

SPECTACULAR CONCLUSION!

Lord Mayor's Banquet Winds Up the King's Birthday Festivities in London.

Salisbury's Speech---Angry Feelings Aroused in Germany by Chamberlain's Edinburgh Harangue---The Sultan in a Fury Over State Matters---Serious Situation Looming Up in the Orient---Croker Will Live in England.

London, Nov. 9.—The lord mayor's banquet at the Guildhall tonight was a spectacular close of the day's festivities. The historic building was the scene of a brilliant pageant, in which ancient and modern scenes were strangely mingled. A gathering of 2,000 of the most influential citizens of London, including the heads of the various government departments, gave an opportunity for a loyal demonstration of which the government was not slow to take advantage.

The presence of Lord Salisbury afforded an excellent excuse for reiterating the attitude of the government toward the South African controversy. The response of the great audience in the banquet hall might be described as satisfactorily loyal, but could hardly be called enthusiastic.

RECEPTION IN THE LIBRARY. The banquet was preceded by the customary reception in the Guildhall library, where Sir Joseph Bland, in his quaint official robes, welcomed the ministers and the various officials. Unlike last year's reception, when the lord mayor was conspicuous by his absence, and the war office was merely represented by one of the under secretaries.

SALISBURY'S SPEECH. The feature of the evening was Lord Salisbury's speech in response to the toast to "His Majesty's Ministers." Referring to the progress of the war in South Africa, the premier said:

"It is pleasant to record that the peace of the world has been so little disturbed by the events of the last two years. Half a century ago we would not have found such a peaceful and pacific attitude on the part of all the great powers. It is a sign of the increasing international amity and understanding also that the clouds of war have not gathered over the Mediterranean sea so lightly passed away. Fifty years ago this would not have been so."

Touching upon South African developments in another part of his speech, Lord Salisbury said:

"I strongly deprecate the spirit of pessimism so frequently heard in the utterances of some of our public men as to the war in which we are engaged. Unlike the wars of former years, no longer does the capture of the enemy's capital and the dissipation of his field force constitute a conclusive victory. We are now confronted by a system of guerrilla war, which must be slowly and effectively stamped out. We are progressing, slowly, perhaps, but surely."

DIDN'T AROUSE ENTHUSIASM. "I cannot take the public wholly into the confidence of the government. It would be most imprudent publicly to state all we are doing weekly and monthly at the present time. I am philosophically of the opinion that whatever delays are encountered, these are due neither to a lack of earnestness and ability of our generals in the field, nor to the neglect to comply with all of their demands on the part of the home government."

"We have been subject to much vague and indefinite criticism; but our bitterest opponents have not been able to point out any tangible defect, any definite cause of complaint. I deeply regret the ravages of the war in the colonies to which we are anxious to accord the fullest practical measure of assistance. Now we are being harassed by neighbors in South Africa whose conduct for years has been a menace to the stability of that section of our empire. Now we are being harassed by removing this menace and we are determined to do so effectually that it will never require doing again."

This declaration was received with cordial but by no means enthusiastic applause.

THE PROCESSION. Today's procession is markedly in contrast with last week's. It is a burlesque carnival, with a motley cavalcade and incongruous reproductions in tinseled of the spars of the day. The disturbance of business interests caused by this grotesque and shabby function is minimized.

External Remedies Can't Cure Cancer

It Is a Disease of Germ Origin and Must Be Reached Through the Blood.

The most advanced scientists and specialists in the medical profession, now consider cancer to be caused by germs or parasites in the blood, which operate in certain tissues of the body most favorable for their development. Thus the breast, lip, nose, stomach, bowels and liver are favorable seats for this disease. It is not reasonable to expect a permanent cure for cancer can be obtained by the use of external remedies alone, such as ointments and plasters. They never touch the origin of the trouble.

But new constitutional remedy for cancer is a most rational and scientific treatment. It destroys the cancer germs in the blood without injuring the system. It builds up and invigorates the body, relieves pain, and permanently eradicates the disease. Send two stamps to Messrs. Scott & Jerry, Bowmanville, Ont., for full particulars.

scribe as sacerdotalist. Canon Gore is properly known as a "high broad," for at Balliol he fell under the influence of T. H. Green, the one original thinker Oxford has produced in the present generation, and while he remained a Puseyite, he assimilated Hegelianism with high church principles. He has been a great intellectual force in Westminster Abbey, and a consistent Liberal in politics, interesting thousands of churchmen in social functions. Lord Salisbury's appointment of a political opponent, but a sharp, outspoken critic of the government's policy of concentration camps in South Africa.

ANTI-CHAMBERLAIN INDIGNATION.

Germany rang with anti-Chamberlain indignation meetings all this week, and such meetings continue to be held. They have been confined hitherto to students and intellectual societies, but a conference of the Thuringian Pastors' Societies has just decided to invite the Protestant clergymen throughout Germany to make a common protest against the utterances of the British colonial secretary at Edinburgh, Oct. 25, when he referred to the Boer troops during the Franco-Prussian war in 1870-71. Students' meetings were held this week at Berlin, Leipzig, Juebingen, Jena and other universities. The Leipzig meeting was held in response to a call sent out by the rector of the university. The Jena students voted to petition the imperial chancellor, Count Von Buelow, to instruct the German ambassador at London to demand satisfaction for the insult.

The students of Breslau University have issued a call, couched in highly indignant terms, for a meeting to take place Nov. 12. All the meetings were addressed by speakers who used vituperative language and all the published calls are hotly worded.

The Leipzig Veterans' League has declined to issue a call for a meeting to be held on Nov. 12, as it is useless to become excited over Mr. Chamberlain, "since he is known to be the commonest kind of a liar."

BEING OVERDONE.

The newspapers are beginning to warn the people from different standpoints, however, that the matter is being overdone, some of them claiming that Mr. Chamberlain is too far beneath German contempt for anything which he may say, to be looked upon as an insult to the soldiers of Germany. Others point to the fact that the excitement will result in a further estrangement of the relations between Germany and Great Britain. The Vorwaerts considers the protest movement to be ridiculous and says the intensity of the language used is comical.

THE VOSSISCHE ZEITUNG regrets that many of the speeches delivered at the recent violent attacks upon Great Britain, and refers to the tendency of the eastern question has of drawing Great Britain, Russia and France together, and the consequent necessity of Italy casting her fortunes with Great Britain and France, thus leading Germany in a state of "splendid isolation."

IMPRUDENT.

The paper asks if it is prudent, under such circumstances, to follow a course calculated to produce a further violent attack upon Great Britain, and refers to the tendency of the eastern question has of drawing Great Britain, Russia and France together, and the consequent necessity of Italy casting her fortunes with Great Britain and France, thus leading Germany in a state of "splendid isolation."

CROKER WILL MAKE ENGLAND HIS HOME.

It is learned from Vantage that Mr. Croker will spend New Year's at Moat House, and preparations are being made for his return. No one in Vantage doubts that Mr. Croker is going to pass the remainder of his life there. Mr. Croker thoroughly enjoys himself in England. A new wave has opened to him here, and he does not, and would not be admitted to the exclusive circle of the gentry, he is welcome among those who indulge in racing. He has important interests in America, which cannot be ignored at present, but when he has those in shape to dispense with personal attention he will be his permanent and final home. While the trades people at Vantage and vicinity speak favorably of Croker as a neighbor, "brings grist to their mill," some prejudice has been raised against him by the circulation in that neighborhood, and in other parts of Berkshire, of a sheet from New York called the Vigilant, giving an account of Mr. Croker's trial on a charge of murder, in which the jury disagreed.

Because of its strengthening influence upon the vocal chords, Catarrhose can be too highly recommended as a wonderful voice improver. It almost instantly removes huskiness or hoarseness, restores clearness and brilliancy of tone. Catarrhose keeps the mucous surfaces in perfect condition, and its regular use, thereby removing the singer's greatest source of anxiety, undiness of voice. The most eminent speakers and prima donnas would not be without Catarrhose. It is a small size, and degree their uniform strength and brilliancy of tone to its influence. The hard rubber pharynx is conveniently in a purse, vest pocket, and may be used in the church, theater, any place or time. Complete size, 5c. Dr. King's, Ont.

