

44TH YEAR NO. 19187

THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1907—TWENTY PAGES—

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Liberal Leader Opens His Campaign States Stand on Power Question

He Wants All Power Producing
Methods Investigated by
Public.

Toronto, Nov. 1.—Addressing last night the annual meeting of the North Toronto Reform Association, the Hon. A. G. MacKay, speaking on the power question, advocated that the Government should take the initiative for the building of transmission lines in places where lines did not already exist. Mr. MacKay also urged that there are districts outside the electrical zone where the Government ought to investigate methods of power supply other than electricity, which would be cheaper than steam, and particularly the producer gas system, which had been successfully installed by a number of manufacturers.

Mr. MacKay, who was received with cheers, in the opening part of his address urged on Liberals throughout the Province the importance of getting their candidates into the field, whether for the Local or the Dominion House, as quickly as possible. Something had been said, he remarked, with regard to the desirability of a general convention, but if they would only be careful in the carrying out of the primaries, the selecting of delegates, to attend conventions, and the

selection of candidates by the conventions, in that manner they would be able to get a consensus of Liberal opinion throughout the whole Province.

Liberal Conventions.

What he would have was that the Liberal conventions of the Province should be formative bodies, taking a share in the duty and responsibility in the forming of the Liberal platform. The party was a democratic one, and he wanted every Liberal in the Province to understand that in the manner he had suggested they could each take a fair share in the work to be done. Policies were not of a mushroom growth, and in their consideration they had to have regard not only for the politics of yesterday, but those of today and tomorrow.

The Conservative Policy.

Proceeding to deal with legislation instituted by the Government in regard to teachers' salaries, Mr. MacKay said that it was supposed to have been brought in with the object of producing permanency, but it had been found impracticable, and at the end of one year the whole thing had become hopelessly mixed up. They had also an excellent example of how the administration had departed from the principles of responsible government. There was no reason why the University of Toronto should be treated

Continued on Page Eight.

Commission Must Be Appointed If Niagara Power Is Adopted Here

Some Points Which Will Develop
if the Scheme Goes
Through.

The question of Niagara power is a live one at present, and now that it is probable that the electors will have to vote on the question at the coming municipal elections, the greatest amount of information must be given to the public.

If the bylaw to lay aside \$255,000 for the building and equipment of a distributing and lighting plant for the city will then become a business concern in that regard, and a commission somewhat after the manner of the water commission will have to be appointed or elected to look after this department.

Staff Will Be Necessary.

Additional clerks would be appointed and a staff of capable electricians would be chosen to look after the lights. Then there would be men needed to tend the lights and look

after their maintenance. The undertaking is an ambitious one, and it must be considered on all sides.

Obtain Customers.

When the power is laid at the city gates, customers must be obtained. They will of necessity be the manufacturers, who use power. If the city contracts for 5,000-horsepower, it must sell its share, although Mr. Beck says that the city would not be liable for that quantity. It would only have to pay for what it used.

Guaranteed Contracts.

Then the city would be guaranteed the municipal as well as the Government lighting, such as for the asylum etc. The asylum would be given to the city to light, and the Government would pay the cost. Then there would

Continued on Page Eight.

A Big Job for Mr. W. E. Costello

Word was received here this morning that Mr. W. E. Costello, formerly assistant superintendent of the Grand Trunk at London, had been appointed superintendent of the southern division of the Central Vermont Rail-

way with headquarters at New London, Conn.

Mr. Costello was one of the most popular railroad men ever in this city, and since leaving here in 1903 has risen rapidly.

SLAGHT ONCE MORE IN THE TOILS

Detective Nickle arrested Jefferson Slaght again this morning. Slaght has been quite prominent in the police court lately and on Wednesday last was acquitted before Judge Elliott on a charge of stealing an overcoat from Wesley Harrison. Slaght was acquitted because one witness swore that the coat he was seen wearing had a cloth collar, while another said it was velvet.

This coat has been missing since ever since, but this morning Detective Nickle located it, and at once arrested Slaght. This is the second time Slaght has been arrested for stealing the same coat. On the first occasion he pleaded not guilty and asked to be tried by a judge. This morning to the surprise of everybody he pleaded guilty and elected trial before Magistrate Love. The case was adjourned for a week.

A NEWLY MARRIED MAN SUICIDES

Brigden, Nov. 2.—A sad case of suicide occurred here last evening, when Elsie Bechtel, 19 years of age, a son of Mr. Jesse Bechtel, of this place, took his life by shooting himself through the heart with a shotgun. The rash act is supposed to be the outcome of some trouble the young man

had during the day with relatives regarding his marriage to a young lady of about his own age a few days ago. Deceased had been a resident of this place since childhood, and the sad circumstances connected with the matter is deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives.

The City and the Western University

The Western University question will not come up before the electors next January, but in all probability the London act will be amended along the lines suggested by Ald. Stevenson last night.

In this case the city will be represented on the board of the senate, and will direct or assist in directing the expenditure of money in the university. The act will also be amended, giving the city power to support the institution.

The opinion seems to be universal that it would be little short of a calamity were the Western University to go by the board. It has had a somewhat stormy passage so far, and it is thought that if it could but get past this period and placed upon a

sound, or a reasonably sound, basis its future would be assured. It is also pointed out with considerable force that London is destined to play a big part in educational matters in the future. Its location is ideal, and its influence would be immense.

The argument advanced in favor of the university is that the medical school began with very little chance of success in the minds of most people, and today it is a recognized force in the city. Its location is ideal, and its influence would be immense.

The cost of educating a boy or girl in the University of Toronto or any of the large cities is beyond the reach of all but the comparatively wealthy. The small university is the poor man's friend, and it does the best work.



STAFF CAPTAIN MCGILLIVRAY,
Of London, who has been appointed to position with the Immigration Department at Ottawa.

LLOYD GEORGE MOVES TO HEAD OF STRIKE

London, Nov. 2.—The prospects that the president of the board of trade, Mr. Lloyd George, may be able to avert a general railroad strike by arranging a compromise were brighter today. A full meeting of the executive committee of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants was held this morning, and it was decided to postpone all action on yesterday's resolution in favor of a strike until after the conference, which is to take place with Mr. Lloyd George, Nov. 6, to which he has invited the society to send representatives. Richard Bell, M. P., general secretary of the society and leader of the strike movement, will probably head the delegation.

ENGINE AND CARS WRECKED ON BRIDGE

Eastman, Que., Nov. 1.—The engine and cars of a freight train left the rails on the bridge near this place this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Engineer Draper and Fireman McKenny are missing and C. Sturgeon, one of the brakemen, was seriously injured. No cause is as yet assigned for the accident.

The bridge is not badly damaged and it is expected that a few hours will suffice for repairs, with but little interruption of traffic. Later it was learned that the engine crew were killed.

MRS. PERKINS' CLAIM

Asks \$10,000 Each From Several Newspapers and So Does MacDonald.

Toronto, Nov. 1.—Forty-two statements of claims in connection with the writ issued on May 23 last by Mattie Perkins, of Cayuga, her brother Ralph Curry, and F. A. MacDonald, of Canfield, against Toronto, Hamilton and Western Ontario newspapers, claiming libel in the published reports on her recent trial for the murder of her husband, Henry Perkins, were yesterday filed at Osgoode Hall, by Johnston, MacKay, Dodds & Grant, solicitors for the plaintiffs.

Mrs. Perkins has suits against 14 papers, F. A. MacDonald against 14 papers, and Ralph Curry 3.

The paragraphs referred to by Mrs. Perkins alleged the purchase of poison by Mrs. Perkins in St. Thomas, Windsor and Detroit, and also intimated that the death of Mrs. Perkins' father-in-law had occurred under circumstances to the death of her husband.

Mrs. Perkins claims \$10,000 damages and her costs in this action from each of the papers.

BIG BUFFALO BLAZE

Headquarters of Police Destroyed and Eight Firemen Hurt.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Police headquarters, at the corner of Franklin street, the Terrace and West Seneca street, burned this afternoon. Police records, the rogues' gallery, and many important documents, including the original copy of Leon Czolgosz's confession of the assassination of President McKinley, were destroyed.

The fire was of incendiary origin. Two companies of firemen were caught in the collapse of the roof and cupola and eight men were seriously injured. None will die. The injured men are Capt. Michael Haggarty and Firemen Chas. Basil, George J. Schuenblein, John C. Malloy, Frank Maloney, Chas. Fries, Dennis Ryan and A. Witte.

MISSIONARIES STONED

Two American Ladies Attacked by an Anti-Foreign Mob.

Hong Kong, Nov. 2.—The Scandinavian mission in the district of Nam-hoi has been attacked by the anti-foreign element of the population. The missionaries, Misses Wendell and Erickson, were stoned by the Chinese, who alleged that native women were forced to become Christians, and were kept for immoral purposes. The missionaries at Nam-hoi succeeded in restoring order.

500 CHICAGO HOTEL GUESTS ROUTED OUT BY BAD BLAZE

Chicago, Nov. 2.—More than 500 guests of the Plaza Hotel, North avenue and Clark street, fled from their rooms early today, when fire broke out in the basement of the hostelry. The building was quickly filled with smoke, and many of the guests had difficulty in reaching the street. The guests, most of them thinly clad, sought refuge in stores nearby. Some of them had been slightly affected by the smoke. About 40 women, becoming exhausted, were carried down ladders and fire escapes by firemen.

Arthur Hart, the night clerk, and two bellboys, who nearly lost their lives in warning the guests of their danger, assisted many in reaching the street.

When the firemen reached the building the fire escapes were crowded with frightened men and women. Some of them jumped from the second-floor landings without waiting to be taken down. Several were severely bruised.

The fire was soon extinguished, with small property loss.

Struck Woman Because She Jilted Him

The corner of Bathurst street and Richmond street is becoming a regular hot-bed for disturbances between men and women.

The night before last there was a very serious disturbance at that corner, in which some big bully of a man and a young girl figured as combatants. Needless to say the man came out best, and left his former companion lying on the sidewalk covered with blood and bruises.

Although it was found impossible to get the names of the parties interested, it has been learned that the young man committed the assault because he had been jilted.

It is said that he is a hanger-on around the local poolrooms, and that he is thoroughly no good. However, un-

less some complaint is entered by the girl the police can do nothing.

Coward Ran Away.

After knocking his fair adversary down, the cowardly man ran away, and has not been seen in that vicinity since.

Some young men came along a moment later, and the girl was taken to her home in a hack.

Two weeks ago at the same corner a man and a woman became mixed in a row, with the result that another fellow essayed to give both of the other two a beating.

A liverman rushed out from a nearby stable about the time when things were warmest, and the parties separated, but not before some blood had been spilled.

The Pitiab Case of a Local Patient

The pressing need of a hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis was again demonstrated yesterday. Some time ago a young man named Mitchell was admitted to the hospital suffering from tuberculosis.

Yesterday he felt better and went out for a stroll, according to the story told by a doctor interested in the case.

When Mitchell returned he was denied admission to the hospital and having no other place to go he began to search for shelter.

Dr. James D. Wilson, who had treated the boy gave him an order for admission, and therein lies a clash between the physician and the trust.

Chairman Scretion, of the hospital trust, questions the doctor's authority in the matter, and wants to know who is in power in reference to such matters.

In the meantime the Victoria Hospital authorities are betwixt and between. The man has no place to go if turned out, and it is a danger to the other patients to allow him to remain in the institution.

It is said that young Mitchell spent yesterday in a Richmond street barber shop.

PEPPERED DOORS WITH ROCKS MUST EXPLAIN TO MAGISTRATE

Seven young men living in West London have been rounded up by the police and will appear before Magistrate Love on Monday morning to answer charges of being disorderly. For a long time residents of the west end have been annoyed at nights by the depredations of a gang, but recently their conduct has exceeded all reasonable limits. Last week the gang took it into their heads to amuse themselves by throwing heavy stones at people's front doors, and it is stated

that several doors which had been recently painted are practically ruined. Another form of amusement was to get good-sized sticks and throw them against the side of a frame house. The noise startled the inmates considerably and in one house where a sick person was living he was rendered extremely nervous for several days afterwards. It is understood that the magistrate intends to make an example of those found guilty and will fine them heavily.

THE INLAND REVENUE FOR OCTOBER

Owing to the fact that the end of the month is as follows:

Spirits, ex-warehouse ... \$ 6,970 86
Malt ... 7,937 77
Raw leaf, ex-warehouse ... 6,977 76
Cigars, ex-warehouse ... 12,231 87
Cigars, ex-warehouse ... 5,617 65
Methylated spirits ... 7,735 00

Total ... \$38,913 26
Last year's returns amounted to \$40,255 83.

The Street Railway Will Pay the Bill

There is not liable to be any suit over the payment of the money due the city from the London Street Railway in connection with the repairing of Beaconsfield avenue. No. 2 committee last night declared that if the

money was not paid in a short time the company would be sued.

"We never intended to do anything else but pay the money," said Manager King this morning. "We have been checking up the figures and the amount will be paid in due course."

The sum involved is \$582.

FOUND POISON SIGNS

Report at Inquest on Carleton County Woman's Death.

Ottawa, Nov. 1.—The inquiry into the death of Mrs. Burns, of Osgoode, was resumed at that place today. Dr. Baple, who is the presiding coroner, read two letters to the jury from Mr. W. H. Ellis, analyst of the School of Practical Science, Toronto. In the first one, dated October 25th, Mr. Ellis stated that he found evidence of the presence of strychnine in the stomach of the deceased. The second letter, of October 30th, confirmed the finding of strychnine as mentioned in the first one. Mr. Ellis is to make a thorough and final analysis, and will report later.

Neither of the letters stated how much poison was found, and the evidence which was afterwards given did not appear to prove that the poison was given the deceased by the accused.

The case was again adjourned.

\$12,000,000 FOR GLADYS.

New York, Nov. 2.—By affixing his signature to a brief document yesterday afternoon, Justice McCall, of the supreme court, placed Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, youngest daughter of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, whose marriage to Count Szechenyi is to take place next month, in possession of a sum approximating \$12,000,000.

Miss Vanderbilt attained the age of 21 on August 21 last and her mother's guardianship over her and her trust estate ceased.

London People in a Divorce Suit Create Sensation in District Court

The Wife Sees Her Rival in the
Room and Promptly
Faints.

The Detroit Free Press today contains the following concerning divorce proceedings in which a former London couple are figuring as the principals:

With a convulsive gasp and shriek of "There she is! That's the woman!" Mrs. Annie Trebilcock, plaintiff in a sensational divorce suit, wildly waved her arms and fainted in Judge Mandell's court yesterday afternoon, when Miss Cora Burr, a music teacher, stepped from an anteroom to testify about her relations with the defendant, Elias D. Trebilcock, jeweler, at 224 Woodward avenue.

It was a tense, dramatic scene, coming after hours of embittered testimony in which Trebilcock and his wife vied with each other for the blackest kind of character

paint. All through the morning session tales of discord, trouble and things worse, fairly were hissed out by the witnesses. Before the case was taken up again yesterday afternoon the attorneys met for a conference. It availed nothing and the trial went on.

Just before 3 o'clock, Trebilcock finished his story. He had denied all intimacy with Miss Burr, claiming just an acquaintance.

For more than an hour the music teacher had been pacing an anteroom waiting to be summoned.

"Kindly call Miss Burr," said one of the lawyers to a court attaché.

Plaintiff Shrieks.

Modestly dressed in black, the woman entered. All eyes turned her way for a few seconds. Then came a combined groan and shriek from Mrs. Trebilcock.

"Oh-h-h-h!" she cried. "There she is! That's her! That's the woman! That's the woman!"

Miss Burr serenely seated herself in the witness chair while attorneys and the committee last night will cost \$235,000.

Will Vote on \$850,000 Debentures At the Next Municipal Election

Big Proposition for the Electors
of London to Deal
With.

The ratepayers of the city will have a large amount of debentures to vote on at the coming municipal elections next January.

If all the bylaws spoken of go through the total will reach the sum of \$850,000—rather a tidy sum to issue when debentures can scarcely be sold at any price.

It is hardly probable that all of them will go to the citizens.

Waterworks.

The Komoka scheme was the first to be launched. The extension of the system calls for debentures amounting to \$393,500. There is also provision for a dam and reservoir for a high pressure scheme that will cost \$182,000. It is not expected, it is now said, that both bylaws will be submitted, and in all probability only the first will go to the people.

Niagara Power.

The next will be the Niagara power distribution plant. This as shown by

the committee last night will cost \$235,000.

New Fire Halls.

Then there is the bylaw setting aside \$19,000 for the building of two new fire halls for the city, one in the east and the other in the north end. Both are needed. To offset this, however, is the fact that the East End hall can be sold at from \$8,000 to \$10,000, leaving only \$9,000 for the new work.

Tuberculosis Hospital.

If Hon. Adam Beck's contention is acted upon there must be a bylaw submitted for the tubercular hospital. The special committee has the assurance from Hon. W. J. Hanna that special legislation will cover the ground thoroughly, but Hon. Mr. Beck claims that it should go to the people. This will be an additional sum not reckoned in the above total.

Western University.

The Western University matter will hardly come before the electors this January, as some little time will elapse before a number of the details of the question are arranged.

In any event there will be a nice tidy sum to be voted on in January next.

Want the Expenditures Curtailed Real Estate Men Say "Retrench"

Object to Spending Any Large
Sum of Money on Water-
works Just Now.

The Real Estate Owners' Association last night passed the following resolution unanimously:

"Resolved: That whereas at various times and places during the current year leading Canadian bank magnates have cautioned the general public to have a care in their financial undertakings, particularly administrators of municipal affairs:

"That there was evidence of a lean period for money approaching where-in higher rates of interest would be realized, as witness the slump in municipal securities in such an extent that many cities are unable to float their debentures only at a heavy loss.

"That this association believes that the best interests of this city will be served if the electors shall select what might be properly termed a retrenchment governing body for the incoming council, school board, hospital trust, and water commission for the year 1908. Particularly should this policy be applied to the water board by the people again refusing to sanction the Komoka scheme, when it has been so clearly shown by eminent engineers that for a few years at least under a limited term plan there is an ample supply at Springfield, and that a goodly number of meters can be purchased from the surplus revenue, and thus evade the borrowing of a single dollar by debenture."

Winnipeg's Experience.

The move of Mayor Ashdown, of Winnipeg, who has recommended to his council that many proposed municipal undertakings be left over until such time as securities can be sold to cover the present indebtedness of the city, was favorably commented upon, and it was the opinion of several members that London officials might follow the same policy with profit, especially the water commissioners, who are asking for an enormous sum, which, in the opinion of the real estate men, is not needed at all.

A Row Over the Selling of Houses

A strong kick on "gambling in the city hall" has been entered by an irate citizen, so it is said, and Ald. Beattie and the other members of No. 1 committee are in for their troubles. Yesterday afternoon, at the committee meeting, the tenders for several houses that were purchased with the land for the isolation hospital, were opened.

In two instances the tenders were the same. Both tenders in each case were accompanied by checks or the money, and so far each man's claim is as good as the other.

The committee decided that no favoritism should be shown, and a penny was slipped in both cases by a person not on the committee to decide who should get the property.

This was decided to be the most equitable way of dealing with the matter.

But ex-Ald. Winnett is not satisfied. It is said, he tendered for one of the houses and he lost it on the flip of the coin. Now he is "sore." He points to the fact, it is alleged, that he is an ex-dormant and an old resident of the city, and on this account his tender should have first claim. So he appealed to Mayor Judd, and laid the matter before him.

"That is no way to settle municipal business," declared his worship. "The committee should have voted on it."

It was pointed out that the committee claimed that it and what the winner was decided the committee unanimously voted to give the property to the winner.

Well, the matter will have to be voted on in the council, said Mayor Judd. It is thought that he will attempt to overrule the recommendation of the committee at the council meeting, although he would not admit it.

Children in Shelter Were Remembered

The Children's Aid Society desires to express its gratitude to the donors of a number of very generous Thanksgiving gifts sent to the Shelter Home on the Wharfedale road.

As a result the children at the Shelter have enjoyed an abundance of good things during the Thanksgiving holidays.

Grade V, Chesley Avenue School, sent in vegetables and fruit and 57c; Wortley Road Kindergarten, vegetables, apples, fruit and cake; St. James' Church, London South, three boxes cakes; a Thanksgiving bag for each of the inmates from Willie Lobbs, and vegetables, fruit and all kinds of

goodies and provisions from the Epworth League of the Dundas Center Methodist Church.

At present there are 21 children in the Shelter, and donations of winter supplies will be thankfully received.

SUDDEN DEATH AT WINNIPEG

Brandon, Man., Nov. 1.—Murdoch McLennan, a guest at the Windsor, died suddenly today while eating his dinner. He was seized with a fit of coughing and expired in a few moments. Deceased was about 40 years of age, and came from Wingham, Ont. An inquest will likely be held.

THOS. C. KNOTT

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE.

SUNSHINE PARK-GRADING IS NOW
LOTS HAVE BEEN SOLD. IF YOU WANT
TO PURCHASE ONE OF THESE, PHU
DOWN WILL PURCHASE A LOT. REME
DIEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST LOTS BY
BY AUCTION. SEE RED POSTERS ON
BILLBOARDS.

MATLAND STREET NORTH-Frame cot-
tage, brick, double parlor, dining-
room, kitchen, and summer kit-
chen; lot 10x132 feet; barn and driveway.
Price, \$1,200.

TALBOT STREET-New two-story and
attic red pressed brick, cement block
foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlor,
dining-room, kitchen, and summer kit-
chen; lot 10x132 feet; barn and driveway.
Price, \$1,200.

PRINCESS AVENUE-Story and quarter
frame (double boarded and double tar-
paved), brick, double parlor, dining-
room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, good
cellar, sewer connections, gas; lot 33 feet
frontage. Price, \$1,200.

MATLAND STREET-Frame cottage, 4
bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen,
pantry, china closet, summer kitchen,
front and back veranda, sewer con-
nections, water and sink in house; lot 46x138
feet; fruit trees. Price, \$1,500.

WATERLOO STREET, CENTRAL-Two-
story brick, stone foundation, 5 bedrooms,
parlor, dining-room, kitchen, hall, modern
conveniences, gas and furnace; lot 33x135
feet to a lane. Call for particulars.

COVE ROAD-Two-story small cement
block, cement block foundation, cellar
under all of house, furnace, 4 bedrooms,
parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and summer
kitchen, (piled), lot 30x137 feet.
Price, \$1,200.

COLBOURNE STREET, CENTRAL-Story
half brick-vener, 3 bedrooms, parlor,
dining-room, kitchen, pantry, summer
kitchen, bathroom, good cellar, veranda;
lot 33x135 feet. Call for particulars.

DEVIC STREET-Frame story and half
brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, din-
ing-room, kitchen, cellar, modern con-
veniences; lot 46x138 feet. Price, \$1,200.

CARTWRIGHT STREET-Frame cottage,
4 rooms, woodshed; lot 46x138 feet. Price,
\$1,200.

REOGENT STREET-Frame cottage, 2 bed-
rooms, parlor, dining-room, woodshed,
frame barn, good well; half an acre of
land. Only \$850. Will sell on easy pay-
ments.

CENTRAL AVENUE, CENTRAL-Two-
story brick, 4 bedrooms, double parlor,
dining-room, kitchen, and summer kit-
chen, modern conveniences, pantry, cellar under
all of house, veranda, front and back
stairs; lot 29 feet frontage. Price, \$1,200.

OXFORD STREET-Two-story and attic
brick-vener, cement block foundation, 3
bedrooms, double parlor, dining-room,
kitchen, laundry, all modern conveni-
ences, cellar under all of house, porch; lot
30x130 feet and right of way in rear; barn.
Price, \$3,500.

ST. GEORGE STREET-Frame cottage, 3
bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, and sum-
mer kitchen; lot 45x135 feet. \$750.

YORK STREET-Brick cottage, 7 rooms,
woodshed, good cellar, and coal cellar,
cement walks. Will sell on easy pay-
ments. Call for particulars.

THOS. C. KNOTT, PHONE 650.

P. Walsh's Bulletin. REAL ESTATE

SAUNY STREET-Frame cottage, 5
rooms; in good order. Price, \$700.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD LOT IN SOUTH
London, buy on the Hildon street survey,
where good lots are being sold. Buy
now. Prices will advance next spring.

ENGLISH STREET-A new 1½-story
brick, 8 rooms, all modern improvements.
\$2,500. Cheap.

PRINCESS AVENUE-A new 1½-story
brick, 8 rooms, all modern improvements.
Price, \$2,500.

ONTARIO STREET, south of Dundas
street-Two new modern brick houses. Call
at once. Owner leaving the city.

CHRISTIE STREET-A new brick cot-
tage, 6 rooms; large lot. At a bargain.

JOHN STREET-Two-story frame, 5 bed-
rooms, electric light; good lot. Easy terms.

NELSON STREET-Frame cottage, 6
rooms, with three good lots. At a bargain.

NELSON STREET-A new two-story
brick, stone foundation, 9 rooms; lot
45x120 feet.

KENSINGTON HEIGHTS-New brick cot-
tage, 3 bedrooms, frame barn; lot 55x100
feet. \$1,500.

CLARENCE STREET-Frame cottage, 3
bedrooms, \$1,400.

BURWELL STREET-A large two-story
brick residence; brick barn; suitable for
a doctor.

GENERAL STORE-Twelve miles from
London; doing a large, paying business.
We refer you to the wholesale houses.

WE CAN SUE YOU in a vacant lot.
Select one from our list.

PICCADILLY STREET-A new brick cot-
tage, 7 rooms, large cellar, cement walks;
lot 33x135 feet. Call at once.

PRINCESS AVENUE-New 1½-story
brick, 3 bedrooms, double parlor, dining-
room, 2 kitchens, electric light and gas.
Price, \$2,500.

CLARENCE STREET-1½-story frame, on
brick foundation, 10 rooms, in good or-
der. Price, \$1,800.

DREANEY AVENUE-A new 1½-story
brick, 7 rooms; lot 33x132 feet. Price, \$2,250.

WATERLOO STREET-A new 1½-story
brick house, 10 rooms, hot water heating,
all modern improvements. Owner leaving
the city. Call at once.

GROSVENOR STREET-1½-story brick-
vener house, 5 bedrooms, parlor, dining-
room, 2 kitchens, sewer laid in; lot 41x135
feet. Price, \$1,500.

KING STREET, CENTRAL-Two-story
brick house, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-
room, 2 kitchens, modern improvements.
Price, \$2,500.

COLBOURNE STREET-A new modern 1½-
story brick, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-
room, 2 kitchens. Price, \$2,250.

MOUNT PLEASANT AVENUE-A new
1½-story brick, \$1,800.

IF YOU WANT AN INVESTMENT, buy
a store on Dundas street.

DUNDAS STREET-Two-story brick, 9
rooms, all modern improvements; lot
40x120 feet.

WELLINGTON STREET, near Victoria
Park-Two-story brick house, 9 rooms, all
modern improvements; lot 31x130 feet;
right of way. Price, \$3,700.

CHAPLAIN LOTS on the Gordon survey, cor-
ner of Matland and Chesapeake streets.

ASHLAND AVENUE-A new modern
two-story brick, \$3,500.

P. WALSH, Phone 1,021. - 425 Richmond St.

J. F. SANGSTER'S LIST

FRAME CORNER RESIDENCE, with c-
ell, free attached, central. Will sell on easy
terms, or would rent.

LARGE TWO-STORY BRICK, with steam-
heating, all in good order; central, on
King street.

NEW DOUBLE TWO-STORY BRICK-Up
to date, finished in oak and Georgian
pine, fine location. See it if you want in-
vestment.

NEW FRAME COTTAGE, cement founda-
tion, cellar full size; lot 33x150. Easy
terms.

NEW TWO-STORY BRICK-Four bed-
rooms; everything complete; fine veranda;
lot 46x130; close to car.

1½-STORY BRICK-VENER, NEW-
Three bedrooms, bath, w.c., furnace, ver-
anda. For quick sale, only \$2,100.

1½-STORY NEW BRICK-Three bed-
rooms, bathroom, veranda, cement walks;
near McClary works. Easy terms; only
\$1,100.

TO LET.

Three-room ground floor office, use of
safe and heat free; \$12 per month.

J. F. SANGSTER
113 MASONIC TEMPLE.

THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE

EXCHANGE, Limited,

have for sale the following property and
many others, see our list.

ENGLISH STREET-1½-story brick house,
contains half, parlor, dining-room, front
and back stairs, pantry and closet below.
3 bedrooms, 3 clothes closets and bathroom
upstairs, furnace and electric light. Price,
\$2,600.

TIE RIDGEWAY-1½-story brick house,
double parlor, dining-room, pantry and
bathroom downstairs, hall, 3 bedrooms and
clothes closets upstairs; bath. Price, \$2,600.

EMERY STREET-1½-story cement block
house, veranda, hall, parlor, dining-room,
kitchen, summer kitchen, cellar under all
of house, 3 bedrooms, 2 clothes closets and
bathroom upstairs, new furnace. Price,
\$2,200.

ARCVILL STREET-1½-story frame house,
veranda, hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen,
pantry, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, cellar.
Price, \$1,300.

No. 73-Five acres of land in Township of
Westminster, 1½ miles from the city; 1½-
story frame house, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,
veranda front and side, hall, dining room,
dining-room, pantry, kitchen down-
stairs, 4 bedrooms, 2 clothes closets up-
stairs. Price, \$2,400.

WANTED-FARMS OF FROM 50 TO 100
ACRES WITHIN TEN MILES OF LON-
DON. WE HAVE A GREAT DEMAND FOR
FARMS NEAR LONDON.

No. 5429-115 acres, Township of Mala-
hide, County of Middlesex, three miles to Port
Burwell; about 20,000 worth of timber on
farm; soil clay loam, 5 acres of orchard
(all kinds of fruit), 1½-story brick house (31
rooms), frame barn, sheds, stables, etc.
Price, \$7,000.

No. 5428-50 acres, Township of London,
County of Middlesex, seven miles to Lon-
don market, 2½ miles to Hyde Park; soil
dark clay loam, watered by spring and
well, with windmill. Price, \$2,000.

