excepting Mr. Watson concluded to examine the north cone of the crater, while Mr. Watson, filled with the idea that the southern cone was the most interesting, separated from his companions and guides and moved in that direction. After a weary and dangerous climb he arrived on a promontory of rock and earth. Close upon the far side of this point a great river of lava was bounding in a straight line down the mountain, while about 800 feet above, on the slope of the hill, the crater, like the mouth of some infernal monster, was pouring forth melted stone.

Mr. Watson sat for a considerable time, probably a couple of hours, gazing upon the vast expanse of rolling, flowing, burning fire rushing down the side of the mountain. Some thousand or more feet below this stream entered a thicket of trees, which, Mr. Watson observed through his glasses, seemed to have wonderful power of resisting the attack of the flames.

Toward night he arose from his seat below the rocks to go over the summit, down the hill and walk out between the lava on the side which he was to cross. He thought that his eyes had been resting too long on running lava and that he could see a stream in whichever quarter he might look; so he went forward.

But he had not been mistaken. While he had been sitting with his back to the direction from which he had come and in which he must go, with his eyes on the flowing stream, enchanted with its marvels, there had broken from the lower edge of the crater, and some feet to the north of the one he was wading in, a stout blade of knife started on down and proceeded several hundred feet, when, to his horror and amazement he found that the new stream of lava ran directly into the earlier stream. The streams joined, and his retreat had been cut off. He was hemmed in by running rivers of fire.

As he meditated on the best means of escape, his eye fell upon the singular forest at the bottom of the incline, and he thought of the heat-defying properties of that wood. If he could only turn the bunch which grew above him into service. Ah! he had it! He had been an expert on stilts when he was a boy, and he felt certain that his skill had not forsaken him in drawing a stout blade of knife from his pocket he began heaving at the base of one of the smallest trees. The wood was of the species known as iron-wood. When the blade grew down he waded it on the rocks. All through the night he worked, while the terrible furnace belched above.

By daylight he had the stilts made, and, mounting them, started off to the edge of the flow. The wood smoldered, but did not blaze, as he waded through the lava. The heat was frightful, blistering his face and hands. As he arrived at the opposite edge of the river of fire one charred stick broke off, but eager hands grasped him and lifted the swooning man on to one of the mules, in which manner he was taken to a ranchman's house. Mr. Watson is at present receiving medical attention, but is making rapid progress.

Good Breeding.

Men or women, who by contact or travel know the world's best society need not be told that simplicity and graciousness are the invariable characteristics of the highest breeding. If this fact could only reach the minds of that class of people who talk of "exclusiveness," of "four hundred," of the "vulgarity of trade," of not knowing anyone outside of "our set," what a grateful social change would be wrought. The cold stare of the world, by which society gains, since an inharmonious element is thereby removed. How pathetic is the isolation of the determined aristocrat, especially in a small town, where, other stirring interest lacking, human relations mean so much.

Bread.

The handling of bread by bakers and their assistants is one of those things which people who are particular in regard to what they eat are constantly discussing with a view to getting a change made in this direction of what they regard as cleanliness, but, it must be confessed, with little, if any, success. In Berlin, however, the public agitation of the difficulty which precludes the possibility of unclean hands touching the loaf. This consists in using paper-bags made to fit the shape of the loaf, but rather larger. As soon as the loaf is taken from the oven it is at once put into the bag, the ends of which are twisted, thus preventing the possibility of its contents being defiled either by dirty hands or by gathering dust in its transit through the streets, or from being allowed to fall on dirty pavements, as so frequently happens with careless boys who deliver the daily loaf at our doors. The idea might be fitly emulated by bakers in this country, for paper bags are cheap.

Celery Fritters.

All the green stalks and tender leaves from the bunch of celery used for salad may be utilized in celery fritters. Clean and chop fine, and to one cupful of this chopped celery add one scant pint of flour, one beaten egg, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper, one teaspoonful of baking powder and sufficient milk to make a thick batter. This is dropped by spoonfuls into hot fat, and the fritters are drained on unglazed paper before being served.