Later census returns from remote districts will increase the population of the Dominion of Canada to about five million five hundred thousand. THERE ARE so many cough medicines in the market that it is sometimes difficult to tell what is the best. A cough, a cold or an affliction of the throat or lungs, we would try Eick's Anti-Croup Syrup. Those who have used it think it is far ahead of all other preparations recommended for such ailments. The little bottle looks like, as it is, as pleasant as syrup.

Twelve thousand emigrants from the British Islands and over seventeen thousand from the United States came to Canada last year.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS is the best known remedy for dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness, and will cure all blood diseases, from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

DO THE DOOR KNOES SPREAD SKIN DISEASE?

Trouble Among Postoffice Clerks in Washington Traced to Verdigris on Door Handles.

[Washington Times.]

A peculiar skin disease has made its appearance among the clerks and employees of the postoffice department, and there are quite a number who are afflicted with the very disagreeable eczema-like disfigurement, which, since the last few weeks, has given them considerable annoyance and physical pain.

The disease was first observed on the hands of a messenger, whose duty it is to carry letters, dispatches and books from office to office. He paid little attention to it, thinking it would disappear in due time. Instead, the disease spread, and now there are quite a number of employees and clerks who are doctoring their hands and faces, blotting their noses and covering their faces with the very disagreeable eczema-like disfigurement, which, since the last few weeks, has given them considerable annoyance and physical pain.

Considerable alarm is felt, especially among the women clerks, who are obliged to use the ink or pencils contained in their pockets. They took measures for the protection of their hands, but without avail. The disease continued to spread among the clerks.

A doctor was finally called into requisition, who carefully analyzed ink, pencils, blotting paper and copying presses for poisonous components. He gave assurances that the disease did not emanate from those sources, as the majority of them were covered with a thick layer of verdigris, which is one of the most violent and strongest poisons known to materia medica.

The whole mystery was cleared up with this discovery, and orders were instantly given to those who have charge of the cleaning of the office to polish and scour and clean these brass doorknobs every day. It is hoped that this measure will restore the original purity of skin to the fair hands and faces of the afflicted clerks and employees of the postoffice department.

MYSTERY ABOUT MR. ROSENBERG

Had Nearly \$4,000 Concealed on His Person—Didn't Want Police to Wire to His Home.

Windsor, Nov. 10.—Chief Wills and Sergt. Jackson were two greatly surprised officials yesterday morning, when they slightly delayed and been brought in by Officer Lister. They found in his pockets money in gold and bills amounting in all to \$3,975.75. He told the officers that he had hidden the money from the sale of his clothing business in Vienna, Ill., but it was decided to hold him until the authorities in that town had been communicated with.

The prisoner gave the name of Jacob Rosenberg, and says that he left to him in Vienna the months ago to purchase goods in Chicago. While on the train he claims to have lost his reason, and that he remembers nothing until arriving in Detroit. He crossed over to Windsor and since lived at 24 Windsor avenue.

He has the appearance of a person who is slightly demented and did not answer the questions of the police in a very lucid manner. When Chief Wills announced his intention of communicating with his family in Vienna, Rosenberg turned pale and begged him not to do so. He said that it would injure his business if any telegram was sent, and told the chief that he would leave at once for home if set at liberty. He appeared to be laboring under the fear of assassination and was very nervous and anxious to keep his identity a secret.

Chief Wills says that in August he received a circular from some place in the State of Illinois asking him to apprehend a man named Rosenberg who was wanted there for demanding the hands of some unknown enemy and a considerable sum of money. The circular stated that the man wanted had purchased the goods on credit and had afterwards sold them to another party for cash and departed with the proceeds. He has communicated with the authorities at Vienna and will hold Rosenberg until he receives a reply.

Some of the Jewish residents of Windsor say that the relatives of Rosenberg have been advertising for him in the Jewish Gazette for the last two months. The advertisement states that Rosenberg left his home, without telling his relatives where he intended going.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

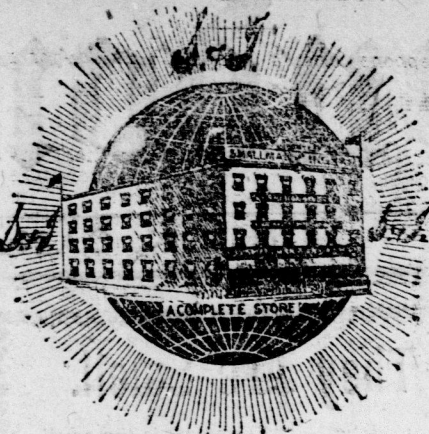
FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLON SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

DR. J. C. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. CARTER, KINGSTON, ONT.

SOLELY PURELY VEGETABLE.

CURE SICK HEADACHE



THE WEATHER TODAY—Fair and milder, showers.

The store that seeks to win and hold the esteem of everybody, including those who work for it, is the store that closes at 6 o'clock every night.

Japanese Art Silks

For Fancy Work for Christmas Gifts.

Has it occurred to you that Christmas is very near, only six weeks away? This is preparation time, and many are already busy making up fancy work for Christmas gifts. The coming days will see lively times among our Jap Silks. Our prices and patterns are such that it will be hard to refrain from buying. We can show a very much better quality and wider width at same prices as asked before. Think of it—119 colors to choose from.

A pure Jap Silk, 23 inches wide and much heavier than usually sold at this price. Per yard only 25c
Fine, soft finished Jap Silk, all splendid colors, 23 inches wide. Per yard..... 35c
27-inch Soft Finished Jap Silk and a 23-inch Taffeta Finished Jap Silk, your choice of either at the very low price per yard 40c

New Colored Dress Goods.

One of the best ways to judge fashion is by what we sell and the quantity. Just now there is a rush for rich imported Dress Tweeds, Stylish Homespuns, New Pan Suitings, Cheviots, etc., etc. This satisfactory store's assortment is most complete, and its prices are interesting. Today we mention a great line of All-Wool Cheviots, self colors, in fashionable shades, suitable for waists, blouses and children's dresses.

44-inch Cheviot, pure wool, in shades of browns, blues, roses, reds, castors and green. Very special value at, per yard 50c
48-inch Cheviot, self colors, double weave, good weight, in shades of rose, blues, castor and brown. See this for splendid value at, per yard..... 65c
46-inch Cheviot, herringbone weave, pure wool, self colors of rose, cardinal, bright navy, light and dark brown, and myrtle, most beautiful goods 75c
50-inch Cheviot, very heavy twill, suitable for ladies' skirts and very stylish; in self colors of pearl gray, cardinal, bright navy and light brown. Very special value at, per yard, only 85c
50-inch Cheviot, heavy weight, elegant goods for winter suits; in self colors of rose, browns, cardinal, myrtle, mid-gray, bright navy, petunia, lawn and castor. See this for fashionable goods at a very low price, only \$1.00
SPECIAL--Pale Blue Lustre, asked for by many, is now here. Also a variety of other shades. Selling at low price of 75c

Specials in Cozy Flannelette Wear.

We offer greater attractions than ever before in our popular Flannelette Wear Department. We set before our customers the greatest values possible, which explains why we handle such immense quantities. Read this list of prices and come in and see the goods.