SEE FREE PRESS OF THIS DATE FOR
FURTHER LIST OF PROPERTIES FOR
SALE.

THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE

EXCHANGE, Limited

78 DUNDAS ST. TELEPHONE 656.
LONDON.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the matter of the estate of Martin
O'Meara, late of the City of London, in
the County of Middlesex, hotelkeeper, de-
ceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to R.
S. O. 1897, Chapter 12, and amending
acts, that all creditors and others having
claims against the estate of the said
Martin O'Meara, who died on or about
the 31st day of August, A.D. 1907, are
required to send by post prepaid, or de-
livered to the undersigned, a statement of
their claims, with vouchers therefor, to the
executors of the said estate, on or before
the first day of December, A.D. 1907, their
names and addresses, and the nature and
amount of their claims, and a full statement
of particulars of their claims, if any, in
writing, by them, duly verified by statutory
declaration.

And notice is further given that after
the said first day of December, the execu-
tors will proceed to distribute the assets
of the said estate among the parties en-
titled thereto, having regard to the claims
of which they shall then have notice.
The creditors will not be liable for the
said assets or any part thereof to any
person whose claim notice shall not have
been received by them at the date of distribution.

Dated the 18th day of October, 1907.
MCKILLIP & MURPHY,
Solicitors for Executors.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOUR ACRES, WITH BRICK HOUSE,
barn, orchard, corner lot; also 3½ acres,
corner lot, in each house, suitable for
building lots. A Brammer, corner River
road and Francis street, West London.

76 ACRES OF GOOD LAND-LOT 12, CON-
TAINING 76 acres of land, well drained and
fenced. Apply D. A. Stewart, 104 Dundas
street, London, Ont. 87x137.

FOR SALE-GOOD TIMBER FARM, WEST
OF BYRON. Apply to Walter J. Smith,
Byron, Ont. 87x137.

200 ACRES IN THE TOWNSHIP OF NORTH
Dorchester, County of Middlesex, on the
Hamilton road, two miles east of Dor-
chester station; 150 acres cleared, 50 good
timber, soil sandy loam, two-story brick
house, 1½-story brick house, hard and
soft water in each house, barn, 40x40,
with water for stock within the
building; two implement buildings, milk
house and other outbuildings, which have
been recently built, and are in good con-
dition. Apply on premises, or to J. P.
Cartwright, Dorchester Station, 55x137.

FOR SALE-ABOUT FIFTEEN ACRES OF
timber. John Turnbull, Konoaka, Ont. 43x14.

FOR SALE-25 ACRES GOOD LAND, 4½
miles from city, situated on Wharncliffe
road, Westminster. Apply Wm. Lambeth.
87x137.

HOUSE AND FOUR ACRES, ORCHARD
and garden, close to car line. Apply
Joseph Poole, sen., Lambeth. 86x137.

FOR SALE-FINE CORNER RESIDENCE,
central; suitable for physician; office
attached; price and terms reasonable.
Call or write for particulars. J. F.
Sangster, 112 Masonic Temple.

A. A. CAMPBELL

Real Estate, Loans and Investments,
428 RICHMOND ST., LONDON

Wm. Needham & Son

REAL ESTATE

If it is a farm you want, we can show
you some good bargains.

The following are a few of the properties
we have for sale:

No. 112-100 acres, Township of London;
clay loam, spring well, 1 acre orchard, 1½-
story frame house, two barns and other
buildings, maple trees across the front
of farm, cedar hedges and ornamental
trees; 12½ miles to London, six miles to
Lucan. Price, \$10,000.

No. 102-100 acres, Township of Nissour;
clay loam, 1½-story house (contains 7
rooms), frame barn 23x36, other outbuild-
ings, 2½ miles to London, 1½ miles to
Thorndale. Will exchange for city prop-
erty.

No. 150-100 acres, Township of Delaware;
65 acres under cultivation, 8 acres of hard-
wood timber, land level, drained by 15,000
tile, 2 acres of orchard, 1½-story frame
house, stone cellar, new frame barn, other
outbuildings; ten miles to London, four
miles to Konoaka. Will exchange for suit-
able country store.

No. 132-100 acres in Township of Bid-
dolph; soil clay loam, 1½-story brick
house (contains 8 rooms), frame barn 26x35,
on 7-foot wall; barn No. 2, 36x75; five miles
to Lucan. Will exchange for Northwest
property to suit.

We handle Western Canada lands and
Saskatoon city property. We have city
residential property and building lots for
sale. Miscellaneous real estate a specialty.
Call or write. See Free Press for further
list.

E. DANN, Manager

418 TALBOT STREET, LONDON, ONT.

Farms for Sale

ONE HUNDRED ACRES-London Town-
ship, four miles to city; good house; fine
grain and dairy farm. Price right.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES-North con-
cession, London; fine buildings, cement stable
and house, good fences; near
church and school.

CHOICE, WELL-IMPROVED FARM, in
Westminster Township; brick house,
cement barn, fine fence.

I have 30 choice farms for sale, also city
property, house and lots. Call or write
for list, and I will try and please you.
List your property with me. I will try
and sell for you, privately or by auction.
See Free Press for list.

G. A. HATCH, Auctioneer
363 TALBOT STREET.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FUR COATS, ROBES AND BLANKETS.
J. Darch & Sons, 379 Talbot street.

MOST ECONOMICAL GAS AND GASOLINE
engines on the market. See them. Scott
Machine Company, Limited.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON SHOP AND
general jobbing; best stand in city;
stock and tools for sale; rent, \$5 per
month. H. H. Scott, Pall Mall and
Adelaide, 75bu-tyw.

HEAVY AND LIGHT WAGONS, DELIV-
ERY wagons, buggies, carts, second-hand
and new. H. H. Scott, Adelaide and Pall
Mall streets.

HAIRDRESSING, ETC.-COMBINGS
wanted, 22½ Dundas, formerly Miller's
hair store.

J. HARRIS & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO
27 York street, Phone 2504. Dealers in
iron, rubber and metals.

H. M. TAYLOR, EXPERT HAIRDRESSER
Combing made up, 3507, Richmond
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D. CRIBBS, CARRIAGE MANUFACTUR-
ER-Jobbing, repairing, painting. Rubber
tire work a specialty. 269 Wellington
street.

STRATFORD & BAWDEN, CONTRACTING
plasterers. Agents for Paristone hard
wall plaster. Phone 1460. Henry Strat-
ford, 127 Waterloo.

PHONE 233-FORREST CITY DRAY COM-
PANY, 188 York street. Prompt work
guaranteed.

STOVE TRIMMINGS RENICKELLED GOOD
as new. Give us a trial. Satisfaction
guaranteed. Helts, 94 Carling street.

WHEATCROFT & McGLADREY, 238 DUN-
DAS street-Thomasville. Furnaces clean-
ed and repaired. Agents New Idea Fur-
naces. Telephone 2353.

GOULD & MOHAN, REAR 253½ DUNDAS
-Manufacturers all kinds carriages,
specialty. Repairing. Rubber tire
work a specialty.

THE COMPRESSED AIR CARPET CLEAN-
ING Works in full operation. W. Thorne,
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MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. KINGSMILL, MEMBER ROYAL COL-
LEGE Surgeons, and Licentiate Royal
College Physicians. Corner Park and
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Europe-Eye, ear, nose and throat.
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GEON-Removed to 564 Richmond, op-
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MOVED TO 124 Carling street. Specialty,
diseases of digestive organs.

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-Specialty, diseases of women. Hours,
10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

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street. Hours, 11 to 1, 3 to 5.

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(Edinburgh)-Special attention diseases
of children. Office and residence,
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Park and Dufferin avenues. Eye, ear,
nose, throat.

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street, London. Electrical treatment of
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avenue-Eye, ear, nose and throat.

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throat.

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residence, 220 Queen's avenue. Special
attention paid to diseases women and
children.

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corner Dundas and Colborne. Phone 388.

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bath-heated throughout. Rates, \$1.50
and up. Now in position to guarantee
satisfaction to old and new patrons. W.
S. Lambrook.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL-81 AND UP-
WARDS, Dundas and Wellington. Wm.
J. Wright, proprietor.

DOMINION HOUSE, ADJOINING GRAND
Trunk Railway station, London. J. J.
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BRITANNIA HOUSE, YORK AND WEL-
LINGTON. R.E.A. H. upwards. C.V.
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DUKE OF YORK HOTEL, 625 DUNDAS
street. Remodeled. Rates, \$1 and up-
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HOTEL WINDSOR, OPPOSITE MARKET
London. Rates, \$1 to \$12. Charles James,
proprietor.

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Church. Absolute voice production and
concert engagements.

MUSIC STUDIO, 570 WELLINGTON
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ENUE-Piano, voice and strings. Tuition
to beginners. Phone 1432.

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TOR, Grand Opera House, Violin, cornet,
trombone. 493 King.

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piano, singing. 355 King. Phone 1092.

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late London, England-Instruction in art
of absolute tone production, breathing
and singing. Concert and other engage-
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nue.

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Bartman, 59 Dundas street.

Weather
Probs:
Cooler;
With Rain.

Smallman & Ingram
THE SATISFACTORY STORE-PHONE 655

STORE NEWS TODAY.

SHOP
EARLY
TODAY

Saturday,
Nov. 2

Store Closes
Today at
Six O'clock

To prevent spotting or shrinking and to stand the heavy pressing the pleated skirts
require, without marking, all fabrics should be sponged, which we recommend being done
by our NEW DUPLEX SPOTLESS METHOD, which gives the goods a RICH CLOTH
FINISH. Strictly high grade work and satisfaction guaranteed at the cost of only 5c yard.

Buttons made from
your own goods. Bring
any small pieces left
from cutting.

All sizes made of velvet, silk, satin, dress goods, suitings, etc.

Button Making

Small sizes, 14 to 22
price, per dozen, 12½c
Large sizes, 30 to 36
price, per dozen, 15c

39c for 75c and \$1.00

Black Dress Goods

MONDAY MORNING

Two hundred and sixty yards in this lot, consisting of Black Armure, plain; Black
Wool Voile, embroidered; Black Nion Voile, Striped; and Black Canvas Suiting, fancy
weaves. These are all pure wool materials, and mostly this season's importing, but they
are odd or broken lines and we need the room so we make this great sacrifice in price to
get it quickly.

90 yards fancy weave, Black Canvas Suiting, all wool, 44 inches wide, regular.....75c
89½ yards armure weave, Black Dress Goods, all wool, 44 inches wide, regular.....1.00
55½ yards Embroidered Black Voile, small figure, 44 inches wide, regular.....1.75c
25½ yards silk stripe, Black Union Voile, 44 inches wide, regular.....75c

On Sale Monday, All One Price, 39c Yard

Why Not a
Guaranteed
Silk Petticoat

It might cost you 50c
more, but then if it
splits we will replace
it with a new one.
Read the guarantee.

For \$5.00-A Silk Petticoat with
deep flounce, finished with narrow frill.

For \$7.50-This skirt has nice deep
flounce well-finished with hemstitched frill.

For \$8.75-This one has fuller
flounce finished with narrow pleating and
has dust ruffle.

Other pretty styles at \$10, \$12.50
and \$12.75 each.

All sold with this guarantee-Should the ma-
terial in the body of this skirt crack or split within
three months from date of purchase, return it to us
with the guarantee. We will replace it with a new
one, provided the damage is not due to defective
material and has not been caused by tearing or by
the result of ironing.

Business
Hours
8 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Daily.

Smallman & Ingram 147 to 153
THE SATISFACTORY STORE-PHONE 655 Dundas St.

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solicitors, etc., Masonic Temple building,
corner Richmond and King. Thomas H.
Purdum, K.C.; Alexander Purdon.

CRONYN & BETTS & COLERIDGE, BAR-
RISTERS, solicitors, notaries public, etc.,
Huron and Erie building.

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

GRAYDON & GRAYDON, BARRISTERS,
solicitors, notaries, 419 Talbot street, N.
Park Graydon; A. H. Marshall Graydon,
B.A.

BLACKBURN & WEEKES, BARRISTERS,
solicitors, notaries, etc., 124 Carling
street. G. N. Weekes; H. S. Blackburn.

ALEX. STUART, K.C., BARRISTER, SOLI-
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London.

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TERS, money to loan. Masonic Temple,
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SCANDRETT & PROUDFOOT, BARRIS-
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W. H. BARTRAM, BARRISTER, SOLICI-
TOR, etc. Office, 99 Dundas street.

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solicitors, notaries, etc. Money to loan.
lowest rates. 75 Dundas.

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ING block, Richmond street. Private
funds to loan.

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solicitors, notaries, etc. Money to loan.
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T. H. LUSCOMBE, BARRISTER, SOLICI-
TOR, etc., 169 Dundas, near Richmond.
Money at lowest rates.

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and Dundas. J. B. McKillop; Thomas J.
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Harper; George S. Gibbons.

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MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.
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at 4% and 5% on real estate security;
also suits, no commission charged.
T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 95 Dundas.

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no commission. Easy terms of payment.
Call or write. P. H. Bartlett, barrister,
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PRIVATE FUNDS AT LOWEST RATES-
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DR. S. M. KENNEDY, DENTIST-OFFICE,
215 Dundas street. Telephone No. 2634.

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST-SPECIAL-
TY, preservation natural teeth. 162½
Dundas. Phone 976.

DR. BENTLEY, DENTIST-OVER SOVER-
EIGN Bank, Dundas and Adelaide. Phone
2463.

WOOLVERTON & BROWN, DENTISTS, 218
Dundas street, over Cairnes & Law-
rence. Phone 822.

CLEANERS AND DYERS.

LANGLEY, MY VALET-CLEANING.
pressing, repairing. 253 Dundas. Phone
1721. Wagon calls.

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MISS BEATTIE, GRADUATE GRAHAM
Dermatological School, Chicago-Super-
suous hair, moles, warts, permanently
removed. Chiroprody and manicuring.
Room 214, Masonic Temple. tax

BUTLER'S, 225 DUNDAS-HAIR GOODS,
hairdressing, face and scalp treatment.

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1863.

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 The London Advertiser Company,
 Limited, 191-193 Dundas street, Lon-
 don, Ont.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, NOV. 2, 1907.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CORRESPONDENCE.

The letters of Queen Victoria, which
 have been given to the public, throw
 many sidelights on her personality,
 and on the political movements and
 events from the beginning to the close
 of her long reign.

There are some chapters in her cor-
 respondence which deal with Canadian
 constitutional development. They il-
 lustrate the difficulties, both at home
 and in the mother country, which con-
 fronted the early Canadian Reform-
 ers. In a letter dated Sept. 9, 1841,
 the Queen tells her ministers that she
 "did not quite approve" of Sir
 Charles Bagot's appointment as gover-
 nor-general of Canada. From what
 she had heard of his qualities she did
 not think they were of a character
 "quite to suit the arduous and diffi-
 cult position in which he would be
 placed." Lord Melbourne, who replied
 for the Government, suggested that
 Bagot might rise to the occasion.

As it happened, Bagot was disposed
 to give the principles of responsible
 government a fair trial, and lent his
 support to the Reformers; but he had
 to face the rancorous hostility of Can-
 adian Tories, and the lack of sympathy
 on the part of the British court and
 Government. He died broken-heart-
 ed, but he has been vindicated by
 time.

The Queen had a high opinion of
 Metcalfe. In a letter to Earl Gray,
 dated August 3, 1846, the Prince Con-
 sort wrote:

"The subject of the Government
 of Canada is one which the Queen
 has much at heart. Canada has
 been for a long time, and may prob-
 ably still be for the future, a source
 of great weakness to this Empire,
 and a number of experiments have
 been tried. It was in a very bad
 state before the union, continuously
 embarrassing the Home Govern-
 ment, and the union has by no
 means acted as a remedy. But it
 may be said almost to have in-
 creased the difficulties. The only
 thing that has hitherto proved ben-
 efiticial was the prudent, consistent
 and impartial administration of
 Lord Metcalfe."

Metcalfe brought with him ideas of
 personal and arbitrary rule, acquired
 in governing the subject races of the
 Empire. He destroyed the work of
 Bagot by withdrawing his confidence
 from his Canadian advisers, and he
 precipitated a dangerous situation
 from which Canada was rescued by
 the wisdom of his successor, Lord
 Elgin.

When so enlightened a constitution-
 al sovereign as Queen Victoria was
 misled as to conditions in this coun-
 try, it is no wonder that the Reformers
 had a long and bitter struggle, even
 after they had won a moral triumph
 in Lord Durham's report. It is curious
 at this late date to learn that the
 Queen relied upon Lord Elgin to
 "secure the uninterrupted develop-
 ment of Lord Metcalfe's views."
 Happily Lord Elgin, as the man on the
 spot, saw the situation more clearly
 than his official superiors two thou-
 sand miles away. Lord Elgin under-
 stood responsible government in the
 real sense of the word, and during his
 regime the cornerstone of Canadian
 autonomy was well and truly laid.

THE POWER PROBLEM.

There are many new questions aris-
 ing in Provincial politics. A few years
 ago Sir William Meredith advocated
 biennial sessions, and there seemed
 reason then for the suggestion, but
 the clamor of the Province, the
 progress of old Ontario have created
 new administrative problems, and the
 mass of public business has become
 such as make annual sessions abso-
 lutely necessary.

The question of Niagara power is
 not the least of the latest questions
 that have come to the front. It is a
 serious one for the Province, and the
 municipalities. Since it became a pub-
 lic issue, much has been heard of gas
 power as a rival of energy produced
 by steam or electricity. The gas pro-
 ducer plans now in use at the Mc-
 Clary Works would appear to be a
 competitor worthy the most careful in-
 vestigation. If it can do what is
 claimed for it, it has a distinct bear-
 ing upon the Niagara power project
 which is now before the people of
 London for their decision. Represent-
 ative men from St. Thomas have ex-
 amined the plant, and have been ap-
 parently much impressed. The board
 of trade and city council might take
 the matter into consideration and
 secure reliable information, which can
 be given to the ratepayers before they
 commit themselves.

The importance of the question need
 not be dwelt on. We had in this city
 some years ago a plant installed by
 the late Isaac Waterman to supply

heat, but owing to the extent of
 ground covered it proved unsuccess-
 ful. Block by block it most likely
 would have succeeded. It is suggest-
 ed that producer gas plants might be
 economically put in to supply, within
 a limited range, several plants instead
 of one only. This is detail, and would
 be part of the problem to be investi-
 gated and reported upon by the board
 of trade and city council. Let the
 matter be taken up in an authoritative
 way and the fact made known. The
 possibility of getting natural gas
 within a reasonable distance of Lon-
 don might also be considered.

THE THIRD DUMA.

The third attempt to secure the
 election of a Russian Duma that will
 be satisfactory to the bureaucracy, is
 proving successful. The elections are
 almost over, and the provinces and
 districts yet to be heard from cannot
 materially affect the standing of the
 parties. As a result of an arbitrary
 suffrage act and gerrymander that the
 Government will have at least 250 fol-
 lowers in the new assembly, which in-
 sures it a good working majority, com-
 posed of Conservatives, Moderates,
 Rightists and a few advanced Consti-
 tutionalists, known as Octoberists.
 Not more than sixty seats will be
 occupied by the "Cadets," the domi-
 nant party in the former Duma, whom
 the Government found too reactionary,
 so that when they are joined by the
 fifty Leftists of all shades, the Polish
 and Mohammedan groups, as they are
 certain to do, the Opposition will not
 number more than 150 at the outside.

Of course, all classes, except the
 court and bureaucracy, are disappoint-
 ed at the result, as it is feared that to
 look for actual reform, activity or leg-
 islation calculated to give effect to
 the Czar's promises of freedom and
 constitutionalism from a body consti-
 tuted as the third Duma is, would be
 useless. At the same time some of
 the advanced Liberals are not without
 hope that the Duma, colorless and sub-
 servient though it will be, may possi-
 bly prove a blessing in disguise to
 the country. It is not unlikely that
 the Government will make some at-
 tempt at being practical and con-
 structive. Inflammatory language and
 denunciation will find no encourage-
 ment, and the Leftists may be ex-
 pected to give the Duma full latitude.
 If, therefore, the Government is in
 earnest and really desires to institute
 reforms it will find no obstacles in its
 way. If, on the other hand, it fails to
 put its opportunities to the best use,
 it will reveal itself to the world as
 insincere and impotent.

The strengthening of the founda-
 tions of constitutionalism is undoubt-
 edly Russia's first need. If necessary
 she can wait for other things, but the
 saving of the principle of popular rep-
 resentation is most vital of all. If,
 happily, the third Duma should ac-
 complish that, it will render Russia
 the greatest service possible. With
 semi-barbarian countries like Persia
 and Abyssinia, adopting constitutional
 government, surely Russia will not
 much longer remain in its present
 state of despotism. As at present con-
 stituted the Duma may be far from
 what is desired by the great mass of
 Russians, but the people's only hope
 of eventually gaining constitutional-
 ism appears to be in preserving that
 body as a fixture in the political sys-
 tem of the nation.

The Conservative press doesn't know
 what is in the French treaty, but is
 "agin" it on general principles.

Mr. Bourassa has formally resigned
 his seat. The House of Commons
 loses a dramatic figure and large
 quantities of red fire.

Montreal customs officials have
 seized \$4,000 worth of furs concealed
 in an oat bin. The price of farm pro-
 ducts should also warn customs of-
 ficials to look out for oats concealed
 in furs.

The civic light and heat committee
 has recommended the submission of a
 bylaw for the spending of \$235,000 on
 Niagara power equipment. Are the
 members of the committee quite sure
 they know all about it?

A mining company in the west has
 been fined \$200 and costs under the
 Lemieux act for locking out its em-
 ployees. The company is now con-
 vinced that the Lemieux act has teeth
 and can bite.

The Liberal candidate in East
 Northumberland complains that he
 lost votes because Hon. George Gra-
 ham told the electors the Trent Val-
 ley canal would be completed whether
 a Liberal or Conservative won. The
 circumstances are more creditable to
 Mr. Graham than to the party candi-
 date.

In his Toronto speech last night,
 Hon. A. G. MacKay referred to the re-
 sults of producer gas plants in this
 city and Berlin, and says the Govern-
 ment should thoroughly enquire into
 the subject. This is a business-like
 suggestion. The people want the
 cheapest power whether it comes from
 Niagara or some other process. They
 should not be rushed into any scheme
 before the fullest information is laid
 before them.

LUNCH.

[Harper's Magazine.]
 It was the hour of the spelling lesson,
 and the teacher of the primary grade was
 pronouncing the words while the small
 persons in front of her laboriously wrote
 them down. According to the usual cus-
 tom, she called for volunteers to define
 each word as it was pronounced.
 "Lunch. Now, who can tell me what a
 lunch is?"
 There was a long period of silence, then
 a hand went up.
 "Well, Johnny, you may tell us what a
 lunch is."
 "A lunch," said Johnny, "is lunch is what
 you have for dinner when your father is
 away."

WAITING.

[Chicago Tribune.]
 "Oh, Julie, Julie!" sighed a despairing
 youth. "How many more times have I got
 to ask you to marry me?"
 "How can I tell, George?" she faltered.
 "You haven't asked me this time yet."

EASILY PLEASED.

[Chicago News.]
 Miss Castaigne—You evidently have a
 pleasant disposition, Mr. Sapsleigh. At
 least, you seem to be easily pleased.
 Sapsleigh—Why do you say so?—I am—
 aw—easily pleased?

Miss Castaigne—By the way in which
 you laugh at some of your own remarks,
 I am sure you are easily pleased.

HE KNEW THE ANSWER.

[Philadelphia Press.]
 "I suppose," said the tenderfoot, prepar-
 ing to mount the bucking bronco, "this
 horse may behave all right with me, and
 then again he may not. When the 'all right'
 is said, will you please tell me?"
 "Well, yes," replied the wise cowboy.
 "It's a toss-up."

NEEDLESS WARNING.

[Houston Post.]
 The Fortune Teller—"Madam, beware of
 a man with black eyes."
 "Huh, he ain't dangerous! That's my
 husband. I gave him them eyes last
 night."

BE GLAD.

[James Whitcomb Riley.]
 O heart of mine, we shouldn't
 Worry so.
 What we've missed of joy and calm we
 couldn't.
 Have you know!
 What we've met of stormy pain
 And of sorrow's driving rain,
 We can better meet again
 If it blow.

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

CHINESE PUNISHMENT.

[Chefoo (China) Daily News.]
 The other day the Chinese police court
 punished one of its female subjects in a
 novel way.
 The woman referred to assaulted an eld-
 erly man by dragging his pipe from his
 mouth, thereby causing the loss of two of
 his front teeth, and for this she was
 compelled to defray the expenses of a
 Chinese theater for two days, which per-
 formed in the temple close to the main
 gateway.

LITTLE BOY JIM.

[P. A. Connolly in National Magazine.]
 Out of the angel land he came,
 Little Boy Jim.
 Without any clothes, not even the name
 Of Little Boy Jim;
 Left all the brightness of heavenly skies—
 Just borrowed enough for his heart and
 his eyes.
 And, maybe, some nectar for tears when he
 cries.

Plucked from the golden street a brick.

Did Little Boy Jim
 Got a big angel that knew the trick,
 Cute Little Jim.
 To turn it into a heart of gold—
 The angel scoured Heaven to get the best
 mold,
 And put in a piece of his own heart, I'm
 told;

For Little Jim.

And he had it fitted in a perfect key,
 Little Boy Jim.
 To keep it in constant harmony,
 Wise Boy Jim.
 And all the time that he is away
 The Heavenly choir will sing and play,
 But he hears the echoing melody—
 Lucky Boy Jim.

That is the reason a part of each day
 Little Boy Jim.
 Ceases his baby prattle and play—
 The angel in him
 Is listening, while into his eyes will creep
 A wistful look and tender sleep.
 The angel voices are singing—Ah, sleep,
 Little Boy Jim.

HARD TO GET ROUND.

[Hamilton Spectator.]
 But if they start many more Canadian
 Clubs in this country it will be physically
 impossible for a visitor to dine at all of
 em.

THE DIFFERENCE.

[Dallas News.]
 The statesman leads the masses. The
 masses lead the politician.

A SOUND DOCTRINE.

[Toronto Globe.]
 Chief Justice Falconbridge laid down the
 dictum in the recently-tried murder case
 at the Hamilton assizes that "drunkenness
 is no excuse for crime." He is not alone
 among jurists in taking this view; indeed,
 it is general enough to be regarded as a
 maxim. It is fortunate that it is so, for
 otherwise the man who plans when sober
 to commit a crime would be under induc-
 ment to intoxicate himself in order to
 escape the penalty that usually follows
 conviction.

A MYSTERY SOLVED.

[Chicago Sun.]
 The Venus of Milo explained.
 "Got them wrecked off hanging on to
 straps in the subway," she vouchsafed.
 Herewith she glared reproachfully at the
 sterner sex.

LESS LAVISHNESS.

[Washington Post.]
 "Do you think your insurance company
 is being conducted more economically?"
 "I'm sure of it," answered the hopeful
 citizen. "It doesn't send me nearly as
 many blotters and calendars as it used
 to."

HELP!

[Exchange.]
 Clark—Will you have the soap scented
 or unscented?
 Misdearant (from a foreign shore)—I
 take it wide me.

THE RAPID REDS

[Ottawa Journal.]
 The Lusitania beats every record across

You Will Be in A Safe Company

A man who insures in the

LONDON LIFE

Insurance Company, London, Canada,

has the satisfaction of knowing that it is a safe company. Of its investments 87% consist of first mortgages on Real Estate. No speculative securities of any kind are held; a high rate of interest has been maintained for a long period of years. The profits paid on present rates are very liberal and are equal to Estimates.

Write, and we will send details respecting our special plans of insurance.

GEO. McBROOM INSPECTOR

J. F. MAINE SUPT. INDUSTRIAL BRANCH.

The Atlantic, and brings back to Britain the "blue ribbon" held by Germany. It's a trifle over four days from land to land now. But, bless you, when the "all reds" get going on the Canadian route you will hardly have time to smoke a cigar between ports.

PAINFUL STORY.

[Puck.]
 Grandma—Now, Johnny, sit down and tell me why your father whipped you.
 Johnny—I'd rather stand up and tell you.

COMPATIBLE.

[Le Rire.]
 "You haven't described your fiancée. Is he a blonde?"
 "No, aunt; he just matches my new furs."

A STRONG TEAM.

[Ottawa Journal.]
 Mr. Lemieux and Mr. Mackenzie King are going to Tokyo about this Japanese influx. And if these two past masters in the art of the glad hand can't bring the Mikado around to the proper way of thinking, nobody can.

THE DEAR CHILD.

[Megendorfer Blatter.]
 Teacher—A proverb says, "All is not gold that glitters." Give an example.
 Fritz—Please, sir, your nose!

A DISGRACE TO LONDON.

[Hamilton Times.]
 There is a young man in the last stages of consumption in Victoria Hospital, London. He is both poor and friendless, and is too sick to be moved, yet, according to the rules of the hospital, he must be removed. No wonder the doctor in charge says he is in a dilemma and that it is a disgrace to the country and to the Government that there is no place for a dying man in this wealthy country. He might have also added that it is a disgrace to London, which is well able to provide an isolation hospital for such unfortunate.

HAD HER NERVE WITH HER.

[Lustige Blatter.]
 There was a dinner party at the mayor's and the servant had the misfortune to drop the turkey when bringing it in.
 "It is all right, ma'am," she cried, with great sangfroid, picking up the turkey and going out with it. "I will bring in the other one."

TODAY'S SPINNERS.

[Baltimore American.]
 Grandma—In my day, women didn't fly around out of doors as they do now. They would sit at home and spin.
 Gladys—But now they go out and spin much better, if they have a good fast auto.

HIS FRANK CONFESSION.

[Chicago News.]
 She was an heiress, and he was poor, but otherwise honest. "How much do you love me, dear?" she asked, after the manner of her sex.
 "I love you," he replied, in a tone replete with candor, "for all you are worth."