WAR TERRORS

Pale Into insignificance to the Man Who Is Tormented With Piles—Dr. Agnew's Ointment Will Cure Them.

Of all flesh ailments the most distressing is piles, blind, bleeding, itching or ulcerating—and the remedy that will give the quickest relief and the surest cure is Dr. Agnew's Ointment. It holds a phenomenal record as a certain pile cure, and the words "relieved like magic" have been heard round the globe, and are but the voices of the nations telling of its curative powers. It cures all hemorrhoids, eczema, salt rheum, scald head, etc. Sold by C. McCullum & Co.

The Poets.

Slumber Song.

Sleep, my little one, sleep—
Narrow thy bed and deep;
Neither hunger nor thirst, nor pain
Can touch or hurt thee ever again;
I, thy mother, will bend and sing
As I watch thee calmly slumbering
Sleep, my little one, sleep.

Sleep, my little one, sleep—
Narrow thy bed and deep;
Soon in thy angel's tender arms,
Gently sheltered from earth's alarms
Thou wilt awaken, baby mine!
Where all is merry and love divine.
Sleep, my little one, sleep.

Sleep, my little one, sleep—
Narrow thy bed and deep;
I have wept till my heart is dry,
But now I smile as I see thee lie
With small hands crossed in death's
Mute prayer,
Never to reach in the wild despair
Of hunger's anguish. All is o'er!
I wept, but now I can weep no more.
Sleep, my little one, sleep.

Sleep, my little one, sleep—
Narrow thy bed and deep;
A little while I, too, shall rest
Close by the side of my baby blest
Safe is my baby—earth's anguish
Done—
Safe at the feet of the Holy One.
Sleep, my little one, sleep.

—
The Banshee.

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Irish Damask Table Linen Fish Napkins, 70c per doz. Dinner Napkins, \$1.22 per doz. Table Cloths, 2 yards square, 90c; 2 1/2 yards by 3 yards, \$1.32 each. Kitchen Table Cloths, 22c each. Strong Huckaback Towels, \$1.08 per doz. Monograms, Crochets, Coats d'Arms, Initials, &c., woven or embroidered. (Special attention to Club, Hotel or Mess Orders.)

Matchless Shirts Fine quality Longcloth Shirts, with 4-fold pure linen fronts and cuffs, \$3.32 the half doz. (to measure 48c extra.) New designs in our special Indian Gingham Shirts and Unshrinkable Flannels for the season. Old shirts made good as new, with best materials in neck-bands, cuffs and fronts, for \$3.36 the half doz.

Irish Cambric Pocket-Handkerchiefs "The Cambrics of Robinson and Cleaver have a world-wide fame."—The Queen. "Cheapest Handkerchiefs I have ever seen."—Sydney's Home Journal. Children's, 50c per doz.; Ladies', 60c per doz.; Gentlemen's, 75c per doz. House Linen—Ladies', 60c per doz.; Gentlemen's, 75c per doz.

Irish Linen Collars and Cuffs Collars—Ladies', from 84c per doz.; Gentlemen's, 44c; all new waist-shapes, \$1.18 per doz. Cuffs—Ladies', 44c; Gentlemen's, 50c. "Surprise makers to Westminster Abbey" and the Cathedral and Churches in the Kingdom. Their Irish Linen Collars, Cuffs, Shirts, &c., have the merits of excellence and cheapness.—Court Circular.

Irish Underclothing A luxury now within the reach of all ladies. Chemises, trimmed and embroidered, 41c; Nightdresses, 84c; Combination Gowns, 90c; India Rubber Girdles, 50c; Bridal Trousseau, \$25.50; Infants' Layettes, \$12.00. (See List.)

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"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."
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NEAVE'S FOOD has for some time been used in

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Infants and Young Persons."
Sir C. J. A. CAMERON, M.D.</