A special line of Gowns, made in pale pink, blue and white flannelette; Mother Hubbard style; yoke made with hemstitched tucks and embroidery insertion; hemstitched frills finish the yoke, neck and sleeves of this pretty gown, which we are selling for only \$1.00
Another attractive Gown, consisting of extra heavy flannelette in delicate stripes; white flannelette frills and yoke, braided in delicate shades of silk; gowns extra wide; 58, 55 and 60 inches long. Price \$1.25
Mother Hubbard Gown, made in plain pink and white flannelette, silk embroidered frills finish the front, neck and sleeves. Price \$1.50
Ladies' Drawers, made in plain pink, blue and white flannelette of extra heavy quality; embroidery frills; all sizes; regular 65c, our special price only 50c
Special Drawers, in heavy gray flannelette, all sizes, only 50c
Ladies' Drawers of stripe flannelette, medium and large sizes, open or closed. Price only 25c
Flannelette Underskirts in a large assortment of stripes; 26 and 38 inches long. Price only 50c
A special Skirt at a very special price; heavy gray flannelette, extra wide. Great value at only 75c

We have also a large assortment of Children's Wear, ranging from two to sixteen years. Prices are very low.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

149, 151 and 153 DUNDAS STREET.

WEST ZORRA'S PRIDE

How Big "Bob" McIntosh Bluffed the Natives of Dutton.

[Woodstock Times.]

"Bob" McIntosh, the muscular captain of the renowned West Zorra tug-of-war team, deserved to be crowned king of tug-of-war pullers. Mr. McIntosh, who is as good-natured as he is big and hearty, recently agreed to pull against three men at the Dutton fall fair, he to wear a belt and the captain of the opposing team of three to have on a belt also.

Well, the event was advertised far and wide, and there was a big crowd at the Dutton fair when Mr. McIntosh got there. But, without the usual sterner and directors of the agricultural society, for as soon as they saw Zorra's pride, the three men who had agreed to pull against him threw up the sponge and refused to act.

Mr. McIntosh took it good-naturedly, as usual, and patiently challenged any three men in the county to come on and pull against him.

As stated before there was a big crowd present, and it was a pretty good representation of the brawn and muscle of the townships, but they couldn't get three men to pull against Bob McIntosh, of West Zorra. They pleaded and extricated in vain. Several came up and viewed Mr. McIntosh's physique, at close quarters, and felt his muscles; then they shook their heads and decided to leave it to others. There was no tug-of-war in Dutton that day.

Mr. McIntosh has just received a letter from the president of the Dutton Agricultural Society, expressing regret that the tug-of-war didn't come off, and congratulating Bob on his bloodless victory over his whole county.

Convalescence.

Convalescence is sometimes merely apparent, not real, and especially is this true after such diseases as pneumonia, typhoid fever and the grip. To make it real and rapid, there is no other tonic so highly to be recommended as Hood's.

This great medicine cleanses and renews the blood, strengthens all the organs and functions, and restores health. Take Hood's.

In "Ye Olde Seven Stars" inn, Manchester boasts the oldest public house in all England. It has been licensed for 550 years.

IT REACHES THE SPOT.—There are few remedies better known to the public today as efficacious in removing pain and allaying and preventing pulmonary disorders than Hood's Kidney Pills. It has demonstrated its powers in thousands of instances and a large number of testimonials to its great value as a medicine could be had were there occasion for it. It is for sale everywhere.

Of the 1,557 towns in New England 101 make their schools under the district system, 51 of them being in Connecticut.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEething, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

Damp-resisting.

Sole leather is cellular, and carries street fluid to the foot, as the wick carries oil to a lamp.

Two-thirds of street moisture, which reaches the foot, comes up through the outsole, in ordinary shoes.

Between insole and outsole is placed the Resilia Centresole of pure rubber, through which moisture cannot pass, making it damp-proof, and water-proof.

Its cross channels permit the air to dry the inner side of both outsole and insole, thus preventing cracking, hardening, mouldiness.

Goodyear Welted—\$5.00 grade.

"The Slater Shoe"

THE SLATER SHOE STORE, J. H. BROWNLEE, Manager, 149 Dundas Street.

THE PURITY AND EXCELLENCE OF

Cowan's Perfection Cocoa

(Maple Leaf Label)

ROYAL NAVY CHOCOLATE, FAMOUS BLEND COFFEE,

Cowan's Cake Icings,

Chocolate, Pink, White and Lemon Colors.

Are known and appreciated by ladies. Sold by all grocers.

The consumption of sugar in the United States in 1899 was 2,094,610 tons. Nearly two million of these were imported. California yielded 72,944 tons of beet sugar and Louisiana most of the rest.

Potatoes are so high that the short crop will probably return more money to the farmer than ever before.

The farm products of the United States this year are worth about \$400,000,000 more than last year's output.

WILKARD'S

THREE BUSY STORES,
228, 230 and 232 Dundas Street, London.

The Lesson of Economy

And wise buying is unlearned by that person who does not buy at the "Three Busy Stores." Every item in this advertisement points the road to economy.

Take Millinery for Instance.

We have a Big Table of every-day Wearing Hats for Ladies and Children. Values from \$1 to \$1 50. Walking Hats and every Style of Hat for this season. Your choice for 50c each.

Just in, One Case of Flannelettes

34 inches wide, all new patterns, only 3c yard.
Fine line of English Flannelette, extra weight, fine patterns, 12 1/2c yard.
Special line of Fine Opera Flannelette just in, 30c and 35c yard.

Our Ribbon Dept. Is Well Known

Always Special Values.

FINE ALL SILK RIBBONS, beautiful colorings: No. 5, worth 7c, for 5c yard; Nos. 9 and 12, worth 12 1/2c, for 8c yard; No. 16, worth 15c, for 10c yard.
BABY RIBBONS, IN SATIN, ALL COLORS, 36 yards for 20c.
WIDE BABY RIBBON, in satin, all colors, 1c yard.
Special lines in Silk and Satin Baby Ribbon, all the new shades, 2c, 3c and 4c yard.
SEE OUR LARGE WINDOW FOR SATIN-BACK COLORED VELVET RIBBON, less than half price. Match them if you can at double the price.

Rug and Furnishing Department

Beautiful Rugs, small size: worth \$1 25, our price \$1.
Special line of beautiful Moquette Rugs: worth \$2 50, for \$1 97 each.
Special line of beautiful Moquette Rugs: worth \$3, our price \$2 50 each.
Special large size Moquette Rugs, beautiful light colorings: worth \$4 50, our price \$3 97 each.

Ladies' Underwear Department

These Are Our Everyday Prices.
Ladies' Open Front Vest, fleeced: regular 20c vests, our price 15c each.
Ladies' Fleeced Drawers, 25c pair, or 40c for the suit.
See our large window for Ladies' Underwear.

Gents' and Boys' Underwear at Clearing Prices

A big lot Boys' Undershorts, all prices: clear the lot at 25c each. See our large window.

Special Lines in Victoria and Linen Lawns

45-inch Victoria Lawns, very fine quality, cheap at 15c, our price 12 1/2c yard.
45-inch Victoria Lawns, special 40c, 10c yard.
Fine Linen Lawns, at 12 1/2c, 15c, 20c, 25c yard.
Heavy line of Ladies' Wrapplette Goods, fancy colorings: regular 12 1/2c, for 10c yard.
A special line of Damask Table Linen just in, heavy goods, nice patterns, only 25c yard.
Special line of Wide Width Embroidery, open work: worth 80c, for 5c yard.
A special job in Flannelette Embroidery, wide width, at 5c, 7c, 8c, 10c yard.

LIVE SNAKES IN A NUPTIAL COUCH!

One of Them Bit Mr. Hedler, Who Seeks Divorce From His Charming Wife.

Paterson, N. J., Nov. 10.—Walter B. Hedler married a snake charmer, and now he seeks a divorce on the ground that his wife was guilty of extreme cruelty. Mrs. Hedler was formerly Evelyn Stansfield, and she traveled with Barnum & Bailey's show as a hypnotist of venomous snakes. Hedler explains his troubles in a petition filed in the court of chancery by Lawyer Frederick S. Stewart. The petition sets forth:

"Your petitioner shows that since the marriage of your petitioner his said wife Evelyn has continuously kept and maintained an assortment of venomous snakes and reptiles in the house of your petitioner, this being done without the consent and permission of your petitioner.

"And your petitioner further shows that on or about the 2nd day of December, 1909, about 11 o'clock p.m., the said Evelyn S. Hedler did retire for the night with your petitioner, and that after having so retired the said Evelyn did arise, and going to the receptacle in which were housed the venomous snakes and reptiles, did take therefrom three snakes, and came with them into the couch of your petitioner.