SYMBOLS.

[The Bohemian.]
 Ere yet the city's dim exultant rose
 Upon a morning hushed with drifted
 snows,
 A shaly bridge that led into the town
 Felt wagons six come slowly rumbling
 down.

First passed a sleepy milkman's oaks in
 full array.
 A florid's wagon gorged with blooms for
 nuptial gay;
 This followed by machines stacked on a
 cumbersome drag,
 When came a high-piled with scenery
 for a play,
 Next slunk a prison-van, half closed to
 light of day,
 And then an undertaker's wagon went its
 way.

Chapman's

7 to 10 o'Clock Tonight

Join the ever-increasing throng of satisfied west-end shoppers here Saturday night, when we, as usual, are open until 10 o'clock. A store full of attractive things in all lines at all prices, but of one standard—THE BEST.

Hosiery Handkerchiefs Underwear Gloves—Immense assortment of Hosiery at popular prices. Vast quantities of Handkerchiefs to select from. Six of Canada's leading manufacturers' brands of Underwear. Fownes', Rouillon and Pewney's standard makes of Kid Gloves.

New Hand Bags
 Among the novelties in New Hand Bags, bought especially for our Christmas trade, are the following handsome styles:
 MATINEE BAG of green velvet, crocodile, with opera glasses, mirror and powder puff, moire lined. Price \$8.00
 Velvet Crocodile Hand Bags, 5 to 10 inches long, in green and fawn; satchel and new flap style; beautifully lined. At \$3.00 to \$5.50
 Black Morocco Hand Bag, in new flap style, small size. Prices \$3.00 to \$4.00
 Gazelle Hand Bags, real skin, tan color, small size. A beauty at \$4.00
 Real Bear Hand Bags, in green and castor. At \$3.00
 Velvet Crocodile Hand Satchel, large size, with lock and key, fitted with smelling salts bottle, powder box and fan, coin purse and cardcase, inclosed. Mocha lined. Price \$10.00

New Leather Belts
 New Tan Leather Belts, of very pliable leather, with wide square and oval buckles, also leather-covered buckles. At the Front Counter, Main Entrance. Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00
 Black Leather Belts special at 50c
 Black and Brown Kid Belts, with purse attached. Special 25c

Dainty Lace Collars
 One of the important accessories to the toilette is the Collar—our pretty styles will attract the eye.
 Lace Collars, on chiffon foundations, with jabots, velvet ribbon and steel buckles and buttons. At 35c to 75c
 Chiffon Collars, with Persian silk applique and beads, in pastel shades 50c to \$1.50

At Hosiery Counter
 Busy as usual—tonight will be no exception. Ladies' Plain Black Cashmere Hose, pure wool, seamless feet, a leading value tonight, per pair 25c. Ladies' 2x1 Ribbed Black Cashmere, in all sizes, double heel and toe. Special, per pair 25c

Extra Handkerchief Values
 Embroidered Hemstitched Handkerchiefs. Regular 15c. Tonight, 2 for 25c
 Unlaundered Initial Linen Handkerchiefs. Worth 15c. To clear, 3 for 25c

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St.

SCHOOL MAKING PUGS

Football Polite Term for Prize Fighting, Says Kankakee Lawyer.

Kankakee, Ill., Nov. 1.—A bill to restrain the authorities from permitting prize fighting in Kankakee public schools was filed in the circuit court today by Stephen R. Moore, dean of the county bar.

Attorney Moore filed his bill after he had watched the high school football team play one or two matches. He failed to see any difference between the gridiron game, as the boys played it, and prize fighting, except that possibly it was rougher, and more dangerous to life and limb.
 To Attorney Moore's vision the high school gridiron is simply an enlarged prize ring in which two sets of youths so mauled and disabled that the other is declared winner. And since prize fighting is illegal Mr. Moore fails to see why the subterfuge under which it is carried on should be permitted.
 The bill for an injunction is directed against L. W. Smith, principal of the high school, and F. N. Tracy, superintendent of city schools. It is specifically designated "a bill for an injunction to restrain prize fighting in the public schools."

Attorney Moore carefully ignores the polite term "football." What he objects to is the encouragement given by the school authorities to prize fighting. He points out in his bill that the purpose of the board of education is to provide a common school education for persons between the ages of 5 and 21 years, and that no authority has been conferred upon the board or on any teacher or principal to train the pupils as prize fighters.
 The bill declares that "L. W. Smith, employed by the board of education in the capacity of principal of the high school, has organized a team out of the school staff travels from place to place in the state if Illinois and engages in contests of prize fighting with scholars of other schools."

WEDS COACHMAN

Income of \$500,000 for Life Granted to Straight Gift of Half-Million.

Riverhead, L. I., Nov. 1.—Because Mrs. Lena Head Bodley married a coachman against the wishes of her mother and George C. Taylor, who employed her mother as housekeeper, Yale, Harvard, Williams, Princeton and Hobart Colleges will each lose \$100,000.

Instead, the Moses Taylor Hospital of Scanton will receive the \$500,000, and \$250,000 additional, under the will of George C. Taylor, which was filed.
 Mr. Taylor, who lived in Islip, left an estate estimated to be worth \$2,000,000. A number of years ago he brought Mrs. Betsy Head and her daughter Lena from Europe to Islip and made Mrs. Head his housekeeper. In his will, drawn up in 1900, he bequeathed \$2,000,000 outright to Mrs. Head, and the income of \$500,000 for life to her daughter. At Miss Lena's death the \$500,000 was to be shared in lots of \$100,000 each by Yale, Harvard, Williams, Princeton and Hobart Colleges.

Then Miss Lena married Frederick W. Bodley, Mr. Taylor's coachman. The millionaire thereupon drew a codicil to his will, in which he revoked the bequest to the five colleges and to Mrs. Bodley, and substituted therefor a bequest of \$750,000 to the Moses Taylor Hospital of Scanton, Pa., which was founded by his father, Isaac, much as Mrs. Head died before Mr. Taylor did, the \$2,000,000 bequeathed to her reverted to the Taylor estate.
 Under the will Mrs. Bodley, the wife of the coachman, receives nothing, but it is said that in lieu of the bequest Mr. Taylor gave her a large sum—possibly \$500,000—before he died.

WOODS' FAIR

Good Things at Special Prices In Our Basement This Week

WOODENWARE !
 Our New Patent Sleeve Board
 Is 23 inches long, made of best selected basswood, fastens on the table with a patent fastener, and is a very useful article. Special price 35c
Adjustable Ironing Tables
 Five feet long, 12½ inches wide, adjustable to any length from 35 to 45 inches; made of clear basswood. A special table. Price, each \$1.25
Towel Rollers
 Clear hardwood, 20 inches long, roller brass with 2 rods and brackets, oak finish. Special price 15c
WOODENWARE !
Clothes Rack
 Clear hardwood, with 6 independent 18-inch arms, riveted to polished steel, hinged back, and when not in use, arms drop down. This is a very useful article. Price 15c
Map Holders
 Spiral Spring Map Holder, with round slide collar, polished hardwood. Price 15c
Hat and Coat Racks
 Four inches by 32 inches, best finished hardwood, very strong, with 6 hooks and hangers. Price 15c
 Thirty-six best hardwood clothespins for (all this week) 5c

J. M. THOMSON.

J. C. College

Y. M. C. A., LONDON, ONT.

Has the highest grade commercial and shorthand teachers of any Canadian school. The principal of the bookkeeping department is a chartered accountant, the highest standing attainable in commercial work.

The principal of the shorthand department is a graduate of the author of the system we teach—Gregg.

Six regular teachers throughout the year are required for the large attendance.

A graduating course under the Business Educators' Association, the highest test in Canadian business colleges, costs \$50 for six months, or \$75 for ten months' tuition.

One hundred and thirty London firms say our students are thoroughly drilled and meet their requirements.

KINGSMILL'S Seasonable Goods at Popular Prices. Where to Go to Get the Best in Quality. There's Nothing Sensational About This Business Except the Low Prices at Which We Sell Goods.

MILLINERY

We are now into November. The sun is not shining so bright—a leaden sky, fog and cold. The eye demands brighter colors, something warmer and more cheerful. Those delightfully soft shades, ranging from pale cerise on through the carnation shades to a deep ruby. With black velvet any of these shades blends well. Remember, you can always find a full range of colorings in velvets.

When ordering your next hat just think of asking to see the new bright tints, flowers, feathers, silks, ribbons, all to harmonize. What you can't find elsewhere you can get

AT KINGSMILL'S

What Would You Like to Buy

Will it be an ALL-WOOL ARMURE? Or perhaps you would like to hear about that NEW CLOTH, French made from Botany wool, self-color stripes, has a very pretty effect when made up. It is 44 inches wide. In all the new colorings—shades of navy blue, shades of brown, shades of gray, shades of green, shades of castor, shades of Burgundy, shades of carnation, shades of cardinal. The price is 75c

AT KINGSMILL'S

DRESS GOODS

It is absolutely true that you can get the best quality, the greatest variety, the newest colorings, always reliable goods that will give satisfaction. If you want a broadcloth you get a broadcloth, not an opera flannel. If you ask the salesman whether the material is reliable all wool, and he answers yes, you may depend that it is so. This business was built on truth, not tricks. Why? We give so much better value, and of which we have daily proof. Ask our old buyer, he knows.

In that desirable All-Wool French-Made Venetian you can get lovely shades in browns, blues, navys, Burgundys, plum, myrtle, hunter's green, lizard, mulberry. It is 48 to 50 inches wide. The price, per yard..... \$1.00

The Irridescent Stripe

Made in France. It is different from material which has been placed before you. It is new and very chic. Ombre, heliotrope and black, ombre, green and black, ombre, blue and black, ombre, carnation and black. 44 inches wide. The price, per yard..... \$1.00

AT KINGSMILL'S

Cyprus Serge Matalassie

What is it? A heavy, all-wool countil twill interwoven Matalassie, very serviceable and warm. Wears like pin wire. 48 inches wide. You can only get it in the new shades navy, myrtle, marine blue, Burgundy, cardinal, crimson, hair brown, black. You may pay \$1.50 a yard for it in the more pretentious cities; you will certainly not get it less than \$1.25. You will be amazed when we tell you the price is, per yard..... 75c

AT KINGSMILL'S

A Big Parcel for Little Money

Yours is the gain. We must keep clear of oddments. It may be the last end, it may be the last piece. Like the lady with her daughters we often say, what a splendid cloth! Wish we had more! And think the last the best. Some were \$1.00, some \$1.25, some \$1.50. They are all wool and vary in width from 44 to 54 inches. Going away at, per yard..... 50c

AT KINGSMILL'S

University Aid Again Discussed The Matter Laid Over Once More

A Joint Meeting of the City and Educational Authorities Will Be Held Shortly.

The question of the grant of one-fifth of a mill on the taxation of London towards the support of the Western University was the chief subject of discussion at a meeting of No. 1 committee yesterday afternoon. An influential deputation was on hand to lay the claims of the university before the committee.

City Solicitor Meredith's opinion was read to the committee and he declared that the council had not the power to give the grant. The agreement spoken of in the act regarding the supporting of two or more professors by the city he thought could not be made without a bylaw first having been submitted to the ratepayers.

Submit a Bylaw.

He said that special legislation could be secured if it was thought advisable, giving the council the power to do as the petitioners desired.

Ald. Beattie thought that the bylaw should be submitted to the people in any event.

Ald. Stevenson said that the Western University bill should be amended, allowing the city to have representatives on the senate of the university.

The matter was laid over until later when a conference will be held between No. 1 committee and the representatives of the university.

City Solicitor Meredith will be present at this conference.

Dr. Moorhouse, of the medical faculty, appeared before the committee to lay the claims of the Western University before it. The university had been in existence many years and had been maintained by fees from students, amounting this year to \$1,800, and from private subscription. The institution had grown a great deal and there was need of more professors and lecturers. The city some time ago gave \$100,000 for a carshops, and he considered that the university was of much more value to the city than any such works. London was far behind other cities in educational matters, and he pointed out the great value of a center of education to the city. When an appeal was made to the Legislature the question was asked, "What is London doing for the university?" and when the response was made that the city was doing nothing, a fatal statement was made against the claims of the university. He hoped

the council would deal generously with the institution.

Opinion of Solicitor.

The opinion of the city solicitor was read on the question and he gave as his opinion that the city council had not power to grant the prayer of the petitioners, which asked that an annual grant amounting to one-fifth of a mill for a period of ten years be made to the Western University. There is a provision in the act respecting the Western University which enables the city and Western University to enter into an agreement whereby the city may undertake to pay the salaries of two or more professors. He gave it as his opinion also that this agreement could not be entered into without first being ratified by a bylaw submitted to the people. Such provision would have to be submitted in the estimates. On the matter he desired further time to form a definite opinion on the question.

Ald. Stevenson.

Ald. Stevenson pointed out that, while the city was granted permission to pay the salaries of two or more professors, by special legislation, no provision was made for civic representatives on the senate of the university. He declared that the council did not care much about the appointment of professors, but he thought that the representatives of the city should be on the board of management, so that they would be known where the money was spent. He was in favor of doing the best possible for the university, provided it could be done.

Capt. Murphy.

Capt. T. J. Murphy was of the opinion that Ald. Stevenson's point was well taken. The city should be represented on the board of management. This would be incontrovertible evidence that the university was undenominational. Such an institution was a good business proposition. When large manufacturing are bonused and subsidized the taxpayer had to pay for it and had no great objection. As a straight business proposition, he was convinced that the institution was worthy of the support of the taxpayers. London was a great educational center and was bound to be more so, as it was situated in a wealthy and most populous part of Canada. The medical school here started out with small beginnings, and now it was recognized all over Canada and the United States as one of the very best educational institutions. If the Western University was enlarged there was no reason why, in a short time, there should not be 1,000 students in attendance. It was becoming a very expensive matter to send

a boy to Toronto, and other cities to be educated, and the brilliant boys of a poor man should be afforded all the advantages it was possible to give him.

Dr. Wilson.

Dr. John D. Wilson, as there was considerable difficulty in the way, suggested that a joint meeting be arranged between the members of the committee and the university authorities to discuss the question.

He suggested that the city solicitor be present. The suggestion was adopted.

The delegation consisted of Dr. Moorhouse, Provost James, Dr. John D. Wilson, Capt. T. J. Murphy, T. H. Luscombe and C. B. Edwards.

EMBRO HAPPENINGS

Oddfellows Give an At Home to the Ladies—Holiday Visitors.

Embryo, Nov. 1.—Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Fair, of London, have moved into their house on John street. We welcome them to our midst.

The Young People's Guild of Knox Church held their meeting on Monday evening. "Dr. Grenfell and His Mission" was the subject for the evening. A very enjoyable time was spent by all.

The Shredded Wheat Company will serve a grand banquet in the Congregational Church on the evening of Dec. 12.

The brethren of Embro Star Lodge, I. O. O. F. were at home to their lady friends and wives in their parlors over Mr. W. J. Dillane's store, on Tuesday evening. The evening was pleasantly spent in games and social chat, followed by refreshments.

Mr. James Burns, who was taken to Woodstock Hospital from the railroad camp on the third line, died on Friday and his remains were interred in Woodstock R. C. Cemetery. Mr. Burns was in his 69th year, and his home was in Parry Sound.

Mr. Garfield Murray has returned to the Veterinary College in Toronto, for the winter.

Miss Eva Cody is spending the holiday with her aunt, Mrs. Paul Sutcliffe, of Orangeville.

Miss Florence Featherstone is visiting with friends in Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm McGowan are visiting at their homes in Glenora.

Mrs. James McCorquodale and little daughter, of holiday, are visiting at Mr. Wm. Dawes.

Mr. W. T. Cook and Miss Cook, of Stratford, spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Rose.

Mrs. James Campbell, of London, is visiting at Mr. John McMurphy's.

Miss Addie Hummason, of Hamilton, is visiting at her home.

Mr. Ed. Hokman, of Arthur, is holidaying at Mr. W. H. Beaver's.

Mrs. (Dr.) Merriman, of Toronto, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. (Dr.) R. H. Green.

Miss E. Ross, of Woodstock, spent the holiday at her home here.

Miss Devina Munn is visiting her friend, Miss Anna Clark, of Harrington.

MELROSE PUBLIC SCHOOL

Pupils Honor Roll for the Month of October.

Following is the report of school section No. 13, London Township (Melrose) for the month of October. The marks give the comparative standing of pupils. Parents deserve credit for interest in the children's attendance:

Fourth class—Elsie Arrand 1,061; Eleda Gray 1,057; Olive Barclay 641.

Third class—Annie Barclay 620; Frank Landsborough 0.

Second class—Edna Gray 597; Johnny Long 571; Gladys McIntyre 743; Nellie Luckey 617; James Arrand 588; Albert Higgs 433; Lawrence Vanstone 412; Violet Robson 327.

First class—Gertie Sells 655; Vivian Tuckey 548; Ira Sells 507; Gordon Gray 506.

First class—Estella Gray 277; Fred Higgs 215; Clifford Tuckey 201; Willie Robson 164; Aynor Robinson 112.

OVERCROWDED CARS.

Toronto, Nov. 1.—It is said that the Ontario railway and municipal board have under consideration its jurisdiction in respect to the enforcement of the order made last April in the overcrowding case against the Toronto Railway Company to the effect that 15 miles of new track must be laid and 100 new cars put on. As the city has not designated the streets for the new tracks the board may do this itself.

Drunkenness Increasing in London

"So far we have 157 more cases on the books than we had last year this time," said Police Court Clerk Moule this morning.

"Drunkenness seems to have increased considerably, as a large per-

centage of the cases are entered on that charge. Indictable offenses seem to have been much more numerous this year than last, and although none of the charges are really serious, still it would indicate that crime has been somewhat prevalent in London.

Old Bicycle's a Lucky Machine

"It is a wonder to me that there is not at least an average of one bicycle smashed a day in this city," declared a well-known business man this morning, as he stood at the corner of Richmond and Dundas streets, and scanned the numerous wheels standing along the curb on both streets.

"On a windy day I have frequently seen ten and twelve bicycles lying on the pavement, where they had been blown by the wind. How they ever escaped being run over is a mystery to me. In many of the large American cities it is against the law to leave a wheel standing against the curb and the same should apply here.

"A horse is coming down the street and a bicycle suddenly falls out in front of him. One would think that such an accident would cause runaway, but so far back as I can remember I have never heard of a bicycle being damaged by standing along the curb, nor of a runaway because of a falling wheel without a rider, in this city."

"A horse is coming down the street and a bicycle suddenly falls out in front of him. One would think that such an accident would cause runaway, but so far back as I can remember I have never heard of a bicycle being damaged by standing along the curb, nor of a runaway because of a falling wheel without a rider, in this city."

A Cure of Hallowe'en Night Habit

Mrs. S. Southcott, of Ridout street, between Fullarton and Carling streets, placed a damper on the mischievous spirits of a number of practical jokers Thursday night, when after seeing her gate carted off, and the sidewalk torn

up, she waited for the return of the parties, a number of young boys, and broke up a pile of ice water down their necks.

The remedy was highly successful in breaking up the party, although she is still seeking her front-yard gate.

Case of the English Girl Sent Home

Mrs. E. M. Tilley sends the following to The Advertiser for publication: As many people, in and out of London, helped in sending to her home in Wales, a consumptive girl, for whom I asked aid, they will, I know, want to hear a little farther about her. I have waited before writing this, hoping to have heard directly from herself, but since reaching Swansea, she has been too ill to write. I had a card from her written just before the steamer reached Liverpool, saying: "She had not been at all seasick, had had a lovely voyage, and everyone on board showed her great kindness."

A letter from her mother dated Sept. 16, told me: "She met her daughter at Liverpool, that she was better than she had expected to see her, but very weak."

They left at once for Swansea, a journey of eight hours by rail, and the girl arrived at her home very exhausted.

ed. A postscript to the letter dated the 18th told that "Her daughter had been very ill and her cough very bad, but she would write to me when well enough." As I have not heard from her directly, I fear she is no better. I want to quote a short paragraph from the mother's letter: "Rose has told me how very kind everyone was to her. Will you please thank them for my husband and me. She has had a great deal to be thankful for. I hope she will recover and get strong again. I am afraid she will miss all her kind friends who provided her with nice things. I can give her a comfortable home and plain living. I have not the means for anything else; I can only trust in the One above to order all things as He sees best, and fit the burden to the back."

To publish this extract from the mother's letter is my only way of conveying her grateful acknowledgment to the many who helped her sick child.

INDIAN FOLK ARE DOING WELL

110,345 All Told, in Good Health and Enjoying Great Prosperity.

Ottawa, Nov. 1.—The Indian Department report for the last fiscal period was issued today. It shows that for the nine months ending March 31 last, the Indians not only escaped abnormal hardship, but enjoyed no small measure of prosperity, as evidenced by the fact that their earnings for the nine months were very nearly as large as for the previous year. There were 2,274 births and 2,005 deaths, leaving a net gain of 169. All the Provinces show gains except British Columbia and Alberta. The loss was 62 in British Columbia and 5 in Alberta. On March 31 last the total Indian population was 110,345, compared with 109,394 on June 30, 1906, an increase of 951. Nova Scotia is the only Province that shows a decrease, there being 34 for nine months. Earnings from all sources, wages and industries, were about two and a quarter million dollars, \$1,239 less than for the previous year.

WINDING-UP PETITION.

Toronto, Nov. 1.—A petition to wind up the Kearn Ink and Wax Company, of Toronto, was filed at Osgoode Hall today, and will be argued on Tuesday. The applicant is A. G. Nottingham, who holds \$600 of stock. The company has an authorized capital of \$10,000.

HAS A CORN ANY ROOTS?

Yes, and branches and stems as well. Can it be cured? Yes, by applying Putnam's Corn Extractor. It's painless, safe and invariably satisfactory. Insist on only Putnam's.

AN EVEN VOTE IN RUSS ELECTIONS

No Majority for Parties—They Are So Very Evenly Balanced.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 1.—The count of the votes in the final stage of the parliamentary elections in St. Petersburg is progressing very slowly. Among those elected are M. Beliaeff, Octoberist, who is a rich exporter, and Prof. Milukoff, editor of the Rech, and leader of the constitutional democrats. M. Rodicheff is thought to have been elected.

Moscow returned in the second stage M. Golovine, who was president of the last lower house, and M. Maklakov, constitutional democrat leader in the same house. There was no choice in the first stage at Moscow, in which H. Gulshkoff, the chief conservative leader, opposed Prince Paul Dolgoroukoff.

M. Gulshkoff says that the conservatives intend to follow a conciliatory policy toward the constitutional democrats in the lower house, and will support a constitutional democrat for the vice-presidency of the house. M. Rodianko of Ekaterinoslav is slated for the presidency. He is in high favor of court, where he holds the rank of chamberlain, and has had experience in the chair, having presided over the Zemstov congress at Moscow last June.

The municipal elections will involve re-balloting almost everywhere in Russia, as the parties are

HARDEN TO BE SUED

Berlin, Nov. 1.—The Harden-Moltke case has entered on a new phase. It appears that the states attorney has decided to take up the matter and bring suit against Herr Harden, editor of Die Zeitungskritik, before a bench of five judges. This decision apparently is due to the widespread opinion that General Count Kunivon Moltke was hardly dealt with in last week's trial of the suit for libel against Herr Harden. It also denotes a complete reversal of the attitude of the states attorney, who originally had refused to bring suit against Herr Harden at General Von Moltke's instance, leaving the latter to take private action on his own account.

PERJURY ON THE INCREASE.

Toronto, Nov. 1.—That perjury is alarmingly on the increase, and that all legitimate means should be taken to prevent it was the opinion expressed by Mr. Justice Riddell this morning in delivering judgment in the case of McCullough against Thomas Hughes, as administrator of the estate of Mary Hughes. The action was for the specific performance of an agreement for the sale of lands, and the court decided that the defendant must carry out the agreement.

We believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best:

Mathias Foley, Oil City, Ont.
Joseph Snow, Norway, Me.
Charles Whooten, Mulgrave, N. B.
Rev. R. O. Armstrong, Mulgrave, N. B.
Pierre Landers, sen., Pokemouche, N. B.
Thomas Wasson, Sheffield, N. B.

Hold Fast to That Which Is Good.....



This range you see here is the range you see in most homes nowadays.

I have personally sold a great number, and each and every one of these patrons of mine help me sell more PANDORA. They spread the good-baking, good-heating news.

PANDORA RANGES are made in the biggest stove foundry in the British Empire.

Hence the SURENESS of the guarantee. I know I can prove PANDORA superiority to you.

Make the Opportunity

J. A. BROWNLEE

385-387 Talbot Street

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

FOR

Catarrh

And all Blood, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles.

Possesses Medicinal Merit Peculiar to Itself.

Has an Unequaled Record of Cures.

100 Doses One Dollar.

Sold Everywhere.

Prepared by C. I. HOOD CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all druggists, 100 doses one dollar.

Submit Power Bylaw to People For \$235,000 for Distributing Plant

No. 3 Committee Makes a Very Important Recommendation to the City Council.

The special committee appointed by the city council to inquire into the lighting of the streets and the Niagara power matter, recommended to the council last night that a bylaw be submitted to the ratepayers, at the coming municipal elections calling for the issuing of debentures for the sum of \$235,000 to install a distributing plant for Niagara power, and a municipal lighting plant.

Hon. Adam Beck and Assistant Engineer Richards, of the hydro-electric commission, were present, and discussed the matter with the committee.

What It Includes.

This sum includes the plant for distributing Niagara power as outlined in The Advertiser some days ago. The distribution plant alone calls for an expenditure of \$122,000, although Mr. Beck and Mr. Richards are of the opinion that it will cost about \$100,000.

The street-lighting plant, capable of lighting 375 lamps, would cost \$55,000, and the incandescent system will cost \$65,000 more, or \$50,000 initial expenditure, as follows:

The Figures.

Three hundred and seventy-five magnetic arc lamps, complete with transformers, rectifiers, poles and wire, in addition to power estimate, \$35,000.

Alternative — 200 magnetic arc lamps for business part of city, 500 300-candlepower Nernst lamps for residential part of city. The cost of these lamps will be about the same as the 375 magnetic lamps.

Lighting distribution—Providing for the installation of 20,000 to 30,000 incandescent lights, and with lines on 25 to 35 miles of streets, \$65,000.

This would not all be installed by the end of first year's operation, only 50,000 need now be provided for.

Street Lights.

The cost of each street light would be \$42.50 per annum, including sinking fund, operating, interest, depreciation, etc. The present cost is in the neighborhood of \$80, so that the net saving on each lamp would be about \$37.50, or for the 375 lamps a sum of \$14,000 per annum.

The kind of lights that would be installed would be the magnetic lamps. These cost a trifle more to install, but they give one-third more light with an expenditure of about half as much energy. They had been installed in a number of cities in the United States and had been giving unlimited satisfaction.

Explained the Contract.

Hon. Mr. Beck explained the contract to the committee. The hydro-electric commission is willing to enter into a contract to supply the municipalities with electrical energy, but London, with the other municipalities interested, must submit

debenture bylaws calling for the expenditure of certain moneys for distributing plants.

The commission will lay the power at the doors of the municipality. The city must distribute it. He instanced the saving the people of Hamilton had made by agreeing to the figures of the commission. If the debenture bylaw is not passed, the transmission line will not be built. Mr. Beck thought that the line could be constructed within a year and a half after the debenture bylaws were submitted. The hydro-electric commission could sell power to an electric company or a railroad company, but the profit accruing from that enterprise would go to the municipality.

5,000-Horsepower for London.

London would not be obliged to pay for more than the 5,000-horsepower contracted for. It would be sold to the city by meter, the power for the month being the grade of measurement. He would not give out the terms of the contract the Government would make with the municipalities, but City Solicitor Meredith, of London, was the solicitor of the hydro-electric commission, and he was preparing the contract. Mr. Beck declared that it would be more favorable than was anticipated, and that Mr. Meredith would be a safeguard to the city's rights. The cost of power would include all expenditure, sinking fund, etc., in getting the power to London.

"In getting the figures from the London Electric," declared Mr. Beck, "must be understood that you only want the figures for the distributing plant, not the generating plant. The other would be of no use to you at all. There is no need of a steam auxiliary plant. The loop prevents any need of it. The Hamilton steam plant has not turned a wheel since Niagara power had been introduced."

Producer Gas.

When questioned about producer gas, Mr. Richards said that he did not believe that power could be generated for such a small cost as has been claimed. He declared that in Montreal, and in other places the producer gas plants had been taken out, and electricity from the power plants was used instead.

"I do not know any plant in Canada that is working properly, and giving the results claimed for it, unless it is McClary's," said Engineer Richards. "It is almost impossible to get figures of the cost of these plants. I have tried it and have not received any satisfactory figures."

Mr. Richards also pointed out that the magnetic lights only needed trimming once in two weeks. One man could trim them and patrol the whole city.

Submit a Bylaw.

Ald. Booth then moved that the council be recommended to submit a bylaw calling for the installation of a distributing plant, and the installation of an incandescent and street lighting plant to cost \$235,000.

Those present were Ald. Gilleen (chairman), Ald. Booth, Ald. Gerry, Ald. Stevely, Ald. Matthews and City Clerk Baker.

"GINGERBREAD MAN" PLEASED AT GRAND

Jingling Musical Comedy Makes Good Once Again in London.

"The Gingerbread Man," after an absence of two years, is back again at the Grand, and last night pleased a large audience. The company has changed considerably since it was here, but the show last night delighted the audience just as much as in the olden days. It is a good show, its plot and music being familiar to Londoners. The nursery rhymes and the sweet music are just as captivating as ever, and made a decidedly good impression.

The cast is a good one. The role of The Gingerbread Man is in the hands of Fred J. Nice, and he may be favorably compared with Eddie Redway, who made the role famous. Ross Snow, as the Good Fairy, is more than fair. He's capable, Garrick Major has a voice of splendid range and good quality, and made a fine impression in his songs. The other male roles are capably taken.

Miss Nellie Nice, as Margery Daw, is a sprightly little maiden, and dances well. Miss Grace Belmont is good.