"And your petitioner further shows that after having toyed with the snakes some time, one of them did bite your petitioner on the left thigh, causing the same to swell and occasioning your petitioner excruciating pain and necessitating your petitioner's immediate visit to Dr. Victor E. Reilly.

Hedler further declares that he has been under the care of the physician ever since.

LAMBETH.

Miss Banghart, of Stratford, is the guest of Mrs. (Dr.) G. A. Routledge. Mrs. M. James is visiting friends in Hamilton.

Mrs. E. Robinson returned last week from an extended visit to friends in Toronto and Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Martin spent Sunday with friends in Stratford.

The new iron bridge one mile south of Lambeth, which has been in course of construction for the past two months was completed this week.

Mrs. G. Calcott, of South London, was the guest of Mrs. F. Thornicroft last week.

CURED TOTAL PARALYSIS!

It puzzles the Doctors and astonishes his patients how South American Nerve cures so many who are "given up to die" it never fails.

"My wife was stricken with nervous prostration, which developed into total paralysis. We had hardly any hope of her recovery, but had heard of the great cures made by South American Nerve in cases of nervous troubles. We decided to try the treatment, and it was astonishing the results that followed the taking of three bottles—it worked wonders indeed. I feel I cannot speak too highly of this great remedy."

—Edward Parr, Surrey Centre, B.C.

For sale by C. McCallum & Co.

EVERETT AND MOORE IN GIGANTIC DEAL

\$50,000,000 Required to Swing New Street Railway Concern.

New York, Nov. 11.—The arrangements for the organization of a proprietary company to take over the stocks and bonds of the trolley railroad system in Detroit, Mich., and other parts of that state, as well as roads in Ohio and Indiana it was said today, are practically completed. The amount of capital that will be involved in the deal, if it is carried out, it is said, amount, to about \$50,000,000 and 1,000 miles of railroad. The syndicate which in promoting the consolidation of the railroads is headed by Henry A. Everett, Edward W. Moore and Ralph A. Sarman. August Belmont, W. C. Oakman, president of the Guaranty Trust Company, and the United States Mortgage Investment Trust Company, will be the trustees for the stockholders under the consolidation plan. One of the principal objects of the promoters is to take over the road to improve the value of the railroads embraced in the plan by making direct connecting lines between Cleveland and Port Huron, with branches extending into Indiana and Michigan. The girls of Cork and of the lakes—in fact, of the country all the way down from Dublin—are somewhat of the Limerick order. In form they constitute a happy medium between the round English maids across one channel and the sylph-like Parisian demoiselles beyond the other.

The Girls of Limerick.

[San Francisco Argonaut.] If asked "where are the prettiest girls in the world?" will reply, in Limerick, Ireland. There is a freshness of face, lustrousness of eyes, healthfulness of color and complexion about the Limerick girls, en masse. Mrs. E. Robinson returned last week from an extended visit to friends in Toronto and Hamilton.

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The first electric street railway in Greece has just been completed at Patras.

"HELLO, CENTRAL!"

Telephone Girls in Chicago To Be Taught a Species of Elocution.

Chicago, Nov. 10.—Chicago has introduced into its telephone exchange a sort of post-graduate course. The operator is expected to pass an examination in the very latest course—elocution. It is barely possible that it will be introduced in Buffalo.

"An answer turneth away wrath." Telephonic elocution teaches the soft answer which "central" is instructed to give to the irate subscriber. Considering the runner in his listerious there is a wide field for the study among the telephone operators in this city.

The course of instruction is to teach the girls to use evenly modulated tones calculated to have a soothing effect upon those who object to the service. Of course, clearness of enunciation and pleasantness of tone are considered. It is the finishing touch to the education of an efficient operator.

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DUNSMORE FAMILY IN LITIGATION!

Premier of British Columbia Sued by Sister-in-Law for Recovery of Portion of the Estate.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 10.—Mrs. Joan Dunsmuir, widow of the late Robert Dunsmuir, founder of the fortune of British Columbia's wealthiest family, has entered an action against her son, James Dunsmuir, premier of British Columbia, which involves a portion of the estate. Mrs. Dunsmuir asks for the delivery of 4,993 shares in the R. Dunsmuir Company, Limited. She also asks for an accounting of all dividends and profits upon these shares from Jan. 31, 1900.

Four shares mentioned in the action are believed to be those left by the late Alexander Dunsmuir, and the action in no way affects the fortune left by Alexander Dunsmuir, premier of British Columbia, which involves a portion of the estate. Mrs. Dunsmuir asks for the delivery of 4,993 shares in the R. Dunsmuir Company, Limited. She also asks for an accounting of all dividends and profits upon these shares from Jan. 31, 1900.

THE ARMY CANTEN

Gen. Miles Says His Opposition to Drinking Places at Army Posts Is of Long Standing.

Boston, Nov. 9.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who was in the city last night, said in an interview that he had not changed his mind in regard to the canteen, as had been reported. He said that he was strongly against it, ever, so far as alcoholic drink was concerned. He said that if railroads, banks, and other great establishments could get along without drinking-places the army could. He added:

"The men in the army average along 22 and 23 years of age, a time when they are most susceptible to temptation in drinking. I believe in removing them from the canteen."

Enthusiastic Converts.

There Are Thousands of Them Who Believe as This Woman Does.

Mrs. Ira Knowlton, of Butte, Montana, is a most enthusiastic convert to the virtues of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets as a cure for obstinate stomach troubles. She says: "I had poor digestion nearly all my life. I never knew what it was to be hungry, to have a good, natural appetite."



"I was troubled with gas in stomach, causing pressure on the heart with palpitation and short breath. Nearly everything I ate soured on my stomach, sometimes I had cramps in my stomach which almost resembled spasms.

Doctors told me I had catarrh of the stomach, but their medicines would not reach it, and I would still be a sufferer had I not, in sheer desperation, decided to try Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

"I knew they were an advertised remedy, and I didn't believe anything I read about them, as I had no confidence in advertised remedies. I met my sister, living in Pittsburg, wrote me last spring telling me how Stuart's Tablets had cured her little daughter of indigestion and loss of food and appetite, and I hesitated no longer.

I bought a 50c box at my drug store and took two of the large tablets after each meal, and found them to the taste as caramel candy. When, ever during the day I felt any pain or uneasiness in the stomach or about the heart, I took one of the small tablets, and in three weeks it seemed to me as if I never knew what stomach trouble was.

"I kept Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in the house, and every member of our family took them occasionally after a hearty meal or when any of us had pain or ache in the digestive organs."

Mr. E. H. Davis, of Hampton, Va., says: "I doctored five years for dyspepsia, but in two months I got more benefit from Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets than in five years of the doctor's treatment."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are the safest as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh of the stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, bloating after meals, sympathetic heart trouble.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are not a cheap cathartic but an active digestive remedy containing the pepsin and diastase which every weak stomach lacks, and they cure stomach troubles because they digest the food eaten and give the weak abused, overworked stomach a chance to rest and recuperate.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold in every drug store in the United States, Canada and Great Britain.

ing the temptation. I don't know where the temptation arose that I have changed my mind regarding it. I have been of the same mind for the past 25 years.

"Of course, a place made interesting and attractive for the soldiers. As 25,000 men have enlisted since the canteen law went into effect, I cannot see where it has been, as somewhere stated, a deterrent to enlistment."

THE MACCABEES ARE SECURED FROM LOSS

On Account of the Supreme Finance Keeper's Crooked Operations.

Port Huron, Mich., Nov. 10.—It now transpires that the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, which carried the bond of Chas. D. Thompson (the self-confessed defaulting supreme finance keeper of the supreme tent of the Knights of the Maccabees), though released last July, is still liable for any loss which the order may have sustained by the defalcation. Representatives of the company, it is said, have informed Maccabee officials that the loss will be paid.