The show will be repeated this afternoon and evening, and should draw good houses at both performances.

MR. KING MUST PAY OR BE SUED

No. 2 Committee of the Council Issued Ultimatum Last Night.

The request of Mr. T. F. Kingsmill that he be allowed to make connection with the sewer of Kent street was granted by the board of works last night on condition that Mr. Kingsmill agree to construct an eight-inch sewer from his house to the main sewer. He must also build a man-hole.

The committee decided to initiate a sewer on Carling street, between Talbot and Ridout streets.

Secretary Bell was instructed to notify Manager King that if he did not pay by Nov. 15 for the cost of the sewer that had been agreed to, the bylaw relating to the pruning of shade trees in the city was sent to the council to consider.

Tenders will be called for the disposal of a lot of wrought iron and steel that has accumulated, and which will be disposed of to the highest bidder.

A communication was received asking that the entrance from the roadway to the Western University be improved, so that coal wagons and other heavy vehicles can use it.

At present the ditch and culvert are so high that it is difficult for wagons to get into the grounds. The matter was left to the city engineer to dispose of.

Those present were: Chairman Matthews, Aldermen Rose, Cooper, and Wunders, Secretary Bell and Engineer Graydon.

PUGSLEY-JUPP

Marriage of Popular Couple on Wednesday Night.

On Wednesday night, at the home of the bride's parents, Nellie, only daughter of Mr. James Jupp, grocer, of Tumbler's Corners, was united in marriage to Mr. William Pugsley, eldest son of Mr. Wm. Pugsley, of the Post Line road. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Jas. Livingstone, of Wellington Street Methodist church, assisted by the Rev. John Tazewell, of St. Paul's, and the Rev. J. H. Hoggan, of St. John's. The bride wore the conventional white dress, with a gold chain and locket, set with diamonds, the gift of the groom. She was accompanied by Miss Clara Pugsley, the groom's sister, who looked daintily dressed in white organdie and lace, trimmed with baby ribbon, and she carried a bouquet of pink carnations.

The groom was supported by his brother, Jack Pugsley. There were representatives of England, Ireland, Scotland and the United States, as well as true-born Canadians, and one unique feature was the fact that there sat down to the wedding supper three generations on the side of the groom, and four generations on the side of the bride.

The dining-room was beautifully decorated with flowers and Union Jacks, and about fifty guests sat down to the table. The bride's traveling dress was of brown chiton broadcloth, trimmed with velvet, with hat to match. The presents were numerous and costly. The groom's present to the bride was a gold bracelet set with diamonds, and to the groomsmen a pair of gold sleeve-links. The young couple left for their honeymoon in the west, followed by the good wishes of their numerous friends. On their return they will reside on Ridout street south.

Carl Bundschu, aged 45, manager of the Elks' Club at Knoxville, Tenn., was shot and killed by a porter at the club, and his body locked in one of the rooms.

Edward Feeley, 19 years old, was trampled to death under horses' feet in Chicago. He fell from a passing car, which he had mounted in the "tardy bell" gang.

Because Miss Helen E. M. Roberts was discharged from the Peawaukee, Wis., High School, all the pupils went on strike. Parents held a mass meeting, and demanded Miss Roberts' reinstatement, which was refused.

RED ROSE TEA "IS GOOD TEA"

The More Particular You Are,
The Better You Will Like It.

The fine quality of Red Rose is most appreciated by those who are the most particular.
Notice the clear, amber color in the cup and the delightful fragrance when poured from the teapot.
Will you try a package to-day? Ask your grocer to send you one!



LONDON'S
LARGEST
FURNITURE
HOUSE

The Ontario Furniture Co.

228-230
DUNDAS
STREET

Our FALL OPENING SALE has most certainly CAUGHT ON. Nowhere is more activity and liveliness more fully demonstrated than what you see around this popular HOME FURNISHING STORE. October has been a very busy month with us, and we are determined to make November break all records. Come and see these specials printed below, and also the rest of the great bargains that we haven't room to tell you about.



Handsome Parlor Suite, \$34.50

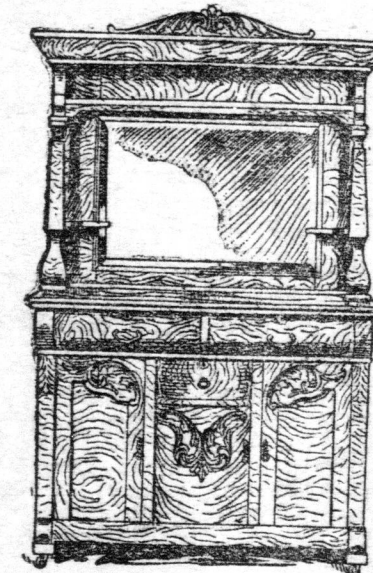
This handsome suite, hand-carved frames, upholstered in best grade silks, sells elsewhere for \$50.00.

Handsome Pantasote Couch, \$18.00

This couch is all steel constructed, moss and hair fillings, made of genuine pantasote, and will wear a lifetime.
Our \$13.00 Velour Couches are reduced to.....\$9.50
Our \$10.00 Velour Couches are reduced to.....\$7.00
Our \$18.00 Velour Couches are reduced to.....\$13.00

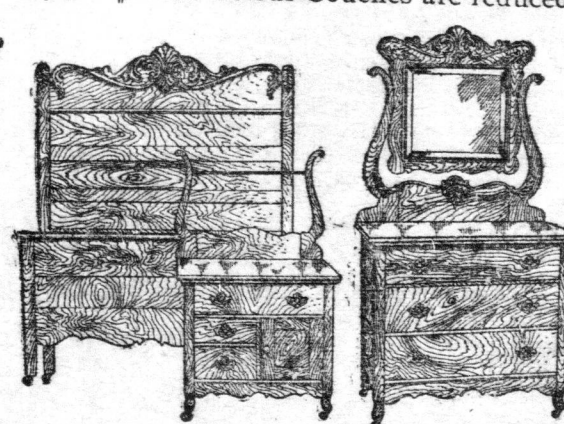
Neat Parlor Suite \$28.00

This neat suite, plain, yet handsome designs, frame hand rubbed, upholstered in finest silks, sells elsewhere for \$40.00.



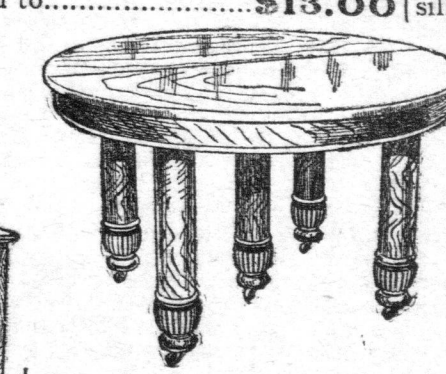
Colonial Sideboard

This handsome Oak Board, hand rubbed, long British plate mirror. Worth \$40.00.



Large Bedroom Suite, \$14.50

This is a swell finished suite, with large British plate mirror and large wash-stand. We buy these in carload lots to enable us to sell them at this price.



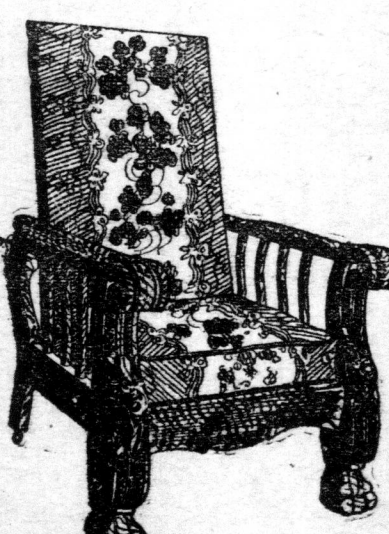
Oak Dining Table \$9.50

Solid Oak Extension Table, five leaves, hand rubbed; a very handsome table. Sells elsewhere for \$15.00.



Handsome Sideboard

This heavy, hand-carved Board, lined silver drawer; a large British plate mirror, is one of our greatest sellers.



Iron Beds at Reduced Prices

Our \$15.00 Bed is now.....\$12.00
Our \$10.00 Bed is now.....\$7.50
Our \$7.00 Bed is now.....\$5.00
Our \$4.50 Bed is now.....\$3.50

OAK MORRIS CHAIR, \$9.50

Heavily hand carved spring seat, reversible Veronacushions. Sells elsewhere for \$15.

RUGS AND SQUARES

Just received another large consignment of Tapestry and Brussels Squares, and also some beautiful velvet and Axminster Rugs. If you haven't got our prices on rugs you are overlooking a good thing. We are offering a few specials:

Our \$10 Tapestry Squares.....\$7.00
Our \$15 Tapestry Squares.....\$11.50
Our \$20 Brussels Squares.....\$15.00
Our \$25 Brussels Squares.....\$18.00
Our \$30 Velvet Squares.....\$22.00

Springs and Mattresses

Our \$4.00 Spring is now.....\$2.75
Our \$3.50 Spring is now.....\$2.50
Our \$5.00 Mattress is now.....\$3.25
Our \$6.00 Mattress is now.....\$4.50

Pillows Greatly Reduced

Our \$6.00 Down Pillows are.....\$4.00
Our \$4.00 Goose Feather Pillows, \$2.75
Our \$2.00 Combination Pillows, \$1.25
Our \$1.50 Combination Pillows, \$1.00



Oak Rocking Chair, \$2.35

Solid leather seat, neatly carved, frame all highly polished. This Rocker sells elsewhere for \$4. Only our great buying facilities make it possible to offer this chair at \$2.35.

Market Today Was an Ordinary One

Today's market was no bigger, if as big, as the average mid-week market.

The previous big markets of this week have resulted in the groceries being well stocked up, and the only articles which were at all firm today were butter and eggs.

Butter was selling at from 23 to 26 cents wholesale this morning, while eggs sold at 27 to 28 cents a dozen. Hay was very scarce this week on the London market. It is estimated that it takes 100 loads to supply the

city, and yet there were but 73 brought in during the past week.

The week before that, though, there were 125 loads of hay brought in. The reasons given by many of the farmers for not bringing in their hay is that the time is ripe for fall plowing, and that many of them have not got all of their potatoes in yet.

Local livery men look for a drop in the price of feed next week, for the reason that more farmers will be coming in. The farmers still look to see prices stay up for some time yet.

Christian Guardian Defends Detectives

The Christian Guardian, the organ of the Methodist Church, discusses the question of the enforcement of the liquor license laws, and takes the ground that the system is in the public interest, and is completely justified by the results. Says the Guardian:

"Evidently there is a dead end being made against the special detective method of enforcing the law at present in use under the license department of Ontario. Several newspapers representing the Opposition have told us what they think about it in unmistakable terms, while even a few of the loyal Government sheets have given us to understand that they would like to see it done away with, and the good old local inspector plan alone in use. A candidate for legislative honors in the Conservative party has even so far as to tell his constituents that he considered the special detective method as an altogether un-British institution, and that he would, if elected, do what he could to have him done away with. So far as we have seen, no complaint is made against these special provincial inspectors on the ground that they are not a success at tripping up the transgressors of the law. This is well, for the note that for the six months ending

with July 31, the five or six provincial officers have to their credit 147 convictions. In five cases, three commitments and four cases pending; while the whole force of local inspectors for the entire Province convictions, \$14,828 in fines and seven commitments and four cases pending. Is it possible that these 'whisky informers' are doing their work so well? Certainly it is a legitimate business to attempt to enforce the law against irregular selling, and the men who are doing it in the only way apparently that it can be successfully done ought not to be disgraced. It is almost looks as if the present clamor against the special inspector methods had been instigated in mind; certainly it is that the doing away with these men would be a disaster. It is a disgraceful act by the liquor party. It is also true that if such were done the liquor interests almost to a man would see in it a weakening on the part of the Government that had justly earned their gratitude by its attempt to enforce the law. We believe in 'whisky informers' as long as members of the trade adopt the despicable methods that they do to evade the law."

SMITH-SCOLI

Miss Kate Scoli United in Marriage to Harry Smith.

A very pleasant, though quiet, event took place in this city on Oct. 31, at the residence of Mr. J. E. Scott, Matland street, when his sister-in-law, Miss Kate Scoli was united in the bonds of matrimony to Mr. Harry Smith, of this city.

Only the immediate relatives and a few intimate friends of the bride and groom were present.

At 8 o'clock the bride entered the parlor leaning on the arm of her brother-in-law. The bride and groom were unattended. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Ross, of St. Andrew's Church. The bride's dress was of cream wool baptiste, and she carried a bouquet of white roses. Her traveling suit was of navy blue cloth with hat to match.

On their return, after Dec. 1, they will be at their home in East London to receive their friends.

The beautiful presents showed the high esteem in which the bride and groom are held.

ENGLISH SPAVIN LINIMENT
moves all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ringbone, swellings, stifles, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by Callard & McLachlan, London. 61-62

A WINDSOR LADY'S APPEAL.
To all women: I will send free with full instructions, my home treatment which positively cures Leucorrhoea, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Painful Irregular Periods, Uterine and Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also Hot Flushes, Nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back or Bowels, Kidney and Bladder troubles, where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of only about 12 cents a week. My book, "Woman's Own Medical Adviser," also sent free on request. Write today. Address Mrs. M. Summers, Box H. 12, Windsor, Ont.

An acre of rich land in the parts of Central America suitable for the purpose will yield about 25,000 bananas in a year.

AMERICAN

Chicago's banking district has again assumed normal conditions.

A grand total of about \$270,000,000 a year goes up in the U.S. for tobacco smoke.

Best grade storage eggs were quoted in Chicago yesterday at 18 to 19 cents a dozen.

Miss Pearl Hill, aged 22, committed suicide in a hotel at San Pedro, Cal., by taking carbolic acid.

To avoid vaccination, a number of students in the University of Chicago

leaped from a window in the building, and ran away.

on lumber shipments from California to the east is to go into effect today.

The Hawaii sugar crop for 1907 is the largest in the history of the island, amounting to 420,000 tons.

At Manitowoc, Wis., William Wilda, aged 20, was accidentally shot with Will Hammacheek on a hunting trip.

Because of the discharge of an employee by an overseer, 1,500 operatives struck at the Arlington Mills, Lawrence, Mass.

In New York, Joseph Lawlor, 18 years old, was sentenced to seven

years in the States Prison, for carrying a slun-shot.

The Friend Paper and Tablet Company of West Carrollton O., has gone into the hands of a receiver with liabilities of \$1,000,000.

Patrick McGrath, 32 years old, was struck by a ventilating fan in the basement of a Chicago school, and his scalp torn from his head.

Hugh Thalman, 13, who left his home in Chicago, presumably so he would not have to appear in court as a truant, has not yet been found.

Trustees of the University of Chicago have added \$3,000 to the sub-

scription funds for the Hooper Memorial fund in the past two weeks.

Mrs. Charles Nahlen, of Chicago, deserted by her husband, was found dead in her room from escaping gas. Her pet dog remained dead beside her.

Fifty thousand tons of iron ore, with 75 per cent. of the dock of the Thomas Furnace Company, slid into the Kinicknick River at Milwaukee.

Three persons were severely injured and a number of others slightly bruised when a Chicago trolley car crashed into an express wagon yesterday.

Well-Written and Breezy Gossip

Results of the Thanksgiving Day Shoot at Thorndale.

The Thameford and Thorndale rifle teams had a friendly shoot in Thorndale on Thanksgiving Day, in which the Thorndale team came off victorious by the score of 578 to 522. Following are the individual scores:			
Thameford.	Thorndale.		
J. Bradshaw ..	60	W. Duffin ..	60
W. Oliver ..	41	J. Mills ..	43
J. Oliver ..	46	W. Lee ..	43
W. Oliver ..	42	W. Lee ..	43
S. Hughes ..	51	N. Needham ..	43
D. Quinn ..	60	J. Kimble ..	46
C. Day ..	36	B. Easchery ..	46
W. Oliver ..	50	B. Eagan ..	46
Capt. Day ..	55	Capt. Taylor ..	55
A. Hogg ..	52	T. Hogg ..	39
B. B. McCarty ..	54	B. Walker ..	39
Total ..	578	Total ..	522

No. 4 team:
Haylock (captain) McKenzie, H.
Mann, B. Adams, Milton, Mann.
No. 5 team.
V. Adams (captain), Martin, McLeod,
Lashbrook, Wyly, Legate.
No. 6 team:
F. Short (captain), Marsh, Hillen,
Wolf, Youngs.
No. 7 team:
E. George (captain), J. B. Orr
Brady, R. T. Orr, McNaughton.
No. 8 team
Hence (captain), Butcher, Tait
Reeve, Patterson.
No. 9 team:
Alford (captain), Jones, Gough, Wal-
ton, Brand.

Mr. Charles Percy, F. R. C. M., teacher of piano and singing at the London Conservatory of Music, is at present in Paris, France. He has for some months back been studying piano and singing in London, England, and Paris. He is a young man of unusual talent and capabilities. As a pianist he won the Barron Gold Medal, and rank as one of the best pianists in the city. He especially delights in his fa-

athlete, and his exhibition has pleased his London friends immensely.

The Tigers lined up very nearly the same as last week, Smith playing center scrumming in place of Pfeiffer. Hamilton Times.

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



THIS shows the anatomy of
"Progress Brand" Coats.

The patent *sleeve and shoulder pads*
—the strong
felt—genuine
haircloth—and
thoroughly
shrunk canvas.

This sound
foundation is all
moulded by hand, and *held in permanent*
shape by hand stitches.

The good looks, and fit, and wear,
too—of a Suit and Overcoat depend

on the part you never see—the *inside.*

Of course, you don't see the inside
of a "Progress Brand" coat, when you
buy it.

But you know
its *anatomy* is
right. The way
"Progress
Brand" gar-
ments hold their
shape in the second and third season
tells the story.

Look for the label that protects.

"Progress Brand"

Suits and Overcoats

100

"Progress Brand"
Suits and Overcoats

This sound foundation is all moulded by hand, and held in permanent shape by hand stitches.

The good looks, and fit, and wear, too—of a Suit and Overcoat depend

Brand" garments hold their shape in the second and third season tells the story.

Look for the label that protects.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the
Signature of *Dr. H. H. Fletcher*

Bears the

Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

F. H. College
Y. M. C. A., LONDON,
gives a thorough course in
negotiable paper which
alone is worth the cost of
the course.

Ask for particulars.
J. W. WESTERVELT, C. A., Secretary
J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

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Overcoats**

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fallible and Ballastite Smoke-
less Powders.

Each shell loaded with care and
exactness, and is guaranteed to
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penetration.

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212 Dundas Street

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Needed**

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longer, gives out more heat units than
any other coal on the market today.
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the minimum ash.

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Thos. Gille

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who has tasted

JOHNSTON BROS.

X X X

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Join the ever-increasing
numbers who are eating
"Butter" Bread. If your
grocer fails to sell it 'phone
944. JOHNSTON BROS.

LONDON AND DISTRICT

The wedding took place at Well-
ington Street Methodist parsonage
yesterday afternoon of Miss G. Pol-
lock, formerly of Saskatchewan, and
Mr. John Rowe, of Exeter. The cere-
mony was performed by Rev. James
Livingstone. Mr. and Mrs. Rowe will
reside in Exeter.

Miss Edna Burridge and Miss
Laura Baillie have returned from

Our Clock Sales

are increasing surprisingly.
There's a reason. The
people have learned where
they can buy the best for
the least money.

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The Jeweler.

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BUT SOON."** Cold
weather will be along.
BYY and have your bin
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scarf pins. We have a
large assortment which
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This new and remarkably fine
odor from France has in the land
of its origin already acquired an
extraordinary vogue among wo-
men of refinement.

No one floral odor can be dis-
tinguished in the wonderful me-
lange of the essence of dozens of
flowers, and for a fragrance so
illustriously delicate, it is exceed-
ingly dainty, yet enduring to a re-
markable degree. Dier Kiss is the
latest and most exquisite product
of Kerckoff, Paris, France.

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Chemists and Druggists

216 Dundas Street London, Ont.

spending Thanksgiving Day in Ex-
eter.

—Rev. B. D. Thomas, D.D., of To-
ronto, will occupy the pulpit of Ade-
laide Street Baptist Church again to-
morrow.

—Miss Ethelwyn Johnston, of 371
Princess avenue, has returned from
Chicago, where she was visiting Mrs.
W. R. Lackie.

—Mrs. Albert MacGarvey and Mrs.
Joseph Scandrett will receive the first
and second Mondays in December and
following months.

—Mr. R. Macfie and his daughter,
Miss Christina, of Briscoe street, South
London, left on Thursday night by
C. P. R. for an extended trip to the
Pacific coast.

—The Protestant Orphans' Home
board has been called to meet for
special business on Monday afternoon
next at the home. The meeting prom-
ises to be very important.

—Elder B. P. Coulter, of Philadel-
phia, Pa., will preach at Poplar Hill,
in the Covenant Baptist meeting-
house, on Wednesday, Nov. 6, at 2 p.
m., also Elder D. M. Vail, of Penn-
sylvania, will preach on Thursday,
Nov. 14, at 2 p.m.

—A quiet wedding was solemnized on
Oct. 30th, '07, at the Manse Tempo, by
Rev. Robt. McIntyre, when Miss Lottie
Trevaline, eldest daughter of Mr. Root,
Trevaline, of London Junction, became
the bride of Mr. Joseph J. Denley, of
London Junction.

—Hon. J. E. Bland, of Detroit, spent
a few days with relatives and friends
here this week. Mr. Bland "used to
set type" on The Advertiser, and is
now a prominent attorney-at-law in
Detroit and member of the Michigan
State Senate.

—The anniversary services in the
First Presbyterian Church tomorrow
will be of special interest, and the
choir, with the assistance of Mr. A.
Dunn, will give a programme of spe-
cial and appropriate music at both
morning and evening services.

Thanksgiving Party.

A jolly Thanksgiving party was held
at the home of Mrs. Tagg, 144 Col-
borne street, when all the members of
her family gathered to spend the day
with their mother. After a dainty
dinner, all were photographed. The
afternoon and evening were pleasantly
spent in games, etc.

Honored Former Teacher.

At a concert given by the pupils of

Grand avenue school, Miss Munroe, of
the Aberdeen school, was invited to be
present, and was presented with a
very pretty silver fern pot as a slight
token of the esteem in which she was
held. Miss Munroe very much appre-
ciated the gift, and graciously thanked
her former pupils for their kind
thoughts of her. Miss Munroe has
proved a most successful teacher, and
all very much regret her removal
from Grand avenue school.

Hawkins—Taylor.

The wedding was solemnized recent-
ly at the parsonage of St. George's
Church, West London, of Mr. Frank
Hawkins and Miss Sarah E. Taylor,
Rev. G. B. Sago officiating. The bride
was assisted by her sister, Miss Bea-
trice Taylor, while Mr. Chester Cush-
ion supported the groom. Mr. and Mrs.
Hawkins will reside on Talbot street.

A Really Great Singer.

Mr. Theo. Van York, who will ap-
pear for the second time with the
choir of Dundas Center Church,
Tuesday evening next, is one of the
very few great singers before the pub-
lic. The "Hymn of Praise," which is
the principal work to be sung, gives
a splendid opportunity for the use of
the dramatic powers of a singer and
is a work where Mr. Van York will
be heard at his best.

Hawkins—Taylor.

A pretty wedding took place at the
parsonage of the Rev. G. B. Sage, on
Monday, Oct. 28, 1907, when Miss
Sarah E. Taylor became the bride of
Mr. Frank Hawkins. Miss Beatrice,
sister of the bride, acted as brides-
maid, while Mr. Chester Cushion sup-
ported the groom, after which they
proceeded to the residence of the
bride's parents, Argyle street, where a
dainty repast was enjoyed. Mr. and
Mrs. Hawkins will reside on Talbot
street.

Thunder and Lightning.

The weather forecast for November
by Rev. I. R. Hicks, summed up in a
few words, promises rather a pleas-
ant autumn season. Upon the whole
we are promised an average month
for all exposed and outdoor interests.
Much fair and open weather will
alternate with brief storm periods.

The rainfall will be light, but No-
vember will go out with rain, and
possibly lightning and thunder in
many places southward, with rising
barometer and rapid change to much
colder heading down from the north-
west with the incoming December.

Sheep for Oregon.

Reverend Mercury: A. D. McGugan
has sold his entire flock of Lincoln
sheep to John B. Stumpf, the mil-
lionaire sheepman of Oregon. This
is probably the largest sale of pure-
bred sheep ever made in Western On-
tario. The flock numbers 151 head,
and the price paid was \$3,450. Many
expressions of regret are heard among
stockmen that such a fine flock
of the popular Lincoln should go out
of the country. Such sales as these
start a flock of our young farmers to
start a flock of the breed.

of sheep that are now so much in
demand and are proving so profit-
able to their owners.

Seeks to Quash Bylaw.

Messrs. Meredith, Fisher & Mac-
donald, barristers, of London, have
written the city of Stratford on behalf
of Miss Walker, of that city, residing
on Nelson street, proposing if nothing
is done within ten days from the date
of the letter, Oct. 26, to institute pro-
ceedings to quash the bylaw closing
the crossing over the Goderich track
of the G. T. R. This closing was done
by bylaw of the city council in view
of the new shops building now under-
going erection, which being built right
up to the street line and also close up
to the track, would, it was believed,
render the crossing a very danger-
ous one.

Abuse of the Flag.

Hamilton Municipal Chapter, Daugh-
ters of the Empire, met Friday morn-
ing, Mrs. P. D. Cramer, the regent, pre-
siding. A letter was read from Mr. Ac-
ton, editor of the Canadian Homestead
Journal, in which he spoke of the
abuse of the flag in Canada. He com-
plained that it was being put to such
common use, such as advertising, that
people of Canada would not respect
it. He asked the ladies take the mat-
ter in hand and see what could be
done. Mrs. Cramer, who will attend the
meeting of the D. O. E. in Toronto
next Wednesday, will bring the matter
up at that time.

An Old Bandmaster.

Hamilton Times: Today Mr. George
R. Robinson, bandmaster of the Thirtieth,
celebrating his 38th anniversary as conductor
and head of the renowned band of this
city. Mr. Robinson has seen many
changes in the personnel of the band,
of which he holds the honorable posi-
tion as the oldest bandmaster in Can-
ada, and perhaps on the continent,
but he still directs its proud course
with a firm and steady hand as he
has done during the 35 years of his
career. There are few men, freed,
who can point to such a record as the
venerable and popular bandmaster.

EMPLOYEES TO THE RESCUE

Hand Financially Embarrassed Em-
ployer \$6,000 for Pay Day.

Chicago, Nov. 2.—Pay roll worries
are not among the cares today of
Henry G. Dawson, manufacturer of
mantels. A score of his own em-
ployees, all workmen, yesterday sur-
prised him by offering him enough
currency, about \$6,000, to carry him
through two pay days. If Mr. Daw-
son shall need more money before the
storm in the market is a thing of his-
tory, the men on the other side of his
desk will bring more. Last week Mr.
Dawson made several deposits which
would have carried him through if
he had kept the money in his own safe.

HARVEY LEWIS WINS.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2.—Harry Lewis,
of this city, had a decided advantage
over Mike Donovan, of Rochester, N.
Y., in a six-round bout before the
Industrial Athletic Club last night.
Lewis landed almost at will, and in
the fifth round had Donovan holding
on to avoid punishment.

Our Mayanese Dressings are made

from olive oil. Try our Chicken

Mayanese. Frank Smith, 226 Dundas

street. ywt

Comfortable rubber-tired carriages

for theater. Hueston's Livery.

END OF A ROMANCE

Clarkson and Miss Maloney Have
Parted, Says London Dispatch.

New York, Nov. 2.—Special dis-
patches from London state that Sam-
uel Clarkson, whose reported elope-
ment with Miss Helen Maloney, daugh-
ter of Martin Maloney, of Philadel-
phia, caused a stir a month ago, has
appeared in London and has settled
down to his former life in lodgings
near his club in Piccadilly.

Miss Maloney, it is stated, is not
with him, and he refuses to talk re-
garding her whereabouts. It is re-
ported in London, according to the
dispatch, that the young woman has
returned to her father, who, with her
sister, is in Paris.

In the course of a recent case before
Mr. Justice Darling the judge declined
to make a requested ruling, saying that
if he did so the Court of Appeals would
say he was wrong. Counsel having ex-
pressed disagreement with this view
the judge said: "Well, you know the
Court of Appeals as well as I do, per-
haps better, for you see them at work,
while I only see them at luncheon." To
which the barrister dryly replied:
"Your lordship sees them at their best."

ALEXANDRA

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J. C. ELLIOTT

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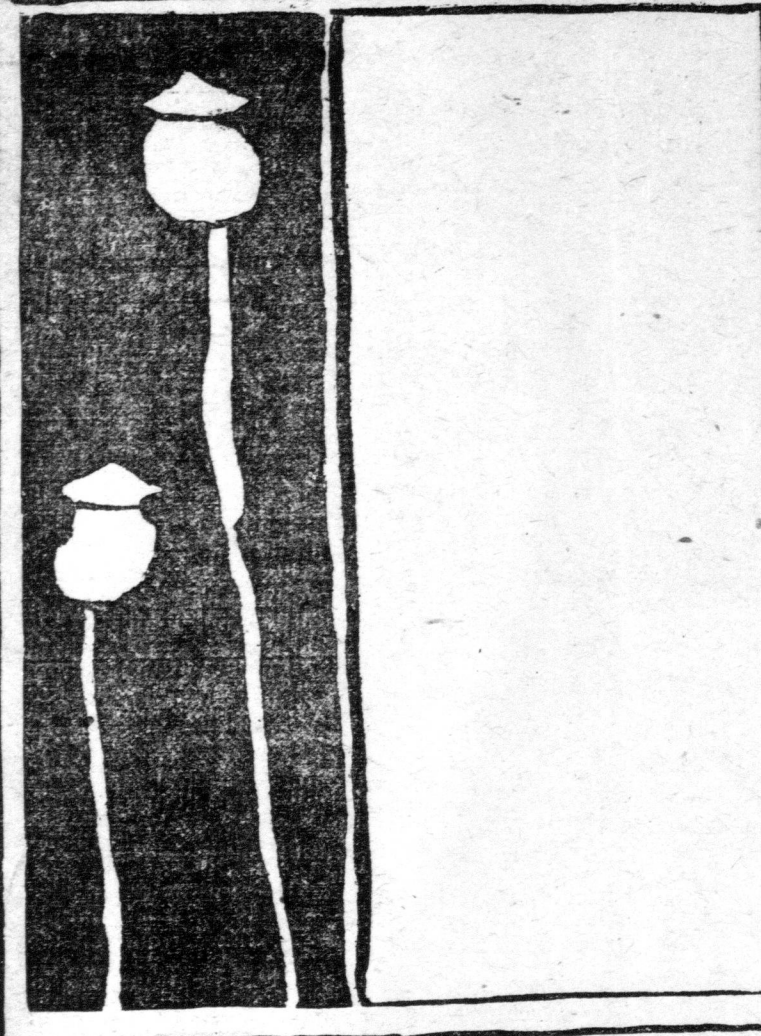
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BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Drawing Lessons for School Children

AUTUMN



1. Drawn by Percy Richardson, Grade III.b, Princess Avenue School, winner of the first prize.

SIX BEST IN GRADES I, II AND III.