It develops that Charles D. Thompson, ex-supreme finance keeper of the supreme tent of the Knights of the Maccabees, who embezzled \$50,000 from the order, is to be prosecuted, the Maccabee officials will have to take the initiative. By the terms of Thompson's bond with the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Baltimore, which was in force when most of the money was stolen, the company must apply for the warrant in the event of a defalcation and prosecute with the assistance of the bonding company. Supreme Counselor D. D. Atkinson has all the necessary papers in his hands and Thompson's arrest is expected soon.

NEWFOUNDLAND GLAD

Conferring Knighthood on Officials Gives Great Satisfaction.

St. Johns, Nfld., Nov. 10.—The birthday of King Edward VII. was celebrated in Newfoundland with general enthusiasm, which was intensified when it was learned that his majesty had conferred the honor of knighthood upon Chief Justice Little, the deputy governor. It is understood that this compliment is a further recognition of the King's gratitude for the cordial welcome given to the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York in St. Johns last month. Mr. Bond, the chief justice, has all the necessary papers in his hands and Thompson's arrest is expected soon.

MR. MILBURN TALKS ABOUT PAN-AMERICAN

In Washington He Says Receipts Were Only \$150,000 Less Than the Expenses.

Buffalo, Nov. 10.—While in Washington last week, President John A. Milburn declined to discuss the rumor prevalent in Buffalo that he saw President Roosevelt to discuss with him the subject of an appropriation of \$1,000,000 to pay the debts of the Pan-American Exposition.

In speaking of the exposition he said:

"It will require several months to remove the structures of the great exposition. The work of dismantling has already begun and will continue to be let to wrecking companies to tear down and move away the material in the buildings, but it will probably be along in the spring months before the work of that task is completed. It will be prosecuted vigorously, except, perhaps, for a period in the colder months. The removal of the exhibits is proceeding briskly.

"Just how much the financial loss of the exposition will be we cannot say definitely at present.

"The receipts are less than the cost of operations, and will not equal the expenses of managing the exposition by something like \$1,500,000. We expected something like \$300,000,000 in paid receipts, but in that we were disappointed."

INFANT INCUBATORS.

Manager of the Children's Hospital at No. 213 Bryant street have decided to increase the facilities of the institution by establishing two infant incubators on the premises. The new incubators will be placed in the new ward in use at the Pan-American Exposition this summer and which created such widespread interest. The incubators will be placed in the new ward, which connects with the hospital, and where ample accommodations exist. This new branch of work will be in no way different from the work of the ward, where children are received up to the age of two years.

The expense of the incubators with the necessary accessories will be about \$1,500 and the managers hope that there may be a number of persons sufficiently interested in this experiment to wish to contribute toward the raising of this sum.

PAN-AMERICAN STAMPS.

Over 18,000,000 Pan-American postage stamps have been sold in New York alone since they were first put on sale six months ago. When first put on sale there was a great demand for them by the general public, and by stamp collectors, who bought whole sets. Later, when that demand was satisfied, they became something of a drug on the market, the stamp clerk often having them turned back because they took "too much kick."

TAMMANY'S RULE COSTLY.

New York, Nov. 10.—Tammany has been an expensive possession for New York city. In 1900 the Merchants' Association, in a report, showed that in 1900 the cost of the government of New York city was that of thirteen leading cities of the United States. The cost of the government of New York city was that of thirteen leading cities of the United States. The cost of the government of New York city was that of thirteen leading cities of the United States.

LI HUNG CHANG LOVED HIS P. E.

Was in Train on Sunday's Beautiful Women—The Manchurian Treaty.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 9.—No one on this continent, outside of his own countrymen know Li Hung Chang better than the lieutenant-governor of British Columbia, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere.

"He was a most interesting man," says Sir Henri. "When Li visited Niagara Falls and crossed over to the Canadian side, one of the first things he said was that he was glad to be under the British flag."

He was a profound admirer of beauty in the female form and paid humble homage to the beauty of Canadian women.

"Of Gladstone he spoke in terms of great respect. Seldom have I seen a man who carried as far as he did the love of his fellow-countrymen. He often spoke to me of those of his race, who settled in Canada, and the last thing he said to me as I bade him good-bye was to ask me earnestly to take care of them."

He made me stop the train, too, in the middle of the night so that he might give a Chinese woman who had married an Englishman and who was settled in Ontario, an opportunity of seeing him and treated her with the greatest kindness."

HIS BURIAL.

Pekin, Nov. 8.—The end of Li Hung Chang was quiet. His vitality slowly ebbed. The flames of paper effigies, chairs and horses in the courtyard of the yamen to carry his spirit to heaven and the crowd of officials outside the yamen that the end had come. Soon afterwards a procession appeared, bearing a costly coffin of teakwood. This coffin Li Hung Chang took on his trip around the world.

On Sunday there will be a ceremonial corresponding to a lying-in-state, and all the Chinese officials will pay their respects. The internment will be at the birthplace of the deceased statesman, a little village in the province of Anhui. There are no signs of mourning in the city, although the populace is considerably excited. Officials attached to Earl Li's household said the Russian Minister Lessar called and strenuously endeavored to have the seal of Li Hung Chang attached to the Manchurian convention before he died.

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TERMS OF THE TREATY.

London, Nov. 9.—The Hankow correspondent of the Times supplies what he alleges is a correct translation of the terms of the Russo-Manchurian convention proposed by Russia. The convention stipulates for the gradual withdrawal of the Russian forces within three years, "provided no other war or military operations, or other military operations, and the powers do not interfere." The number and stations of the Chinese garrisons must be settled in consultation with the Russian military authorities, and Russian assent must be obtained for any railway construction in Southern Manchuria. "No mention is made in the text sent by the grand council to the southern viceroys of mining, commercial or other exclusive privileges," says the correspondent, "and the Russians believe the convention contains other clauses, which the grand council is not willing to disclose."

WITH \$50,000,000 CAPITAL.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10.—The North American says: A new \$50,000,000 steel corporation is being formed for the purpose of erecting in one powerful combination the plate mills of the country. Ten or more plants, including Pennsylvania companies that are now doing a large business, are to be absorbed by the new concern.

CONVICTS CAPTURED.

Leavenworth, Kans., Nov. 9.—Nine of the convicts who escaped from the federal prison here on Wednesday afternoon have been accounted for this morning. Two of them have been killed, two wounded, and five others have been captured unhurt. Of the seventeen still at large four are being pressed closely by armed police guards and citizens, and word is expected at any moment that they have been captured or killed.

It Is a Wonder To Everybody

How Speedily and Readily the Wretched Itching and Uneasiness of Piles Is Relieved and Thoroughly Cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

It seems wonderful that after all these years of investigation and research the physicians are still helpless to relieve and cure one of the most common and most distressing afflictions to which men and women are subject, viz. itching and bleeding piles. In nine cases out of ten the doctors still recommend a surgical operation, with its expense, extreme pain and danger, as the only cure for piles.

Prejudice alone keeps the physicians from prescribing Dr. Chase's Ointment in all cases of piles. It has made for itself a world-wide reputation and is sold under a positive guarantee to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing, no matter how many operations have failed, and no matter how intense has been the suffering.

Rev. S. A. Duprau, Methodist minister, Concession, Prince Edward county, Ont., states: "I was troubled with itching and bleeding piles for years, and they ultimately attained to a very violent form. Large lumps or abscesses formed, so that it was with great difficulty and considerable pain that I was able to stool. At this severe crisis I purchased a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, but I had little or no faith in it, as I had tried various remedies before and to no purpose."

"Now, imagine how great and joyous was my surprise to find that just the ointment I had bought, and that the lumps disappeared, and also the external swelling. I feel like a different man today, and have not the least doubt that Dr. Chase's Ointment saved me from a very dangerous and painful operation and many years of suffering. It is with the greatest pleasure and thankfulness of heart that I give this testimonial, knowing that Dr. Chase's Ointment has done so much for me. You are at perfect liberty to use this testimonial as you see fit for the benefit of others similarly afflicted."