1. Percy Richardson, II.b, Princess avenue school.
2. Vera Foley, II, Chesley avenue school.
3. Geoffrey Veale, II, Colborne street school.
4. Marjorie Nixon, I.a, Princess avenue school.
5. Margaret Simson, III, Princess avenue school.
6. May Curtis, III, Chesley avenue school.



2. Drawn by Vera Foley, Grade II, Chesley avenue school, winner of second prize.

SIX BEST IN GRADE I.

1. Marjorie Nixon, I.a, Princess avenue school.
2. Alice Darch, I.b, Princess avenue school.
3. Fred Robinson, King street school.
4. Will Greene, Rectory street school.
5. Mason McAlmsh, Chesley avenue school.
6. Gwendolyn Scandrett, Victoria school.

SIX BEST IN GRADE II.

1. Percy Richardson, Princess avenue school.
2. Geoffrey Veale, Colborne street school.



3. Drawn by Geoffrey Veale, Grade II, Colborne street school, winner of third prize.

result is displeasing. Some of the best covers sent in have this fault.

In one neatly-drawn cover a border runs across each end and across the middle. Part of the middle space is given to the title, and to me it looks as though the poor title were being shoved off the end of the seat. The surface pattern drawn by May Myers, King street, is splendid, but those rude little flowers of yours, May, have forgotten that it was not their party and have pushed the real hostess, "Autumn," almost down and out.

I wish Grade III, Victoria, had tried something simpler. I cannot feel that Stanley Rayn and Richard Puffer have done their best. This class has plenty of imagination, so I shall expect them to stand well in their next lesson.

It is rarely desirable to have two kinds of decoration on the same cover. If Grade III, Rectory, had used the border alone, balancing the lettering with it, the results would have been more satisfactory. These covers are carefully done, however, and this class deserves considerable credit. When we know two or three things, it is so difficult to keep from doing them all at once. We are so afraid that we may never again have a chance to do just that kind of thing.

The covers made by Grade II, Rectory, are neatly done, but the lettering is far too done, and in pencil. It should have been in black crayon or ink.

The outline of the covers in every case should have been in black crayon, or ink. Can you not realize what your cover would look like if border and lettering unenclosed should appear in the paper?

One of the very best covers sent in is in charcoal. It is so good that I have forgiven this oversight. You were told not to use charcoal.

Isabel Thompson, III, Chesley avenue, has rather an odd, pleasing arrangement. Had her printing been better I would have gone over the pencil edges of her book and allowed hers to go among the six best. Try to improve your lettering, Isabel.

Fred Robinson, Grade I, King street, had a delightful border, but the lettering was so small, and thin, you could hardly see it. The border claimed the whole attention. Not that it was too bold, but that the title did not assert itself. Had your lettering been equal to the border you would have won a prize quite easily, Fred.

I am afraid one class is color blind. They have used brown instead of black crayon.

Some of the covers show a wedge-shaped arrangement similar to the decoration on the fourth cover, illustrating your last lesson, but it is turned up the other way and thus has the effect of tending to split the title in two. We do not feel this so strongly in the drawing made by Alice Darch, I.b, Princess avenue, partly because the unit is broad and partly on account of the space occupied by the group of units.

Several classes had good drawings of grasses, cornstalks, cattails, etc., but they were not balanced and prim enough for design. Had they been balanced under the middle of the lettering and secondary to it or composed within the edges of a panel at the left side, your poor, much-abused title would not have been thrust into the corner as it was in many cases.

Upon the whole Princess avenue has sent in the best designs, but you have all tried. Just how great an effort you have made will show in the next covers sent in. I hope to have so many good designs that some of them will be held over to appear in the Christmas number.

A. A. POWELL.

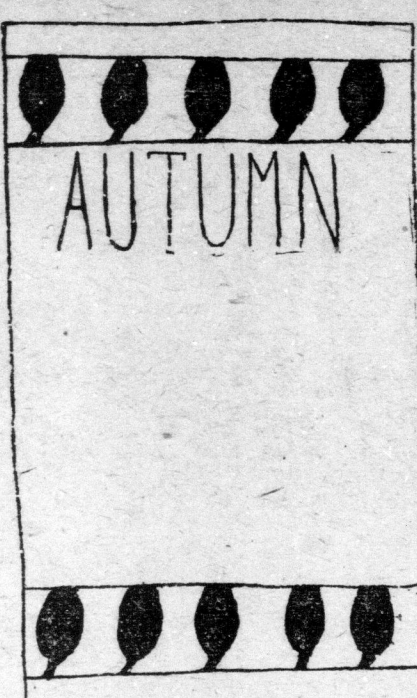
HONORABLE MENTION.

Grade I.

- Willie Hunter, Talbot street.
Willie Rice, West London.
Orlie Pett, Rectory street.
Harry Dickinson, Princess avenue.
Clarence Braund, Princess avenue.
Grace Bateman, Princess avenue.
Oren Beltz, Princess avenue.



4. Drawn by Marjorie Nixon, Grade I, A, Princess avenue school.



5. Drawn by Margaret Simson, Grade III, Princess avenue school.

- Sybil Robson, Princess avenue.
Leon McVannell, West London.
Beatrice Bolton, Victoria.
Teeny Smith, Rectory street.
Bob McKelvie, Chesley avenue.
George Blinkhorn, Chesley avenue.
Leonard Handley, Rectory street.
Wilfrid Ferguson, Talbot street.
Drew Jeffery, Talbot street.
Norma Hastings, Talbot street.
Margaret Coleman, Talbot street.
Violet Gilbank, Talbot street.
Jack Mortimer, Talbot street.
Herbie Allsopp, Victoria.
Percy Ryder, Victoria.
Marjory Lee, Victoria.
Herbie Goodland, West London.
Reggie Wilkins, West London.



ILLUSTRATION FOR NEXT LESSON.

- Charlie Hardie, West London.
Clarence Belcher, West London.
Horace Land, Victoria.
Eldon Nelson, Victoria.
Irene Jones, Talbot street.
Earl Arcott, Talbot street.
John West, Talbot street.
Velma Strong, Talbot street.
Leeval Mooney, Rectory street.
Nellie Pittaway, Rectory street.
Waldo Shosenberg, Chesley avenue.

GRADE II.

- Gilbert Guymer, Princess avenue.
Gerald Noyes, Talbot street.
Leonard Sherwin, Princess avenue.
Jean Ferguson, Colborne street.
Carl Cline, Colborne street.
Lyla Pelton, Chesley avenue.
Pearl Devine, Chesley avenue.
Roland Brooks, Chesley avenue.
Gladys Crook, Chesley avenue.
Leroy Boug, West London.
Harold Pyman, Rectory street.
Edison Morrow, Rectory street.
Lillian Westlake, Rectory street.
Myrtle Pinnell, West London.
Willie Nixon, West London.
Ila Mottashed, Chesley avenue.
Edwin Harley, Talbot street.
Gordon Mollineux, Talbot street.
Mary St. John, Colborne street.
Alfred Martin, Princess avenue.
Percy Golby, Rectory street.
Leonard Craven, Rectory street.
Herbert Graves, Talbot street.
Digby Hardy, Talbot street.
John Harrison, Chesley avenue.
Ida McIntyre, West London.
Harry Hawthorne, West London.
George Brook, West London.

GRADE III.

- Albert Garnier, Princess avenue.
Violet Fitzsimmons, Chesley avenue.

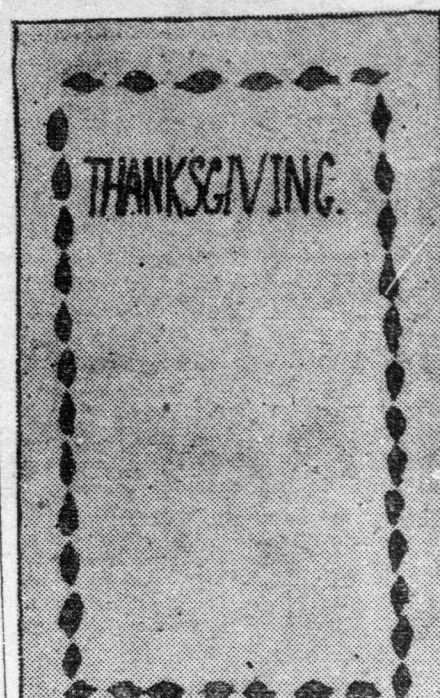
- Olive May, King street.
Isabel Thompson, Chesley avenue.
Alma King, Princess avenue.
Lily Miles, King street.
Susie Smith, King street.
Alfred Rogers, King street.
Nellie Linder, King street.
Beatrice Parsons, Chesley avenue.
Myrtle Dunn, Princess avenue.
Grace Mann, Princess avenue.
Mary Burdick, Rectory street.
Verna Pymman, Rectory street.
Muriel Cunningham, Rectory street.
Leroy Crocker, Rectory street.
Wilbert Short, Rectory street.
Aubrey Leigh, Victoria.
Roy Shosenberg, Victoria.
Mille Fox, Victoria.
Verna Slyford, Chesley avenue.
Velma Ryder, Victoria.

NEXT LESSON FOR GRADES I, II, AND III.

The last lesson meant such very hard work, and most of you have so little to show for your efforts, that I am going to give you something this week that will be all the easier for the training you have had in preparing your last lesson.

We are going to make book covers again, partly because you made so many mistakes in your last lesson, partly because I know you can do better work than you have yet done; and, further, because it is getting so near Christmas that it is time we thought about the pretty gifts that we are to make to give pleasure to those we love.

In the primary grades there are not so many things that you can make, because your fingers are not strong enough to do the cutting, creasing and pasting that the older children do.



6. Drawn by May Curtis, Grade III, Chesley avenue school.

toys of all kinds overflowed on a chair, and the most bewilderingly beautiful doll with a pink muslin tinsel trimmed dress, as beautiful as a circus girl, stretched out appealing arms to me.

Perhaps you do not believe in Santa Claus. At least we will all acknowledge that the beautiful Christmas spirit is abroad, whether the name be Santa Claus or not.

I closed my eyes and thought about it all, and you can tell by my book cover what I saw. First, I painted Santa, then I cut him out and traced him so as to make a procession, first placing the middle one, then one on each side, so as to have the border evenly spaced. Then I thought my plump little old men with their well-filled sacks would look much more comfortable if they had something to walk on, so I drew a line under their feet. The line was really there in lead pencil to keep them straight, but I painted it over firmly in ink to give them something strong to walk upon. Do you notice how near the top, yet not close enough to touch it, I have placed my jolly little men? That was because, like the little flowers, they must make room for the title which is much more important than they are. They are put there to make us want to look at the title, therefore I had to make it big and strong, so it would take its proper place and be just as attractive as the little men.

I wanted the lettering to occupy nearly as much space as the border, so I had to print it in two lines. I divided the space from side to side of the cover into nine spaces, one for each letter in Christmas, making the space for "I" narrower than the others. Then I made each letter broad enough to occupy its own space, the next line has only seven letters, so there were two spaces over. In each of these I put a holly leaf and berry, so these spaces would not look empty. Now my title is quite as important

and attractive as the pompous little Santas.

Do you think you can make a cover in the same way? I know you can—and because you are going to keep it simple as this one is I know we are going to have one of the finest pages we have had yet, and if your page is as attractive as last Saturday's you will have reason to be very proud of yourselves.

I do not want you to paint Santa Claus, since I have used him for my cover. Unless you paint him sitting in his sleigh. But you may paint anything that is really Christmasy—it might be bells, stars, horns, mistletoe or holly, or better still, it might be the sled or the reindeer, or a Christmas tree.

Perhaps you will think of something yourselves that will be a lovely surprise for me when I see it.

You may paint your picture and cut it out, then if it should happen to be something long like the sled, with the reindeer, you may trace and paint your single picture right across the top, being sure to make it come in the right place, near the top and inside the edges of the book. You must draw a line from side to side, close under it, cutting it off from the rest of the cover, just as the line is drawn in the one in the paper.

If your picture happens to be a Christmas tree or anything that is small enough to be repeated after it is cut out, see how many times it will go across the page before you trace it. The pictures must be exactly alike and perfectly regular. They must not be too far apart, yet they must not look crowded. After you have traced them, and when you are sure they are perfectly even, you may fill them in with black ink.

Some of you can cut much better than you can paint. I am going to allow those who wish to cut theirs to do so. They may cut the first out of black paper and trace and cut two others just like it from the same paper, placing them carefully before pasting them in position.

If they cut one long picture it may be pasted right across the top of the cover.

Lastly, you may print the title as I have printed it, using some other unit to fill the empty spaces. A star perhaps, or a bell. These must be exactly alike.

If you wish, you may cut and paste your lettering instead of painting it. Remember that the lettering decorations and all the lines of the cover must be in ink unless they are cut and pasted from black paper. The outside edges of the book, also, must be strong ink lines, unless they also are cut from dark paper.

Now, let us try once more, and this time we will succeed. I am allowing you to choose your own size of cover, so that you may make it fit the leaves you wish to put in it for Christmas.

The six best from each grade are to be sent in not later than Monday, the 18th of November.

A. A. POWELL.

HEROINES OF HISTORY; TZU H'SI EX-SLAVE GIRL WHO RULES HALF ASIA

By A. P. Terhune in the N. Y. World.

Sixty years ago a pretty Chinese maid chanced to fall into the Hun River. Tzu-H'si offered a valuable prize to anyone who would rescue the maid. A young sailor sprang into the water and brought the maid ashore, receiving the promised ring as a reward. Years later this same sailor was to make history on his own account. For he was Li Hung Chang, it was his first meeting with the woman whose reign he was destined to adorn.

The Emperor was a pleasure-loving, weak, idle potentate. Tzu-H'si quickly attained such influence over him that he made her one of his two chief wives, and little by little grew to leave all matters of statesmanship and public welfare in her hands. With the skill of a born diplomat the ex-slave girl grasped the tangled skein of Oriental politics and ruled with a brilliancy and firmness almost unequalled in eastern annals. But she was not yet, at the acme of her greatness.

When Emperor Hsien Feng died he bequeathed the crown to his young son, Tung Chi, and left Tzu-H'si and his "principal wife" as co-regents during the lad's minority. Strangely enough, this "principal wife" and the new Emperor both died somewhat suddenly, leaving Tzu-H'si sole regent of China. Then, once for all, the Dowager Empress threw off the mask of meekness. Dismissing the "Council of Regency" she managed national affairs to suit herself. She had previously married her sister to one of the former Emperor's relatives and the people had had a son, Kwang-Su, a boy of 4. The Empress announced that her husband had secretly adopted this nephew of hers as his own son, and that the child was therefore lawful emperor. She proceeded to crown him and to continue to act as regent during his long minority. She saw to it that Kwang-Su's education and amusements should be along lines that would wreck him mentally and physically and make him a mere figure-head, the willing dupe of his powerful aunt.

So, even when the lad came of age Continued on Page Twenty.

SCHOOL FOR HOUSEWIVES

BY MARION HARLAND

PRACTICAL LACE WASHING

Keep Lace on Bottles While Washing

LACE CURTAINS, more or less heavy with embroidery and edged with lace, are such a serious item in the housewife's list of work which must have her personal attention that her best plan is to put them into the hands of a professional cleaner if her time be of value for other purposes and her purse adequate to the hard pull of the professional bill.

As an important and initial measure, examine the curtains and repair them faithfully. If a stitch be broken, take it up in such a fashion that it will seem like the original weave. If a hole appears upon you, lay a bit of lace under it and darn it deftly, blending the edges of the bit of underlying lace with the main body of the curtain until the join is not visible to the casual observer.

If the scallop outer edge of the curtain be frayed, run a double thread along the curve to keep it in shape, and go over the frayed places with button-hole stitches, neatly imitating the original scallop.

Be careful not to draw the thread too tightly, as it will shrink away from the curtain in the wash, and the rent be made worse. When you think the task is done, hold up the curtain between you and the light and scrutinize it narrowly for thin spots that will break forth into holes under the operator's hand.

I take it for granted that you have a room that can be utilized for the curtains. My mentor thought her spare room none too good. But she protected the carpet with a rubber sheet, the best conceivable place is an attic that has a clean floor. Lay thick white wrapping paper down first.

Stretch a sheet over this and tack it to an uncarpeted floor. If there is a carpet, pin the sheet securely to it.

Now come the curtains. Fasten them in place with many pins, leaving no opportunity for sagging or wrinkling when the cleaning is in progress.

Have ready a bowl of warm suds, into which you have stirred a great handful of borax. Have ready, likewise, a new, clean, flat brush, such as is used for scrubbing paint. If two of you are to work, have two bowls and two brushes. The brushes must be fine and not harsh.

Put Warm Suds in Glass Jar

Wet them well; begin at the top of the curtain and scrub steadily toward the bottom. The suds should be so strong as to lather richly under the brush.

The scrubbing over, and if the curtains be very dirty, you should exchange the suds in the bowls for clean water at least for a pair; get pure tepid water, and, having wiped the suds off with soft linen towels, wash the brushes and dip them in the clean water. Swab the curtains freely with the rinsing water, wipe them from end to end with dry linen cloths and, leaving them on the floor, admit all the air and sunshine that can be coaxed into the room.

IRONING CURTAINS

In the course of an hour or two look in again, and if the curtains are nearly dry—just damp enough to be eligible to the ironing table—undo them carefully from their moorings, fold and carry them to the laundry.

Iron upon a fresh, fine sheet, drawn taut over several folds of flannel, or a blanket worn thin by much wear and many washings.

If you would do your own ironing, brush and shaking must be attended to as scrupulously as in washing them.

The curtains must, also, be fastened securely to the floor or carpet, or to a table if you have one large enough. Lay a clean sheet under it. The substratum of thick paper may be omitted.

Provide yourself with a new and perfectly clean "complexion brush," and put it to a better use than that denoted by the name.

If there are two or more curtains, get a couple of brushes. Sift into a big pan three quarts of flour, mix with it a cupful of fine table salt, and set in the oven to dry, stirring now and then.

If the pan be heated before the flour goes into it, it will hold the warmth longer than would a cold vessel. The salted flour must be quite hot, yet not in the least discolored; the heat facilitates the process of cleaning.

Thrust a handful of the mixture upon one end of the curtain and rub it steadily, firmly, yet gently, into the lace. Proceed in this manner until you have treated every thread and mesh and figure. Take a handful of the flour at a time, and, should it cool too fast, set it again in the oven.

Curtains heavy with applique embroidery should be treated on both sides. The first scrubbing over, brush wet, and still damp, and was basted round and round like a winding stair.

When the last stitch was set the bottle was dipped into pure, soft water, set in the window where the sun lay and left there until dry.

The lace in every hour the bottle was moistened and turned to let the other side get the benefit of the sun and air. The lace was thus not quite dry when it was taken off at evening. Each piece was clipped with a pair of keen scissors. To pull on a thread would endanger a figure or point.

The liberated web was laid lightly, not to strain it out of shape, on the ironing board and pressed with a hot iron over several folds of flannel and through a cambric pocket handkerchief. Finally it was folded in lengths, and laid away in a box with a close lid.

If there be a better way of doing up edgings and insertions than that practiced in a time so distant that we think of it as twilight-land, I have never found it.

I still wind my narrower Valenciennes, thread, point, duchess and maline laces on a big-bellied bottle and set it in the southern window on a sunny day, and they last me well and long.

To Clean Cream-Colored or Ecru Laces.

The visitor to the world-famed Venetian lace factories has a new and not altogether pleasant sensation when, in reply to his demand for antique lace, he is informed, unobtrusively, by the obsequious salesman that "any design selected by the signor may be made antique in a few hours."

Squeeze hard in a soft, dry linen napkin until no more drops ooze through the cloth. Unfold the lace upon a clean towel and begin at once to pull the lace into shape, not skipping a single thread. Iron while it is damp, covering it with tissue paper and pressing through it. Press lightly on the right side to get the lace in order for a harder pressure on the wrong side, to bring out the pattern and to "firm" the mesh.

The ironing board should be covered with several thicknesses of flannel, and these with a clean—never coarse—muslin. The iron must, at no time, come into contact with the lace. Two thicknesses of tissue paper are better than one.

Valuable lace and good lace is always valuable—is worth all the labor and skill implied in this recipe for renovating it. Special care must be given to the delicate task of coaxing the dampened fibers and figures into shape.

Wide laces should be spread on the covered board and basted to it with very fine cotton. Every point and curve of the edge should have a stitch.

Professional cleaners make an extra charge when this is done—another reason why the economical lace owner should learn to do it at home.

Do not be tempted into using bleaches in the operation. If the lace be badly soiled, stir a little borax into the water in which it is soaked and washed. It is safe and efficacious.

If you are rich in laces and prize them, you will do well to keep on hand thin, long boards or pasteboards, to wind the cleaned laces on before putting them away.

Stretch them loosely and without stretching. Lace shawls should not be folded, but dropped flat, each in a separate box, to lie there in a careless heap.

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Spots on Books

INK spots or writings may be removed from a book by applying spirits of salta, diluted with five or six times their bulk in water, which may be washed off in two or three minutes with clear water.

A solution of oxalic, citric or tartaric acid will answer the same purpose, as none of them affect the printing.

Grease spots may be removed by laying powdered pipe clay on both sides of the paper and applying an iron as hot as may be without scorching the leaves.

THE HOUSEMOTHERS' EXCHANGE

I HAVE always enjoyed the Exchange, and have long wished to contribute my quota to it. I am sure the following practical "hitties" for the general good, will be pleasant to the general good.

1. For cleaning paint: Allow to a bar of ripe laundry soap a quart of water and two tablespoons of kerosene. Shave the soap into strips and boil in the water. When you have a soft mixture, add the oil. Mix well and apply to the walls with an old paintbrush. Give a hard a pull of clean water with which to rinse the walls when you have scrubbed them. If you do this at once and then wipe dry with soft cloths, you will save much work and time.

2. When preparing vegetables for cooking, spread a newspaper over your lap or the table to catch the waste. It may be removed easily when the work is done, and it keeps lap and table clean.

Old papers should be kept for this and many another use in the kitchen. 3. In baking bread we find it best to mix the dough in the evening, winter and summer. It does not sour in summer if dry yeast be used, as some suppose, and may be shaped into loaves or baked the first thing in the morning.

Then it is out of the way for the day. I do not take much time for kneading, but, of course, it must be smooth and even. I have excellent results with less trouble than formerly.

Now, a few words on the boarding house housekeeping question. There is nothing like having your own home and living to yourself. I think the best married and at housekeeping for seventeen years, and am still alive interested in it. I am a housewife for my husband and myself.

Housework is a good, healthful occupation, and it is too bad so many girls are not trained to it from childhood up. It does not hurt one to know how to keep house and to learn how to cook. Even rich girls will find such knowledge useful.

Mrs. H. B. (Davenport, Iowa).

Our wholesome-souled, right-minded woman has put her finger upon a truth so patent and pertinent that it is odd how few take it to heart and put it into practice in bringing up daughters for the work of life.

No matter how rich an American girl may be by prospective inheritance, or in her own present right, she cannot afford to enter upon the duties of married

life without a practical knowledge of housework.

The press teems with stories like that of the bride of a farmer who asked "Which cow gave the buttermilk?" and the city girl who ordered from the butcher a leg of lamb one day and a leg of beef the next, and the young wife of a man who could afford a country cottage in summer and a housekeeper to whom the latter brought a domestic quinary. "The cows give three times as much milk as we can possibly use, madam. Wouldn't it be a good plan to buy a churn and make butter?"

"That would be a great deal of trouble," objected the mistress. "Why not milk just what we need, and not bother about the rest?"

We all join in the laugh, but whose is the fault that young women undertake a profession for which they have no more training than you and I, dear house-mother, have for railroad building? From the outset our bride is handicapped by her ignorance. Servants play upon it and she is their abject slave.

"How do you keep your servants so long when the rest of us are changing constantly?" asked one matron of another.

Both were rich women and each kept a full staff of domestics.

"I think the chief reason is that I know how their work should be done," was the quiet reply.

"Each is persuaded in her own mind that if she were to leave me today I could step into her place and discharge her duties better than she can herself. It makes one delightfully independent."

I could write a volume on the subject. It is one that lies painfully near my heart, and every day brings new illustrations of the short-sightedness of mothers who yet hold their girls' happiness dearer than their own.

From a Norwegian Member

I wish to ask if some of our members will do me a favor.

I am a Norwegian and a good "hard-

anger worker." I have some pieces for shirtwaists which I am willing to exchange for nice silk scarves or for sheet muslin. I am a member of the Exchange.

For a bundle of silk or of muslin I will send an entire coat for shirtwaists. Mrs. B. (Boston, Pa.).

I have left one phrase untranslated in our foreign member's note. I believe I have given the sense of the rest. I hold her address in case readers should desire to open communication with her.

Some of our most valuable co-workers are of foreign parentage and birth.

"Mongui" Soup

Will you ask some of the members if they have ever heard of mongui soup, and, if so, if they will give me the recipe? A. G. (Buffalo, N. Y.).

Here is one who never saw or heard of it.

For Renovating Feathers

How can I clean feathers which have been stored for so long that they are very dusty? They are fine feathers, but I could not think of leaving the feathers in the warm air, and I have been told that they are thoroughly renovated. Can they be cleaned with gasoline? A. E. S. (Chicago).

An esteemed correspondent gives this method of renovating feathers:

Rip one end of the tick; hold it closed with the hand and soak it in a tub of water.

When wet, it must be turned inside out, leaving the feathers in the warm air, and then turning them in the open air and sunning and leave one of dobs to dry shaking and turning every hour until

Next day, repeat the drying process. This must be done in the open, hot sun—this removal will be as sweet and elastic as when new.

Mending with Net

with a clean sheet, to exclude the dust, and do not lift the sheet for forty-eight hours.

Take out the pins, or tacks, then lift the curtain by the four corners and carry it into the open air. Hang it over a clothes line, shake gently to dislodge the loose flour and let the wind do the rest.

Should the day be still as well as dry, you may have to lend a hand to the task by a series of careful shakes when you are ready to iron the curtains. Lay each on the ironing sheet, spread thin dampened cheesecloth (light in weight and sheer) over it, and iron on the wrong side, pressing hard upon the figures to bring them into clear relief on the right.

The damp flour supplies the slight stiffness desirable to keep the curtains smooth. It is well known to everybody that a touch of starch will prevent thin stuffs and linen from soiling so soon as they would if limp.

To starch our curtains stiffly would hinder them from hanging in soft, large folds, and make them brittle.

To Wash White Lace in the Old Way.

Our foremothers set apart a special day for the ceremony of lace-washing, and "did up" yards upon yards of the figured coverlets that were accounted riches as truly as gold and lands.

The laces were put to soak overnight in water, and then a dash of drastic alkali eating into the cobwebs.

They washed with their own fingers, tenderly, but getting out all the dirt, and passing through never less than three rinsing waters of big-bellied bottles for the next and most delicate stage of the operation. Tail bottles, as was big of girth, were in demand.

One woman whose laces stood next to flesh and blood in her matrimony affections, went to the pains and expense of denuding two large demijohns of their contents and used them for her lace cleaning.

They were kept under lock and key and not in use.

The bottles were wound with strips of old linen from neck to bottom. Each strip was pulled into shape while wet, and still damp, and was basted round and round like a winding stair.

When the last stitch was set the bottle was dipped into pure, soft water, set in the window where the sun lay and left there until dry.

The lace in every hour the bottle was moistened and turned to let the other side get the benefit of the sun and air. The lace was thus not quite dry when it was taken off at evening. Each piece was clipped with a pair of keen scissors. To pull on a thread would endanger a figure or point.

The liberated web was laid lightly, not to strain it out of shape, on the ironing board and pressed with a hot iron over several folds of flannel and through a cambric pocket handkerchief. Finally it was folded in lengths, and laid away in a box with a close lid.

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Do not be tempted into using bleaches in the operation. If the lace be badly soiled, stir a little borax into the water in which it is soaked and washed. It is safe and efficacious.

If you are rich in laces and prize them, you will do well to keep on hand thin, long boards or pasteboards, to wind the cleaned laces on before putting them away.

Stretch them loosely and without stretching. Lace shawls should not be folded, but dropped flat, each in a separate box, to lie there in a careless heap.

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Dry Cleaning Curtains

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Grease spots may be removed by laying powdered pipe clay on both sides of the paper and applying an iron as hot as may be without scorching the leaves.

FAMILY MEALS FOR A WEEK

SUNDAY
BREAKFAST.
Fruit, moulded cornstarch with cream, Spanish omelet, rice muffins, tea, coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Beef loaf, tomatoes stuffed with string beans in salad, corn cake, peaches, tea.

DINNER.
Rice and corn soup, boiled chicken and tongue, cauliflower with tomato sauce, fried eggplant, mashed potatoes, fruit ice cream and cake, coffee.