You are invited to make this test and prove to your own satisfaction the almost magical power of Dr. Chase's Ointment. Ask your neighbors who have used it what they think of Dr. Chase's Ointment. Use it when you have the opportunity, and remember that it is guaranteed to cure any case of itching, bleeding or protruding piles: be it a box, at all dealers, or by mail from Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

RADWAY'S PILLS

SECURE PERFECT DIGESTION

By their ANTI-BILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. These Pills, in doses of from two to four, will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the system from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

"I am 120 miles from the nearest drug store, and want you to send me a dozen boxes of your Pills. I have muscular rheumatism, and for nine months have been at Hot Springs. My liver and kidneys are affected. I find that your Pills do me more good than all the medicine I have taken and the Springs combined. Respectfully, J. A. MILES, 'Harqua Hala, Yuma County, Arizona.'"

"Your Radway's Pills have worked wonderfully in my family. My children, when sick, have received relief and complete relief by their use. Sudden colds, sore throat, and I can quickly cure the use of your Ready Relief and Pills. They should not be wanting in any well-stocked home. That doubly serves what helps very much. Yours truly, 'DR. H. E. SCHNEIDER, '63 Hudson street, New York, N. J., and Times Building, New York, N. Y.'"

"For years I have been troubled with rheumatism and dyspepsia, and came to the conclusion to try your Pills. I immediately found great relief from their use. I feel like a new man since I commenced using your Pills. I am now without them. The drowsy, sleepy feeling I used to have has entirely disappeared. The dyspepsia has left me, and my rheumatism is gone entirely. I am satisfied if anyone so afflicted will give Radway's Pills a trial they will surely cure them, for I believe it all comes from the system being out of order—the liver not doing."

"GEORGE SCALLY, '75 Nassau street, New York, N. Y.'"

RADWAY'S PILLS

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Constipation, and all Disorders of the Liver.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, eructation of food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensation when in lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, light or pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs and bowels, flashes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above-named disorders.

PRICE 3 CENTS PER BOX. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail.

Radway & Co., No. 7, St. Helen St., Montreal.

CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big for uncurable discharges, inflammation, gonorrhea, etc. Sold in quarter pound tins, labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, eructation of food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensation when in lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, light or pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs and bowels, flashes of heat, burning in the flesh.

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Radway & Co., No. 7, St. Helen St., Montreal.

Articles Necessary for Kitchen Comfort:

Meat Chopper, Raisin Seeder, Fruit Slicer, Coffee Mill.

A. Westman,

111 DUNDAS STREET, Phone 320.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS EPPS'S COCOA.

Prepared from the finest selected Cocoa, and distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of flavour, Superior quality, and highly nutritive properties. Sold in quarter pound tins, labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ART AND DESIGN, 433 Richmond street. Teachers, J. R. Peel and David Wilkie, late of the Royal Academy, England. The work of the school includes mechanical drawing, industrial design, oil and water color painting.

MONEY TO LOAN.

PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS TO loan at 4% and 5% per cent on real estate security, in sums to suit. No commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas street, London.

MONEY TO LOAN—\$500,000 PRIVATE

and trust funds, on first mortgage, at 5% per cent; also on notes and other security. Tennent & Coleridge, barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc., 78 Dundas street, London.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

Meredith & Fisher, London, Ont.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN—LOWEST RATES.

Dr. Chase & Campbell, 83 Dundas street, London.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MR. W. H. HEWLETT, ORGANIST OF Dundas Church, Methodist Church, teacher of piano, organ, harmony and theory. 48 Queen's avenue. Telephone 1238.

CHARLES E. WHEELER (ORGANIST and choirmaster St. Andrew's Church) has resumed teaching. Piano, pipe organ, harmony and singing. Advanced and elementary tuition given. New address, 440 Wellington street.

ARCHITECTS.

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

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

H. TENNANT, VETERINARY SURGEON, Office, 17 King street, residence and infirmary, corner King and Wellington. Treatment of all species. Telephone 235 and 83.

LIVELY STABLES.

LILLEY'S LIVERY—NO. 45 DUNDAS street, East London, Ont. Telephone 62.

*Proposed Inter-Oceanic Canal---The United States Idea
of Sovereignty---Does Not Wish to Share
Responsibilities.*

We invite careful attention to Mr. Mills' able and interesting paper from
The Empire Review:

This declaration was not intended to deny the right of further acquisition; if any part had been unappropriated, but to maintain that neither by the discovery nor by the first occupation was there any part of either of the two continents still unappropriated. Mr. Monroe in his message said: "The discovery of the continent of America has given rise, and in the arrangement in which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed, and by the tacit sanction and assent of the European powers, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any Euro-

the principle, that it was contrary to the interests and a violation of the sovereign authority of the different American states, that further European aggressions against the United States, contentions that came into existence at a subsequent period; but, at that time, no one denied the right of any European state to possess a colony not already in the possession of a sovereign state, had there been any such territory. During the general disturbance of the civilized world, which grew out of the aggressions of the Emperor Napoleon, Spain had, in a great measure, lost control over her possessions in the Pacific, and when an attempt was made by the great powers upon the continent of Europe to suppress the aspirations of the people for independence in the various European countries, it was thought desirable, on the part of the great monarchies of the continent of Europe, that the people should be kept busy against the further disturbance of order, and the government by the growth of democratic sentiments. Russia led in this matter. High-sounding professions that they were, in their way, not open to question, were put forward, especially by Alexander of Russia, which, though unobtainable, were to be gravely considered in the direction of absolute authority, and the plan adopted by the great continental powers to give effect to this plan, was, to maintain the independence of all constitutional governments of the United States, its interests of the United States, its security and its Independence are not at risk. The principle of the right of maintenance of a doctrine which is not generally applicable to all Christians can be claimed as a necessary and warranted principle of international law, and the maintenance of which is not compatible with the rights of other sovereign states.

The American states regarded the Monroe doctrine as a

PLEDGE OF MUTUAL SUPPORT—as establishing an offensive and defensive alliance for that purpose, but congress hesitated to adopt a policy of entangling alliances. Congress, after the war, was not inclined to look with disfavor upon the whole scheme. It would become an alliance in favor of republicanism as opposed to monarchy and despotism.

It would be a system tending to encourage the lawlessness of the allied states, and which the United States did not wish to encourage.

When the Monroe doctrine had been born, all the great continental powers of Europe were joined together for the purpose of opposing the independence of the whole of the Spanish colonies in both North and South America. France was to be made the instrument of this purpose, and was to be made herself for the expense incurred by maintaining so much of the Spanish possessions as might afford a fair reward for the services which she had rendered. The war that had been waged

the world—that would contribute, as they maintained, to the peace and security of the nations.

By the congress of Laybach and Verona, the continental powers matured their plans for putting down the new age. They agreed to preserve the old order, to maintain the old laws, to consecrate rights and social order, but; as the allies acknowledged no legitimate basis of right and order, and formed a combination against all changes in the form of liberal institutions, they voluntarily made the sovereigns, their system was unsupported by any public opinion. France, in 1823, invaded Spain, to suppress reforms secured by the Cortes and remove absolutism in the person of Ferdinand.

vin and Villars. The Cypriote circular they regarded as "equally null, and disallowed by the public law of Europe, any pretence of a formal protest by a private individual being a violation of the open force." The Holy Alliance committed to France the duty of emancipating the sovereign of Spain from the influence of the French Revolution, and subjects insisted upon bringing about. When the Holy Alliance undertook to interfere in the internal affairs of Spain, the superintendence of the internal affairs of other sovereign states, and the suppression of the revolutionary movement, a mischievous and disturbing force, they introduced an element of disturbance as great as the cause which they professed to suppress. The British Government repudiated the political doctrines of France. The British Government denied that any commotions existing in Spain were the result of French influence, and any adequate plea or excuse for foreign interference. The interference with the rights of the Spaniards was not because France had changed her own constitution, but because she had changed her sword her opinions, and to compel all the rest of Europe to accept them, and to govern their conduct in conformity with her example.