MONDAY
BREAKFAST.
Fruit, cereal, creamed mackerel, stewed potatoes, tea, coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Stuffed eggs with cream sauce, batter muffins, baked potatoes, cake, tea.

DINNER.
Chicken and corn soup, chicken and tongue casserole with rice and mushrooms, baked sweet potatoes, lima beans, minute pudding with custard sauce, coffee.

TUESDAY
BREAKFAST.
Fruit, cereal, minced chicken (left over), whole-wheat biscuit, tea, coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Broiled shoulder chops of lamb, baked potatoes, bread and butter sliced thin, fruit, tea.

DINNER.
Pea soup, broiled steak, boiled potatoes, green corn, breaded eggplant, peach shortcake, coffee.

WEDNESDAY
BREAKFAST.
Fruit, cereal, lamb's liver and bacon, hominy muffins, tea, coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Minced of beef (left over), hashed corn and potatoes, popovers, tea.

DINNER.
Boiled ham, with wine sauce; kidney beans, boiled rice, baked tomatoes, prune jelly and cream, coffee.

THURSDAY
BREAKFAST.
Fruit, cereal, bacon and fried peppers, Sally lunn, tea, coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Sliced ham, with pickles as garnish; baked sweet potatoes, Spanish salad, crackers, cheese, tea.

DINNER.
Green corn soup, roast shoulder of veal, moulded potato, creamed young carrots, baked onions, peach tart, coffee.

FRIDAY
BREAKFAST.
Fruit, cereal, kippered herring, potato cakes, toast, tea, coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Barbecued ham, browned sweet potatoes, onion soup (left over), lettuce salad, tea.

DINNER.
Cream of cauliflower soup, baked halibut, plquant sauce, Faridan potatoes, string beans, apple sauce pudding, coffee.

SATURDAY
BREAKFAST.
Fruit, cereal, scrambled eggs, with ham; Graham gems, tea, coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Creamed fish, potatoes boiled plain, fried mushrooms, baked sweet apples, tea.

DINNER.
Curry of veal, rice, bananas, chow; fried tomatoes, cauliflower salad, snow pudding, coffee.

Spots on Books

INK spots or writings may be removed from a book by applying spirits of salta, diluted with five or six times their bulk in water, which may be washed off in two or three minutes with clear water.

A solution of oxalic, citric or tartaric acid will answer the same purpose, as none of them affect the printing.

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Marion Harland

AS A MAN SOWS

Copyright, 1907, by the North American Company.
BY HELEN WALLACE.
Author of "The Greatest of These," "Their Hearts' Desire," Etc.

Another moment and she had disappeared behind the dip of the hill, taking, as it seemed, all the light with her, for the sun sank, the glow vanished, the darkness of life pines deepened to black, the snow glimmered ashen; night had already claimed the valley. But with Ashe the glowing vision remained, and he lingered for a while, indulging it to the full. He tingled from the smart of her last words as from a stinging blow. They would never be forgotten—no, nor forgiven—not one tone or glance of disdain; and some day he would know how to exact payment for them, but meantime it was Isabel in her radiant fairness, Isabel with her rich inheritance, he wanted, whether he gained her love now or not. She would learn ere long to render him his dues. And, as in his turn, he descended the slope, the glow seemed almost closing upon both. It was no Alaschar dream now, as it had been on that sunny afternoon when he had heard Isabel's story from VI Rudgeley, and when from the heathery slope he had first seen the great gray pile of Stormont lording it over the valley. After all, his luck had not failed him; chance had played into his hands in the most marvelous fashion. Now Sir David could not deny him whatever price he chose to put upon his knowledge. Isabel would have to strike her flag, bend her pretty neck, and then—and then—the rough, stony track might have been strewn with golden visions.

And speeding far before him, a shadow amid the shades, Isabel had fled down and down till a distant whisper grew to a hoarse roar which seemed to flood all the stillness of the valley. She was at the bridge again, and she paused, grasping the rail. Down here in the gorge, with the black pine boughs shutting out the sky, night seemed already to have

come. She could hardly see the water raving below, only now and then its tossing mane glinted white in the fast fading light. As she stood for a moment to recover breath, both mentally and physically, before she would mount the opposite slope and face as best she might the lighted hotel, the long dinner, the longer evening, the rail against which she was leaning cracked and shivered. She started and stood erect, remembering the flakes of wood which had crumbled under her fingers.

The vague vision of a ruffled fall from far-off key heights which had floated before her earlier in the day suddenly took a new and definite form, and a frightfully possible one. She had only to turn herself against the rail—there would be a yawning gap, which would explain everything—it could have been nothing but an accident—and in that welter of raging water it surely couldn't take long to drown. It would break her mother's heart—so in her own heart, she was still full to call her—but better surely to mourn a dead child, to cherish a pure memory, than to face a living lie in her lost child's very shape, and form. If, to save her mother from that, there was no other way than to strike that monstrous bargain with Evelyn Ashe, then—then better the mercy of the wild waters than his.

Nearer and nearer she stooped, heavier and heavier she leaned on the frail, yielding rail, when a step rang on the sounding planks. Evelyn Ashe! Was he to come between her and deliverance? It was the last touch to the trembling balance.

Half-drowned, she flung herself backward for the one last effort needed, when a hand caught her arm. "Let me go!" she panted. "Let me go!"

CHAPTER XXV.

A Respite.

"Isabel, my dear little cousin, what is this?" said Conyers, as, after one wild cry of "Basil!" Isabel clung speechlessly to him, shaken by tearless sobs. He was shaken himself by the relief, the unmistakable gladness in her voice. He was not altogether unwelcome then! "You've been out too long alone. You've got scared by the cold and darkness, and this is what the Stormont folk would call an 'unco place' with a glance round the gorge, now a black pit of thundering noise. 'Your mother was getting anxious about you, so I thought I'd better take a look round for you. I'm afraid I startled you coming so suddenly on the bridge, though, the water does make a row,' he went on, to give Isabel time to recover—an unconscious Orpheus, had he known it, who had brought his Euridyce back from the very brink of the shades. To the girl's disordered fancy she seemed already to have overstepped the boundary, and the familiar tones striking across the voice of many waters, the sudden transition from the chill touch of Death to this warm human clasp was for the moment too bewildering.

"Has anything happened? Did any one venture to—?" began Conyers, a sharper note in his voice. His cousin's agitation was somewhat excessive even for the natural "eeriness" likely to beset a girl alone in the falling dusk in such a creepy place, as he mentally styled it; yet there seemed nothing else to account for it. "No, no," said Isabel, masterly, her sudden hysteria, as a new fear struck her. Unless Ashe had returned to the village by the lower bridge, which was not likely, it being the longer way, he must be close behind them. In the first of her enormous relief finding that it was not he, but Basil, who stood beside her, she had been incapable of any other thought or sensation; but now she began to wonder.

SUFFERING WOMEN

MADE WELL AND STRONG BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Every dose of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills makes new blood. Every drop of pure blood brings the ill-disordered woman nearer to health and happiness. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have brought the glow of health to the countenance of sufferers who gladly bear testimony to that effect. One of these is Mrs. Elizabeth Dunham, of Welland, Ont., who says: "For more than a year I was greatly run down. I had sickening headaches and my heart would palpitate so violently that at times I feared death was near. At the under the care of a doctor, but instead of improving I lost strength and my weight decreased from 140 to 95 pounds. I was discouraged, but finally decided to give up the doctor's treatment and try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I am glad I did so, for after using the pills a few weeks I could see a marked improvement in my condition. The headaches left me; regained strength; the distressing heart palpitation ceased and at the end of two months I was fully restored to health and felt better than I had for the past twenty years. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are truly a marvelous medicine and I cannot praise them enough."

Heart palpitation, anaemia, headaches, loss of appetite, general weakness, backaches, weariness and a host of other troubles are all the outcome of bad blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new, rich, red blood—the pure blood does the rest. That is why these pills cure all troubles due to watery blood or weak, shaky nerves. There is not a nook or corner in Canada where you will not find some grateful person who has been cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. On the word of your neighbor, we ask you to try this medicine if you are weak, ailing or run down. The pills are sold at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 at all medicine dealers, or from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

der what had brought Conyers so suddenly upon the scene, and he realized how infinitely more difficult his presence would render her position. True, he would stand between her and Ashe, but what would Ashe do—how long would he hold his hand? Till there was no smallest chance of gaining his desires or making some profit of his knowledge, so long—but only so long, she was quite keen enough to divine; but meantime the one thing to do was to prevent the two young men from meeting immediately.

"Let us get back to the hotel," she said hurriedly. "For once I won't object to the electric light glaring among the queer old chalets; I want light and plenty of it, turning away with a shiver from the loud water and the dim world beyond it, to which she seemed to have drawn so near."

And Basil was quite inclined to follow her lead as long as he could. He was no more inclined to the heart upon the rocky path climbs in summer was long gone, the sky was a hard, unbroken gray, against which the mountains were bitten out in cold, terrible clearness. There was no relief from the harsh monotony of black and white and gray of rock and ice and snow. One of the ragged, uncouth looking peasants came out from a chalet, shook his head at the veiled girl, and muttered something unintelligible—a warning to go back apparently.

Lady Stormont had lingered behind the others, and now a sudden dread of the place overcame her; a panic longing to get away from the deadly, ominous stillness, the vastness, the savage desolation of the cold, the sinister, silent shapes brooding over some dire secret. The terrific form of the Matterhorn towering close above seemed as embodied menace.

"David," she cried, as her husband

more visitors departing down the chalet, "do let us leave here tomorrow. I would go tonight if I could. I don't often trouble you with fancies, but I'm afraid of this place. I feel as if something dreadful will happen here. Do let us go tomorrow. If we don't I think the manager will turn us out, or we will get snowed up for the winter," trying to laugh.

"I'm sorry, Marion, that you don't like it," said Sir David, abstractedly. "Now, I've enjoyed getting up to the snows once more."

As he glanced round, his wife thought that she had never seen a face less suggestive of enjoyment.

"But about tomorrow," she urged. "We shall go tomorrow, certainly, since you wish it—if some letters come that I've been waiting on."

"But, my dear, we needn't wait for that. Letters would be sent on to you anywhere."

"I can't go till I get them. I can't risk them going astray," with the sudden obstinacy which was now so easily roused. "They are too important."

"They—they may mean everything—life or death."

"That is very important, certainly," said Lady Stormont, dryly. These strange little outbursts of her husband's by turns alarmed or angered her. Life was not an Adelphi drama with mysterious secrets. "I hope your letters will come tomorrow, then," she said, "as, frankly, I would like to go, if only to get rid of Mr. Ashe. I don't think his company is good for Isabel."

"I don't know what it is, but I think you must surely have noticed that she is not like herself today—she is either silent or else too excited—"

"Isabel—Isabel—it is always Isabel! I can't go; I can't sacrifice everything to her," cried Sir David in a sudden flare of anger.

To Be Continued.

The Life and Work of General Booth

THE GREATEST TRAVELER IN THE WORLD—STILL ACTIVE AND READY AT FOUR SCORE—THE BEGINNING OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

For most men approaching four score years is a trip to the Orient, but in the life of the patriarchal head of the Salvation Army it is only an incident. Without successful contradiction he has been called the greatest traveler of his age, and the cranny of which he has visited during his tours of inspection of the 700 corps of his army.

In the present year General Booth twice crossed the American continent on his trip to the Orient, and the few weeks spent in England since his return from the Orient has scarcely the length of England from north to south in an automobile, sometimes holding as many as six meetings a day in as many towns.

LIVES THE SIMPLE LIFE. Notwithstanding the honors accorded him in his later years, General Booth lives almost as simply as the humblest soldier in the ranks of his army. When he comes to New York two months hence he will not have a room at one of the great hotels, but will quarter at the national headquarters of the army, No. 124 West Fourteenth street, will be fitted up for the use of the commander-in-chief.

"He lives like a monk," Lieutenant-Colonel Cox, editor in chief of the War Cry, said in discussing the democratic arrangements being made for the general's entertainment, "A bed to sleep on and some tea, toast and an egg to eat, constitute his material requirements."

Oxford University last June conferred the degree of Doctor of Civil Law on General Booth, the highest scholastic honor England can bestow on her great men. Gowned in the hood and cloak of an Oxford doctor he takes his seat in the senate chamber with the Archbishop of Canterbury, and that is regarded as a wonderful achievement for a man of whom Spurgeon said 40 years ago that he brought religion into contempt, and whose Christianity Huxley dubbed "humbug."

General Booth was born in 1829. He became a Methodist minister, and with a passion for the reformation of the individual he engaged in evangelistic work. He was 32 years old when he began his life's work as a Salvationist, at Mile End road, East London. His tabernacle was a tent pitched in a disused burial ground. His audience was from the Whitechapel district. For twelve years the work that sprang from that sermon was known as the Christian Mission, and its endeavors were confined largely to the East End.

FROM A SMALL BEGINNING. From that beginning there has sprung into being an organization in 53 countries that has 18,000 commissioned officers and 700 army corps. The work extends from England into Russia, Canada, India, Sweden, France, Switzerland, Germany, Africa, Tasmania, New Zealand, China, Korea and the United States.

Included in the charitable institutions of the army are the Prison Gate and Rescue Work, Inebriates' Homes, Boys' and Girls' Homes, farm colonies, Immigration, Naval and Military Hospitals, Samaritan brigades, Hospital and Benevolent Visitation, Indian day schools, a bank and an insurance society. General Booth's life is so closely allied with the Salvation Army that any sketch of him necessarily includes a review of the growth of that organization in all its branches. Closest to the heart of General

Booth of all his social reforms is the one launched in 1880, outlined in his book, "Darkest England and the Way Out." The scheme consists of three main planks, city colonies, land colonies and colonies overseas.

General Booth's literary labors have been productive of 21 volumes. "Darkest England and the Way Out" is his best known, although "The Training of Children" and "Love, Marriage and the Home" have been widely read outside the ranks of the Salvation Army. In addition to his books he is the author of innumerable papers and sketches for the various journals of his organization. As an author the head of the Salvationists works as indefatigably as he does as an administrator. Even on shipboard he has a special chair in which he continues to work all day long, no matter what the condition of the weather may be.

If he did not work as he travels General Booth would accomplish little, for he is almost constantly visiting some part of his world-wide field. As far back as 1886 the army's leader had visited the United States and Canada, but his first great world tour was made in 1891, when he visited South Africa, Australia and India. Since then he has visited the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and India four times, South Africa twice and Japan and the Holy Land each once. His trips to Continental Europe have been many.

VISIT TO JAPAN. General Booth's recent visit to Japan was a memorable event even in his eventful life. The Mikado received him with high honors and he was acclaimed by the people of all ranks. On the occasion of his tour through Nippon the Nagoya Daily News, a strong Buddhist journal, printed this welcome to the Christian:

"When we observe that our people are already engaged in the arduous struggle for bread, with apparently no comforting end in view, we cannot possibly fail to appreciate the visit of this great philanthropist. While we are not blind to the need of a philanthropist to fill the outstretched hands of our poverty-stricken humanity, we cannot remain deaf to the appalling wall of thousands of souls that are starving for the lack of spiritual food and thirsting for the fountain of life and peace."

"The mass of our people have lost their hold on the old faith, and a new belief is not yet tangible for them to embrace."

"They are drifting to the darkness, vainly clinging to a straw to save their souls. That was what, we believe, the immediate motive that stirred General Booth to action some 40 years ago."

"It was not the physical poverty and hunger of the London slums that made him forget his wrecked constitution and pledge his whole life to his new field of activity. It was the miserable condition of the souls of men and women and his burning desire to save them from eternal destruction that set fire to his intense love for mankind."

Received all over the world by kings and other rulers, General Booth retains the simplicity and democracy that marked him as an unknown Methodist minister, yet he is an autocrat in the management of his huge organization. He is at home, with any kind of audience, in his recent automobile tour through England he addressed factory hands in their plants, mass meetings of doers and fashionable audiences in theaters which he hired, all in one day. When he comes to New York he will follow the same course, speaking in all parts of the city.

To the question, "What manner of man is he?" the best answer is said to be this character sketch written by an officer of the Salvation Army: "A

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Clark's Corned Beef in tins is perfectly cooked, tasty and appetizing; and contains no bone, or waste. It is not only the most convenient but at its usual retailing price is the

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man worth looking at, as Carlyle says of Abbot Samson. His tall, spare form with a tangle of white hair sticking up from the brow, and beard white still, his huge hooked nose; the

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware of Imitations
Signature of *Chas. H. Peterson*

WABASH

If you are contemplating a trip for the winter to Texas, California, Old Mexico or any point, south or west, consider the merits of the great Wabash line, the short and true route between the east and west. Round trip tickets on sale daily at lowest rates. Write your nearest Wabash agent for full particulars, or address J. A. Richardson, district passenger agent, northeast corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont.

SOUTHWESTERN TRACTION CO.

Hourly Electric Service to St. Thomas Every Two Hours to Port Stanley

Cars leave London for St. Thomas every hour from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. The following cars continue through to Port Stanley: 7:00, 9:00, 11:00 a.m., 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, 7:00, 9:00 p.m. Cars lay over at Port Stanley 40 minutes and leave at 7:20 a.m. and every two hours thereafter until 11:30 p.m. Cars wait for London and St. Thomas theaters.

Red Deer Are Abundant in the "Highlands of Ontario."

Single fare in effect until Nov. 5, to all points in above district, including Muskoka Lakes, Penetang, Lake of Bays, Midland, Magnetawan River, Temagami District, Lakefield

Also to certain points in Quebec, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and to Saint Ste. Marie, via Northern Navigation Company. Tickets good until Dec. 7, or until close of navigation, if earlier by steamer lines. Full information and tickets may be obtained from E. J. DE LA HOOKE, city passenger and ticket agent; E. WISE, depot agent; or write to J. D. McDONALD, D. P. A., Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

BIG GAME SEASON OPENS

NEW BRUNSWICK, September 15th
QUEBEC, September 1st
NOVA SCOTIA (Moose only) October 1st

Moose. Caribou. Deer. Bear.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSSEX BRIDGE AND TORONTO. Arrive from the east—3:50 a.m., 10:56 a.m., 11:12 a.m., 11:23 a.m., 6:25 p.m., 7:48 p.m., 10 p.m.

Arrive from the west—12:09 a.m., 3:15 a.m., 8:30 a.m., 11:13 a.m., 1:10 p.m., 4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.

Depart for the east—12:14 a.m., 3:20 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 9:00 a.m., 11:23 a.m., 2:05 p.m., 4:25 p.m., 6:53 p.m. (Eastern Flyer)

The trains leaving at 7:30 a.m. and 2:05 p.m. stop at all stations. Depart for the west—3:25 a.m., 8:35 a.m., 7:40 a.m., 11:18 a.m., 11:35 a.m., 1:40 p.m., 3:05 p.m. The 7:40 a.m. and 3:05 p.m. trains stop at all stations.

LONDON AND WINDSOR. Arrive—10:40 a.m., 4 p.m., 6:50 p.m. (Eastern Flyer), 11 p.m. Depart—8:35 a.m., 11:27 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 7:55 p.m. (International Limited).

STRAITFORD BRANCH. Arrive—9:15 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 6:35 p.m., 11:13 p.m. Depart—6:10 a.m., 11 a.m., 2:50 p.m., 5 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE. Arrive—10 a.m., 6:10 p.m. Depart—1:20 a.m., 4:50 p.m. Trains marked thus * run daily. Those not so marked run daily except Sunday.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Arrive—From the east—11:30 a.m., 8:09 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 11:27 a.m., 4:30 a.m., 8:20 a.m., 5:20 p.m. Depart—For the east—4:40 a.m., 8:43 a.m., 5:23 p.m. For the west—11:38 a.m., 8:08 p.m., 11:10 p.m.

Trains marked thus * run daily. Those not so marked run daily except Sunday. **From Chatham only. ***Runs only to Chatham.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY. Depart—5:40 a.m., 6:50 a.m., 9:45 a.m., 2:30 p.m., 8:40 p.m., 17:35 p.m. Arrive—8:45 a.m., 12:15 p.m., 1:50 p.m., 4:40 p.m., 9:20 p.m., 11:30 p.m. To and from Walkerville, without change. Trains not *start at Port Stanley. **Between London and St. Thomas only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY. Arrive—6:55 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m., 9:50 p.m. Depart—7:15 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m., 10:25 p.m. * Runs through to Waterford.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP TICKETS

WHITE STAR LINE. New York—Queenstown—Liverpool. N.Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—St. James—Boston—Queensdown—Liverpool. New York and Boston—Mediteranean

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For the last three months the tropical island of Jamaica, surrounded by a warm sea, where the evaporation is great, has suffered from drought, as severe as any which visit inland deserts, far from any large body of water.

Advertiser Patterns

DESIGNED BY MARTHA DEAR.



4234—A GOOD STYLE FOR A MISS.

There are so many variations of the gimp and overblouse ideas that it is often difficult to choose between them. If one desires a style which is not just like the many seen everywhere, the accompanying sketch may prove a suggestion. The waist consists of front and side front and back and the long sleeve with a deep cuff. The skirt is a five-gored one, tucked about the top and showing a deep hem and tucked at the bottom. The dress may be of cashmere, challis or voile, and requires 5 1/4 yards of 44-inch material.

Sizes 14, 15, 16, 17 years. The price of this pattern is 10c.

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Measurement: Bust Waist

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CAUTION—Be careful to inclose above illustration and send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is sent measure you need only mark 32, 34, or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. If a skirt, give waist and length measure. When misses' or child's pattern, write only the figure, representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "years." Patterns cannot reach you in less than one week from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or in postage stamps.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, LONDON ADVERTISER.

Harnessing the Nile--Great Dam at Assouan

ENRICHING PLAINS OF EGYPT
WITH DELUGE OF ABYSSINIAN
MUD--MIGHTY FORCE OF THE
WATER EQUAL TO TWO MIL-
LION HORSES--FRANK G. CAR-
PENTER'S GRAPHIC DESCRIP-
TION.

[By Frank G. Carpenter.]
Within a mile or so of the red granite quarries out of which Pompey's Pillar and the obelisks were taken by the ancient Egyptians, just below the island of Philae, with its stone temples built ages ago to the Goddess Isis, far up the Nile Valley, on the edge of Lower Nubia, I write these notes for my readers.

I am in the heart of the desert, 700 miles south of the Mediterranean Sea, at the point where the great river drops down over the first cataract. I have come here to describe the Assouan dam, which the British have built to harness the Nile and thereby save Egypt from famine.

We all look upon this as the oldest of rivers, but the Nile god of 1907 has many new aspects. For ages he has been ramping and charging at his own sweet will, but he is now being harnessed and will have to work in the traces like an old plow mule.

In the past he has been feeding his daughter Egypt or not, as he pleased. He has sometimes stuffed her to repletion, and at others has held back his supplies of water and mud, causing a famine. This was the case during the seven hungry years of Joseph's time, and the fat years of that day were undoubtedly produced by high Nile. Such changes have occurred in Egypt from time to time since the days of the Pyramids, and it is only within the past generation that man has attempted to control the old river and by a system of dams to hold back the waters and let them out over the farms as needed.

Within the past twenty years something like \$50,000,000 has been spent in this way, and there are now great barrages at Cairo, at Assouat, and more important than all, away up here at Assouan.

HOW EGYPT IS WATERED.
But first let me tell you in a nutshell how Egypt is watered. The country is almost rainless, and the Nile gives both land and people their food and drink. You have all heard of the wonders of the stream itself.

It is, with the exception of the Mississippi, the longest river of the world, so long that if it were stretched out in one straight line it would reach from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and then, turning, cross our country from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

It rises in Lake Victoria, in the heart of Central Africa, and drops a distance greater than the altitude of the highest of the Alleghenies before it flows into the Mediterranean Sea. During the upper part of its course it is one straight line, and it divides into two great branches and flows off into the Mediterranean.

The volume of the Nile is enormous. At flood times here at Assouan a billion tons of water go by every day. The river then rises twenty-five feet at Cairo, thirty-eight feet at Old Thebes and almost fifty feet at the first cataract, where I now am. There is so much water then that no dam could hold it, and the great works have to be made so that the water can be let in and out and allowed to pass through at will.

RICH MUD CARRIED BY NILE.
It is at flood time that the Nile Valley gets its rich feed of Abyssinian mud. This is brought down from the Blue Nile, but more abundantly by the Atbara or Black Nile. It is carried by the floods all over Egypt and by means of irrigation canals and by various pumps, some worked by men, some by animals and some by machinery, it is conducted to nearly every farm.

After the floods subside the water grows clear again. The Blue Nile and the Black Nile become almost dry, and the white water of the main or Victoria Nile is about all that Egypt has. It is this white water that is stored up by the Assouan dam, and it feeds the country in much the same way as our irrigation canals do, with water only and not with a thick mixture of mud.

The Poisons Must Be Removed
There are three ways, and three only, by which the system can be rid of poisonous waste matter, the bowels, the kidneys and the skin.

The bowels are named first because on them falls the greater part of this work, and so long as they do their duty there is seldom trouble with the kidneys or skin as excretory organs.

When the bowels fail, however, and become sluggish and constipated there is work thrown on the kidneys which they have no business to do, and which they cannot do for any length of time without becoming deranged.

Now there is only one medical treatment which recognizes this condition of affairs, and that is Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. This is, so far as we know, the only kidney medicine which regulates the bowels, as well as the kidneys, and thereby removes the cause of trouble and cures the most complicated cases.

You can scarcely find a case of kidney disease which did not begin with liver and bowel troubles, and which could not therefore have been prevented by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a dose, 25c a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

water and mud as in the times of the flood. For thousands of years these rivers have been pouring down through this Nile Valley, but whenever the rains have been scanty in the highlands of Abyssinia and in Central Africa the main stream has not been high enough to reach the whole country.

The most of the lands could be flooded only once a year, and if the Nile was especially low some could have no water at all. By the new system it is planned to give Egypt water all the year round, and to supply enough to make it produce two or three crops every year.

I have been much interested in the irrigation works of the past. The whole of the Nile Valley above Cairo is cut up into a series of basins. For 600 or 700 miles north of this point the valley slopes very gradually, and, in order to save the water, dikes have been made across it and embankments run parallel with the river, turning the whole country into a series of basin-like terraces.

Every basin contains from 5,000 to 15,000 acres, and the dikes are such that the water has to flow from basin to basin, between the Nile embankments and the walls of the desert so that none of it is lost. The basins are often subdivided, and they are so connected that the water flows from one to the other and finally passes out of the lower basin back into the Nile.

When the floods come, the lowest basins are filled first and then those higher up, until at last all have become great ponds and Egypt is one vast inland sea cut up by the embankments and islands upon which the villages stand.

IMMENSE IRRIGATION SYSTEM.
There are forty-five such systems of basins in upper Egypt, some large and some small. There are also basins higher up closer to the river which are filled with sakiyeys or shadoofs, rude irrigation pumps worked by animals and men.

When I tell you that the fall of this valley from here to Cairo is only seven inches to the mile you will see how carefully these basins must be graduated in order to take advantage of the flow of the river. They have to be so made that the water can be drained off as rapidly as it is let on. The Abyssinian mud contains a great deal of salt, and it is just as bad to have too much of it as too little. If the land is overwatered the salts dissolve from the soil and the overworked land becomes wormy and the crops are often sown too late.

The red water, or that containing the salt, is allowed to stand on the land just about forty days. During this time it drops a great deal of sediment and furnishes enough moisture for the crops.

Few people have any idea of the work the Egyptians do in irrigating and taking care of their farms. The task of keeping the basins in order is herculean.

As the Nile rushes in, the embankments are watched as the Dutch watch the dikes of Holland. They are patrolled by the village headmen, and the least break is filled with stalks of millet and earth. The village officials have the right to call out the people to help, and no one refuses.

If the Nile gets too high it sometimes overflows into the villages, and the mud ruins the crops. During the flood the people go about in boats from village to village. The donkeys, buffaloes and bullocks live on the dikes, as do also the goats, sheep and camels.

The people sow their crops as soon as the floods subside. Harvest comes on within a few months, and unless they have some means of irrigation, outside the Nile floods, they must wait until the following year before they can plant again. If they can have a dam like this at Assouan, the Nile can be kept high throughout the year and they can grow crops all the year round. This is already the condition in a great part of the delta, and it is aimed to extend it to the farms of Upper Egypt.

GREAT DAM AT ASSOUAN.
The Assouan dam is one of the wonders of modern Egypt. It is in full sight of me as I sit here on the left bank of the Nile, with the desert at my back. It looks like a great stone viaduct crossing the rocky bed of the river joining the stony hills which wall the Nile on both sides and holding back a portion of its mighty waters.

It is a great granite wall, eighty-six feet wide at the bottom and twenty-six feet wide at the top, rising 120 feet above the bed of the river, being a mile and a quarter in length. There is now a roadway guarded by walls on its top, and there is a little car line, the wagons of which are pushed by men, which run over it, from one side to the other.

The dam serves as a bridge as well, and donkeys, camels and men are allowed to pass over it from bank to bank. I crossed on the car at a cost of 25 cents, my motive power being two Arab boys who came behind on the trot.

As I came over I stopped from time to time to examine the construction. The dam is made of great blocks of red granite as fine as that of any tombstone in the United States. They are beautifully cut and fitted as closely as the walls of a palace.

On the upper side or north face the wall is perpendicular, forming a straight up and down barrier against the waters of the Nile. I climbed down a ladder on that side at one place almost to the river, and could see that the blocks are fitted so closely that the cement does not show.

The wall seems almost one solid stone throughout with the exception of where the great sluice gates are cut, to allow the river to flow through at times of the flood, and as the floods subside to shut back the waters to form the great reservoir for the dry season.

There are 180 of these sluice gates in the dam, each of which has steel doors that can be raised and lowered to allow the whole river to flow through or to hold back as much or as little as the engineers will. The dam is thus a great stone wall pierced by these gates.

The Nile never flows over the top of the dam, but always through the gates and the canal at one side. When the gates are closed during the dry season, enough water is held back by this structure of steel and granite to form a lake 140 miles long, and this is let out as needed, to supplement the

ordinary flow of water all summer through.

In order to appreciate the strength of the structure it is necessary to know the enormous weight it supports. When the reservoir is full the water in it amounts to almost a quarter of a trillion gallons. It contains 234,000 million gallons and weighs over 1,000 million tons. It is so heavy that if it were all loaded upon wagons it would take two billion horses to haul the load.

We have in the United States something like eighteen million horses. One hundred times that many, all harnessed together and all pulling at once could not carry the weight which this masonry is required to hold back.

If the water could be loaded on freight cars at 100 tons to the car, it would take 10,000,000 cars to carry it, and if each car were forty feet long the train would reach 30,000 miles, or one-third of the distance from here to the moon.

There is water enough in the reservoir to give all the families of the United States all they could use for six or eight months, and enough to supply Great Britain and Ireland all the year round. The water is loaded on two-horse wagons, each team being given a width of eight feet and a length of forty feet on a roadway, the line of teams required to carry it would be one-half mile long, and would form a solid train or that width encircling the globe at the equator.

GREATER THAN THE PYRAMIDS.
The weight is indeed stupendous and the force inconceivable. Nevertheless, during the floods fully as much water runs through the dam as ever, and the whole supply kept back in the dry season, and the structure had to be made so that it would retain this huge lake and at flood time let a lake equal to it pass through every day.

Talk about the pyramids! The Assouan dam is far more wonderful than they. The Pyramid of Cheops required 100,000 men and thirty years in its building. The Assouan dam was constructed by about 11,000 men in 4 years.

The pyramid was made by forced labor and it impoverished the people. The dam cost altogether about \$12,000,000, and the men who worked upon it were better paid than any others who have ever labored in the valley of the Nile.

Moreover, the dam has made Egypt the most prosperous country of the world. Since it has been built, the taxes have increased \$2,000,000, and the lands owned by the Government have become worth \$5,000,000 more. By the raising of the dam, as now planned, there will be an enormous additional increase.

The Assouan dam is more wonderful than the pyramids in its mechanical construction. Old Cheops is built on the edge of the desert on a solid stone platform, and it is little more than piling of one stone upon another.

For the Assouan dam a trench a hundred feet wide and a hundred feet deep had to be excavated in the granite rock; it had to be bedded with concrete rubble, and it was upon such a structure that the masonry was raised.

The dam itself contains more than a million tons of granite and about 15,000 tons of steel, and the calculations of the engineers are such that they know just how much water every ounce of stone and steel will hold back. They know the exact weight of the river at every hour of the day, and they have telegraphic reports which tell them what the Nile is doing in Abyssinia, in Central Africa and the Soudan.

They have dispatches as to every great rain, and they know to a ton just how much water Lower Egypt is using, so that they can tell how much or how little to let out for the farms. They even estimate the force of the sun on the water and know how much it drinks up every day. When the reservoir is full old Sol takes a million and a half tons from it every twenty-four hours, and the engineers estimate the evaporation not only at Assouan, but all along the great stream and through the swamps to its source in Victoria Lake.

I have had some talks here with Mr. McDonald, the engineer in chief of the dam, and am surprised at the wonderful intelligence bureau which Egypt possesses.

The Austrian and Hungarian participate in the characteristics of the German, but are more tasteful in the cut and finish, suggesting a skillful blending of French and German notions. On the other hand, the Italian type is a Germanized French style, so that you get more of the artistic finish of the French in their clothing than you find in the Austrian or Hungarian.

The Norwegian and Dane are seldom distinguishable from the Englishman as far as their clothes are concerned, except it be in a preciseness that is apt to suggest stiffness in place of that ease and grace which mark the English garment.

The colonial is invariably attired in utilitarian garb, a tweed lounge suit in a modified English style, cut for comfort and made up for strength. He has no desire for show, and cares little for decorations, so that he is rarely seen in a frock or morning coat.

RECENT ORIGIN OF TROUSERS.
The modern custom of wearing trousers was taken from the military dress introduced into the army by the Duke of Wellington during the Peninsular War, says the Tailor and Cutter. In early days these were known as Wellington trousers, after the duke.

When they were coming into general use at the commencement of the nineteenth century the religious world were most determined in their opposition. A clause in the original Act, dated 1820, of a Sheffield Nonconformist chapel provided that "under no circumstances whatever shall any preacher be allowed to occupy the pulpit who wears trousers."

But this was not all. Some doubts were expressed in many quarters concerning the question whether a man could be religious and appear in trousers. One of the founders of the Primitive Methodist body remarked to a colleague in the ministry "that trousers wearing, beer drinking and so on will never get to heaven."

Further back, a famous Methodist minister, twice president of the conference (born in 1765, died in 1850), could not be induced to adopt trousers, and among the Methodists was the least to follow popular fashion in this respect.

the walls. They are cut right through the granite dam and are closed or opened by steel doors, which move up and down inside the wall on rollers.

Upon the top of the dam there are machines for moving these gates, and they are so made that a child could operate them. They are so equipped that they can be moved by hand, and this mighty force, so great that 2,000,000 horses would be required to move it, is now controlled at will by the muscular power of a single man.

This thought was impressive as I sat below the dam, right where the eight central sluices pressed onward by the millions of tons of water lying behind them pour forth their mighty flood. I had climbed down the steps at the north side, and the center of the great structure to make a photograph of the streams flowing through.

They came forth with a rush as great as that of Niagara and go foaming over the rocks with a force that might generate thousand-horse power. The noise is like thunder and the streams fairly shake the earth. Each is about fifteen feet in height and is as yellow as gold. There were eight such streams of golden foam at my right, and further over I could see the spray from others all dashing through the dam until they met in a yellow foaming mass several hundred feet below me and rolled onward down the rocks to Egypt.

They flow out with such a force that they tear up the rocky bed of the Nile, lifting stones weighing many tons and carrying them some distance down stream. They have done so much damage of this nature that a cement foundation has now been made below the dam itself in order to prevent the gouging out of the bed, and thus underrunning the main structure.

NATIONALITY TOLD BY CLOTHES
FOREIGNERS AS VIEWED BY LONDON TAILOR--MEN OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

The Tailor and Cutter, London, Eng., says:
A man's dress invariably proclaims who and what he is; it is an index to his character, his tastes, and his nationality; and, without making a too abrupt study it is possible to indicate those features which proclaim the nationality of the wearer.

Of course there is an aristocracy of the nations who are difficult to distinguish except by some peculiarity of face or figure. Their clothing is refined and tasteful, and leads one to believe that their garments are London made, as they are free from those glaring peculiarities which characterize the products of other countries.

The American garments are generally quite two sizes too large for him, the collar of his coat is exceedingly narrow and the shoulders and back excessively wide. His jackets are often extremely long and his trousers pegtops finished with raised seams. His favorite garments are the lounge and Chesterfield, and these are often finished in some extraordinary way which he fancies to be original.

The Frenchman is dressy, his garments are close fitting and decidedly "from the waist." He wears the frock and the morning coat, which he has finished with as much ornamentation as possible. Silk facings, braided edges and fantastic flaps are all characteristic of his dress, while he also pays a good deal of attention to his hat, tie and cuffs.

The German is in many instances a modified American. He likes plenty of room, especially about the chest, which part of his anatomy he delights to make much of; consequently there is often a seam up the front of his coat from the waist. In cut his garments are angular, and in style he favors the morning coat and lounge. There is a lack of personality about his attire, and one can invariably detect the result of his military training in the uniformity of his garments.

The Spaniard is a modified form of the Frenchman. His garments are tasteful and neat. If the weather is suitable he discards a vest, and his jackets are close-fitting and finished with a low roll. Generally speaking, there is less peculiarity to note about the Spaniard's dress than with many others.

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CONTROL WATER BY SLUICE GATES.
I am also amazed at the strength and delicacy of the machinery of this remarkable structure.

It is so arranged that a child can operate it. The great sluice gates are each as high as a two-story house, and so wide that you could drive a hay wagon through them without touching

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AND NOT GROWING ANY COOLER, PROF. SEE CONCLUDES.

The Crust Only About Twenty Miles Thick, and Earthquakes, Volcanoes and Mountains the Results of Leaks—Endeavoring to Demolish Prevailing Theories.

In the September number of the Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, Professor T. J. J. See, U. S. N., has a memoir of the cooling of the earth and the theory of earthquakes held by the ancients. In part the memoir is a further elaboration of the paper published last March by Professor See to show that earthquakes are due primarily to the leakage of the ocean's bottom.

For almost a century scientists generally have held that the earth is cooling, and therefore slowly contracting. In this way they explain earthquakes and mountain formations. Now comes Professor See with a theory that the earth is not contracting, but that the earth is expanding, and that the effects of secular cooling of the globe are insensible, and totally denying the contraction of the earth.

Professor See's memoir may be summarized as follows: The earth's temperature has an elliptical distribution within, being about 5,000 degrees Fahrenheit at the center, and falling off toward the surface, where it is zero. As the earth slowly cooled, the crust was the only part which experienced an appreciable fall in temperature.

Hence the crust is thin, with a thickness of not more than twenty miles, which agrees with the depth deduced from the study of the world-shaking earthquakes. The great earthquakes originate at a depth of about twenty miles, and none is known of a depth exceeding forty miles.

As the earthquakes all have superficial origin, and no shakes have a deeper source, it follows that there is no deep-seated contraction of the earth. Consequently all changes in the crust are due to ordinary earthquakes, and to no other cause.

Secular cooling is infinitely slow, and affects only the crust, whereas world-shaking earthquakes proceed from the layer just beneath the crust. As earthquakes occur mainly along the seacoast, they cannot depend on secular cooling, but must be due to the expansion of lava from beneath the oceans.

Hence great earthquakes are not due to secular cooling at all, but to the leakage of the oceans, which produces steam beneath the crust. This eventually pushes out at the sides and raises mountains along the coasts.

As the effects of secular cooling are insensible, it follows that the earth is not contracting, as held in the books for nearly a century. The earth is expanding, and at an early stage of the earth's history, contraction was going on, but it ceased after our planet became encrusted.

In fact, he thinks that the earth is expanding, owing to the formation of pumices everywhere beneath the crust. The old theories that continents are due to the secular cooling and contraction of the globe must therefore be abandoned. The mountains are formed by the expulsion of lava from beneath the sea, and hence they are parallel to the coasts.

Dr. See concludes by a mathematical inquiry that the age of our encrusted earth does not exceed some ten million years, which is a much shorter time than geologists have generally allowed. He also finds that radium plays no important part in the development of the globe.

A subsessor. See translates Aristotle's theory of earthquakes, which has never before been made accessible to English readers. The Greeks all held that earthquakes were due to the agitation of vapors within the earth, which tended to escape and diffuse themselves in the atmosphere. Aristotle observed the eruption of a volcano, and concluded, from the vapor noticed to escape that all earthquakes were due to the same cause as that producing eruptions.

When Plato was in Athens, and Aristotle was a boy 11 years old, the Homeric city of Helike, on the southern shore of the Gulf of Corinth, was taken down by a seismic sea wave.

The cause of this disaster perplexed the Athenian sages, and has remained one of the mysteries of the centuries. Now comes Professor See, who shows that it was due simply to the expulsion of lava from beneath the Gulf of Corinth, which thus made the sea bottom unstable, and when it gave way it also carried the shore on which Helike stood; indeed, the city was first devastated by the movement of the sea bottom, and afterward subsided about one hundred feet, so that it was covered by the waves until only the tops of trees remained above water.

Besides the sinking of Helike, other cases of the subsidence of the land are mentioned, and in the concluding note attention is called to the elevation of the mountains and the sinking of the sea bottom now going on in the vicinity of the Aleutian and Kurile Islands, in the North Pacific.

Wives and Mothers Suffer With Backache
Unfortunately They Fail to Recognize the Dangerous Cause of the Trouble.

Constantly on their feet, attending to the wants of a large and exacting family, women often break down with nervous exhaustion.

In the stores, factories, and on a farm are weak ailing women, dragged down with torturing backache and bearing down pains.

Such suffering isn't natural, but it's dangerous, because due to diseased kidneys.

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London, Ontario.

To Save the Babies of France

EX-PRESIDENT LOUBET'S GREAT WORK—PURE MILK CRUSADE AND FIGHT AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS—AIDED BY THE PEOPLE.

Ex-President Loubet has just discovered a noble occupation for his genius for the protection of French childhood.

The republic is prejudiced against ex-presidents attempting politics, law or business. Thiers only dared the first—and did himself no good. MacMahon was rich. Grevy had saved his salary. Carnot was assassinated. Casimir-Perier was rich. Felix Faure died in office. The republic had but Loubet, therefore, to provide for when he went out, and he might have lived at ease as president of the railway rates commission that each year hears petitions and modifies freight and passenger rates for all the railroads, state run or otherwise.

It was not sufficient occupation for M. Loubet. Occupation for ex-presidents! Casimir-Perier had suggested an idea. He thought ex-presidents ought to protect the little children of their land.

Casimir-Perier gave great wealth and the later years of his life to the Allaitment Maternal (to make it possible for poor mothers personally to nurse their babies), the Anti-Food Adulteration and Anti-Tuberculosis Associations, and to what was then a vast general hygiene organization, uniting many particular leagues.

This general organization had no cohesion. Its various parts pulled each their own way. Casimir-Perier died baffled in the work he sought to do for French childhood.

LOUBET'S GREAT WORK.

Now comes Loubet with his discovery of the seemingly impossible organization almost ready-made. He found a cohesive, alert organization already covering the whole French population, at once capable and ready to draw the lines of hygiene for children around every ward, division, every house and family, first for Paris, then for the other great centers. This organization consists of nothing but the French equivalents of our fraternal orders and mutual benefit societies.

These mutualists—as they call themselves simply—have risen with phenomenal rapidity and social significance. Politicians have sought to capture mutuality. They have not succeeded. Statesmen have seen in its self-helping providence the beginnings of a possible old age pension system. Every workman would be forced to show himself a member of some state-investigated mutual benefit society, and his dues for sick benefits, insurance and old-age pension would be contributed by himself, his employer and the state. Even now French employers very generally add their men to pay mutuality dues, in return for escaping employers' accident liability and to conform with the growing social duty—not yet legal—of the employer to look after faithful workers when they fall ill.

Mutuality is everywhere. There are the united Mutualists of the northern coal mines. There are the mutualists of the Grocery Clerks' Syndicate. Indeed the societies are formed much on trade and professional lines, but that is not all. For example, Mme. Pailheres—Mrs. Loubet—was before her life—acting working president of the National School Children's Mutuality, in which each child possesses a pass-book, recording pennies paid for its insurance against crop, enteritis and accidents. Against old age, even, while still playing with its hoop or ball!

AIDED BY THE PEOPLE.

M. Loubet found his organization for the protection of childhood the more ready-made because these mutual benefit societies, of recent and rapid growth, had held together from the start. He really had but to join together the National Union of Presidents of mutual benefit societies and the great Medical and Pharmaceutical Union to start them on a general work against food adulterations, bad air, dirt, ignorance and want. The principle is that of passing the word down the line. I will give a few examples. For example, tuberculosis. The pattern institution, now being copied all over the land, is the Mutualists' Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensary, Foundation Emile Loubet, for the Thirteenth ward of Paris, in the Rue Chateau-des-Rentiers.

The Paris municipality gives the land free in each case. The fine building was put up and furnished by a national subscription of 2 cents per person, the whole sum necessary being raised in five days.

Here the poor of the Thirteenth ward are sending such of their children as are threatened with the dread malady of civilization. Why do they send them? Because the word has been bent down the line to all the mutualists of the Thirteenth ward: "Round

up the children threatened with tuberculosis!" At mutualist meetings the thing is fought out with negligent parents. Mutualists constrain their neighbors. There are so many mutualists that they make a public sentiment.

At these dispensaries the children first receive the necessary medical and surgical attention their case calls for. Then each child is given a "rational square meal." Then each child is made to lie most of the afternoon in a steamer chair, taking the "air cure" on covered balconies.

RATIONAL MEAL FOR CHILD.

This question of the "rational meal" arouses great enthusiasm for the mutualists among French children, while striking at one of the most rooted of French prejudices. I refer to the suppression of soup.

The word went down the line, through a thousand ramifications, "Use your influence to suppress soup as food for children."

No child likes soup as a mainstay. It is an acquired French taste to make a meal of soup, bread, wine and cheese. Instead, here is the mutualist scheme for feeding young children:

Morning—Eggs, fruit, starch foods, stale bread or toast and butter. (The child's first breakfast among the lower, lower-middle and middle classes of the French has always consisted of soup or milk-soup, or hot chocolate with a crust of dry bread dipped in. Cafe-au-lait, even for grown-ups, is made of chicory and hot milk flavored with the coffee grounds of yesterday's after-dinner.)

Noon—Grilled or roast meat and one vegetable in quantity. (French lower and even middle classes avoid grills as expensive, and go slow on roasts. Ragouts, pot-roasts and savory messes of rabbit, veal, beef-a-la-mode and the like, with little meat and much gravy for bread-dipping, has been the French child's portion.)

4 p.m.—"Afternoon tea"—an infusion or decoction of grilled cereals, with a bit of buttered bread.

Evening meal—A large serving of vegetables, a sweet dessert. No meat. Wine twice a week, on days of physical exercise.

SAVES LIVES OF BABIES.

What can be done for the children of whole working populations is shown at Creusot. There, where those great founders, the Schneiders, are practically autocrats, increasing care is exacted to make sure that each family shall live up to a standard based on the worthy of the money that has been spent on model cottages, drainage, water supply and so on.

Well, the Schneiders were among the first to favor the great mutualist movement in France. As practically every workingman's family at Creusot belongs to one of the three sick benefit societies, started and patronized by the Schneiders, the whole hygienic regime was gradually passed over to them.

It seemed like a daring experiment—to hand over what had been autocratic and paternal supervision to the people themselves; but the statistics of the last three years brilliantly justify the mutualist effort.

The Schneiders, for example, had their own babies; and after weaning, gone far to favor mothers nursing all the children of Creusot were sure to have pure, unskimmed milk, from absolutely healthy cows. Well, since this surveillance, along with the best, was handed over to the mutual benefit societies, 8,054 babies have been born at Creusot. Of these only 891 died between birth and the age of 1 year—the most dangerous period of the child's life—an average of 11 per cent, whereas, the same average for all France is 18 per cent. Furthermore, during the last year of this regime (1906-7), the average had been brought down to 9 per cent—the best in Europe.

FIGHT ON TUBERCULOSIS.

M. Loubet declares that if his united mutualists can at once bestow pure milk on Paris and see to the daily treatment of every tuberculous child, an incalculable sum of good will already have been attained.

How are they working to attain pure milk? The municipality of Paris, with its great force of inspectors and detectives owns itself beaten by the skimmers and adulterators. Each one of the foremost daily papers has had its pure milk crusade—and done temporary good, but only temporary. When the public excitement has died down the skimmers and adulterators have always begun again.

The milk adulteration is known to be a bad choice and retail. Each retailer is certainly furnished with one or more cans of pure milk, untouched for the handing out of samples to the municipal laboratory's spotters and suspicious private parties who might take the trouble to seal up the sample with a witness and hurry with it in a cab to the municipal laboratory for analysis.

Ex-President Loubet's confederated

mutualists will not employ spotters. The essence of the whole crusade will be the united efforts of thousands. In each division of each Paris ward this or that local mutualist center—club-house, lodge rooms, etc.—will accept milk samples.

PURE MILK CRUSADE.

All the rest is detail and arrangement. Imagine a local monthly meeting of the fathers of family assessment mutuality in the sixteenth ward of Paris. Between the business routine and the social relaxation of the evening there will be a half-hour given to M. Loubet's "Puericulture"—"Child Cultivation." This time, let us say, it touches milk adulteration in the sixteenth ward of Paris.

The chairman gives a short talk on milk adulteration: "The milk-analysis center for our ward has been accepted by the Grocery Clerks' Mutuality, around the corner. During the month to come every one of us must carry a sample of our usual milk supply to it, in the sterilized bottles with glass stoppers, which I will now hand out to you. Attention, mutualists, it is for the health of your little ones!"

No child likes soup as a mainstay. It is an acquired French taste to make a meal of soup, bread, wine and cheese. Instead, here is the mutualist scheme for feeding young children:

There are no salaries to pay. There is no organization to keep up. The varied mutualists of Paris—like the Elks, the Foresters, and all the rest at home—have their robust social and business life already palpitating everywhere in the great capital. The only new thing is the children's half-hour local meeting, and the passing of the word down the long line. "Attention, mutualists, it is for the health of your little ones!"—the health of the children of France.

SHIPS THAT ARE LOST FOREVER

MYSTERIES OF THE SEA THAT ARE NEVER SOLVED.

London Leader: The tolling of the Lutine's bell at Lloyd's for a missing vessel as large as the steamship Nicaragua is fortunately a rare event; but "the legion of the lost," probably a much larger one than the public know, is underwritten said.

Last year, for instance, seventeen British and fourteen foreign vessels were posted as missing. The passengers added crew totaling 1,000. The year 1882 was a record year, 147 sailing vessels and 25 steamers being posted; 5,000 passengers and crew went with that huge fleet. The Nicaragua is not the first steamer to vanish this year, either, for it was only recently that hope was abandoned of the fine steamer Delverton.

Naturally the "missing" tend to decrease in number among steamers, owing to improved methods of construction and increased insurance. The Nicaragua, however, has the same tendency as ever to become a mystery.

There is every year among the "missing" a number of sailing vessels, and the West Coast schooners which take sail to Newfoundland and come back with fish, to swell the grim total.

A board of trade inquiry is always held to look for more or less probable reasons for a mysterious disappearance. But obviously it is seldom that any definite verdict is arrived at. Though, added the underwriter, "the reason for the disappearance is often obvious enough to a plain man, only the sailing vessel is not so. And you see, in such cases one can hardly get proof positive of negligence." Though absolute proof can never be got, it is morally certain that some vessels have vanished because a light headline is not insisted on, as is the Pilsener mark to prevent the use of inferior goods, but accounts for a host of missing sailing vessels. They were under-balanced, and turned bottom up.

Then there is no doubt that excessive (but not illegal) dockloads of timber have caused many steamers to disappear in the winter in the Atlantic.

But in a large number of cases the missing vessel will always remain a mystery. It is hard to account for the loss of such a fine liner as the White Star Naronic, in February, 1905. She was of the company's cargo fleet, a steel screw steamer of 6,500 tons, nearly new, well equipped and well manned. No exceptionally bad weather in the Atlantic was reported that February; no iceberg was reported on her usual route, and there does not appear to have been any collision with another vessel; yet she vanished, all that remained for evidence being two lifeboats floating bottom up.

In 1902 the Allan Line Huronian, equally well found, on a voyage from Glasgow to St. John's, vanished likewise. The cargo which the missing liner Nicaragua was carrying was one of phosphate. It is now thought probable, though it is not known definitely, that she had passengers on board. Inquiries have been made by a Liverpool gentleman for a brother whom he believed to be on the steamer as a passenger. Her accommodation was for 30 passengers.

A BRIDE'S CRUEL REBUFF.

A story is going the rounds of the army and navy circles concerning a young bride and groom who came to Washington for their honeymoon. One day the groom was not feeling very well, and the bride suggested that while he lay down and rested, she would do some shopping, and having established the gentleman comfortably on the couch, the little lady departed. In several hours she returned with her arms full of purchases, and pride of possession in her heart. She came confidently to a door in the long corridor and tapped.

"Here I am, honey."

"No answer."

"Honey, honey! It's me. Open the door, honey."

Silence within the room. The little bride began to feel discouraged, but she called and tapped more vigorously than ever.

"Honey, honey, open the door. I'm back."

Dead silence inside the room, and the lady waiting outside the door began to have dread visions of serious illness inside, or else a creeping fear that the bridegroom had forgotten her and departed in search of some of his old-time bachelor friends. Still, she made a final effort.

"Honey, are you very ill? Shall I get the doctor, honey?"

She tapped long and loud this time, and when she paused a gruff voice shouted from inside:

"There's no honey here. This isn't a beehive—it's a bathroom."—National Magazine.

CARUSO REALIZES YOUTHFUL DREAMS

THE GREAT TENOR ESTABLISHES HIMSELF IN THE VILLA CARUSO, NEAR FLORENCE—A LUXURIOUS PALACE.

Not far distant from Florence, in fact near enough almost to be included in the suburbs of the city, is the new home of Caruso, a quiet retreat where the celebrated tenor proposes henceforth to rest between his triumphs of the stage.

The "Villa Caruso" as it is called by the people of the neighborhood, is an old fashioned mansion that has been restored and embellished by a well known Florentine architect, and is situated on a knoll hardly rising above the level of the vast plain of Sesto. Among the country houses scattered over the lonely valley of the Arno its fresh whiteness catches the eye at a great distance, suggesting a twinkling star fallen amid a wilderness of silvery gray olive groves and emerald meadows.

This new home, which awaits its owner's return from singing on the great opera stages of the world, has, so gossip affirms, one of the early dreams of the singer. The villa, prior to its restoration, belonged to a dear friend of Sig. Caruso, when the young tenor first came to Florence—the city where first he sang as a boy, and then for the modest "quartale" of the beginner. Owing to financial difficulty the friend, who was deeply attached to the property, was compelled to sell it, and it is said that Caruso vowed at the time, if ever he grew rich, he would purchase the villa and make it his abode. He has kept his word, and the friend is his most cherished guest on the rare occasions when Caruso finds the time to come to Florence.

The villa is surrounded by a large old fashioned garden which with its formal box bordered paths still retains a certain grandeur of the past; shrubs adorn the green plots, and everywhere dappling its summery beauty with artistic touches of color, gleams the rose pink rhododendron. In the center of the garden is a large marble well enriched with bas relief representing a dance of cherubs, that were it not for its fresh look and the signature of the sculptor, Manuel, might be mistaken for one of those renaissance jewels that one finds adorning Italian palace and villa courtyard. At one end of the grounds a grapevine struts a happy note of light green, while a huge centenary cypress, solemnly mournful as an elegy, keeps guard in front of the house.

From the winding avenue leading to Caruso's villa one gets as the first view the flank of the building, which hardly prepares one for the palatial proportions of the facade. Seeing the house from the latter point inspires the question whether the architect has found the villa one of the first of the villa's restorations in true orthodox Florentine style. To be sure, the villa, in its present form, has too much of Moorish suggestion about it, and the mullioned window on the left wing seems hardly in keeping with a second story one for a villa of this kind.

The main room, not yet finished, will be one of the main attractions of the ground floor, while much care has been lavished on the frescoing of the chapel, which contains an altar piece in the style of Enppi, representing Christ and the Magdalen. One reaches the second floor by a broad hall, the windows of which command a view of the courtyard while on the walls are weapons of all nationalities and periods, some of which have been used by Signor Caruso in costume parts on the stages, as the decorative antlers are said to be trophies of his gun when hunting in the game preserves of the King of Italy.

The drawing room, judging from its look, must be the preferred room of the owner in cozy hours of home life. The paintings represent some choice specimens picked up by the singer in his travels, and are for the most part marines or landscapes. There are several coils of salons, tastefully arranged with tables laden with books and photographs.

The luxurious bedroom of the owner opens on a fine terrace occupying a large corner of the house. Here the clever hand of the artist has not been idle, the parapet of the terrace being so finely sculptured as to make one forget that such delicate meandering is carved stone. Ascending the tower, the clock of which is regulated by the noonday cannon, fired from the fortress of Belvedere at Florence, one obtains a magnificent view of the beautiful valley of the Arno. Florence lies to the right and to the left the busy villages Prato and Pistoia. In front are the Romolo hills, suffused at sunset hour in an azure mist, while the Alpi Apennine cut the sky in sharp zigzag lines. Behind rises Monte Morello, the nearest spur of the Apennines and the mountain whose profile suggested to Michelangelo the face of a sleeping giant.

The custodian—who is the gardener of the villa—pointed out on our way to the entrance of the grounds the various shrubs he had laid out with a view to planting this master on his return home, which, it is said, operative engagements will defer for three years. Passing a laurel hedge he remarked, "Signor Caruso will find no finer laurels than these on his travels."

The remark called to mind the gardener of Louis XIV., who, history tells us, cultivated Apollon's sacred bough at Versailles, with which to crown his master on returning from war. Doubtless Caruso's servant will not attempt to emulate the graceful homage of "le jardinier" Dew by offering him a wreath of laurel—yet in the eyes of civilization the pacific exploits of the tenor are worthier of such tribute than the wanton and senseless conquests of the Roi Soleil.

It was dusk when we passed to look back for a last glimpse of "Villa Caruso." In the magic hour of twilight, its white walls glimmered in vague spectral beauty, with only the huge tower rising clear against the sky, still streaked with sunset color, like an eastern minaret—a minaret that boasts an incomparable muezzin in Signor Caruso, whose voice calls together so many devout worshippers of his divine art.

The population of Paraguay has increased in 35 years from 200,000 to 700,000.

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You know that biting pain in the back is caused by the kidneys. You know that sick kidneys are bringing those bearing down pains—those constant headaches—and making you an ill woman.

Is it not worth 50c. to you to find out the remedy that will change you into a well, happy woman? GIN PILLS are the remedy. They will take away every trace of pain—strengthen and heal the kidneys—and build up the whole system.

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Won't you give GIN PILLS the chance to show you what they can and will do? Simply buy one box as a test. We know that you will feel so much better after taking them that nothing could induce you to delay buying the second.

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INGOT ALUMINUM 99 PER CENT PURE, GUARANTEED, IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. The Canada Metal Co., Limited, William St., Toronto Ont.

A hoard of nine gold bracelets, found at Bexley Heath, have just been placed in a pit-dwelling of the seventh or in the gold room at the British eighth century, B.C., in a field near Museum.