THE SPANISH ATTITUDE

The friends of the new Spanish constitution were not interfering with the domestic affairs of any other state. The British Government declared their determination to remain strictly neutral in the matter. If any other foreign government joined Spain against the colonies, they would regard it as constituting a new question which they would not discuss. They would feel it their duty to adopt such a course as the interests of the United Kingdom might call for. Similar views were expressed by the Government of the United States. Great Britain protested against French interference in the affairs of Spain, and the United States held that French imperialism was there re-established by the aid of French arms, the subjugation of the Spanish colonies would be a

once undertaken. The United States, after a conference with Great Britain and Canada, in 1823, Mr. Rush, adopted, in 1823, what was known as the "Monroe doctrine," and which at that time was, "that any attempt to extend the European system to conquer those states in America which had acquired their independence, and to reduce them again to a condition of dependence, would be regarded as an unfriendly act, and a one threatening the sovereignty and independence of all other American states." The European states regarded this declaration of the president as a promise of an offensive and defensive alliance for the purpose of resisting European pretensions. Subsequently the Panama Congress met (1826), and the United States was invited to send representatives thither. The United States government appointed two commissioners, and the House of Representatives provided the necessary appropriation for the payment of their expenses. The House of Representatives a resolution was adopted which declared that:

"The United States ought not to become parties to the stipulations American republics, or either of them, to any joint declaration for the purpose of preventing the interference of any European power in the affairs of any American form of government, or to any compact for the purpose of preventing colonization on the continent of America."

The United States shall be left free to act in any crisis, in such a manner as their feelings of friendship toward

The administration certainly put a very restricted interpretation upon the doctrine enunciated in Mr. Monroe's message, and they did so because the foreign policy of the United States, in consideration of the subject, was in danger, in the interest of republican government, of falling into the same line of conduct as that of the monarchies of the great powers on the continent of Europe had fallen in seeking to maintain absolute monarchy, and the world was by so doing made less responsible for the mutual protection of the weak and semi-barbarous states of Spanish America, whose continued existence would not only be a menace to them and which might involve them in hostilities, and was sure to incur for them the ill-will of all great states upon the continent.

Adams saw the dangers, moral and political, which might come to the United States in consequence of the course upon which the republicans were bent. He emphatically declared that under the Monroe doctrine each state should guard, by its own means, against the establishment of a new colony within its borders, which, he says, was the principle announced by its predecessors. Mr. Monroe, Mr. Adams assumed, that a sovereign state in America would not permit other sovereign states to acquire its territory by colonization. He assumed that the Monroe doctrine to restrain any American state from voluntarily ceding a portion of its possessions to a European power. He assumed that the official action of the strong towards the weak, that the Monroe doctrine was pointed, and that it was not a mere assumption. He assumed that the

Mr. Monroe made no announcement as to what the United States would do if a European power should attempt peacefully to acquire territory on the continent that belonged to some sovereign American state. So that, when Congress refused to commit the government in advance by any pledge or understanding to any system of intervention, it did not abandon or qual-

States it has come to mean that all other states of America are to remain the sole prey of the United States, to be absorbed at such times as may be found convenient to that republic.

ABUNDANT EVIDENCE.
The authorities of the United States argued that by reason of the disparity in the strength of Great Britain and Venezuela the latter could only hope to succeed through peaceful methods, and so it was to such methods that Great Britain must have recourse to settle her differences with Venezuela, Mr. Secretary Olney said:

Mr. Secretary, they said, "The Imperial Government's conventional adjustment has been often and thoroughly demonstrated. Even more impossible of consideration is an appeal to the sense of honor and national pretensions unhappily not yet wholly obsolete. If, however, it were not condemnable as a relic of barbarism, it is in itself, so far as a contest could not be, or even accepted by Great Britain without distinct disparagement to her character as a nation, and as such, it is not to be taken into account."

Not long before the United States had a dispute with Peru. There was the same disparity between the disputants as in this case. The government of Peru was a despotic one, and their good offices. Those good offices were declined, and recourse was had to

Those magnanimous considerations of the Government of the United States think should be applied in controversies between other states, they argue, are being applied in this case. The United States is a party. Indeed, when the hostilities with Peru are examined in the light of Mr. Olney's dispatches, it is not difficult to find abundant ground upon the policy of the great republic. The United States at an earlier period had been the aggressor. It had seized by Venezuelan belligerents—a claim for damages was made by the owners. Venezuela promised indemnities but failed to pay. In 1895 congress authorized the president to take whatever measure he deemed necessary. The United States is now the weaker sister republic, whose weakness ought according to Mr. Olney, to be a security for the United States. The measures being taken by a powerful state such as the United States.

POLK'S MESSAGE.
In 1845 President Polk, in a message defending the annexation of Texas and protesting against the interposition of any European power to prevent it

"In the existing circumstances of the world, the present is deemed an appropriate occasion to reiterate and re-emphasize the policy of the United States, as Monroe, and to state my cordial concurrence in its wisdom and sound policy. Existing rights of every European nation shall be respected; but it is declared that the United States will insist that the efficient protection of our laws shall be extended over our whole territorial limits, and that it shall be distinctly announced to the world, as our settled policy, that no European colony or dominion shall, without our consent, be planted or established or

This is a doctrine very different from that of Mr. Monroe, which was intended to protect the weaker states of America against the aggression of Europe. Against the doctrine of Mr. Polk, which is based upon the combined action of the absolute monarchies of the continent of Europe, because of principles of government entirely different from our own, Mr. Polk asserts the right of the United States to undertake the conquest of other American states, and to acquire territory and to do this without any right of interference on the part of any European state. Mr. Monroe had in view the independence of the weaker states; Mr. Polk had in view the independence of the weaker states by the United States and the right to undertake this conquest without any right of interference on the part of any European state.

Later on Mr. Polk sent a message to congress on the

SUBJECT OF YUCATAN

SUBJECT OF YUCATAN, where the native Indians were a state of barbarism. It was thought the inhabitants might see the sovereignty of Great Britain as a pretext for the denial of protection, and he declared the Monroe doctrine is opposed to the interference of American territory with any other nation, and that the policy of their system to the Western Hemisphere. He urges congress to take prompt action to prevent Yucatan becoming a European colony, which he adds "in no way would the United States permit. So we must be understood as having no intention," he included in Polk's message. His declaration, effect, looked to the acquisition of Yucatan, and that the United States will extend her territory by conquest or by cession without consulting the inhabitants of any European state, and that she will not consent to the establishment in North America of any future European colony, which was the substance of the message to the acquisition of Yucatan by Great

It is not stated that the United States claimed the right to restrain by force the political acquisitions of other states in North America, may be that President Polk intended to affirm that no European power would be permitted to acquire dominion either by session or conquest. He intended to restrict to the United States the right to acquire America. In this was more modest than some of his successors, and it is difficult to understand upon what ground the United States, without a square mile of South American territory in her possession, can claim a right, legal or moral, to restrain European acquisitions.

land, France or Holland, that have that continent extensive possessions in respect to those rights which the American States, and any other of these European states would have much stronger ground for excluding the United States from any voice in the American affairs than she could have for excluding any of them. They have South American possessions. She has none. They are within the family of South American states, and it is not fair to assign to her a voice in public law for claims recognized by public law, or to deny her a voice in South American affairs that might not be claimed by Italy or Austria. The United States, no doubt, has a sufficient authority to enforce the law, and is not yet possessed of sufficient authority to enable it to aside the modern law of nations and assume a substitute for the contentions of all Christendom.

PRESIDENT HAYES' COMMUNICATION

On March 9th, 1880, President Hayes sent a communication to congress in which he said:

"The policy of this country is a cardinal principle of American policy. The United States cannot consent to the surrender of this country to any European power or to any combination of European powers. If existing treaties between the United States and other nations are to be maintained, the right of property of other nations stands the way of this policy—a contingency which is not appreciated—suitable steps should be taken to facilitate liberal negotiations to promote and establish the American policy on this subject. In conformity with the rights of the nations to be affected by the policy."

The capital invested by corporations

**Store
Closed
Today.
Our
King's
Birthday
Celebra-
tion.**

We opened up Saturday lots of new goods to place on sale Tuesday morning. New Dress Goods, New French Flannels, New Silks, and New China for the Christmas trade. We make mention here of a few new things that will interest you.

A black and white line drawing of a woman from the waist up. She is wearing a high-collared dress with a decorative bodice and a long, thin sash or belt. She is holding a large, open fan in her right hand. Her hair is styled in an updo. The drawing is simple and elegant, typical of fashion illustrations from the early 20th century.

China and Crockery In Basement.

New China and Crockery opened up last week and will be ready for Sale Tuesday morning. These goods were bought for the Christmas trade, and 'twill be worth your while to visit our basement now and inspect all the pretty and dainty things that you will be sure to want in the next few weeks. Early selection means best choice.

SPECIAL
Japanese Cups and Saucers, new goods,
bought at half price, regular value
\$1.25 and \$1.50 each. On sale at
.....50c and 60c

208, 210,
210½, 211
Dundas St

of citizens of other countries." Mr. Hayes continues, "In such an enterprise must, in a great degree, look for protection to one or more of the great powers of the world. No European nation could afford to look for such protection without adopting measures upon this continent which the United States would deem wholly inadmissible. In the United States, therefore, we must rely on the United States must exercise such control as will enable this country to protect its interests and maintain its rights, those whose private capital is embarked in the work. An inter-oceanic canal across the American Isthmus would not change the geographical relations between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, and between the United States and the other parts of the world. It will be the great ocean thoroughfare between our Atlantic and our Pacific shores, and virtually a new highway to the United States. Our merely commercial interest in it is greater than that of all other countries, while its relations to our peace and prosperity are of such a nature that our policy as a nation to our means of defense, our unity, peace and safety are matters of paramount concern to the people of the United States. It is therefore our duty to assert a rightful control over the work so closely and vitally affecting our interests."

This statement is certainly not supported by the facts. What any other power would have done is shown by the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer-Paoli and the Tuckey-Paoli Agreements, and what Great Britain herself has done in respect to the Suez Canal. A careful examination of the correspondence between the British and the United States Governments in reference to an inter-oceanic canal in Central America shows that the United States, in the first place, aimed at having Great Britain abandon her claims to the Mosquito coast and the Florida Islands, long previously acquired, and which she had no legal right to question.

THE RIGHT QUESTIONED.

Sometimes United States ministers have questioned the right of the United Kingdom to Belize, sometimes the United States has been asked to question the right; but when the Clayton-Dulver treaty was negotiated, it seems that neither country had been asked to question the right. It has been entered into on her part mainly for the purpose of enabling her to acquire the right to her territory in question against British possessions in Central America. Her president declares that all she sought was an equality of rights in that section of the continent with British Government, having been weak enough to abandon her protectorate over the Mosquito Indians after her possession of Ruatan, the United States has been able to make claim to a superiority of right, and to assert that any attempt to give effect to the 8th article of the Clayton-Dulver treaty would be regarded by her as a

unfriendly act. The United States must match the United States government pursued subsequent to the 1870, was one which they evidently contemplated taking from the beginning; but until the British government had been informed of the rights in Central America, it was not deemed prudent on the part of successive United States ministers to disclose the intentions. The government of the United States is now claiming the right to a protectorate OVER THE WHOLE CONTINENT of America, without assuming any of the responsibilities which attach to that position, and without making those in the position responsible for the civilized states, for the non-agreement in wrong-doing with which

these pretensions inspire the Central and South American republics. The policy as put forward by President Polk, President Hayes, President Cleveland, Mr. Blaine and others, under the designation of the Monroe doctrine, is one which was, for the time being, abandoned in the ratification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

In the construction of the contracting parties set forth their views and notions in reference to the construction of a ship canal to be made between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans through Central America. The modern Monroe doctrine had then no place whatever in the policy of the United States as declared by the stipulations of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It has now a place in international law. The treaty served as a basis, however, to attack the existing interests of Great Britain in the canal.

The British government ultimately accepted the United States interpretation of the treaty, although that interpretation is in direct violation of the letter or spirit of the instrument.

The British government entered into negotiation with the United States, and the abandonment of her protectorate over the Indians of the Mosquito Coast, and her claims to the Bay Islands. These demands have been made in order to force the

ing been acquiesced in, many of the public men of the republic have maintained that there has been such a change of circumstances in the condition of the United States, that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is no longer binding upon her, although it is upon the United Kingdom. It is an obsolete instrument according to their contention, wholly unsuited to the circumstances of today. They insist that it shall be binding upon the British people in respect to those possessions which have been abandoned, but it shall not be binding upon the United States. The 8th article of the treaty, which made its provisions appli-

able not only to the canal by way of the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua, but to any canal or railway by connecting the canal with the Gulf of Central America, and which imposed upon both governments the duty of endeavoring to get other civilized countries to become parties to the compact. We are not to be understood as saying upon any such unfriendly proceeding towards the United States, if attempts were to be made to give effect to its provisions.

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF AMERICA.

The truth is, the public men of the United States are assuming that the sovereignty of both North and South America is in the hands of the United States. The Spanish American states are not really independent states. I cannot think that the rest of the civilized world will submit to pretensions so absurd as to suppose that the United States, with the settled principles and usages

with the settled principles and usage of the world, and the rights of the States are unwilling to enter into a free competition with the rest of mankind upon equal terms, and so these States have the means of obtaining the purpose of restricting the commerce of other states, and of securing to themselves these restrictions advantages to themselves. Canada is a great North American State, and its population is much greater in proportion to her population than that of the neighboring States called. The construction of a Central American canal will be a great benefit for her interest, as in that of the United States, and we shall never be content to submit to any other rule in perfect equality. This is the only neighbors asked for at the outset, and

The provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, in this regard, are vital to Canada, and the government of the United Kingdom must not, for any political consideration, sacrifice the principle of neutrality in the interests of the British Empire upon this continent. The British government recognized the sovereignty of the Central American Republics, and that their neutrality must be upheld. The neutrality of the canal must be guaranteed as provided in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the United Kingdom must not yield to the demands of an ambitious and reckless republic, bent upon extending its influence to the detriment of its relations upon its borders, and practically to take possession under the pretense of making it a secure highway for the commerce of the world, that the danger proceeds, and the guarantee of neutrality is a guarantee against the danger which shall threaten.

To the United States possession of the canal, is practically to transfer the territory of Central America that republic, contrary to the terms of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. We have seen how the United States has conducted the diplomatic correspondence upon this subject, how the principles which they then claimed to have been governed in the adoption of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, have been applied to a particular construction of that instrument have been departed from in the bolder pretensions which they have recently put forward. We have seen how the same principles, which were then the basis of our action, will be found to be of such a character that to recognize them would be a greater menace to our security and future progress than an admission that no such principle presents itself for solution.

The United States have taken possession of Dyea and Skagway, within the limits of Canada, and have far refused to submit the matter to arbitration; and it is worthy of note that those rules of public ethics which Mr. Olney put forward in connection with the disputed Venezuelan boundary, the authorities of the United States are unwilling to recognize for the determination of a dispute between their country and ours.

DAVID MILLS

The college and town of Oberlin, are raising \$25,000 to modernize the cemetery.

That
Spot.

Did you ever have that little tickling spot in your throat? Felt as if you could almost touch it with your finger, didn't it? How hard you tried to reach it, but couldn't! It's easy with Vapo-Cresolene, for you breathe it. There's nothing in the world equal to it in stopping these tickling coughs; and it's so pleasant, too. For asthma, croup, bronchitis, catarrh, a whooping-cough, it's the grand remedy.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including the Vaporizer Lamp, which should last a life-time, and a bottle of Cresolene, complete, \$1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. V. CRESOLENE Co., 180 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

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