YOUR BRAIN HOLDS THE NERVE STRINGS

AND IF DISEASE TAKES HOLD OF THE NERVES THE BRAIN LOSES CONTROL OF ALL THE FORCES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO HEALTH AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL COLLAPSE ARE AS CERTAIN AS SUNSET

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begins at the beginning to prevent and eradicate disease—it acts on the nerves that control the vital organs of the body, gives strength to the whole nervous system, fills the blood with that richness and purity that is so essential to health—because, remember this, that when these nerves become weakened and exhausted it means indigestion, torpid liver, stagnant kidneys, the heart flutters and becomes irregular and weak, the lungs fail to have the nourishment and weaken, and the climax, naturally enough, is debility—and the next stage may be consumption. All such dire consequences may be saved by the wonderful potency of South American Nervine.

South American Nervine is greatest blood purifier of modern medicine. South American Nervine is woman's best friend in very deed. You persist and it never fails.

SOUTH AMERICAN RHEUMATIC CURE cures in one to three days. SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE for diabetes, Bright's disease and all bladder troubles. SOLD BY C. McCALLUM AND C. ALLARD & McLAHLAN

The Power of the Human Eye The Glances of Some Great Men

THE EYES OF BURNS DESCRIBED BY WALTER SCOTT—NAPOLEON'S TERRIBLE LOOK—JUDGE JEFFREY'S SCORCHING GLANCE—CAUSE OF BRILLIANT EYES.

"It is not the eye, but the eyelid, that is important, beautiful, eloquent, full of secrets," so writes a brilliant essayist. The proposition is not to provoke argument. On such a theme every man is a Johnson, for he has eyes, and he has his opinion, and may jellow and refute till one in the morning, when, to be sure, the eloquence of the eyelid must be conceded. But if the eyelids only become eloquent when, like Hamlet's, they will no longer wag, it is saying little. Shakespeare hardly recognizes an expression of the eyelids other than drowsiness. He certainly has—"And on my eyelids shall conjecture hang, and therein he saw truly. Certainly, too, it would be unfair to quote against the eyes in which he seems to attribute expression solely to the eyes, because it cannot be proved that by the word "eye" he meant the eye apart from its framework.

THE REAL SIGNALLING.

Yet the idea that the eyes are expressionless is comprehensible. One cannot look at eyes attentively without wondering whether, after all, their delicate muscular framework does not do all the real signalling. Glass eyes are sometimes past detection, and everyone knows that an eye seen through a hole in a newspaper, and therefore apart from the eyelids, lacks all expression. "It is the blood," says the defender of the eyelid, "that is eloquent, and there is no sight of blood in the eye; but in the eyelid the blood shows itself, and the eyelid, along its edges are the little muscles, living, that speak not only the obvious and emphatic things, but what reticences, what perceptions, what ambiguities, what half-apprehensions, what doubts, what interjections. The eyelids, have expressed all things ever since man was man."

SURE OF HONOR.

The interesting thing is that there should be room for a doubt. These five thousand years men have looked into each other's faces as they have looked into nothing else, and have attained unconsciously to a skill in following and interpreting the movements of the eye (or eyelids) to which all their other skills are mere fumbling and fatuity. And the most received notion is that the eye itself

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Absolutely no expense is spared to make "Baby's Own" as good a soap as can be made, yet it costs you no more than the inferior imitation.

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O-o-h-h, that's a good stretch I feel O.K. now!!!

"And say, this Pen-Angle Underwear is great. I really enjoy slipping into it. So nice and soft. If you fellows are wearing underwear that irritates you so by its prickles and scratches, rubs you the wrong way, so to speak, then I say get Pen-Angle and be comfortable, like 'yours truly' was wise enough to do."

"Penman's No. 95 is the kind I'm wearing. It's Medium Weight, Natural Wool. Fits snugly. Buttons sewed on to stay. Doesn't get smaller every time it returns from the wash—it's unshrinkable. Dyes absolutely fast. No. Know I'm safe when buying it, for Pen-Angle is guaranteed by both the dealer and maker."

If heavier weights are wanted here are four leaders—Pen-Angle Elastic Ribbed, Scotch Knit, Wool Fleece, Balmoral Stripes. Also makers of Pen-Angle Hosiery.

PEN-ANGLE UNDERWEAR

ally glowed) when he spoke with feeling and interest. The eye alone, I think, indicated the poetical character and temperament.

FIERY ENERGY.

On this we have the comment: "No eye literally glows, but some eyes are polished a little more, and reflect. And this is the utmost that can possibly have been true as to the eyes of Burns. But set within the meanings of Hamlet's eyelids, the lucidity of the dark eyes seemed broken, moved, directed into fiery shafts." Well, then, his eyes "seemed" to be possessed of the fiery energy. They were to all seeming the lightning. The eyelids were the thunder cloud. When it thunders and lightens men are satisfied with what seems. The contrary has no more than a psychological interest.—T. P.'s Weekly.

RATTLESNAKE FALLACIES.

A common misconception which is apt to lead to serious accidents is the belief that a rattlesnake is rendered perfectly harmless, so that it can be handled with impunity, by the removal of its poison fangs. These fangs, two in number, are situated on the upper jaw and lie flat except when the serpent strikes, when they become erect and the closing of the jaws compresses the poison glands and injects the venom through minute openings in them. In striking its prey these fangs may often be broken, and Nature has provided a full supply of reserve weapons which lie dormant in the gums, and which within two weeks will develop and replace the injured fang. An acquaintance who returned from a hunting trip with twenty-five full-grown rattlers in a box, kept them in his office for two months, confined behind a coarse-meshed wire screen. He handled them most carelessly, but when shown that each of them had developed a perfect pair of new ones there was a sudden rise in the local snake mortality. One was preserved and sent to the Bronx Zoo, where it shortly afterward gave birth to a large litter of young ones, which could have easily crawled through the screen behind which the mother had been kept. As each of them possessed the poison apparatus in full commission and was without the power to rattle, they would have been even more dangerous than adult snakes.

Professional snake handlers are often ignorant of this power, to quickly replace fangs, possessed by rattlers, and led to a serious accident to one of them at Boston's at Coney Island last year. He was badly bitten and narrowly escaped death, his recovery being attributed to the generous amount of whisky which was immediately administered to him, which illustrates another mistaken idea. It is a pity to shatter a pleasant illusion, but alcohol, except in very small doses, is harmful rather than beneficial as an antidote to snake-bite poison.

As a matter of fact, although the symptoms of rattlesnake poisoning are most painful and alarming, an adult rarely dies from the bite of the variety common in the north. The diamond-backs of the south attain a much larger size, and consequently inject more venom, and their bite is proportionately more dangerous.—"Some Rattlesnake Fallacies," by Francis Metcalfe, in The Outlook Magazine.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S VISITING CARDS.

The German Emperor believes in being sufficiently represented, even on a visiting card. No ordinary scrap of pasteboard will suffice him, for William's cards measure no less than six inches in length and four in width. On the upper line is the single word "William," and below it, in the words "Deutscher Kaiser" and "König von Preussen." The words are printed in large, fat, German script letters. Of course, the Emperor does not carry these imposing sheets of pasteboard himself; they are confided to his chamberlain, or body servant, who follows him. The other sovereigns of Europe are content with more modest visiting cards, with the words upon them in Latin script. Among the simplest in size and appearance are those of the Emperor of Austria and the Prince of Wales. The Prince has two sets of cards, one for use abroad and the other for England. The English one bears the words "The Prince of Wales," the other the French equivalent, "Prince de Galles."—Fit-Bits.

It is estimated that the sun will be able to supply the present amount of heat for another 30,000 years.

Light as a Health Maker

LIGHT STARVATION A SERIOUS AFFLICTION OF HUMAN RACE.

Exposure to Sunshine a Remarkable Tonic—The Prime Source of Health and Cheerfulness.

Light starvation is one of the most serious afflictions of the human race. It is indeed the fruitful cause of a multitude of physical ills. Strange does it seem that the function of light as a maker of health should have been ignored by the medical faculty. A physician sends his patients to the sea shore, and at the end of a few weeks they come back to town with a gratifying augmentation of health and vigor. The improvement is attributed to the tonic effect of the salt air, and to the incidental change of diet and scene. In a measure this idea is correct; but the truth is that exposure to light has been the chief means of cure.

Light is nature's most important curative agency. It is often said that there is nothing like plenty of fresh air and exercise to make people well and keep them so; but while this is true, enough, the benefit obtained is due mainly to the incidental exposure to unlimited light. A game of tennis is a light bath; a row on the river is a light bath; which is one reason why it is so healthful.

Young people at the seaside try their best, as they say, to "get a coat of tan," for which purpose they expose themselves as much as possible to the sun. The result is that they have been acquired they exhibit it proudly as a sign of health. They do this without knowing the reason why, because tan, which is the result of free exposure to a glow of light, is associated in everybody's mind with physical vigor and "feeling good."

TAN INDICATES VIGOR.

It is true then that the augmentation of bodily vigor comes with the tan, because the latter is obtained only by exposure to baths of limited light. People who live in cities become pale and steadily paler of complexion, for lack of light. Incidentally through the operation of the same cause they lose health; the circulation of their blood becomes less vigorous, and the functioning of their vital organs less energetic. Though ignorant of the cause, they recognize the fact, and when summer comes again they say, "We must get away to the sea shore."

Or perhaps it may be to the mountains. At all events, it must be into the open somewhere. The seaside is usually preferred because of a notion that it is specially beneficial. So it may be; but the main advantage of the seashore is that there is unlimited light, with a maximum of temperature to be out in the sun, and shine all day long. Lying on the beach in health in every pore. The fewer clothes one is able to wear the better.

Dame Nature, when she brought the human into existence, does not seem to have contemplated the possibility of civilized conditions. The first human beings dwelt in trees, and wore no clothing whatever. Under such circumstances, they enjoyed the benefit of unlimited light. Civilized man, on the other hand, hides from the light in artificial caves constructed of baked mud or of stone, and in addition covers nearly all of his body with clothing that is practically light-proof.

The theory here set forth is reducible to a basis of well-understood fact. In plants (whose vitality, while not identical with that of man, is at least analogous to that of animals) the green coloring matter called chlorophyll is a chemical substance which enables the vegetable organism to utilize the energy of light. If there is no light, however, there will be no chlorophyll. A potato plant grown in a dark cellar will be not green, but white, with a long stem and no foliage that amounts to anything.

In human beings, on the other hand, the person thus afflicted is informed by the physician that he is suffering from anemia, a complaint of which the principal manifestations are pallor and a general lowering of the tone of the vitality. In the crowded slums of cities, where people are shut up most of the time in poorly-lighted rooms, they are usually anemic, and the mortality among children is frightful.

THEM MORE LIGHT.

All the efforts made to improve the condition of slum-dwellers in the congested centers of population are in the direction of giving them more light, though the ostensible objects in view are to provide more fresh air and cleaner quarters. Undoubtedly fresh air and cleanliness are of great importance; but most essential of all is light. When through the aid of "fresh air funds" and other charitable means the children of the slums enjoy the advantage of a vacation in the country, it is the opportunity of unlimited light that does them more good than anything else.

While a coat of tan is regarded as a sign of good health, because it is the very hue of health, the girl who freckles is usually reluctant to expose herself to sunshine. It is a pity, because the freckles, like tan and for the same reason, are properly to be regarded as a sign of physical vigor. A young woman who is subject to freckles is likely to find that she feels better in proportion to the number of freckles she has. In the winter, when the sun is comparatively few, because of relative nonexistence, if she wishes to get rid of them altogether, she can do so by remaining in the dark. But what would be the effect of a course of procedure upon her health?

Mark Twain has remarked that we are not in truth white people, as we choose to call ourselves, but colored folks; and, he adds, the negroes are "discolored." There is verity in the

observation, inasmuch as our complexion is in reality of a pinkish yellow hue. This color is due to a pigment that is present in the layer of skin tissue immediately beneath the epidermis, or outer skin. Exposure to sunshine in some individuals causes the pigment to collect in little patches, visible through the transparent epidermis, which are called freckles.

CONQUERING RACES ARE BLOND.

It cannot be said that freckles are beautifying. Yet there may be some consolation in the knowledge that they are almost peculiarly a characteristic of the blond type of human beings, which by some eminent anthropologists is declared to be the higher type, evidence of which attention is called to the fact that the conquering races of the world have possessed light hair and blue eyes. But, whether this is correct or not, it is safe to fall back upon the statement that freckles and good health are likely to go together.

A recognition of the health-giving powers of light is evinced by the recent introduction of the electric light bath, in which the patient is exposed to a flood of electricity so powerful that if its rays were concentrated upon any one spot they would burn severely. This method of treatment has been adopted very successfully, it is said in cases of internal trouble of various kinds, and particularly in the cure of digestive disorders.

Exposure to sunshine seems to have a remarkable efficiency as a tonic for the capillary blood vessels. Long ago the efficacy of the sun bath, so called, for invalids was recognized, and at the present time it is had to treatment at this kind on a considerable scale at some sanatoriums. Even the seaside hotels have taken up the idea, and the "sun pavilion" of glass is advertised as an attractive adjunct of many a salt water caravansary. Nor should it be forgotten that light in various forms, such as the Finsen light, is now being used with excellent results for the cure of skin and other diseases. In this connection it ought to be remembered that radiant energy akin to light has various effects, some of which are harmful. The X-rays, for example, will burn severely, and will even destroy hair, electric light under certain circumstances will make people bald. Accordingly, precautions must be exercised.

The sun is the source not only of all light, but of all the energy of what ever description that is manifested on the earth. Our very bodies may be said to be built out of this sun derived energy, and the work done by our muscles and vital organs all proceeds from the same origin. When for instance we wind a clock, we store in a coiled spring some of the energy of a beefsteak that was built out of materials derived from grass grown by the rays of the sun.

Considering the matter from this point of view, it is reasonable to regard light as the source not only of our being, but of our well being. Who is there who does not feel better, more cheerful, and more energetic on a sunny day than when the sky is covered with clouds? On the other hand, what is so depressing to both body and mind as confinement in darkness or in gloomy places? Indeed, it is all too obvious to need argument. Light, and plenty of it, is the first essential to our welfare. The more we have of it, the better we are. We need fresh air, good food, a reasonable amount of bodily exercise, and clean surroundings. But above all these things, as a necessity of existence, we must have light—the prime source of cheerfulness and of health, both moral and physical.—W. J. Magee, in Chicago Tribune.

BALLOONING NOT DANGEROUS.

The uninitiated are prone to look upon the balloon as a sort of country fair attraction, whose principal interest lies in the risk the aeronaut takes. This is a mistake.

Like the automobile, the balloon requires an experienced pilot, and when such a one is in charge, serious or fatal accidents are never recorded. Most balloon clubs require all ascensions to be made under a regularly licensed pilot who receives his certificate from the club only after having demonstrated his fitness. The pilot, who is willing to go up only in favorable weather and to come down at the proper time, need never endanger lives. He knows he has only to open the valve and he can descend; he has only to throw out a handful of sand and he can prevent his balloon from coming down, or he can send it up. When he is ready to land, he picks out a favorable spot ahead of him, lets his balloon come gradually down near the ground, cuts loose the anchor which stops his progress, then opens the valve again if necessary. When the car touches the ground, he tears out the ripping strip and the balloon stretches out on the ground, a flat and empty bag.—From "Ballooning and Aerial Navigation," by F. P. Lahm, U. S. A., in the Outlook Magazine.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware the Signature
of *Charles H. Fletcher*

WORTH TAKING

One ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion;
One ounce Compound Salatsone;
Four ounces Compound Syrup
Sarsaparilla;
Mixed and taken in teaspoonful
doses after each meal and at bedtime,
is pronounced by a prominent physician
to be the best mixture for the
cure of the kidney, bladder, and all
urinary troubles.

This says the doctor, is the most
simple though remarkable prescription
ever written to cleanse the
system of impurities and waste
matter. It acts as a powerful
vegetable, forcing them to filter
to the kidneys, forcing them to filter
out acids and poisons, overcoming
rheumatism, lame back, sciatica
and other afflictions arising from
sour, impure blood.

The ingredients can be procured at
any good drug store, and being purely
vegetable and entirely harmless, can
easily be mixed at home.

If you have a suffering friend show
this to him, as he will undoubtedly
be pleased to learn of so simple and
highly recommended a remedy.

BEER* IS GOOD FOR MOST FOLKS (HARDLY ANOTHER BEVERAGE FEEDS SO WELL)

BEEER really excels milk as a food-drink for most grown people. And many, many people cannot digest milk easily, because it is so lacking in solid food-contents. Moreover, milk is so liable to contagion that it is seldom pure when we get it in the cities. But Ontario-brewed beer is really pure,—brewed in cleanliness, of sound materials, in a sanitary way, and brought to the user in the same fit-to-drink state.

Beer Is No Stimulant

Drink beer with meals and at bedtime, as an item of diet that will help the stomach do its work better, and will feed the body besides. Don't choose beer as a stimulant, though,—it does not contain enough alcohol for that. Use it as a food-drink that induces lazy stomachs to do their work well, and so helps them get more good out of all food.

Beer Makes Better Nerves

Ontario beer is not only deliciously appetizing and refreshing, because brewed of pure malt and hops only; but, besides, all the power that hops possess to repair nerve wastes is kept in these brews. That is what makes beer so particularly good for women to drink regularly. Ask your own doctor what he thinks of beer for your household.

* BEER is a term which covers lager, ales, porter and stout; and, in the practice of Ontario brewers, implies beverages made under most hygienic conditions from Ontario barley (the best in the world) malt, hops and pure water.

Purity Brilliance and Uniformity
Found in
CARLINGS
Ale Porter and Lager

The Aerated Oven
of the Souvenir completely changes the air therein every few minutes without lessening the heat one iota.
Pure, cold air is drawn into the aerated flue and heated to the exact temperature of the oven before it enters it.

This Aerated Oven can only be had on the SOUVENIR RANGE

The ventilating principle of other ranges simply draws in cold air direct to the oven, heats it and allows it to escape. Suppose you have a pan of biscuits or a sponge cake in the oven, and a gust of cold air strikes them—they fall flat at once and the whole baking is spoiled.

Every Souvenir is absolutely guaranteed by the maker.
The GURNEY-TILDEN CO., Limited.
Hamilton, Winnipeg, Montreal and Vancouver.

McMurtry Hardware Co., 236 Dundas Street, Local Agents.

EDDY'S Diamond, Oval King and other brands of TOILET PAPERS

Olive better satisfaction than any other papers on the market. Insist on getting "Eddy's."

MADE BY
The E.B. EDDY CO. Ltd.
HULL, CANADA.
DONALD McLEARN,
426 Richmond St.,
LONDON AGENCY.

Always everywhere in Canada. Ask for "Eddy's" Mat. hes. Here since 1851.

DOG HATED BABIES.
I owned a black and tan terrier from 1874 to 1881. I received him quite a puppy and he was with me through part of my university and the whole of my seminary terms. In 1880 I married and in 1881 my first child was born. The first time she was brought down into the sitting-room I, like a proud father, took the little one in my arms. The dog came in and expressed his jealousy by a series of growls and an attempt to get at the child by jumping. I gave him a hint with my foot and he walked out of the house.

We saw nothing of him for over three months. One day while walking near the outer part of the town where we lived we saw old Croaker, as we called him. He took no notice of us, but walked straight to a place where there was a trim looking garden and a neat looking house.

Upon inquiry we found that it was inhabited by two elderly spinster sisters. The dog had gone to them and could not be induced to leave. He was determined to avoid a similar danger in the future.—Chicago Tribune.

MINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES NEURALGIA.

SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

While many of the so-called international marriages result in matrimonial shipwreck, it is worthy of note that in almost every instance where recourse is had to the court of divorce, the decree is granted in favor of the wife. The exceptions to this rule are so few and far between that when they occur they naturally attract some attention. This is why the dissolution of the marriage of Sir Merrick and Lady Burrell last week in London has been found worthy of being called to this country.

Sir Merrick is a scion of one of the oldest houses in Europe. True, his baronetcy is of relatively modern creation, dating only from 1774. But the Burrells are an historic family, who claim descent from Burrell, a Goth, who flourished in Barcelona in the ninth century. John Burrell, a direct ancestor, is on record as having fitted out a ship and equipped a company of archers for his king in 1414. Randolph Burrell, another direct ancestor of Sir Merrick, married the only daughter and heiress of Sir Walter Wodeham, who bore the Black Prince's banner at the battle of Poitiers. The baronetcy was conferred, as stated above, in 1774, upon Merrick Burrell, who was governor of the Bank of England.

The present baronet served as an officer of the First Dragoons, went through the Boer campaign, and almost lost his life three years ago through the burning of Knapp Castle, his grand old place in Sussex, near Horsham. Knapp Castle was one of the great feudal fortresses built by the Burrell family to defend the six "rapes" of Sussex, and was filled with art treasures, including a magnificent collection of pictures, and notably eight fine Holbeins, all of which were destroyed in the flames.

Sir Merrick, who is a good looking young fellow and universally popular, is so rich in his own right that financial considerations cannot have weighed heavily in his suit for the hand of Miss Wilhelmina Winans, and the allowance of \$15,000 a year, which was all that the young couple received from her father, Walter Winans, of Baltimore, is understood to have gone entirely in Lady Burrell's pin money. Sir Merrick's mother was a daughter of Sir Robert Loder, who left a fortune of some \$30,000,000, of which she received a large share, which has gone to her son. The co-respondent in the divorce case was one of Sir Merrick's brother officers, a Capt. King of his regiment.

Sir Merrick represents the senior branch of the Burrell family. A junior line holds the peerage of Gwydyr. Lord Gwydyr, however, does not convey the idea of anything young. For he has attained the patriarchal age of 97, was 5 years old at the time of the battle of Waterloo, and enjoys the distinction, probably unique, of being the only person now living who was actually present at the coronation of four English monarchs. When a boy of 10 years old he went from the gardens of Gwydyr House, Whitehall, to the speaker's steps at Westminster in his grandfather's state barge, manned by liveried oarsmen, and was present in the Westminster Abbey when the crown was placed on the head of King George IV, acting as first lord of honor to his grandfather, the first Lord Gwydyr. He witnessed on the occasion of the coronation banquet of George IV. in Westminster hall the last appearance of the royal champion, who, in accordance with the time honored tradition, rode into the great hall, arrayed from head to foot in steel armor, to fling his gauntlet on the floor before the table at which the king was seated, with a challenge of mortal combat to all who dared to dispute the king's right to the throne. This picturesque ceremony was omitted at the subsequent coronations of King William IV., of Queen Victoria, and of King Edward.

Sleepless?

NERVES ARE RACKED.
VITALITY IS LOWERED.
BRAIN IS CONGESTED.
HEALTH UNDERMINED.

Opium, Sedatives, Narcotics, Worse Than Usual. Produce No Permanent Good.

Worry, overwork, over-study and indigestion cause insomnia. Healthy, natural sleep can't be produced by drugs.

First, the blood circulation must be improved. Congestion of blood in the head must be removed. Irritation in the brain must be relieved.

It's because Ferrozene equalizes circulation, because it soothes the irritation, because it removes the congestion that it does cure insomnia. For building blood and nerve, for instilling force and life into overworked organs, for establishing strength and vitality, where can you find anything so sure as Ferrozene. Remember, sleep is just as important as food.

You must sleep, or break down. You can if you'll use Ferrozene and thereby remove the conditions which now keep you from sleep.

Ferozene is not a narcotic, not a dope; it is a health-giving tonic that any child or delicate woman can use. Absolutely safe is Ferrozene.

Take it for a month, take it for a year—no harm, but immeasurable good will result. To sleep well, look well, feel well, to be free from depression, nervousness or blues—use Ferrozene. It's a food tonic, a healer to the weak and wretched, a boon to the sleepless—sold everywhere in 50c boxes.

at all of which the venerable Lord Gwydyr was present.

In spite of this great age he is still able to move about, to occasionally visit the House of Lords, of which he is the youngest member, and his mind and memory remain wonderfully clear.

King Leopold, of Belgium, is threatened with one of the funniest lawsuits that has ever fallen to the share of a crowned head of the world. He has been for some time in the habit of coolly ascribing to his double in Paris, M. Fouré, one of the managers of the great publishing house of Hachette, the various shortcomings laid at his own door. The likeness of the two men is so extraordinary that it is almost impossible to distinguish between them, and their similarity has led to the king being endowed with which he has been invested by the king. He is a man of unblemished character and with all that keen sense of the proprieties of life for which the haute bourgeoisie in France is so distinguished, and it is reported that he has now determined to institute legal proceedings against the king for slander, with the object of clearing his own character. If other doubles of royal personages follow suit, the world will be treated to an exceedingly entertaining exposure of the private lives of the anointed of the Lord.

Leopold Woelfling, the ex-Archduke of Austria, had become, almost wholly reconciled to his parents, the grand duke and grand duchess of Tuscany, at the moment when he first instituted proceedings for divorce against Mlle. Adamowicz, the Viennese soubrette whom he had married, after being divested of his rank and privileges as a member of the house of Hapsburg and of his Austrian citizenship. Woelfling had visited his parents seven times, and on each occasion their principal home in Salzburg, since he remains banished from Austria, but at their summer residence at Lindau, on the Bavarian shore of Lake Constance. They likewise helped him with money, and in addition to the amount he obtained from the house of Hapsburg by way of pecuniary compromise of any rights which he possessed to a share in the family property, he received every month an allowance of 3,000 crowns from the privy purse of the grand duke.

It will be interesting to see whether Princess Marie Bonaparte, after her marriage to Prince George of Greece, will keep faith with the papacy in connection with the solemn pledges which she has given to have her children brought up as members of the Roman Catholic Church in return for the dispensation which she has received from the Pope permitting her to wed a member of the Greek orthodox faith. Many other scions of royalty belonging to the Roman Catholic Church have obtained similar dispensations in return for analogous promises, and in almost every instance the obligation has been ignored. Thus, when the Roman Catholic crown prince of Roumania, led to the altar the Protestant Princess Marie of Great Britain and of Coburg he bound himself solemnly to the pope for the papal dispensation, that his children should be brought up in the faith to which he belonged. But he has violated this promise. True, he has not been brought up as a Protestant, but as a member of the Greek faith, that is to say, of the national church of Roumania.

Henry Labouchere, whose picturesque home at Twickenham-on-the-Thames, known as Pope's villa, has just been placed on the market (it owes its name to the fact that the famous poet wrote his "Essay on Man" and all his principal works beneath its roof), belongs himself to a house of the British aristocracy—a fact which it is well to bear in mind in connection with his savage attacks on the House of Lords and the British nobility in general in the recent issues of his London newspaper, Truth. Indeed, Labouchere, who today professes radicalism of such an advanced order, and who insists that the majority of existing peerages are of the most unworthy origin, is reported to have at one time endeavored to prove his succession to a peerage and to have sought a seat as hereditary legislator in that House of Lords which he now so strongly condemns.

Labouchere is a nephew of the late Lord Taunton, whose elevation to the peerage in 1891 created a storm of indignation, and was described by the leading London newspapers as calculated to degrade the order. Indeed, it is said that the late Queen only yielded to the utmost difficulty to the request of her prime minister to bestow a peerage on that Henry Labouchere who became Lord Taunton.

It is not generally known that Labouchere of London Truth is a connection of the Barings. At the end of the eighteenth century Pierre Oeser de Labouchere, a member of the famous Huguenot family, which had emigrated to Holland, was a partner in the great house of Hope at Amsterdam. The firm moved to London in the revolutionary wars, and there Pierre married in 1796 a daughter of Sir Francis Baring, who bore him two sons—namely: the late Lord Taunton and John, the father of Henry Labouchere. In 1801 Napoleon ordered his Minister Fouché to sound England with a view to peace, and accordingly Fouché invoked the services of Pierre de Labouchere (he is styled thus by Fouché in his monumental work "History of the Consulate and the Empire"). Labouchere, who was at the time in France, came to London, where through his brother-in-law, Baring, he entered into unofficial intercourse with Lord Wellington. Nothing came of the negotiation. But Napoleon found that it had been proposed to Labouchere before him. Labouchere satisfied the Emperor as to the correctness of his conduct, and the result was that Fouché was disgraced.

Pierre de Labouchere died in England. His eldest son, Henry, afterward Lord Taunton, married a Miss Baring's cousin, and was a ministerial colleague of Lord John Russell and of Lord Palmerston. The second son, John, entered the Anglo-American banking firm of Williams, Deacon & Co., married a Miss Dupre, and left two sons, Henry, the proprietor of London Truth, and Arthur, and six daughters, one of whom married the Bishop of Rochester. Finally Henry Labouchere of Truth, being descended from the French aristocracy and allied to about a score of families of the British nobility, and the nephew of a peer, whose honors and whose seat in the House of Lords he endeavored unsuccessfully to inherit, has now married his only child, a remarkably pretty woman, to an Italian count—namely: Carlo de Rudini, a son of the former Italian Prime Minister, the Marquis de Rudini. From this it will be seen that Labouchere is himself by birth, ancestry, and relationship a member of that patrician caste against which he is carrying on such savage war in his London weekly.

It would take columns to relate here the numerous adventures of Labouchere during his picturesque career. Much of the early portion of the latter was spent in America. For eighteen months his infatuation for a barabec rider led him to attach himself to a traveling circus, where he was often permitted to hold the reins for the object of his adoration to leap through. His travels in his train led him to Mexico, where he became mixed up in one of the theatrical revolutions, and remained until he discovered that preparations were being made to hang him as a spy, whereupon he effected his timely escape. Through the influence of his uncle, Lord Taunton, he was afterwards appointed attaché of the British legation at Washington, where his practical jokes and his pranks of one kind and another were a source of constant disturbance to his chief, the quiet-fellow Sir John Crampton. The latter being a bachelor, his main object in life was to secure the wives of the unmarried ladies at Washington, who one and all were wont to lay siege to him. Labouchere used to delight in promoting this desire by every means in his power, would encourage them to call at the legation in batches, and when Sir John endeavored to put a stop to this managed to carry them off by giving a letter of introduction to every woman who expressed a wish to become acquainted with the unhappy envoy. This practical joking had a strange sequel. One of these letters thus written by Henry Labouchere was given to Miss Victoria Balfe, the prima donna, and daughter of the composer of "The Bohemian Girl." She went, saw and conquered. She married Sir John and became Lady Crampton. 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